Database Systems

Take small 3NF database...

Create Table Rooms (Create Table Classes (
room char(10) not null,	Course char(10) not null,
roomsize int not null,	section char(5) not null,
Primary Key (room)	room char(10) not null,
)	startTime datetime,
	Primary Key (course, section)
)
Create Table Enroll (
Student char(20) not null,	
Course char(10) not null,	
Section char(5) not null,	
grade char(2) not null,	
Primary Key (student, course)	

... and look at the functional dependencies

Rooms: room \rightarrow roomsize Classes: course, section \rightarrow room, startTime Classes: room, startTime \rightarrow course, section Enroll: student, course \rightarrow section, grade

(This is a transitive dependency.)

Why is (room, startTime \rightarrow course, section) a transitive dependency in the Classes table?

Transitive dependencies are of the form $A \rightarrow B$, $B \rightarrow C$, therefore $A \rightarrow C$.

A: course, section \rightarrow room, startTime

B: room, startTime \rightarrow course, section

Which shows that course, section \rightarrow course, section. Silly, you ask? No, because any change in a room or startTime might require a change in the primary key (course, section) in order for the database to stay consistent and prevent anomalies. But this is not enforced because (room, startTtime) is not the primary key. This is not so in tables that area BCNF, which is 3NF and no transitive dependencies.

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Does this violate 3NF?

No, room and StartTime are fully determined by the primary key of (course, section). Plus, (room, startTime) is a candidate key, so we fit the definition of 3NF.

What can go wrong?

Several courses can be assigned to the same room at the same time.

How do we fix it?

Add a unique constraint to (room, startTime).