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Normalization 3

Functional Dependencies:

People

Pid→FN

Pid→ LN

Pid→ address

Pid→ Phnum

Coaches

Pid→ CFn

Pid→ CLn

Pid→Caddress

Pid→CPN

Pid→NumYrs

Players

Pid→PFN

Pid→PLN

Pid→Paddress

Pid→PPhnum

Age Group

Agid→ MinAge

Agid→MaxAge

Agid→ GName

Teams

Tid→ Pid

Tid→ TName

Tid→ Agid

Tid→ Mid

Tid→Upid

Tid→Cid

      For the data to be in third normal form it must follow certain restriction from the previous normalization form so it can ultimately be in third normal form. All data must be unique, therefore all of the data must be unique within the table and or tables. Than the data must be in second normal form meaning that the non prime attribute is dependent on any proper subset of any candidate key of the table. Finally for it to be in third normal the data must obey the two previous forms and the data must follow the rule that every non-prime attribute is non transitively dependent on every super key of R. Example in every 3rd normal form relational database you must have functional dependencies. If the FD are true than your data is in 3rd normal form.

Throughout the database each table has its own specific unique id, which allows us to make our data unique as well as make it easier to identify our data. Therefore in order to make the data unique on each row you must implement a pid, allowing the data to be unique in each row. Each functional dependency represent the relationship that every non key attribute is transitively dependent on the super key. In order for every database to be in 3rd normal form you must have functional dependencies that are consistent with your keys and attributes.

View:

10-14 Age Group View

CREATE VIEW Teams10to14!

AS SELECT teams.TName AS "Team Name"

  FROM Teams, Age_Groups

   WHERE teams.agid = Age_Group.agid

AND Age_Group.GName = 'Ten to Fourteen';