

Exam.	Regular / Back		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCT	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Database Management Systems

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. What are the drawbacks of using file systems to store data? Explain. [6]

2. Draw an ER-diagram for the following mini-case

Procurement department of the Ministry of Transportation (MOT) keeps track of all the items (furniture and equipment such as a chair or printer) in the Ministry offices. There are several MOT buildings and each one is given a different name to identify it. Each item is assigned a unique ID when it is purchased. This ID is used to keep track of the item, which is assigned to a room within a building. Each room within a building is assigned to a department, and each department has a single employee as its manager.

[8]

3. Consider the following relational database model

*employee (person-name, street, city)
works (person-name, company-name, salary)
company (company-name, city)
manages (person-name, manager-name)*

Write relational algebra expressions for the following: [2 X 4 = 8]

- Find the names and street address of all employees who work for First Bank Corp. and earn more than \$10,000 per annum.
- Find the names of all employees who do not work for First Bank Corp.
- Give all employees working at First Bank Corp. a 10 % salary raise.
- Count the number of employees in each company.

4. Consider the following relational database. [2 X 5 = 10]

*account (account-number, branch-name, balance)
branch (branch-name, branch-city, assets)
customer (customer-name, customer-street, customer-city)
loan (loan-number, branch-name, amount)
depositor (customer-name, account-number)
borrower (customer-name, loan-number)*

- Write an SQL query to list the names of all depositors along with their account number, street and city address.
- Write a query in SQL to list the branch-cities and total assets where the total assets are more than \$1,000,000 in the city.
- Write an SQL query to find the names and loan-numbers of all customers who have a loan of over \$15,000.
- Write a query in SQL to increase all accounts with balances over \$10,000 by 6%.
- Give an expression in QBE to find the customer-name, loan-number, and amount for all customers who have a loan from the "PATAN" branch.

5. Explain the conditions of BGNF. Compare BCNF and 3NF with example. [3+5]
6. Explain the process of query optimization. What is the significance of materialized views? [6+2]
7. What is RAID? Explain the B+ tree index with an example? [3 + 8]
8. Explain the granting and revoking of privileges to database users. [5]
9. Consider the following log contents when a crash occurs. Briefly explain how a recovery would be done. [5]

< T_0 start>
< T_0 , A, 1000, 950>
< T_0 , B, 2000, 2050>
< T_0 commit>
< T_1 start>
< T_1 , C, 700, 600>

10. What is a transaction? What is a serializable schedule? [5]
11. a) What is an ORM?
b) What is the difference between a homogeneous and a heterogeneous distributed database? [3]

—SOLUTIONS—

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1. Describe the levels of abstraction of database. What do you understand by physical data independence? [4+2]

2. Draw an ER-diagram for the following mini-case.

Patients are treated in a single ward by the doctors assigned to them. Healthcare assistants also attend to the patients, a number of these are associated with each ward. Each patient is required to take a variety of drugs a certain number of times per day and for varying lengths of time. The system must record details concerning patient treatment and staff payment. Some staff are paid part time and doctors and healthcare assistants work varying amounts of overtime at varying rates. The system will also need to track what treatments are required for which patients. [8]

3. Consider the following relational database model

*employee (person-name, street, city)
 works (person-name, company-name, salary)
 company (company-name, city)
 manages (person-name, manager-name)*

Write relational algebra expressions for the following: [2 X 4 = 8]

- a) Find the names and cities of residence of all employees who work for First Bank Corp.
 b) Find the names of all employees who live in the same city as the company for which they work.
 c) Modify the database so that the employee Jones now lives in Newtown.
 d) Find the average salary offered by each company.

