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ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT EXAMINATIONS, JUNE – 2009
DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - II
SEMESTER – 4



Time : 3 Hours]

[Full Marks : 70

GROUP – A**(Multiple Choice Type Questions)**

1. Choose the correct alternatives for the following : 10 × 1 = 10
- i) Normalization follows
- a) top down approach b) bottom up approach
- c) both of (a) and (b) d) none of these.
- ii) Suppose R is a relation of n attributes $\{ A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \}$ as a function of n . How many super keys R has if the only key is A_1 ?
- a) $2 * n$ b) $2 * (n - 1)$
- c) 2^{n-1} d) none of these.
- iii) F covers E implies
- a) every FD in E also in F^+ b) every FD of F also in E^+
- c) both (a) & (b) d) none of these.
- iv) To test equality with the NULL, operator is used.
- a) = b) ==
- c) IS NULL d) none of these.
- v) Explicit cursor
- a) is a temporary named memory location
- b) consists of active data set
- c) could process one record at a time
- d) all of these.



- vi) Cascading rollback is occurred due to deviation from the property
- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a) atomicity | b) consistency | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) isolation | d) durability. | |
- vii) A query with multiple selection conditions that are connected via OR may not be prompting the query optimizer to use any index. Such a query can be split up and expressed as of queries, each with a condition on an attribute that causes an index to be used.
- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| a) intersection | b) union | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) division | d) minus. | |
- viii) Which of the following ensures the atomicity of the transactions ?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Transaction management component | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Application programmer | |
| c) Concurrency control component | |
| d) Recovery management component. | |
- ix) Which of the following is a schedule that brings the database back to a consistent state ?
- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) recoverable schedule | b) non-cascading schedule | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) strict schedule | d) all of these. | |
- x) Which of the following is not a recovery technique ?
- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Deferred update | b) Immediate update | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Shadow paging | d) Write-ahead logging. | |

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following questions.

3 × 5 = 15

2. “Every relational schema having two attributes is in BCNF.” Prove this statement.

Define candidate key.

4 + 1



3. What is multi-valued dependency ? What type of constraints does it specify ? When does it arise ?

4. Consider the following relation :



CUSTOMER (Cust id, name, address, city, state, pin).

The relation is decomposed into the following relations :

R1 (Cust id, name, address, pin) and R2 (city, state, pin).

Examine whether the decomposition leads to DKNF or not.

5. Draw three tier architecture of relational database management system. Explain data independence with the help of this diagram.

6. Consider the following relation algebra :

π customer-name (σ branch-city = "kolkata" \wedge balance > 1000 (Branch \bowtie (Account \bowtie Deposit))

Draw Expression Tree of the above relational algebra and optimize the expression tree.

7. Discuss the advantages of distributed and centralized databases.

GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following questions.

3 × 15 = 45

8. a) Consider the following set F of functional dependencies for relation schema $R = (A, B, C, D, E)$ and $F = \{ A \rightarrow BC, CD \rightarrow E, B \rightarrow D, E \rightarrow A \}$.

i) Compute F^+ . (closure of F)

ii) Compute B^+ . (closure of attribute B)

iii) List the candidate keys for R .

5 + 3 + 2

b) Describe with example different types of anomalies.

5



9. a) Show by example that there are schedules possible under Tree protocol which are not possible under Two-phase protocol and vice versa. 6
- b) For the relation $R = (A, B, C, D)$ and FD $F = \{ A \rightarrow B, A \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow D \}$, R is decomposed into $R1 = (A, B, C, P)$ and $R2 = (C, D)$. Is the above decomposition lossless join decomposition ? Does this decomposition preserve the dependency ? 3 + 3
- c) State the principle of Wound-Wait technique. 3
10. a) Discuss primary index, cluster index, secondary index and multilevel index structures with the help of diagram for each. 8
- b) Specify steps of query execution. 3
- c) Differentiate between cost based query optimization and heuristic based query optimization. 2
- d) Differentiate between 3NF and BCNF. 2
11. a) Test the serializability for the following schedule with explanation : 6

T1	T2	T3	T4	T5
<i>Read (y)</i>	<i>Read (x)</i>			
<i>Read (z)</i>				
				<i>Read (v)</i>
				<i>Read (w)</i>
				<i>Write (w)</i>
	<i>Read (y)</i>			
	<i>Write (y)</i>			
		<i>Write (z)</i>		
<i>Read (u)</i>				
			<i>Read (y)</i>	
			<i>Write (y)</i>	
			<i>Read (z)</i>	
			<i>Write (z)</i>	
<i>Read (u)</i>				
<i>Write (u)</i>				



b) State the three rules for concurrency control.

3

c) Define DKNF.



Consider the relation **STUDENT (SID, Grade Level, Building, Fee)**. Constraint is SID key; SID must not begin with digit 1. Domain definitions are as follows :

SID in DDDD, D is decimal digit

Grade level in { FR, SO, JR, SN, GR }

Building in Char (4)

Fee in DEC (4)

Normalize the above relation to DKNF with explanation.

2 + 4

12. a) Explain the concept of distributed database. What are the advantages and functions of distributed database ? 8
- b) What is Phantom problem ? Give an example. 2
- c) Identify the basic features of an object oriented data model. 5

END