Relational Database Design Theory
Part II

CPS 116
Introduction to Database Systems

Announcements (October 12)
- Midterm graded; sample solution available
- Homework #2 graded; sample solution already distributed
- Please verify all your grades on Blackboard
- Project milestone #1 due today

Review
- Functional dependencies
  - $X \rightarrow Y$: If two rows agree on $X$, they must agree on $Y$
    - A generalization of the key concept
- Non-key functional dependencies: a source of redundancy
  - Non-trivial $X \rightarrow Y$ where $X$ is not a superkey
    - Called a BCNF violation
- BCNF decomposition: a method for removing redundancies
  - Given $R(X, Y, Z)$ and a BCNF violation $X \rightarrow Y$, decompose $R$ into $R_1(X, Y)$ and $R_2(X, Z)$
    - A lossless join decomposition
- Schema in BCNF has no redundancy due to FD’s

Next
- 3NF (BCNF is too much)
- Multivalued dependencies: another source of redundancy
- 4NF (BCNF is not enough)

Motivation for 3NF
- $Address\ (street\_address,\ city,\ state,\ zip)$
  - $street\_address,\ city,\ state \rightarrow zip$
  - $zip \rightarrow city,\ state$
- Keys
  - $\{street\_address,\ city,\ state\}$
  - $\{street\_address,\ zip\}$
- BCNF?
  - Violation: $zip \rightarrow city,\ state$

To decompose or not to decompose

$Address_1\ (zip,\ city,\ state)$
$Address_2\ (street\_address,\ zip)$
- FD’s in $Address_1$
  - $zip \rightarrow city,\ state$
- FD’s in $Address_2$
  - None!
- Hey, where is $street\_address,\ city,\ state \rightarrow zip$?
  - Cannot check without joining $Address_1$ and $Address_2$ back together
- Problem: Some lossless join decomposition is not dependency-preserving
- Dilemma: Should we get rid of redundancy at the expense of making constraints harder to enforce?
3NF

- R is in Third Normal Form (3NF) if for every non-trivial FD X → A (where A is a single attribute), either
  - X is a superkey of R, or
  - A is a member of at least one key of R
- Intuitively, BCNF decomposition on X → A would “break” the key containing A
- So Address is already in 3NF
- Tradeoff:
  - Can enforce all original FD’s on individual decomposed relations
  - Might have some redundancy due to FD’s

BCNF = no redundancy?

- Student (SID, CID, club)
  - Suppose your classes have nothing to do with the clubs you join
  - FD’s?
    - None
  - BCNF?
    - Yes
  - Redundancies?
    - Tons!

Multivalued dependencies

- A multivalued dependency (MVD) has the form X → Y, where X and Y are sets of attributes in a relation R
- X → 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 new rows that are also in R

MVD examples

- Student (SID, CID, club)
  - SID → CID
  - SID → club
    - Intuition: given SID, CID and club are “independent”
  - SID, CID → club
    - Trivial: LHS U RHS = all attributes of R
  - SID, CID → SID
    - Trivial: LHS ⊆ RHS

Complete MVD + FD rules

- FD reflexivity, augmentation, and transitivity
- MVD complementation:
  - If X → Y, then X → attr(R) – X – Y
- MVD augmentation:
  - If X → Y and V ⊆ W, then XW → YY
- MVD transitivity:
  - If X → Y and Y → Z, then X → Z – Y
- Replication (FD is MVD):
  - If X → Y, then X → Y
- Coalescence:
  - If X → Y and Z ⊆ Y and there is some W disjoint from Y such that W → Z, then X → Z

An elegant solution: chase

- Given a set of FD’s and MVD’s D, does another dependency d (FD or MVD) follow from D?
- Procedure
  - Start with the hypothesis of d, and treat them as “seed” tuples in a relation
  - Apply the given dependencies in 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>Need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A → B</td>
<td>x 01 11 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A → B</td>
<td>x 02 12 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B → C</td>
<td>x 01 21 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B → C</td>
<td>x 02 22 03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>
<th>Have</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x 01 02 03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x 02 03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In general, both new tuples and new equalities may be generated

Counterexample by chase

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have</th>
<th>Need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A → BC</td>
<td>c1 = c2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 → 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 \( X \cup Z \) (\( Z \) contains 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

- Student (SID, CID, club)
  - 4NF violation: SID → CID

- Enroll (SID, CID)
- Join (SID, club)

- Student (SID, CID, club)
  - 4NF violation: SID → CID
### 3NF, BCNF, 4NF, and beyond

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1NF</th>
<th>2NF</th>
<th>3NF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>False FD's</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redundancy due to FD's</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redundancy due to MVD's</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **Of historical interests**
  - 1NF: All column values must be atomic
  - 2NF: Slightly more relaxed than 3NF

### Summary

- **Philosophy behind BCNF, 4NF:**
  Data should depend on the key, the whole key, and nothing but the key!

- **Philosophy behind 3NF:**
  ... But not at the expense of more expensive constraint enforcement!