

## 11. Normalization

#### ▼ Combine Schemas

연관 있는 relation끼리 table 합치기 가능 -> 한 번에 학인 가능

• but, 불필요하게 중복되는 내용 발생 여부 체크 필요

#### ▼ example ⇒ repetition 발생

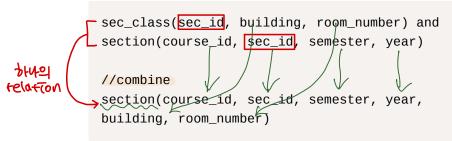
• instructor, department ⇒ inst\_dept로 combine

dept\_name: butding, budget 내용경정가능 But, ID, names 5/ building ID dept\_name budget name salary > not candidate 2000D 22222 Einstein 95000 Physics Watson → decompose IC 12121 Wu 90000 Finance Painter 120000 323/43 El Said History 50000 60000 Painter Comp. Sci. 100000 45565 Katz 75000 Taylor Elec. Eng. 98345 Kim Taylor 85000 80000 · 当日的州 48 34 76766 Crick Biology 90000 72000 Watson 10101 Srinivasan Comp. Sci. 65000 Taylor 100000 → ATARIONA CLIECTESHOPS 58583 Califieri 62000 History Painter 50000 +) प्रमास स्रोक्षाहमा 83821 Brandt Taylor 92000 Comp. Sci. 100000 15151 Mozart 40000 Music Packard 80000 광선 당기자할 것임. Physics 87000 33456 Gold Watson X0000 76543 Singh 80000 Finance Painter 120000

Inst-dept table

- dept\_name : 내용 구분이 어려울 수 있음 cuz)not candidate ⇒ decompose
- → how?

#### ▼ example ⇒ repetition 없음

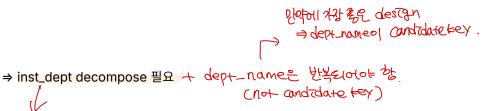


## **▼** Smaller Schemas ⇒ decompose

• **functional dependency** : 특정 attribute가 다른 attribute의 값을 결정 or not

example ⇒ inst\_dept table를 decompose 가능?

- \_dept\_name → building, budget 결정 → candidate key여야 함 <sub>이 ,</sub>dept\_name 하나만 가지고 row 구분 가능
- inst\_dept\_name ⇒ not candidate key (겨성 к)
- building, budget ⇒ dept\_name에 의존→ (epeated)필요



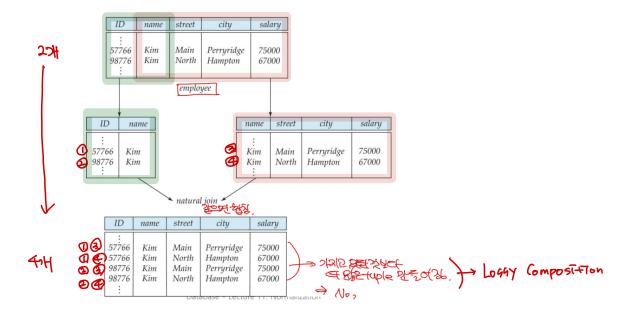
• 모든 decomposition이 좋은 것은 아님

```
employee(ID, name, street, city, salary) into
employee1 (ID, name)
employee2 (name, street, city, salary)
```

#### ▼ lossy decomposition

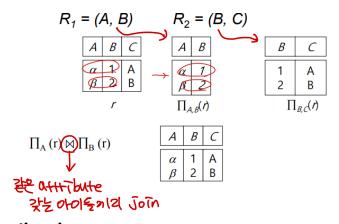
But.

• reconstruct 불가 ⇒ 원래 employee relation 만들 수 없음



## **▼** lossless → join decomposition

• decomosition of R = (A, B, C)



#### ▼ Database Normalization

데이터를 일정한 형태와 규칙에 맞게 구조화 → 위와 같은 실수 방지

Normal Form type

goal

Less storage space

Quicker updates

Less data inconsistency

Clearer data relationships

Easier to add data

Flexible Structure

Less storage space

Update 42 中

20 付 9(2)

2

· design goals

- \_\_\_ 1. BCNF
- \_ 2. lossless join : join 연산 시에 잃는 data x
- 3. dependency preservation : 같이 고려해야 함
  - → 271-21 C+ 22-46+2 Stotto
  - → 만약 3가지 다 이루지 못 하면 둘 중 하나 선택
- 1. lack of dependency preservation
- 2. redundancy due to use of 3NF
  - ⇒ 잘 design →운서와 > database 생성
  - 。 SQL: superkey보다 functional dependency 보장을 제공하지 않음
    - functional dependency 효율적으로 text 어려울 수 있음

## ▼ functional dependency

$$\bigcap_{\alpha \subseteq R \ and \ \beta \subseteq R} \text{(Roush the proof of the pro$$

- example
  - ∘ consider r(A,B) → instance of r

#### ▼ key의 generalization

=> fd: texel notional 3.4 %.