4. Consider the following relational database. [2 X 5 = 10]

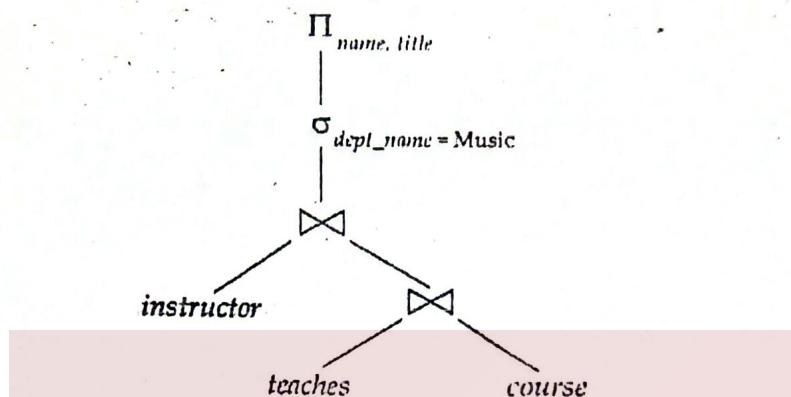
*account (account-number, branch-name, balance)
 branch (branch-name, branch-city, assets)
 customer (customer-name, customer-street, customer-city)
 loan (loan-number, branch-name, amount)
 depositor (customer-name, account-number)
 borrower (customer-name, loan-number)*

- a) Write an SQL query to list the names of all depositors along with their account number and balance.
 b) Write an SQL query to find the names of all customers who have a loan of over \$12,000.
 c) Write a query in SQL to increase all accounts with balances over \$10,000 by 6%, and all other accounts by 5%.
 d) Write a query in SQL to list the branch-names where the average account balance is more than \$10,000.

e) Give an expression in QBE to find the customer-name, account-number, and balance for all customers who have an account at "PATAN" branch.

5. What is a functional dependency? Explain. What are the criteria for a relational schema to be in BCNF? [4+4]

6. Explain the basic steps in query processing. Optimize the following query expression. [6+2]



7. a) Briefly explain the RAID levels 0 to 6. [6]
b) Differentiate between a dense and a sparse index. [5]

8. Briefly explain how public-key encryption works. [5]

9. Briefly explain the idea of log-based recovery. [5]

10. Explain the ACID properties that should be ensured for transactions. [5]

11. a) What is the advantage of an object-oriented database compared to a traditional relational database? [3]
b) What is horizontal and vertical data fragmentation? [3]

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1. Briefly highlight your significant differences between a file-processing system and a DBMS. [4]
2. Draw an ER-diagram for the following mini-case. What is the difference between cardinality and degree of a relationship?

A university registrar's maintains data about the following entities: (a) Courses, including number, title, credits, syllabus and prerequisites; (b) Course offerings, including course number, year, semester, section number, instructor(s), timings and classroom; (c) Students, including student-id, name, and program; and (d) instructors, including identification number, name, department, and title. Further, the enrollment of students in courses and grades awarded to students in each course they are enrolled for must be appropriately modeled.

[8+4]

3. a. Mention the two conditions to be satisfied by any two sets for union, intersection and set difference operation between them. [1]

b. employee(empname, street, city)
 works(empname, companynname, salary)
 company(companynname, city)
 manages(empname, managername)

[4×2]

For the case of above database schema:

- I. Write an expression in SQL to create the table employee.
- II. Write an expression in SQL to inset a row into the table works.
- III. Write an expression in SQL to find the name and cities of resident of all the employees who do not work for XYZ Pvt. Ltd.
- IV. Write an expression Relational Algebra to find the company name that has the highest number of employees.

- c. Suppose you are assigned as the Database Administrator of a Bank. How can you enhance the security by implementing concept of views on the database? [3]

4. What do you mean by integrity constrains? Explain any four constraints that can be enforced to database tables. [6]

5. What are the advantages of normalization of database? Explain 1NF, 2NF and 3NF. When database de-normalization is preferred? [2+3+1]

6. Explain the process of query optimization. What is cost-based optimization? [6+2]

7. What do you mean by ordered index and hash index? Explain limitation of static hashing. How extendable hashing overcome such limitation? [2+2+4]

8. a) Explain conflict serializability with example. [8]
- b) Differentiate between fine granularity and coarse granularity locking in multiple granularity locking protocol. [4]
- 9 Explain redo phase and undo phase of log based failure recovery mechanism. [6]
10. a) What is object-oriented databases? Explain briefly. [3]
- b) Explain the benefit of parallel database? [3]



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1. Briefly explain different levels of data abstraction in a database system. [4]
2. Draw an ER-diagram for the following mini-case. What is the difference between strong and weak entity sets? [8+4]

Each employee in an engineering company has at most one recognized skill, but a given skill may be possessed by several employees. An employee is able to operate given machine-type (e.g., lathe, grinder) if he has one of several skills, but each skill is associated with the operation of only one machine type. Possession of a given skill (e.g., mechanic, electrician) allows an employee to maintain several machine-types, although maintenance of any given machine-type requires a specific skill (e.g., a lathe must be maintained by a mechanic).

