

Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Science
End Sem (Odd) Examination Dec-2018
CA3CO09 Database Management Systems

Programme: BCA Branch/Specialisation: Computer Application

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d.

- Q.1 i. The language that requires a user to specify the data to be retrieved without specifying exactly how to get it is **1**
(a) Procedural DML. (b) Non-Procedural DML.
(c) Procedural DDL. (d) Non-Procedural DDL.
- ii. Tree structures are used to store data in **1**
(a) Network model. (b) Relational model.
(c) Hierarchical model. (d) File based system.
- iii. It is an abstraction through which relationships are treated as higher level entities **1**
(a) Generalization. (b) Specialization.
(c) Aggregation. (d) Inheritance.
- iv. In an E-R diagram double lines indicate **1**
(a) Total participation. (b) Multiple participation.
(c) Cardinality N. (d) None of these
- v. Count function in SQL returns the number of **1**
(a) Values. (b) Distinct values.
(c) Groups. (d) Columns.
- vi. In SQL, testing whether a subquery is empty is done using **1**
(a) DISTINCT (b) UNIQUE
(c) NULL (d) EXISTS
- vii. A relation is in _____ if an attribute of a composite key is dependent on an attribute of other composite key. **1**
(a) 2NF (b) 3NF (c) BCNF (d) 1NF

[2]

- viii. In 2NF **1**
 (a) No functional dependencies (FDs) exist.
 (b) No multi valued dependencies (MVDs) exist.
 (c) No partial FDs exist.
 (d) No partial MVDs exist.
- ix. Which of the following is not a consequence of concurrent operations? **1**
 (a) Lost update problem (b) Update anomaly
 (c) Unrepeatable read (d) Dirty read
- x. The default level of consistency in SQL is **1**
 (a) Repeatable read (b) Read committed
 (c) Read uncommitted (d) Serializable
- Q.2 i. Differentiate the term data, information and knowledge. **2**
 ii. Explain five duties of Database Administrator. **3**
 iii. What is a database? Describe the advantages and disadvantages of using of DBMS. **5**
- OR iv. What is data independence? Explain the difference between physical and logical data independence. **5**
- Q.3 i. Differentiate between weak entity and strong entity set. **2**
 ii. Construct an ER diagram for a hospital with a set of patients and a set of medical doctors. Associate with each patient a log of the various tests and examinations conducted. **8**
- OR iii. Describes the various relationship constraints by giving suitable example. **8**
- Q.4 i. Explain the terms primary key, candidate key and super key. **3**
 ii. Consider the relations **7**
 EMP(ENO,ENAME,AGE,BASIC)
 WORK_ON(ENO,DNO)
 DEPT(DNO,DNAME,CITY)
 Express the following queries in SQL
 (a) Find names of employees whose basic pay is greater than average basic pay.

[3]

- (b) Find the sum of the basic pay of all the employees, the maximum basic pay, the minimum basic pay and the average basic pay.
- OR iii. The outer join operations extend the natural join operations so that tuples from the participating relations are not lost in the result of join. Describe how that join operation can be extended so that types from left, right or both relations are not lost from the result of theta join. **7**
- Q.5 i. What is Normalization? Explain second normal form with the help of an example. **4**
 ii. Find out all candidate key of relation R. **6**
 R(ABCDEFGH)
 $A \rightarrow BC$
 $B \rightarrow CFH$
 $CH \rightarrow G$
 $E \rightarrow A$
 $A \rightarrow EG$
- OR iii. Explain Boyce-Codd Normal Form with example and also Compare BCNF and 3NF. **6**
- Q.6 Attempt any two:
 i. What are the various states through which a transaction passes through in its lifetime? Briefly discuss all the events that cause transition from one state to another. **5**
 ii. Consider the schedule of three transactions T1, T2 and T3. **5**
 $R1(X), R2(Y), R3(Y), W2(Y), W1(X), W3(X), R2(X), W2(X)$
 Where R stands for READ, W for WRITE and determines if the schedule is serializable. If so, give the schedule.
 iii. Compare shadow paging with log based recovery methods. **5**

Marking Scheme
CA3CO09 Database Management Systems

Q.1	i.	The language that requires a user to specify the data to be retrieved without specifying exactly how to get it is (b) Non-Procedural DML.	1
	ii.	Tree structures are used to store data in (c) Hierarchical model.	1
	iii.	It is an abstraction through which relationships are treated as higher level entities (c) Aggregation.	1
	iv.	In an E-R diagram double lines indicate (a) Total participation.	1
	v.	Count function in SQL returns the number of (a) Values.	1
	vi.	In SQL, testing whether a subquery is empty is done using (d) EXISTS	1
	vii.	A relation is in _____ if an attribute of a composite key is dependent on an attribute of other composite key. (b) 3NF	1
	viii.	In 2NF (c) No partial FDs exist.	1
	ix.	Which of the following is not a consequence of concurrent operations? (b) Update anomaly	1
	x.	The default level of consistency in SQL is (d) Serializable	1
Q.2	i.	Difference data, information and knowledge.	2
	ii.	Five duties of Database Administrator 0.6 marks each (0.6 mark * 5)	3
	iii.	Definition of Database Advantages DBMS Disadvantages DBMS.	5
OR	iv.	Definition of data independence Difference b/w physical and logical	5

Q.3	i.	Difference b/w weak entity and strong entity set	2	
	ii.	Entity identification	2 marks	8
		Attribute identification	2 marks	
		Relationship identification	2 marks	
OR	iii.	Relationship constraints identification	2 marks	
		Coordinality	4 marks	8
		Participation	4 marks	
Q.4	i.	Primary key	1 mark	3
		Candidate key	1 mark	
		Super key.	1 mark	
	ii.	Express the following queries in SQL	7	
		(a) Find names of employees whose basic pay is greater than average basic pay.	3 marks	
		(b) Find the sum of the basic pay of all the employees, the maximum basic pay, the minimum basic pay and the average basic pay	4 marks	
OR	iii.	Describe how that join operation can be extended so that types from left, right or both relations are not lost from the result of theta join.	7	
Q.5	i.	Normalization	1 mark	4
		Second normal form with example.	3 marks	
		Super key identification	2 marks	
	ii.	Candidate key identification (DA & DE)	4 marks	6
OR	iii.	Definition of Boyce-Codd Normal Form	2 marks	
		Example of BCNF	2 marks	
		Comparison BCNF and 3NF.	2 marks	
Q.6	Attempt any two:			
	i.	States through which a transaction passes through in its lifetime	3 marks	5
		All the events that cause transition from one state to another	2 marks	
ii.	Schedule of three transactions T1, T2 and T3.	5		
iii.	Compare shadow paging with log based recovery methods Three differences	5		