#### example

ID, name 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 Guper bey

(ID-name)  $eq R \Rightarrow \text{condidate } X$ 

#### pold

- { K : superkey of R } iff { K → R } ⇒ k : tuple
- { K : candidate key of R } iff
  - $\circ \{K \rightarrow R\}$
  - ∘ {  $a \subset K$ , no (K a)  $\rightarrow R$  }

example inst\_dept(ID, name, salary, dept\_name, building, budget) Candidate key candidate

 dept\_name → building sweet key \_ (ID) → building

o dept\_name 

→ salary

### ▼ trivial functional dependency

- relation의 모든 instance가 funcitional dependency 만족
- B -> 27 240 BHZ TERX ∘ (ID, name) → ID name → name \_ )
- a → β is trival ⇒ β⊆a - Supset ( 본경합일 œH)

## ▼ closure of a set of functional dependency

functional dependency : inference rule 사용하는 것으로 구현 가능

 example ID -> dept\_name dept\_name -> building\_ > ID → building (국원가능)

• functional dependency F에 의해 명시된 모든 functional dependency 집합 → F의 closure (= 下



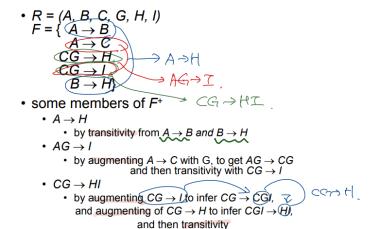
。 closure of F→ F+ (F1 王智)

• (F+): superset of F

F+ → armstrong's axioms

if  $\beta \subseteq \alpha$ , then  $\alpha \to \beta$  (reflexivity)
if  $\alpha \to \beta$ , then  $\gamma \alpha \to \gamma \beta$  (augmentation)
if  $\alpha \to \beta$ , and  $\beta \to \gamma$ , then  $\alpha \to \gamma$  (transitivity) 📀 gound)(실제로 hold하고 있는 functionall dependency만 생성하기) 🔿 하던 있는 🞾 complete (hold하고 있는 모든 functional dependency 생성하기) -> 모션 등 다 -> tuleof state May

- · additional rules
  - /• If  $\alpha \to \beta$  holds and  $\alpha \to \gamma$  holds, then  $\alpha \to \beta \gamma$  holds (union)
  - If  $\alpha \to \beta \gamma$  holds, then  $\alpha \to \beta$  holds and  $\alpha \to \gamma$  holds (decomposition)
  - If  $\alpha \to \beta$  holds and  $\gamma \not \beta \to \delta$  holds, then  $\alpha \gamma \to \delta$  holds (pseudotransitivity)
- example



- dependency preservtation : Ft = Fise( set (Rアナキか)
  - fd decomposing ⇒ dependency preserving

$$(F_1 \cup F_2 \cup F_3 \cup ... \cup F_n)^+ = F^+ \quad \text{secomposition}$$

- ∘ FD 분해 후 지켜지는지 검사할 때 하나의 relation으로만 판별 가능 (CKL RT 745)
- lossless-joih ⇒ dependency-preserving decomposition ⇒ 3NF 충족
  - BCNF, dependency preserving 동시에 얻어내는 것은 항상 가능 x → NF 사용

### ▼ Properties of Functional dependency

- 1. subset property (Trival): YEX,从→Y(見を instanceル できょ)
- 2. augmentation : メ→ケ, メモゥケニ
- 3. transitivity:  $X \rightarrow Y$  and  $Y \rightarrow Z$ ,  $X \rightarrow Z$  4. union:  $X \rightarrow Y$  and  $X \rightarrow Z$ ,  $Y \rightarrow YZ$ 

  - 5. decomposition: x>xz, x>x and x>z
- 6. pseudo-transitivity X→ Y and WY→ Z, WX→ Z

## **▼** First Normal Form (1NF)

5

relation schema R ⇒ 모든 attribute에 대한 domain o atomic 이라면 first normal form임

• 1NF 규칙: non-atomic values → redundant data(중복 data 생성) ⇒ みんかれて e2 안 ラント

ex) non-atomic domains: Get of names → composite attributes
(domaine & only official x)

- 모든 relation이 first normal form이라고 가정
  - o relation R → good form 만들기



- R is not 'good' form → decompose {R1, R2, ...., Rn}
- decomposition → lossless-join decomposition — ১৯২০ ১ সাথ বিদ্যালয় dependency আ দেশ এল

## **▼** Boyce-Codd Normal Form(BCNF)

F+ → F 집합에 대해 BCNF

 $a \in R$  and  $a \in R$  and  $a \in R$  and  $a \in R$ 

- ¬ 1. a → b : trival (모든 function dependency가 superkey) → 여인 ঝ에 따라 우인 弘이 첫것
- 2. a is a superkey for R ⇒ PCNF 多类点记 和引
- ⇒ 두 가지 조건 충족하는 R : BCNF
- example ⇒ 모든 functional dependency가 superkey 여야 함

instr\_dept(ID, name, salary, dept\_name, building, budget)

- ID → name
- name → dept\_name
- ID → salary
- dept\_name → buildng, budget
  - dept\_name ≠ instr\_deptel superkey = 2th 2th shall
- ⇒ BCNF 충족 x → decompose 필요함

