

Lab 9: Normalization Three

1) Functional Dependencies:

People Table

pid → first\_name

pid → last\_name

pid → address

pid → dob

Players Table

pl\_id → ag\_id

pl\_id → tid

Coaches Table

cid → num\_years\_coaching

Age Groups Table

ag\_id → age\_range\_start

ag\_id → age\_range\_end

Teams Table

tid → ag\_id

tid → ac\_roster\_id

tid → hc\_id

The following tables only have primary key fields, and therefore have no functional dependencies:

Head\_Coaches

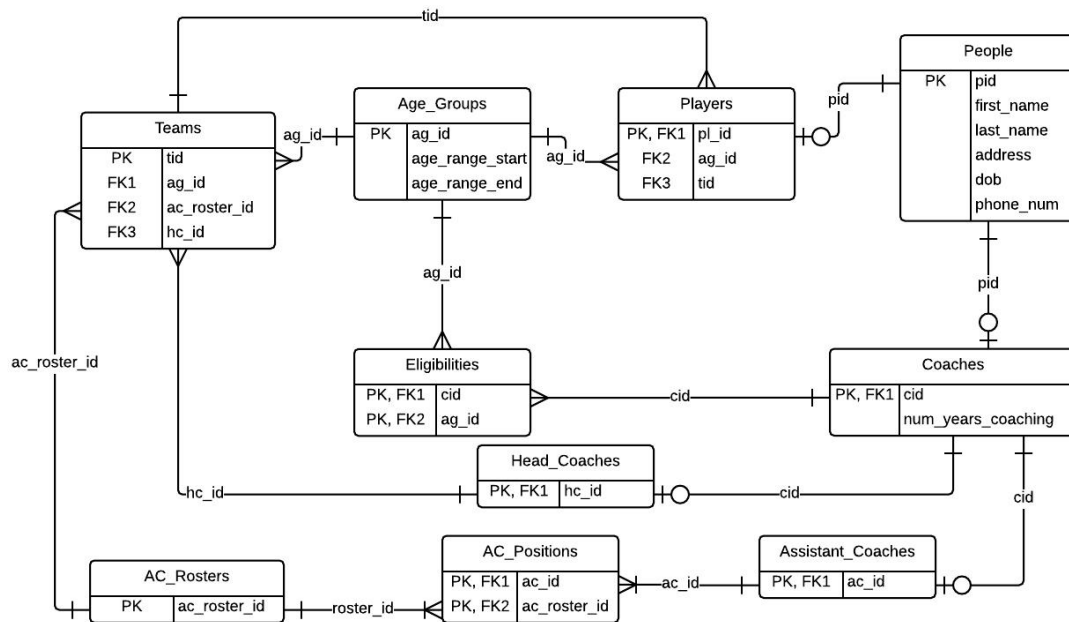
Assistant\_Coaches

Eligibilities

AC\_Positions

AC\_Rosters

2)



3) In order to prove that the database is in 3NF, we must establish first that it is in 1NF, meaning that all data is atomic. This is apparent when looking at the ER diagram. There is no field that could require a set of values (we assume people have one address and one phone number). 2NF says that the entire primary key should determine each non-primary field. To check this we only need to look only at tables with composite keys. These tables are "eligibilities" and "ac\_positions," each of which has no fields that aren't part of the composite primary key. Therefore they have no functional dependencies and keep the database in 2NF. To prove that the database is in 3NF we must show that no fields are dependent on anything but the primary key. This is shown in the functional dependencies above. All fields in the "people" table are dependent on pid (the primary key), all fields in the "players" table are dependent on pl\_id, all fields in the "coaches" table are dependent on cid, all fields in the age\_groups table are dependent on ag\_id, and all fields in the "teams" table are dependent on tid. The rest of the tables have no functional dependencies because all of the fields in the tables are part of their primary keys.