3. Consider the following relational database model:

employee (employee-name, street, city)
 works (employee-name, company-name, salary)
 company (company-name, city)
 manages (employee-name, manager-name)

- a) Write SQL queries for the following needs. [2x4]
 - i) Modify the database so that Jones now lives in city Pokhara.
 - ii) Give all employees of 'NABIL Bank' a 10 percent raise.
 - iii) Give all managers of 'NABIL Bank' a 30 percent raise unless the salary becomes greater than 100,000.
 - iv) Delete employee who has maximum amount of salary.
- b) The relation works has attribute company-name, company-name is primary key in relation company. How the relation between these two relations is preserved? Explain with solution with SQL query to achieve this relationship. [4]
4. a) What is a lossless-join decomposition? What is a functional dependency? Explain. [4+4]
 - b) What is the advantage of 3NF over BCNF? [4]
5. What do you mean by term functional dependency? Discuss various types of functional dependencies. [6]
6. How can pipelining approach improve query-evaluation efficiency? [4]
7. a) What is the use of RAID storage device? What are the advantages and disadvantages of mirroring? [3+2]

- b) What is a remote backup system? Explain. [3]
8. a) List the ACID properties. Explain the usefulness of each. [4]
- b) During its execution, a transaction passes through several states, until it finally commits or aborts. List all possible sequences of states through which a transaction may pass. Explain why each state transition may occur. [4]
- c) How two phase locking protocol helps in avoiding deadlock? Explain with examples. [4]
9. Suppose following contents are present in the log when a crash occurs. Explain what happens for a log-based recovery. [6]

```
<T0 start>  
<T0, B, 2000, 2050>  
<T1 start>  
<checkpoint {T0, T1}>  
<T1, C, 700, 600>  
<T1, commit>  
<T2 start>  
<T2, A, 500, 400>  
<T0, B, 2000>  
<T0 abort>  
  
<T2, A, 500>  
<T2 abort>
```

10. Briefly explain properties of distributed databases. [4]

—S O L U T I O N S—

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1. Explain the difference between DDL, DML and DCL along with examples. [4]

2. Assume that at Pine Valley Furniture each product (described by Product No., Description, and Cost) is comprised of at least three components (described by Component No., Description, and Unit of Measure) and components are used to make one or many products (i.e., must be used in at least one product). In addition, assume that components are used to make other components and that raw materials are also considered to be components. In both cases of components being used to make other components, we need to keep track of how many components go into making something else.

Draw an ER-diagram for this case. Describe what is total participation using an ER-diagram example. [8 + 4]

3. Consider the following relational database model

Product (pid, name, price, category, maker-cid)

Purchase (buyer-ssn, seller-ssn, quantity, pid)

Company (cid, name, stock price, country)

Person(ssn, name, phone number, city)

Write relational algebra expressions for the following: [2 X 4]

- Find the *ssn* and *name* of all people who have purchased products of category "telephone"
- List the *pid* and *name* of all products which is more expensive than \$500 and made in China.
- Increase the price of all products of "television" category by 10%.
- List the *ssn* and *name* of each seller along with the total quantity of products sold.

4. Consider the relational schema given below. [2 X 4]

Hotel (Hotel_No, Name, Address)

Room (Room_No, Hotel_No, Type, Price)

Booking (Hotel_No, Guest_No, Date_From, Date_To, Room_No)

Guest (Guest_No, Name, Address)

- Write an SQL query to list all guests who have booked rooms at the Himalayan Hotel.
- Write an SQL query to create a view to expose only the *Hotel_No*, *Guest_No*, *Room_No* and *Price* of the room of all booked rooms.
- Write a query to offer 5% discount on all rooms of type "Delux" for the Everest Hotel.
- Write skeleton tables in QBE to find the Check-in date and Name of all guests currently booked for the Everest Hotel.