#### ▼ decomposing a schema

- example 1
  - o 가정 : schema R, non-trival dependency a → b ⇒ BCNF 충족 x

## We decompose R into:

- (α U β )
- (R (β α))

(aup) = (dept\_name, but loting, budget)

In our example,

(R-(B-a)) = CID, name, Galary, dept\_name)

•  $\alpha$  = dept name

- β = building, budget

• example2 : HR ( OPT\_NO MGR\_NO EMP\_NO, EMP\_NAME, PHONE) F = DPT\_NO -> MGR-NO

PPT-NO -> PHONE

→ functional dependency 53, x ⇒ 53 Hers decomposition

ENP NO - FUP NAME

11. Normalization

6

8 BCNF violation: DPT-ND - MGR-NO ⇒ decomposed THRI CDPT\_NO, MCTR\_ND) dup - HR2 ( PPT-NO, EMP\_NO, EMP\_NAME, PHONE) R-(A-A) But, HRIST PONF PLAX => BE tableOI CT PLASTE MAIN decompose EMP\_ND - EMP\_NAME. 5 not superkey

- · decopose too much?
  - 。 너무 많이 decompose하면 너무 작은 table → BCNF 만족 x
  - A: 53 B: EN \_\_\_\_\_\_ Superkey FDs → AB→C C: 予題性 \_\_\_\_ not superkey C→B Ls no example Ly not find R-(B-A) => AC ] + Tableol HAZE TO THE PRESENTE TO X
  - unenforceable FD
- unenforceable FD ⇒ BCNFet dependency それれをかけるとう。

  BCNF, dependency preservation → 모두 만족하는게 항상 가능 x ⇒ weaker form (Hitel)
  - ⇒ 더 널럴한 정규화 형식인 third normal form!

# ▼ Third Normal Form (3NF)

 $lpha 
ightarrow eta \ in \ F^+$ 

- 1.  $a \rightarrow b$  is trival
- 2. a is superkey for R

ज्याया अनुभन्न जन्माया

- 3. each attribute A in b-a: candidate key of R 포함

BCNF 만족 → 3NF 만족
 BCNF 조건 두 가지 만족함 a: superkey.

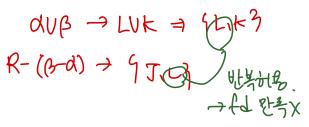
★3번째 조건 : BCNF의 minimal relaxation ⇒ dependeency preservation

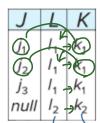
#### ▼ motivation

- BCNF: dependency preserving 항상 보장은 x
- update 시에 효율적인 FD violation 확인이 필요함
- ⇒ 보장하는 것에서 테이블 결정
- ⇒ weak normal form
- third normal form
  - ∘ 어느 정도 반복 허용 (resultant problem 발생)

- 작게 나누는 것보다 중복제거 하는 것보단 성능이 떨어짐
- ∘ (FD): join 연산 없이 각 relation 확인 가능 🊕
- ∘ 3NF의 dependency-preserving decomposition으로 항상 lossless join 가능

#### ▼ Redundancy in 3NF







 $R = (J, K, L) \Rightarrow \text{RCNF7+ Part with L}$   $F = \{JK \rightarrow L, L \rightarrow K\}$ 

- table의 잘못된 점?
  - o information 반복
    - JK : superkey, K : candidate key  $\Rightarrow$  3NF 보장  $\Rightarrow$  더이상 쪼개면 x )
  - o null value가 필요함 → relationship 나타낼 때 J에 대해 상응하는 값이 없음)

## ▼ Comparison of BCNF and 3NF

advantage

◦ losslessness sacrificing, dependency preservation 없이 3NF 디자인 항상 가능

- disadvantage

- data item 사이에 가능한 의미 있는 relationship 중 full value가 필요할 수 있음 → two 보기 보기에 커집!!
  - → repetition of information 발생

# Overall Database Design process 🖈 🎖 🕊 .

- schema R ⇒ E-R diagram
  - ∘ (R) 모든 attribute 포함하는 single relation이 될 수 있음
  - ∘ normalization : R을 smaller relation으로 쪼개는 것을 멈추게 함
- E-R diagram이 good design이라면 table은 더 이상 normalization 하지 않아도 됨
- 하지만, 실제 design에서는 non-key attribute에서 fd)충족될 수 있음
  - o exmaple
    - employee(department\_name, building)

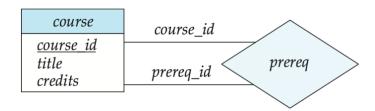


fd : department\_name → building

2 candidate key tel.

🖵 good design → department를 separate

- denormalization → 502 91H
  - 。 성능을 위해 non-normalized schema 사용을 원할 수도 있음
  - example



- 대안 1 : attribute를 포함하는 정규화되지 않은 relation과 모든 attribute 포함하는 prereq 사용
  - faster
  - extra space, extra execution time → update 위해 필요함
  - extra coding work, powwibility of error
- 대안 2 : course, prereq로 정의된 materialized view 사용
  - extra coding work와 error 가능성 없음 トルイスの View .