

Roll No



**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY  
BENGALURU**

**SCHOOL OF INFORMATION SCIENCE  
END TERM EXAMINATION - DEC 2022**

**Semester :** Semester III - 2021

**Course Code :** CSA2003

**Course Name :** Sem III - CSA2003 - Relational Database Management Systems

**Program :** BCA

**Date :** 5-JAN-2023

**Time :** 9.30AM - 12.30PM

**Max Marks :** 100

**Weightage :** 50%

**Instructions:**

- (i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Question paper consists of 3 parts.
- (iii) Scientific and non-programmable calculator are permitted.

**PART A**

**ANSWER ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

**10 X 2 = 20M**

1. What are the different types of JOIN used in SQL?  
(CO2) [Knowledge]
2. Which rules to be followed for using GROUP BY?  
(CO2) [Knowledge]
3. Can we use where clause with DDL commands? Justify your answer  
(CO2) [Knowledge]
4. What are the two wildcards used in conjunction with the LIKE operator?  
(CO2) [Knowledge]
5. State any two reasons of using SQL alias.  
(CO2) [Knowledge]
6. When can we say that  $X \twoheadrightarrow Y$  is trivial functional dependency?  
(CO3) [Knowledge]
7. In a schema with attributes A, B, C, D and E following set of functional dependencies are given  
{A → B, A → C, CD → E, B → D, E → A} ,  
Show that the FD, CD → AC holds true  
(CO3) [Knowledge]

8. FD set for relation STUDENT is:  
 { STUD\_NO->STUD\_NAME, STUD\_NO->STUD\_PHONE, STUD\_NO->STUD\_STATE, STUD\_NO->STUD\_COUNTRY, STUD\_NO->STUD\_AGE, STUD\_STATE->STUD\_COUNTRY }  
 Find (STUD\_NO, STUD\_NAME)+, (STUD\_COUNTRY)+
- (CO3) [Knowledge]
9. Consider an example to explain the lost update problem
- (CO4) [Knowledge]
10. Describe the ACID property.
- (CO4) [Knowledge]

**PART B**

**ANSWER ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

**5 X 10 = 50M**

11. Consider the company database  
 Emp(Name,SSN,Salary,Superssn,gender,Dno)  
 Dept(Dnum,Dname,Mgr\_ssn)  
 Dept\_loc(Dnum,Dlocation)  
 Dependent(Essn,Dept\_name,sex)  
 Works\_on(Essn,Pno,hours)  
 Project(Pname, Pnumber, Plocation, Dnum)  
 Write Relational Algebra expressions for the following queries:  
 1. Retrieve name,address,salary of employees who works for Research department.  
 2. Retrieve names of all employees who works on all projects controlled by department number.  
 3. Retrieve the names of employees who have no dependents.  
 4. Retrieve each department number, number of employees in department and their average salary.  
 5. Retrieve the details of all employees who either in department 4 or directly supervise an employee who works in department 4.

(CO2) [Comprehension]

12. Given the database and few relational expressions below-

**User**

| Id | Name   | Age | Gender | OccupationId | CityId |
|----|--------|-----|--------|--------------|--------|
| 1  | John   | 25  | Male   | 1            | 3      |
| 2  | Sara   | 20  | Female | 3            | 4      |
| 3  | Victor | 31  | Male   | 2            | 5      |
| 4  | Jane   | 27  | Female | 1            | 3      |

**Occupation**

| OccupationId | OccupationName    |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1            | Software Engineer |
| 2            | Accountant        |
| 3            | Pharmacist        |
| 4            | Library Assistant |

**City**

| CityId | CityName |
|--------|----------|
| 1      | Halifax  |
| 2      | Calgary  |
| 3      | Boston   |
| 4      | New York |
| 5      | Toronto  |

- a.  $\prod_{Name}(\sigma_{Age > 25}(User))$
- b.  $\sigma_{Id > 2 \vee Age \neq 31}(User)$
- c.  $\sigma_{User.OccupationId = Occupation.OccupationId}(User \bowtie Occupation)$
- d.  $\rho_{Profession(ProfessionId, ProfessionName)}(Occupation)$
- e.  $\prod_{Name, Gender}(\sigma_{User.CityId = City.CityId \wedge CityName = 'Boston'}(User \bowtie City))$

Write SQL statements for each expression given above.

(CO2) [Comprehension]

13. Given R(elevator\_no, building\_no, building\_name, capacity, staff\_no, first\_name, last\_name, date\_examined) with the following functional dependencies:
  - {(elevator\_no → building\_no, capacity), (building\_no → building\_name), (staff\_no → first\_name, last\_name), (elevator\_no, staff\_no → date\_examined)}
  - i. Find the highest normal form for R
  - ii. Normalize table R up to 2NF

(CO3) [Comprehension]

14. a. How is BCNF different from 3NF?
- b. Examine the table given below-

| branchNo | branchAddress                        | telNo        | mgrStaffNo | name          |
|----------|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| B001     | 8 Jefferson Way, Portland, OR 97201  | 503-555-3618 | S1500      | Tom Daniels   |
| B002     | City Center Plaza, Seattle, WA 98122 | 206-555-6756 | S0010      | Mary Martinez |
| B003     | 14 – 8th Avenue, New York, NY 10012  | 212-371-3000 | S0145      | Art Peters    |
| B004     | 16 – 14th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98128  | 206-555-3131 | S2250      | Sally Stern   |

- i. Why is the table not in 3NF?
- ii. Describe and illustrate the process of normalizing the data shown in this table to third normal form.
- iii. Identify the primary, (alternate) and foreign keys in your 3NF relations.

(CO3) [Comprehension]

15. a. Why do we need transactions in DBMS?
- b. Explain the state transition diagram for a database transaction.
- c. How does Two phase protocol ensure Serializability? Explain with an appropriate example.

(CO4) [Comprehension]

### PART C

ANSWER ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

2 X 15 = 30M

16. i. Find the highest normal form for R(PQRSTUVWXYZV) with FD are {PQ → R, P → ST, Q → U, U → VW and S → XY}
- ii. Given R(staffNo, branchNo, branchAddress, name, position, hoursPerWeek) with FDs = {(branchNo → branchAddress), (branchAddress → branchNo), (staffNo → name, position), (staffNo, branchNo → hoursPerWeek)}. The decomposed set is {R1(branchNo, branchAddress), R2(staffNo, name, position), R3(staffNo, branchNo, hoursPerWeek)}. Find whether the decomposition is
  - a. lossy or lossless
  - b. dependency preserving

(CO3) [Application]

17. Check whether the given schedule S1, S2, S3, S4, S5 are conflict serializable or not-

S1 : R1(A) , R2(A) , R1(B) , R2(B) , R3(B) , W1(A) , W2(B)

S2 : R2(X) , W3(X), W1(X), W2(Y), R2(Z), R4(X), R4(Y)

S3 : R4(A), R2(A), R3(A), W1(B), W2(A), R3(B), W2(B)

Convert the conflict serializable schedules to serial schedules.

(CO4) [Application]

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