5. a) Explain the necessary condition for decomposing a relational database table into two tables. Why is normalization needed? [4+4]
- b) Compare 3NF and BCNF normal forms? [4]
6. Explain the process how a query is evaluated in RDBMS systems. How are equivalence rules for relation algebra helpful for query optimization? Explain with example. [3+5]
7. a) Distinguish between dense index and sparse index? What is a secondary index? [3+2]
- b) Briefly explain how variable length records are stored in databases? [3]
8. What do you understand by the ACID properties of transactions? Explain with examples. [8]
9. Explain the functions of Undo and Redo operations in a log-based recovery of database. [6]
10. a) Briefly explain horizontal and vertical fragmentation in distributed databases. [3]
- b) Write a short note on Data warehouse and associated applications. [3]

—SOLUTIONS—

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1. What difficulties would you face if you used file system directly to implement a database application? What is physical data independence? [3+1]
2. Draw a complete ER-diagram for the following case.

"A Bus Company owns a number of busses. Each bus is allocated to a particular route, although some routes may have several busses. Each route passes through a number of towns. One or more drivers are allocated to each stage of a route, which corresponds to a journey through some or all of the towns on a route. Some of the towns have a garage where busses are kept and each of the busses are identified by the registration number and can carry different numbers of passengers, since the vehicles vary in size and can be single or double-decked. Each route is identified by a route number and information is available on the average number of passengers carried per day for each route. Drivers have an employee number, name, address, and sometimes a telephone number."

- What is the difference between the degree and cardinality of a relationship? [8 + 4]

3. Consider the following relational database model

SOLUTIONS

*Employee(eid, name, address, supervisor_eid)
Department(dept_id, name)
Project(pid, title, dept_id)
Works_on(eid, pid, hours)*

- Write relational algebra expressions for the following: [2 X 4 = 8]

- List the name of all employees from Computer department along with the name of their supervisor.
- Find the name of all employees who work on the "Network monitoring" project for more than 15 hours.
- Delete all projects which belong to the "Electrical" department.
- Find the total number of projects from each department, along with the department name.

4. Consider the relational schema given below. [2 X 4 = 8]

*Product (pid, name, price, category, maker-cid)
Purchase (buyer-ssn, seller-ssn, quantity, pid)
Company (cid, name, stock price, country)
Person(ssn, name, phone number, city)*

- a) Write an SQL query to find the name and price of all products of "camera" category made in "Japan".
- b) Write an SQL query to create a view to expose only the Buyer name, Seller name and product name from all transactions.
- c) Write a query in SQL to increase the price of all products from DELL company by 5 %.
- d) Write skeleton tables in QBE to find the name and phone number of all persons who purchased products of Laptop category with price greater than 80,000.
5. a) Explain what is referential integrity constraint along with an example? Briefly explain cascading actions in referential integrity constraints. [3+3]
- b) Briefly explain how to normalize a database from un-normalized form to 1NF, 2NF, 3NF and 4NF? [6]
6. Explain the difference between cost-based and heuristics-based methods for query optimization. How can you optimize the following query? [3+5]

$$\Pi_{name, title}(\sigma_{dept_name = "Music"}(instructor \bowtie \Pi_{course_id, title}(teaches \bowtie course)))$$

7. a) What is the difference between ordered indices and hash indices in a database? What is the advantage of using a sparse index? [2+2]
- b) What is a RAID? How would you choose the best RAID level for your database server? [1+3]
8. Explain Atomicity and Isolation properties of a database transaction. Describe the concept of conflict serializability for concurrent execution of transactions. [4+4]
9. Briefly explain the idea of a stable storage. Explain the architecture of a remote backup system. [3+3]

10. Write short notes on the following

- a) Types of distributed databases [3]
- b) Data warehousing [3]

