

PART A - NORMALIZATION & FUNCTIONAL DEPENDENCIES

Consider the following relation $R(A, B, C, D, E)$ & functional dependencies F that hold over this relation.

$$F = \{ D \rightarrow C, A \\ B, A \rightarrow C \\ B \rightarrow A \\ C \rightarrow A \\ E \rightarrow A \} \quad \begin{array}{l} D \text{ determines } C \& A \\ B \& A \text{ determines } C \\ B \text{ determines } A \\ C \text{ determines } A \\ E \text{ determines } A \end{array}$$

(a) Determine all candidate keys of R .

→ look for the attributes that cannot be determined because then they should be present in the candidate keys

BDE

→ see if other attributes are required to find the set of candidate keys

↳ find closure of BDE

↳ check attributes that can be determined from this set

$$(BDE)^+ = \underline{\underline{B}} \underline{\underline{D}} \underline{\underline{E}} \underline{\underline{C}} \underline{\underline{A}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow C \& A \text{ can be determined by} \\ BDE \end{array}$$

candidate keys of $R = BDE$

(b) Compute the attribute cover of $X = \{C, B\}$ according to F

→ find all attributes that can be determined by X

$$(C \underline{B})^+ = \underline{\underline{C}} \underline{\underline{B}} \underline{\underline{A}}$$

attribute cover of $X = CBA$

(c) Compute the canonical cover of F . Show each step of the generation according to the algorithm in class.

$$F_c = \{ D \rightarrow CA, BA \rightarrow C, B \rightarrow A, C \rightarrow A, E \rightarrow A \}$$

• 1st iteration:

1) apply union rule to combine RHS

nothing to combine bc LHS are all unique

$$\begin{array}{l} A^+ = A \\ B^+ = BAC \\ C^+ = CA \\ D^+ = DCA \\ E^+ = EA \end{array}$$

2) find extraneous attributes

→ A is extraneous in $D \rightarrow CA$

↳ check if the result of deleting A from $D \rightarrow CA$ is implied by other dependencies

Yes, $C \rightarrow A$ is already present.

→ set is now $\bar{F}_C = \{D \rightarrow C, BA \rightarrow C, B \rightarrow A, C \rightarrow A, E \rightarrow A\}$

• 2nd iteration:

1) apply union rule to combine RHS

nothing to combine bc LHS are all unique

2) find extraneous attributes

→ A is extraneous in $BA \rightarrow C$

↳ check if the result of deleting A from $BA \rightarrow C$ is implied by other dependencies

Yes because $C \rightarrow A$ exists, so $BA \rightarrow C = B \rightarrow C$.

→ set is now $\bar{F}_C = \{D \rightarrow C, B \rightarrow C, B \rightarrow A, C \rightarrow A, E \rightarrow A\}$

• 3rd iteration

1) apply union rule to combine RHS

→ combine $B \rightarrow C$ & $B \rightarrow A$ into $B \rightarrow CA$

→ set is now $\bar{F}_C = \{D \rightarrow C, B \rightarrow CA, C \rightarrow A, E \rightarrow A\}$

2) find extraneous attributes

→ A is extraneous in $B \rightarrow CA$

↳ check if the result of deleting A from $B \rightarrow CA$ is implied by other dependencies

Yes because $C \rightarrow A$ exists & if $C \rightarrow A$, then $B \rightarrow C$ is enough

→ set is now $\bar{F}_C = \{D \rightarrow C, B \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow A, E \rightarrow A\}$

The canonical cover is: $F_C = \{D \rightarrow C, B \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow A, E \rightarrow A\}$.

- (d) In which normal form is relation R (recall that a relation can be in multiple forms)

① determine candidate keys

→ From (a) = BDE

② divide all attributes into prime & non-prime

→ prime = attributes that are part of candidate key

prime = BDE

non-prime = AC

③ check 1NF, 2NF, 3NF, & BCNF

- 1NF - yes because the relation does not contain composite or multi-valued attributes
- 2NF - no because non-prime attributes depends on parts of the candidate key

relation R is in 1NF

use 3NF decomposition algorithm to decompose R into 3NF R_i.

- 1st step : R(A,E)
- 2nd step : R(A,C)
- 3rd step : R(B,C)
- 4th step : R(B,D,E)
- 5th step : R(C,D)

PART B - CONCURRENCY CONTROL

PROPERTIES:

- view/conflict serializability
- recoverable/non-recoverable
- cascading rollbacks/cascadeless

every cascadeless schedule
is recoverable

* if conflict, then view; but view does not guarantee conflict!

① $S1 = r_3(B), w_2(C), w_4(A), w_1(C), w_2(A), c_2, r_3(A), c_1, c_3, c_4$

t_1	t_2	t_3	t_4
		r_B	
	w_C		
w_C			w_A
		w_A commit	
commit		r_A	
		commit	
			commit

→ non-recoverable because t_3 reads A after t_2 has committed writing to A.

→ not cascadeless because t_2 reads A after t_2 writes to A & already committed. If there's an error in t_3 , it won't be able to get the t_3 write to A info/data back

→ view serializable & conflict serializable

② $S2 = r_2(A), r_1(B), w_2(A), r_2(B), r_3(A), w_1(B), c_1, w_3(A), c_3, w_2(B), c_2$

t_1	t_2	t_3
	r_A	
r_B		
	w_A	
	r_B	
w_B commit		r_A
		w_A commit
w_B commit		

→ non-recoverable

→ not cascadeless

→ not conflict serializable

→ not view serializable

③ $S3 = r_1(A) r_1(B) r_2(C) w_2(C) w_1(B) r_2(A) w_2(A) c_1 w_2(B) c_2$

t_1	t_2
r_A	
r_B	
	r_C
	w_C
w_B	
	r_A
	w_A

→ recoverable

→ cascadeless

→ view serializable

→ conflict serializable

Commit

w_B
Commit