

# Unit III – Database Design



# Dependencies

Dependencies in DBMS is a relation between two or more attributes.

It has the following types in DBMS

- Functional Dependency
- Fully-Functional Dependency
- Transitive Dependency
- Multivalued Dependency
- Partial Dependency

# Normal Forms

**Normalization** is the process of minimizing **redundancy** from a relation or set of relations.

Redundancy in relation may cause **insertion, deletion, and update anomalies.**

So, it helps to minimize the redundancy in relations.

**Normal forms** are used to eliminate or reduce redundancy in database tables.

First Normal Form

Second Normal Form

Third Normal Form

Boyce Codd Normal Form

Fourth Normal Form

Fifth Normal Form

	1NF	2NF	3NF	4NF	5NF
Decomposition of Relation	R	R <sub>11</sub>	R <sub>21</sub>	R <sub>31</sub>	R <sub>41</sub>
		R <sub>12</sub>	R <sub>22</sub>	R <sub>32</sub>	R <sub>42</sub>
			R <sub>23</sub>	R <sub>33</sub>	R <sub>43</sub>
				R <sub>34</sub>	R <sub>44</sub>
					R <sub>45</sub>
Conditions	Eliminate Repeating Groups	Eliminate Partial Functional Dependency	Eliminate Transitive Dependency	Eliminate Multi-values Dependency	Eliminate Join Dependency

# Functional Dependencies

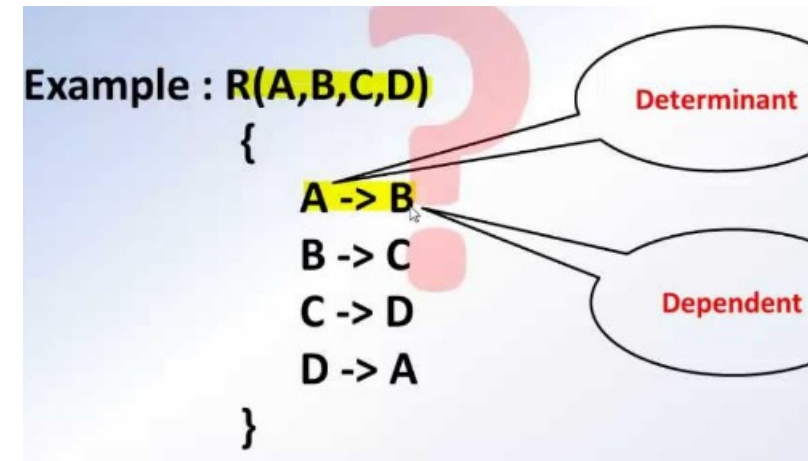
A functional dependency is a **constraint that specifies the relationship between two sets of attributes**

- where one set can accurately determine the value of other sets.

It is denoted as  $X \rightarrow Y$ ,

where  $X$  is a set of attributes that is capable of determining the value of  $Y$ .

The attribute set on the left side of the arrow,  $X$  is called **Determinant**, while on the right side,  $Y$  is called the **Dependent**.



# Example 1

Roll_no	Name	Marks	Dept	Course
1	A	78	CS	C1
2	B	60	EE	C1
3	A	78	CS	C2
4	B	60	EE	C3
5	C	80	IT	C3
6	d	80	EC	C2

Roll_no	Name	
Name	Roll_no	
Roll_no	marks	
Dept	Course	
Course	Dept	
Roll_no,Name	Marks	
Name	Marks	
Name, Marks	Dept	
Name, Marks	Dept, Course	
Roll_no	Name, marks	
Dept, Course	Name	
Roll_no,Marks	Dept	
Name	Course	
Name,Marks, Dept	Roll_no	

## Example 2

<b>roll_no</b>	<b>name</b>	<b>dept_name</b>	<b>dept_building</b>
<b>42</b>	<b>abc</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>A4</b>
<b>43</b>	<b>pqr</b>	<b>IT</b>	<b>A3</b>
<b>44</b>	<b>xyz</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>A4</b>
<b>45</b>	<b>xyz</b>	<b>IT</b>	<b>A3</b>
<b>46</b>	<b>mno</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>B2</b>
<b>47</b>	<b>jkl</b>	<b>ME</b>	<b>B2</b>

# Valid Functional Dependencies

$\text{roll\_no} \rightarrow \{ \text{name}, \text{dept\_name}, \text{dept\_building} \}$ ,  $\rightarrow$  Here,  $\text{roll\_no}$  can determine values of field  $\text{name}$ ,  $\text{dept\_name}$  and  $\text{dept\_building}$ , hence a valid Functional dependency

$\text{roll\_no} \rightarrow \text{dept\_name}$  , Since,  $\text{roll\_no}$  can determine whole set of  $\{ \text{name}, \text{dept\_name}, \text{dept\_building} \}$ , it can determine its subset  $\text{dept\_name}$  also.

$\text{dept\_name} \rightarrow \text{dept\_building}$  ,  $\text{Dept\_name}$  can identify the  $\text{dept\_building}$  accurately, since departments with different  $\text{dept\_name}$  will also have a different  $\text{dept\_building}$

More valid functional dependencies:  $\text{roll\_no} \rightarrow \text{name}$ ,  $\{ \text{roll\_no}, \text{name} \} \twoheadrightarrow \{ \text{dept\_name}, \text{dept\_building} \}$ , etc.



# invalid functional dependencies <sup>9/10</sup>

$\text{name} \rightarrow \text{dept\_name}$  Students with the same name can have different dept\_name, hence this is not a valid functional dependency.

$\text{dept\_building} \rightarrow \text{dept\_name}$  There can be multiple departments in the same building. For example, in the above table departments ME and EC are in the same building B2, hence  $\text{dept\_building} \rightarrow \text{dept\_name}$  is an invalid functional dependency.

More invalid functional dependencies:  $\text{name} \rightarrow \text{roll\_no}$ ,  $\{\text{name}, \text{dept\_name}\} \rightarrow \text{roll\_no}$ ,  $\text{dept\_building} \rightarrow \text{roll\_no}$ , etc.

**Thank You!**