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1. Distinguish between a database and a DBMS. What is the advantage of separating the logical level and physical level in database design? [2+2]

2. Draw a complete ER-diagram for the following case.

"A lecturer (having an ID, name and room number) is responsible for organising a number of course modules. Each module has a unique code and also a name and each module can involve a number of lecturers who deliver part of it. A module is composed of a series of lectures and sometimes lectures on a given topic can be part of more than one module. A lecture has a time, room and date and is delivered by a lecturer and a lecturer may deliver more than one lecture. Students, identified by number and name, can attend lectures and a student must be registered for a number of modules. We also store the date on which the student first registered for that module. Finally, a lecturer acts as a tutor for a number of students and each student has only one tutor."

Explain generalization and specialization in ER diagram along with an example? [8 + 4]

3. Consider the following relational database model

Employee(eid, name, address, supervisor_eid)

Department(dept_id, name)

Project(pid, title, dept_id)

Works_on(eid, pid, hours)

S O L U T I O N S —

Write relational algebra expressions for the following: [2 X 4 = 8]

- List the titles of all projects along with the department names.
- Find the names of all employees who live in "Kathmandu" and are supervised by employee who also lives in "Kathmandu".
- Increase the working hours of all employees who work in the "Voter registration" project by 5 hrs.
- Find the total number of employees involved in each project along with the project title.

4. Consider the relational schema given below.

[2 X 4 = 8]

Product (pid, name, price, category, maker-cid)

Purchase (buyer-ssn, seller-ssn, quantity, pid)

Company (cid, name, stock price, country)

Person(ssn, name, phone number, city)

- a) Write an SQL query to find the names of all Japanese companies which sell products of "Computer" category.
- b) Write an SQL query to create a view to expose only the product id, name, category and maker country.
- c) Write a query in SQL to decrease the stock price of all makers of "LCD" category products by 1%.
- d) Write skeleton tables in QBE to find the name and phone number of all persons who sold products of "Automobile" category.
5. a) What are integrity constraints in a database? Explain with example. What is a trigger in DBMS? When is it risky to use triggers? [3+3]
- b) Define what a functional dependency is. Explain BCNF in terms of functional dependencies. [3+3]
6. Explain how a DBMS chooses an appropriate query execution plan for optimized query execution. Explain the difference between materialization and pipelining methods for query evaluation? [5+3]
7. a) Explain, along with an example, how a database record is searched using a sparse primary index? Write the SQL syntax to create an index. [3+1]
- b) Explain the node structure of a B+ tree. Why is B+ tree good for indexing? [2+2]
8. a) What is a transaction? What are the properties a transaction should satisfy in a database system? [1+3]
- b) What do you mean by serializability of a schedule? What do you understand by granularity of locking for concurrency control? [2+2]
9. Distinguish between immediate-modification and deferred-modification in the context of log-based database recovery. What is the significance of checkpoints in a log? [4+2]
10. Write short notes on the following
- a) Object-relational mapping [3]
- b) Parallel database architectures [3]

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1. Why data independence is importance in data modeling? Differentiate between physical and logical data independence. [4]

2. Draw an ER-diagram for the following mini-case. What is the difference between strong and weak entity sets?

Patients are treated in a single ward by the doctors assigned to them. Healthcare assistants also attend to the patients; a number of these are associated with each ward. Each patient is required to take a variety of drugs a certain number of times per day and for varying lengths of time. The system must record details concerning patient treatment and staff payment. Some staffs are paid part time and doctors and healthcare assistants work varying amounts of overtime at varying rates, the system will also need to track what treatments are required for which patients. [8+4]

3. Write relational algebra queries for (a, b, c). Write SQL queries for (i, ii, iii)

a) Retrieve the detail of employee with eno, add, dob, phone with highest salary. [2]

i) Create above table Emp as indicated. [2]

ii) Find employee who earns more than 50000, works in CS department and name contains alphabet a. [2]

iii) Increase salary of those employee who earns less than average by 25% [2]

b) Find total amount spent by ECON department for its employee salary. [2]

c) Find total number of post in CS department. [2]

4. a) What is lossless decomposition and dependency preservation? Suppose that we decompose the schema $R = (A, B, C, D, E)$ into (A, B, C) and (C, D, E) . Is it lossless decomposition? Is it dependency preserving? [3+4]

Consider that the following set F of functional dependencies hold.

