



# **SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

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Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai



## **DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

**COURSE NAME : 23CS207 - DATABASE MANAGEMENT  
SYSTEMS**

**II YEAR / IV SEMESTER**

**Unit 3- Database Design**

**Topic 3 : THIRD NORMAL FORM**



# Third Normal Form

- **Third Normal form (3NF)**

- A table design is said to be in 3NF if both the following conditions hold:
  1. Table must be in 2NF
  2. Transitive functional dependency of non-prime attribute on any super key should be removed.
  3. An attribute that is not part of any candidate key is known as non-prime attribute.
- In other words 3NF can be explained like this: A table is in 3NF if it is in 2NF and for each functional dependency  $X \rightarrow Y$  at least one of the following conditions hold:
  1. X is a super key of table
  2. Y is a prime attribute of table
  3. An attribute that is a part of one of the candidate keys is known as prime attribute.



# Cont..



- **Example:** Suppose a company wants to store the complete address of each employee, they create a table named employee\_details that looks like this:

**Super keys:** {emp\_id}, {emp\_id, emp\_name}, {emp\_id, emp\_name, emp\_zip}...so on

**Candidate Keys:** {emp\_id}

**Non-prime attributes:** all attributes except emp\_id are non-prime as they are not part of any candidate keys.

p_id	emp_name	emp_zip	emp_state	emp_city	emp_district
1001	John	282005	UP	Agra	Dayal Bagh
1002	Ajeet	222008	TN	Chennai	M-City
1006	Lora	282007	TN	Chennai	Urrapakka m
1101	Lilly	292008	UK	Pauri	Bhagwan
1201	Steve	222999	MP	Gwalior	Ratan



## Cont..



- Here, emp\_state, emp\_city & emp\_district dependent on emp\_zip.  
And,
- emp\_zip is dependent on emp\_id that makes non-prime attributes (emp\_state, emp\_city & emp\_district) transitively dependent on super key (emp\_id).
- This violates the rule of 3NF.
- To make this table complies with 3NF we have to break the table into two tables to remove the transitive dependency:



Con..



## Employee Table:

emp_id	emp_name	emp_zip
1001	John	282005
1002	Ajeet	222008
1006	Lora	282007
1101	Lilly	292008
1201	Steve	222999

emp_zip	emp_state	emp_city	emp_district
282005	UP	Agra	Dayal Bagh
222008	TN	Chennai	M-City
282007	TN	Chennai	Urrapakka m
292008	UK	Pauri	Bhagwan
222999	MP	Gwalior	Ratan



# Advantages of 3 normal form

- The advantages of **removing transitive dependencies** are mainly two-fold.
- First, the **amount of data duplication is reduced** and therefore your database becomes smaller.
- The second advantage is **data integrity**.



## Boyce-Codd Normal Form

- For a table to satisfy the Boyce-Codd Normal Form, it should satisfy the following two conditions:
  1. It should be in the **Third Normal Form**.
  2. And, for any dependency  $A \rightarrow B$ , A should be a **super key**.



## Cont..

S_id	subject	professor
101	Java	P.Java
101	C++	P.Cpp
102	Java	P.Java2
103	C#	P.Chash
104	Java	P.Java

In the table above:

- One student can enrol for multiple subjects. For example, student with **student\_id** 101, has opted for subjects - Java & C++
- For each subject, a professor is assigned to the student.
- And, there can be multiple professors teaching one subject like we have for Java.





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What do you think should be the **Primary Key**?

Well, in the table above **student\_id**, **subject** together form the primary key, because using **student\_id** and **subject**, we can find all the columns of the table.

one professor teaches only one subject, but one subject may have two different professors.

Hence, there is a dependency between **subject** and **professor** here, where **subject** depends on the professor name.

This table satisfies the

**1st Normal form** because all the values are atomic, column names are unique and all the values stored in a particular column are of same domain.

This table also satisfies the **2nd Normal Form** as there is no **Partial Dependency**.

And, there is no **Transitive Dependency**, hence the table also satisfies the **3rd Normal Form**.

But this table is not in **Boyce-Codd Normal Form**.



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## Why this table is not in BCNF?

In the table above, **student\_id**, **subject** form primary key, which means **subject** column is a **prime attribute**.

But, there is one more dependency, **professor** → **subject**.

And while **subject** is a prime attribute, **professor** is a **non-prime attribute**, which is not allowed by BCNF.

Student Table

student_id	p_id
101	1
101	2

Professor Table

p_id	profess or	subject
1	P.Java	Java
2	P.Cpp	C++
and so on...		



# Thank you