### **Outline**

- Normalization
- Functional dependencies
- Basic normal forms
  - First Normal Form (1NF)
  - Second Normal Form (2NF)
  - Third Normal Form (3NF)
- Finding functional dependencies



## Why normalize?

#### Non-atomic values

- Complex code required
- Performance impact

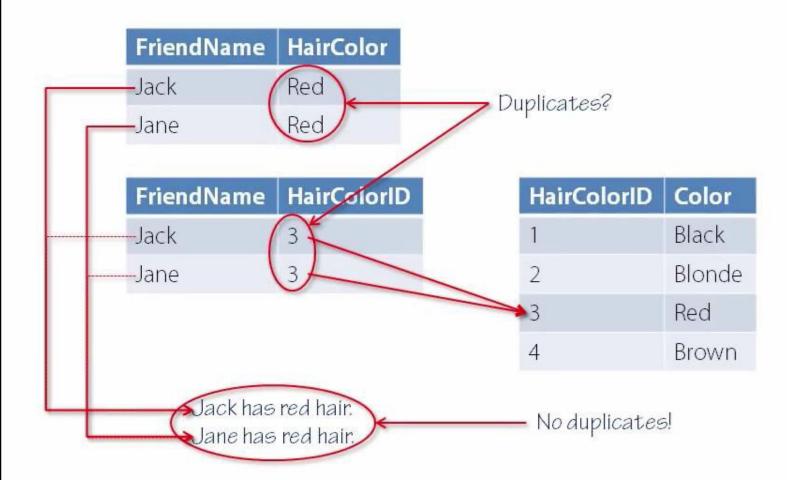
#### Redundancy

- Same fact stored multiple times
- Storage space wasted
- Performance impact
- Possibility of conflicting data
- Derived facts: special case of redundancy



## **Redundancy: Misconceptions**

Repeating a <u>value</u> is not redundant





# **Redundancy: Misconceptions**

Repeating a <u>value</u> is not redundant





## **Redundancy: Misconceptions**

#### Not all redundancy is bad

- Redundancy can help performance
- Derived data may be impossible to derive again later
- Derived data may be too expensive to derive every time

#### Uncontrolled redundancy <u>IS</u> bad!

- Mark duplicated data as such
- Mark derived data as such
- Prevent inconsistent data



## Why normalize?

#### Non-atomic values

- Complex code required
- Performance impact

#### Redundancy

- Same fact stored multiple times
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- Derived facts: special case of redundancy

#### Modification anomalies

Design causes modifications to have unwanted side effects



## **Modification anomalies**

Tournament	Player Name	Player Phone
2012 Christmas Tournament	Dave /	801-555-0124
2013 Midsummer Tournament	Dave	801-555-0123
2013 Midsummer Tournament	Joanna	801-555-9007
***		



## **Modification anomalies**

Tournament	Player Name	Player Phone
2012 Christmas Tournament	Dave	801-555-0124
2013 Midsummer Tournament	Dave	801-555-0124
***		



### How to normalize?

#### Steps

- First Normal Form (1NF)
- Second Normal Form (2NF)
- ➡ Third Normal Form (3NF)
  - Elementary Key Normal Form (EKNF)
  - Boyce-Codd Normal Form (BCNF)
  - Fourth Normal Form (4NF)
  - Fifth Normal Form (5NF)
  - Domain/Key Normal Form (DKNF)
  - Sixth Normal Form (6NF)
- Normal forms apply to table
- Normal form of database = lowest normal form of all its tables



### When to normalize?

#### Most common

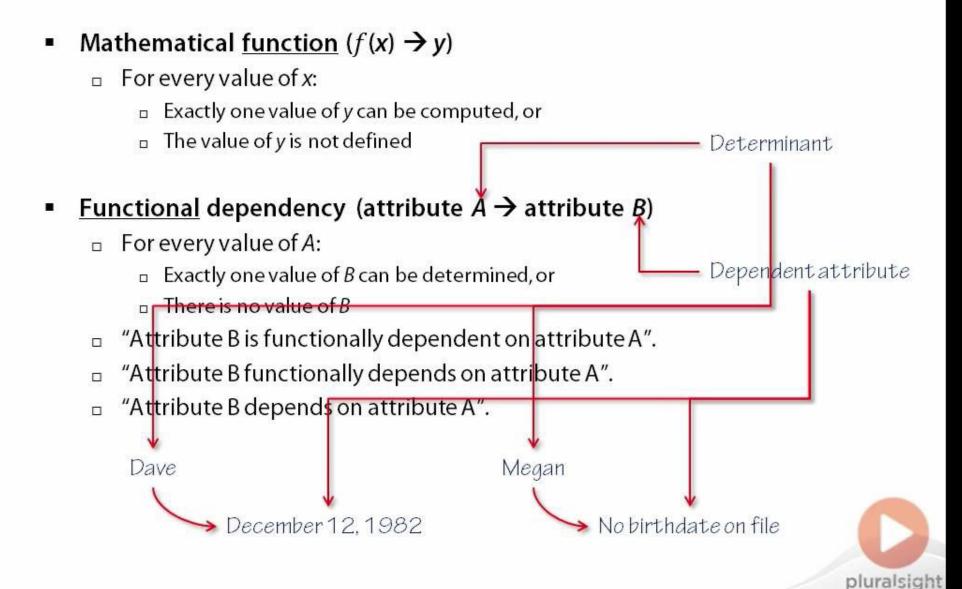
- Convert Entity Relationship model to relational tables
- Normalize relational tables
- Disadvantage: Changes must be ported back to ER model

#### Alternative

- Normalize Entity Relationship model
- Convert normalized ER model to relational tables
- Disadvantage: Normalization is a bit more complicated
  - Normalize "every object that will eventually become a table"
  - For IDEF1X:
    - every entity type
    - every many-to-many relationship



### **Functional dependencies**



### Properties of functional dependencies

- Can be mutual
  - Most are not!
- Can be on a combination of two or more attributes
- Depend on "Universe of Discourse"
  - Beware when making assumptions!
- If X depends on Y, it also depends on each superset of Y
  - Dependency on two or more attributes can sometimes be reduced!
  - Full dependency: Functional dependency that cannot be reduced
- Every attribute depends on itself (and on each superset of itself)
  - Trivial dependency



## **Functional dependencies and normalization**

- Normalization uses functional dependencies that are:
  - □ Non-trivial
  - Full
- How to find all functional dependencies?
  - Most are obvious
  - But what about the rest?
- Guaranteed method
  - Combines finding functional dependencies with normalization
  - Tedious and time-consuming; use only when needed



### Functional dependencies and derived attributes

- Derived attributes may show up as functionally dependent
- These dependencies are different from "normal" dependencies

#### Sale

TransactionNo.

Gross Amount

TaxRate

TaxAmount \*



<sup>\*</sup> Tax Amount derives from Gross Amount and Tax Rate