$A \rightarrow BC$

$CD \rightarrow E$

$B \rightarrow D$

$E \rightarrow A$

b) What is the importance of normalization? Define BCNF. [2+3]

5. Explain the steps involved in query processing. What is the significance of materialized views? [6+2]

6. Write about fixed-length record and variable length record organization DBMS. Define B+ free structure used for indexing. [4+4]

7. Explain different states of a transaction along with state transition diagram. Explain conflict Serializability with example. [4+4]

8. Explain briefly two phase locking protocol for Concurrency Control. [4]

9. Explain in detail the working of log-based recovery method. [6]

10. Explain the importance of data warehouse in decision making. Write the application areas of spatial database. [3+3]

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1. What are the drawbacks of file system to store data? [4]

2. a) An information system is to be designed for keeping the records of Universe Cup Cricket Tournament. There are 10 teams participating in the tournament. Each country sends 15 players and 4 other members. For players, the runs he scores and the number of wickets taken (so far) are to be rerecorded. For non-players, the role (manager, coach etc) and the number of years of experience are recorded. There are matches scheduled among the teams on several grounds on fixed dates. Each ground has fixed seating capacity and a size. For 38 matches, 11 referees have been assigned. Each match will have 3 refries. The performance of every player in every match is to be recorded in terms of runs he scored and wicket he took. Draw E-R model of the system. [8]

b) Explain how network data model is different from relation data model. [4]

3. Consider the following relational scheme: [2×6]

Account (account number, branch_name, balance)

Branch (branch name, branch_city, assets)

Customer (Customer name, customer_street, customers_city)

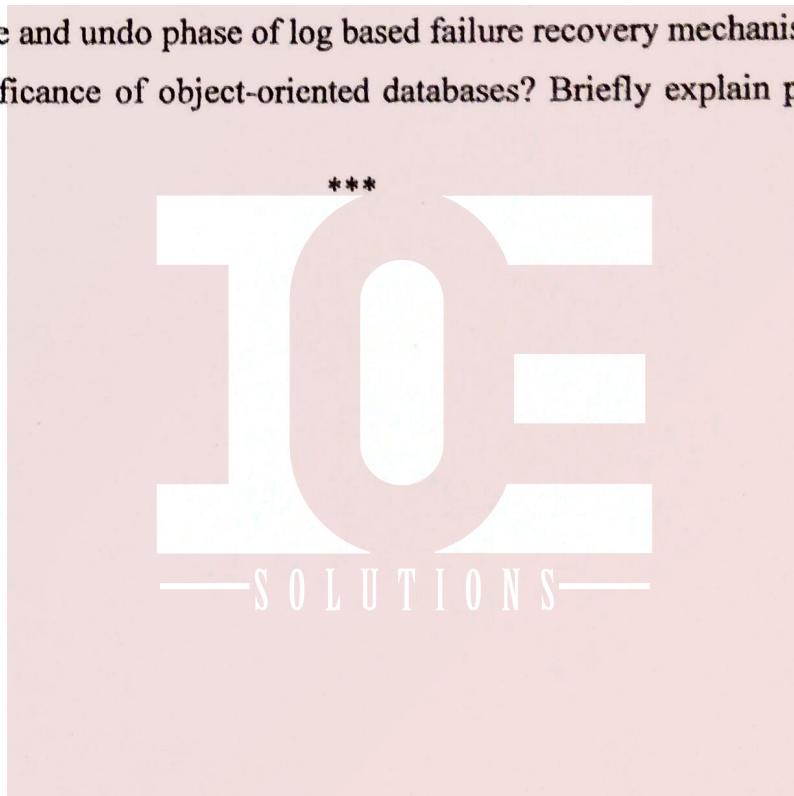
Loan (loan number, branch_name, amount)

Depositor (customer name, account number)

Borrower (customer name, loan number)

