

Database Normalization

- Overview
 - Definition of database normalization
 - Why normalize?
 - First normal form
 - Second normal form
 - Third normal form

Information for this presentation borrowed from
<http://www.devshed.com/c/a/MySQL/An-Introduction-to-Database-Normalization/>

Database Normalization

- Definition
 - Optimizing table structures
 - Removing duplicate data entries
 - Accomplished by thoroughly investigating the various data types and their relationships with one another
 - Follows a series of normalization “forms” or states

Database Normalization

- Why Normalize?
 - Improved speed
 - More efficient use of space
 - Increased data integrity
 - (decreased chance that data can get messed up due to maintenance)

Database Normalization

- A sad, sad database:
 - Refer to the following poor database design:

student_id	class_name	time	location	professor_id
999-40-9876	Math 148	MWF 11:30	Rm. 432	prof145
999-43-0987	Physics 113	TR 1:30	Rm. 12	prof143
999-42-9842	Botany 42	F 12:45	Rm. 9	prof167
999-41-9832	Matj 148	MWF 11:30	Rm. 432	prof145

- Problems
 - no need to repeatedly store the class time and professor ID
 - redundancy introduces the possibility for error (Matj 148)

Database Normalization

- First Normal Form

- calls for the elimination of repeated *groups* of data by creating separate tables of related data
- Student information:

StudentID	StudentName	Major	college	collegeLocation
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- Class information:

StudentID	ClassID	ClassName
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- Professor Information:

ProfessorID	ProfessorName
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Database Normalization

- Second Normal Form
 - Elimination of redundant data
 - Example data in Class Information:

studentID	classID	className
134-56-7890	M148	Math 148
123-45-7894	P113	Physics 113
534-98-9009	H151	History 151
134-56-7890	H151	History 151

Use:

ClassID	ClassName
M148	Math 148
P113	Physics 113
H151	History 151

To get Class Information:

studentID	classID
134-56-7890	M148
123-45-7894	P113
534-98-9009	H151
134-56-7890	H151

Database Normalization

- Third Normal Form

- eliminate all attributes(column headers) from a table that are not directly dependent upon the primary key

- college and collegeLocation attributes are less dependent upon the studentID than they are on the major attribute
 - New college table:

major	college	collegeLocation
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- Revised student table:

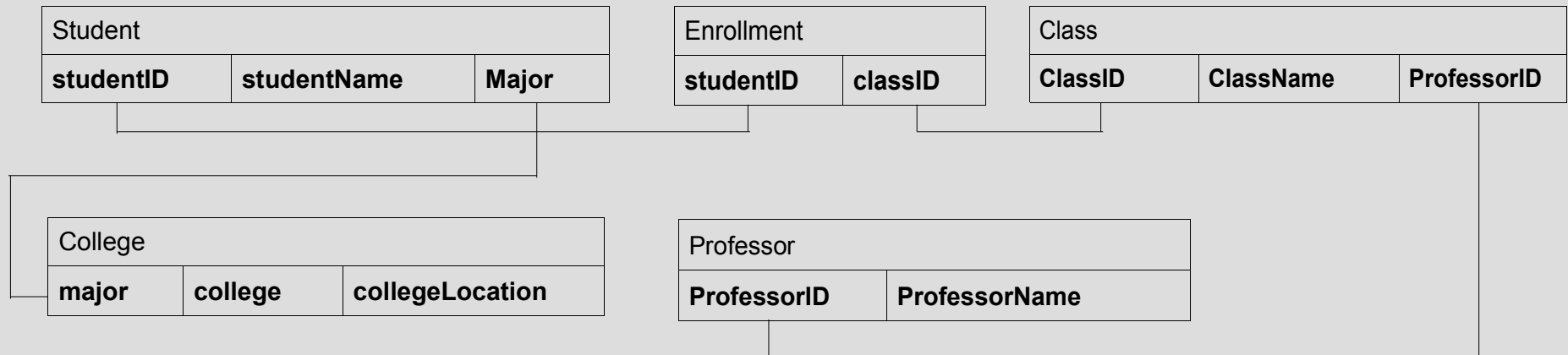
studentID	studentName	Major
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Database Normalization

- Old Design:

student_id	class_name	time	location	professor_id
999-40-9876	Math 148	MWF 11:30	Rm. 432	prof145
999-43-0987	Physics 113	TR 1:30	Rm. 12	prof143
999-42-9842	Botany 42	F 12:45	Rm. 9	prof167
999-41-9832	Matj 148	MWF 11:30	Rm. 432	prof145

New Design:



Database Normalization

- Questions?

Normalization Assignment

- For your tool:
 - Compile list of all data items used
 - Place all data into one table
 - Complete 1NF and describe reasons why this is better (or if data is already in 1NF continue)
 - Complete 2NF in the same manner
 - Complete 3NF in the same manner