Announcements (Thu. Sep. 14)

• Homework #1 due next Tuesday (11:59pm)
• Course project description posted
  • Read it!
  • “Mixer” in a week and a half
  • Milestone #1 right after fall break
  • Teamwork required: 5 people per team on average
Motivation

• Why is UserGroup \((uid, uname, gid)\) a bad design?
  • It has **redundancy**—user name is recorded multiple times, once for each group that a user belongs to
    • Leads to **update, insertion, deletion anomalies**

• Wouldn’t it be nice to have a systematic approach to detecting and removing redundancy in designs?
  • **Dependencies, decompositions, and normal forms**
Functional dependencies

• A functional dependency (FD) has the form $X \rightarrow Y$, where $X$ and $Y$ are sets of attributes in a relation $R$

• $X \rightarrow Y$ means that whenever two tuples in $R$ agree on all the attributes in $X$, they must also agree on all attributes in $Y$
FD examples

Address (street_address, city, state, zip)

• street_address, city, state → zip
• zip → city, state
• zip, state → zip?
  • This is a trivial FD
    • Trivial FD: LHS ⊇ RHS
• zip → state, zip?
  • This is non-trivial, but not completely non-trivial
    • Completely non-trivial FD: LHS ∩ RHS = ∅
Redefining “keys” using FD’s

A set of attributes $K$ is a key for a relation $R$ if

- $K \rightarrow$ all (other) attributes of $R$
  - That is, $K$ is a “super key”
- No proper subset of $K$ satisfies the above condition
  - That is, $K$ is minimal
Reasoning with FD’s

Given a relation $R$ and a set of FD’s $\mathcal{F}$

- Does another FD follow from $\mathcal{F}$?
  - Are some of the FD’s in $\mathcal{F}$ redundant (i.e., they follow from the others)?

- Is $K$ a key of $R$?
  - What are all the keys of $R$?
Attribute closure

• Given $R$, a set of FD’s $\mathcal{F}$ that hold in $R$, and a set of attributes $Z$ in $R$:
  The closure of $Z$ (denoted $Z^+$) with respect to $\mathcal{F}$ is the set of all attributes $\{A_1, A_2, \ldots \}$ functionally determined by $Z$ (that is, $Z \rightarrow A_1A_2 \ldots$)

• Algorithm for computing the closure
  • Start with closure $= Z$
  • If $X \rightarrow Y$ is in $\mathcal{F}$ and $X$ is already in the closure, then also add $Y$ to the closure
  • Repeat until no new attributes can be added
A more complex example

UserJoinsGroup \((uid, \text{uname}, \text{twitterid}, \text{gid}, \text{fromDate})\)

Assume that there is a 1-1 correspondence between our users and Twitter accounts

- \(uid \rightarrow \text{uname}, \text{twitterid}\)
- \(\text{twitterid} \rightarrow uid\)
- \(uid, \text{gid} \rightarrow \text{fromDate}\)

Not a good design, and we will see why shortly
Example of computing closure

- \{gid, twitterid\}^+ = ?
- twitterid → uid
  - Add uid
  - Closure grows to \{gid, twitterid, uid\}
- uid → uname, twitterid
  - Add uname, twitterid
  - Closure grows to \{gid, twitterid, uid, uname\}
- uid, gid → fromDate
  - Add fromDate
  - Closure is now all attributes in UserJoinsGroup
Using attribute closure

Given a relation $R$ and set of FD’s $\mathcal{F}$

• Does another FD $X \rightarrow Y$ follow from $\mathcal{F}$?
  • Compute $X^+$ with respect to $\mathcal{F}$
  • If $Y \subseteq X^+$, then $X \rightarrow Y$ follows from $\mathcal{F}$

• Is $K$ a key of $R$?
  • Compute $K^+$ with respect to $\mathcal{F}$
  • If $K^+$ contains all the attributes of $R$, $K$ is a super key
  • Still need to verify that $K$ is minimal (how?)
Rules of FD’s

• Armstrong’s axioms
  • Reflexivity: If $Y \subseteq X$, then $X \rightarrow Y$
  • Augmentation: If $X \rightarrow Y$, then $XZ \rightarrow YZ$ for any $Z$
  • Transitivity: If $X \rightarrow Y$ and $Y \rightarrow Z$, then $X \rightarrow Z$

• Rules derived from axioms
  • Splitting: If $X \rightarrow YZ$, then $X \rightarrow Y$ and $X \rightarrow Z$
  • Combining: If $X \rightarrow Y$ and $X \rightarrow Z$, then $X \rightarrow YZ$

Using these rules, you can prove or disprove an FD given a set of FDs
Non-key FD’s

• Consider a non-trivial FD $X \rightarrow Y$ where $X$ is not a super key
  • Since $X$ is not a super key, there are some attributes (say $Z$) that are not functionally determined by $X$