- a) Write SQL Query expressions to list all the customers details, branch details and account details according to account number.
- b) Write SQL Query expressions to list the branch name where the average account balance is more than 50,000.
- c) Write SQL Query expressions to increase all accounts with balances over \$10,000 by 5% and other accounts receive 6%
- d) Write a query in SQL to list the branch_cities and total assets where the total assets are more than \$10,00,000 in the city.
- e) Write relational algebra expression to count the number of accounts in each branch.
- f) Write relational algebra expression to delete all loans less than \$1,000 in amount

4. a) What is the advantages of 3NF over BCNF? Suppose that we decompose the scheme $R = (A, B, C)$ into $R_1 = (A, B)$, $R_2 = (A, C)$. Show that this decomposition is a lossless join decomposition and not dependency preserving if the $F = \{A \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow C\}$ [3+4]
- b) What do you mean by integrity constraints? Explain any four constraints that can be enforced to database tables. [1+4]
5. Explain the basic steps in query processing with diagram. What is pipelining in query evaluation? [6+2]
6. What is RAID? Distinguish between dense and sparse indices along with example. [3+5]
7. What is transaction? Explain ACID properties with examples. [2+6]
8. Describe the different types of locks used for concurrency control. Draw the lock compatibility matrix.
9. Explain redo phase and undo phase of log based failure recovery mechanism. [6]
10. What is the significance of object-oriented databases? Briefly explain parallel database architectures. [3+3]



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Programme	BCT	Pass Marks	32
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Subject: - Database Management System (CT652)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. Why is data independence important in data modeling? Differentiate between schema and instances. [4]

2. Differentiate total and partial participation with suitable example and draw an ER diagram for the airport database. Be sure to indicate the various attributes of each entity. Every airplane has a registration number and each airplane is of a specific model. The airport accommodates a number of airplane models and each model is identified by a model number (eg DC-10) and has a capacity and a weight. A number of technician works at the airport. You need to store the name, SSN, address, phone number and salary of each technician. Each technician is an expert on one or more plane model(s) and his or her expertise may overlap with that of other technicians. This information about technicians must also be recorded. Traffic controllers must have an annual medical examination. For each traffic controller you must store the data of the most recent exam. [4+8]

3. Consider the following relational schema

Employee (Ename, street, city)

Works (Ename, company_name, salary)

Company (company_name, city)

Manages (Ename, manager_name)

a) Write the queries in Relational Algebra. [2×3]

- Find all the employees name who work in 'NMB bank'.
- Find all the employee names who live in the same city as their company is located.
- Find the name and city of those employees whose salary is greater than 30000 and lives in 'ktm' city.

b) Write SQL queries for the following. [2×3]

- Create Employee and Works relation with primary key and foreign key constraints.
- Find the employee name their company name and city name which ends with 'pur' ~~containing~~.
- Increase the salary of each employees by 25% whose salary is less than 30000.

4. a) What do you mean by functional dependencies? Define formally. What is BCNF? [3+3]
 b) What is normalization? Explain INF, 2NF, 3NF and 4NF. [2+4]

5. Explain the basic steps in query processing. Make distinctions between cost based optimization and heuristic optimization. [4+4]
6. a) What is the use of RAID storage device? How is a record searched from a sparse sequential index? [2+3]
- b) Explain about the remote backup system with diagram. [3]
7. a) What are schedules? Describe the concept of view serializability for concurrent execution of transaction. [2+4]
- b) How deadlocks arise while processing transactions? Explain the deadlock prevention strategies. [2+4]
8. Write the different types of failures that may occurs in system. Differentiate between shadow paging and log-based recovery. [3+3]
9. Write short notes on the following: [3×2]
- i) Distributed database system
 - ii) Spatial database system

—S O L U T I O N S—

Exam.	New Back (2066 & Later Batch)		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCT	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Database Management System (CT652)

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1. What do you mean by data abstraction? List the various level of data abstraction and briefly explain. [1+3]
2. a) What are data models? Explain various types of data models. [1+3]
 - b) Design an E-R diagram for a database for an airlines system. The database must keep track of customers and their reservations, flights and their status, seat assignments on individual flights and the schedule and routing of future flights. Apply all the database design constraints as much as possible. [8]
3. a) Consider the following relational data model. [2×3]

