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Quiz 4

- Suppose you are given a relation R with four attributes $ABCD$. For each of the following sets of FDs, assuming those are the only dependencies that hold for R , do the following:
 - (a) Identify the candidate key(s) for R .
 - (b) Identify the best normal form that R satisfies (1NF, 2NF, 3NF, or BCNF).
 - (c) If R is not in BCNF, decompose it into a set of BCNF relations that preserve the dependencies.

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Quiz 4

- 1. $C \rightarrow D, C \rightarrow A, B \rightarrow C$
- 2. $B \rightarrow C, D \rightarrow A$
- 3. $ABC \rightarrow D, D \rightarrow A$
- 4. $A \rightarrow B, BC \rightarrow D, A \rightarrow C$
- 5. $AB \rightarrow C, AB \rightarrow D, C \rightarrow A, D \rightarrow B$

1. (a) Candidate keys: B
(b) R is in 2NF but not 3NF.
(c) $C \rightarrow D$ and $C \rightarrow A$ both cause violations of BCNF. One way to obtain a (lossless) join preserving decomposition is to decompose R into AC , BC , and CD .
2. (a) Candidate keys: BD
(b) R is in 1NF but not 2NF.
(c) Both $B \rightarrow C$ and $D \rightarrow A$ cause BCNF violations. The decomposition: AD , BC , BD (obtained by first decomposing to AD , BCD) is BCNF and lossless and join-preserving.
3. (a) Candidate keys: ABC , BCD
(b) R is in 3NF but not BCNF.
(c) $ABCD$ is not in BCNF since $D \rightarrow A$ and D is not a key. However if we split up R as AD , BCD we cannot preserve the dependency $ABC \rightarrow D$. So there is no BCNF decomposition.
4. (a) Candidate keys: A
(b) R is in 2NF but not 3NF (because of the FD: $BC \rightarrow D$).
(c) $BC \rightarrow D$ violates BCNF since BC does not contain a key. So we split up R as in: BCD , ABC .
5. (a) Candidate keys: AB , BC , CD , AD
(b) R is in 3NF but not BCNF (because of the FD: $C \rightarrow A$).
(c) $C \rightarrow A$ and $D \rightarrow B$ both cause violations. So decompose into: AC , BCD but this does not preserve $AB \rightarrow C$ and $AB \rightarrow D$, and BCD is still not BCNF because $D \rightarrow B$. So we need to decompose further into: AC , BD , CD . However, when we attempt to revive the lost functional dependencies by adding ABC and ABD , we find that these relations are not in BCNF form. Therefore, there is no BCNF decomposition.