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$X$</td>
<td>$Y$</td>
<td>$Z$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$a$</td>
<td>$b$</td>
<td>$c_1$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$a$</td>
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That $b$ is associated with $a$ is recorded multiple times: redundancy, update/insertion/deletion anomaly
Example of redundancy

UserJoinsGroup (uid, uname, twitterid, gid, fromDate)

• uid → uname, twitterid

(... plus other FD’s)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>uid</th>
<th>uname</th>
<th>twitterid</th>
<th>gid</th>
<th>fromDate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>Bart</td>
<td>@BartJSimpson</td>
<td>dps</td>
<td>1987-04-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Milhouse</td>
<td>@MilhouseVan_</td>
<td>gov</td>
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<td>857</td>
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<td>abc</td>
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<tr>
<td>456</td>
<td>Ralph</td>
<td>@ralphwiggum</td>
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<td>1992-09-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Decomposition

- Eliminates redundancy
- To get back to the original relation: ☑
Unnecessary decomposition

- Fine: join returns the original relation
- Unnecessary: no redundancy is removed; schema is more complicated (and uid is stored twice!)
Bad decomposition

- Association between `gid` and `fromDate` is lost
- Join returns more rows than the original relation
Lossless join decomposition

• Decompose relation $R$ into relations $S$ and $T$
  • $\text{attrs}(R) = \text{attrs}(S) \cup \text{attrs}(T)$
  • $S = \pi_{\text{attrs}(S)}(R)$
  • $T = \pi_{\text{attrs}(T)}(R)$

• The decomposition is a lossless join decomposition if, given known constraints such as FD’s, we can guarantee that $R = S \bowtie T$

• Any decomposition gives $R \subseteq S \bowtie T$ (why?)
  • A lossy decomposition is one with $R \subset S \bowtie T$
Loss? But I got more rows!

• “Loss” refers not to the loss of tuples, but to the loss of information
  • Or, the ability to distinguish different original relations

No way to tell which is the original relation
Questions about decomposition

• When to decompose

• How to come up with a correct decomposition (i.e., lossless join decomposition)
An answer: BCNF

• A relation $R$ is in Boyce-Codd Normal Form if
  • For every non-trivial FD $X \rightarrow Y$ in $R$, $X$ is a super key
  • That is, all FDs follow from “key → other attributes”

• When to decompose
  • As long as some relation is not in BCNF

• How to come up with a correct decomposition
  • Always decompose on a BCNF violation (details next)
    ➕ Then it is guaranteed to be a lossless join decomposition!
BCNF decomposition algorithm

• Find a BCNF violation
  • That is, a non-trivial FD $X \rightarrow Y$ in $R$ where $X$ is not a super key of $R$

• Decompose $R$ into $R_1$ and $R_2$, where
  • $R_1$ has attributes $X \cup Y$
  • $R_2$ has attributes $X \cup Z$, where $Z$ contains all attributes of $R$ that are in neither $X$ nor $Y$

• Repeat until all relations are in BCNF
BCNF decomposition example

UserJoinsGroup (uid, uname, twitterid, gid, fromDate)

BCNF violation: uid → uname, twitterid

User (uid, uname, twitterid)

uid → uname, twitterid
twitterid → uid

Member (uid, gid, fromDate)

uid, gid → fromDate

 uid → uname, twitterid
twitterid → uid

BCNF
Another example

UserJoinsGroup (uid, uname, twitterid, gid, fromDate)

BCNF violation: twitterid → uid

uid → uname, twitterid
twitterid → uid
uid, gid → fromDate
Why is BCNF decomposition lossless

Given non-trivial $X \rightarrow Y$ in $R$ where $X$ is not a super key of $R$, need to prove:

• Anything we project always comes back in the join:
  $$R \subseteq \pi_{XY}(R) \bowtie \pi_{XZ}(R)$$
  • Sure; and it doesn’t depend on the FD

• Anything that comes back in the join must be in the original relation:
  $$R \supseteq \pi_{XY}(R) \bowtie \pi_{XZ}(R)$$
  • Proof will make use of the fact that $X \rightarrow Y$
Recap

- Functional dependencies: a generalization of the key concept
- Non-key functional dependencies: a source of redundancy
- BCNF decomposition: a method for removing redundancies
  - BCNF decomposition is a lossless join decomposition
- BCNF: schema in this normal form has no redundancy due to FD’s
BCNF = no redundancy?

• **User** (*uid, gid, place*)
  • A user can belong to multiple groups
  • A user can register places she’s visited
  • Groups and places have nothing to do with other
  • FD’s?

• BCNF?

• Redundancies?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>uid</th>
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<th>place</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>dps</td>
<td>Springfield</td>
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<td>dps</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>456</td>
<td>gov</td>
<td>Springfield</td>
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<tr>
<td>456</td>
<td>gov</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
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<td>...</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Multivalued dependencies

• A multivalued dependency (MVD) has the form \( X \rightarrow Y \), where \( X \) and \( Y \) are sets of attributes in a relation \( R \)

• \( X \rightarrow Y \) means that whenever two rows in \( R \) agree on all the attributes of \( X \), then we can swap their \( Y \) components and get two rows that are also in \( R \)

\[\begin{array}{ccc}
X & Y & Z \\
\hline
a & b_1 & c_1 \\
a & b_2 & c_2 \\
a & b_2 & c_1 \\
a & b_1 & c_2 \\
\ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\
\end{array}\]
MVD examples

User \((uid, gid, place)\)
- \(uid \rightarrow gid\)
- \(uid \rightarrow place\)
  - Intuition: given \(uid, gid\) and \(place\) are “independent”
- \(uid, gid \rightarrow place\)
  - Trivial: \(LHS \cup RHS = \text{all attributes of } R\)
- \(uid, gid \rightarrow uid\)
  - Trivial: \(LHS \supseteq RHS\)
Complete MVD + FD rules

• FD reflexivity, augmentation, and transitivity
• MVD complementation:
  If $X \rightarrow Y$, then $X \rightarrow \text{attrs}(R) - X - Y$
• MVD augmentation:
  If $X \rightarrow Y$ and $V \subseteq W$, then $XW \rightarrow YV$
• MVD transitivity:
  If $X \rightarrow Y$ and $Y \rightarrow Z$, then $X \rightarrow Z - Y$
• Replication (FD is MVD):
  If $X \rightarrow Y$, then $X \rightarrow Y$  \hspace{1cm} \text{Try proving things using these!}\n• Coalescence:
  If $X \rightarrow Y$ and $Z \subseteq Y$ and there is some $W$ disjoint from $Y$ such that $W \rightarrow Z$, then $X \rightarrow Z$
An elegant solution: chase

• Given a set of FD’s and MVD’s $\mathcal{D}$, does another dependency $d$ (FD or MVD) follow from $\mathcal{D}$?

• Procedure
  • Start with the premise of $d$, and treat them as “seed” tuples in a relation
  • Apply the given dependencies in $\mathcal{D}$ repeatedly
    • If we apply an FD, we infer equality of two symbols
    • If we apply an MVD, we infer more tuples
  • If we infer the conclusion of $d$, we have a proof
  • Otherwise, if nothing more can be inferred, we have a counterexample
Proof by chase

• In $R(A, B, C, D)$, does $A \rightarrow B$ and $B \rightarrow C$ imply that $A \rightarrow C$?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have:</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
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<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need:</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
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<td>a</td>
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Another proof by chase

• In $R(A, B, C, D)$, does $A \rightarrow B$ and $B \rightarrow C$ imply that $A \rightarrow C$?

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<tr>
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</table>

Have: $A \rightarrow B \quad b_1 = b_2$

$B \rightarrow C \quad c_1 = c_2$

Need: $c_1 = c_2$

In general, with both MVD’s and FD’s, chase can generate both new tuples and new equalities.
Counterexample by chase

In $R(A, B, C, D)$, does $A \rightarrow BC$ and $CD \rightarrow B$ imply that $A \rightarrow B$?

Have:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>

Need:

$b_1 = b_2 \not= \checkmark$

Counterexample!
4NF

• A relation $R$ is in **Fourth Normal Form (4NF)** if
  • For every non-trivial MVD $X \rightarrow Y$ in $R$, $X$ is a superkey
  • That is, all FD’s and MVD’s follow from “key $\rightarrow$ other attributes” (i.e., no MVD’s and no FD’s besides key functional dependencies)

• 4NF is stronger than BCNF
  • Because every FD is also a MVD
4NF decomposition algorithm

• Find a 4NF violation
  • A non-trivial MVD $X \rightarrow Y$ in $R$ where $X$ is not a superkey
• Decompose $R$ into $R_1$ and $R_2$, where
  • $R_1$ has attributes $X \cup Y$
  • $R_2$ has attributes $X \cup Z$ (where $Z$ contains $R$ attributes not in $X$ or $Y$)
• Repeat until all relations are in 4NF

• Almost identical to BCNF decomposition algorithm
• Any decomposition on a 4NF violation is lossless
4NF decomposition example

User (uid, gid, place)
4NF violation: uid → gid

Member (uid, gid)
4NF

Visited (uid, place)
4NF
Summary

• Philosophy behind BCNF, 4NF: Data should depend on the key, the whole key, and nothing but the key!
  • You could have multiple keys though

• Other normal forms
  • 3NF: More relaxed than BCNF; will not remove redundancy if doing so makes FDs harder to enforce
  • 2NF: Slightly more relaxed than 3NF
  • 1NF: All column values must be atomic