Employee(empid, name, address, manager_id)

Department(deptid, dname)

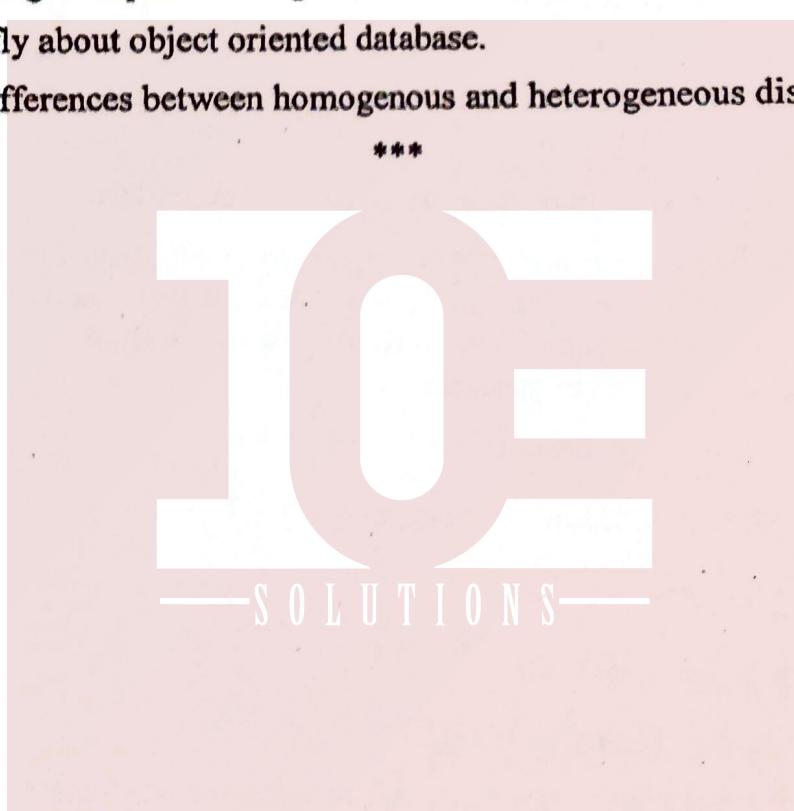
Project(pid, title, budget, deptid)

Works_on(empid, pid, hours)

Write down the relational algebraic expression for the following:

- i. Find the names of all employee from computer department along with their manager name.
- ii. Find the names of all the employees who works on project with budget more than 50000.
- iii. Find the total number of projects from each department along with the department name.
- b) Write down the SQL queries for following: [2×3]
 - i) Find the name of employees who works on project with the highest budget.
 - ii) Create a view with empid, name, project title and budget.
 - iii) Update the budget of all project by 20% where any employee works for more than 12 hours.
- a) Define functional dependency. Explain partial and transitive functional dependency with example. [1+4]
 - b) Define decomposition and its desirable properties. Explain 3NF and BCNF. [3+4]

5. Define query processing. Explain the various approaches used to evaluate any expression with suitable example. [2+6]
6. a) What is RAID? Which RAID level would you prefer the best for safety of application and why? [1+3]
- b) What is indexing? Why dynamic hashing is advantageous over static hashing? [1+3]
7. a) Define ACID properties of a transaction. Describe the concept of conflict serializability for concurrent execution of transactions. [4+4]
- b) How two phase locking protocol helps in concurrency control? Explain. [4]
8. What is stable storage? Explain the log based recovery mechanism. [2+4]
9. a) Describe briefly about object oriented database. [3]
- b) Explain the differences between homogenous and heterogeneous distributed database. [3]



Exam.	Regular		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCT	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	III / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Database Management System (CT652)

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1. Mention the advantages of the DBMS over the file processing system and explain briefly. [4]
2. a) Define discriminator in ER diagram. Explain different keys used in database design. [4]
 - b) Draw the Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD) with appropriate mapping cardinalities for the following scenario.

A Production company consists of a machining, fabrication and assembly department. Employees are assigned to different departments. Each department is managed by a manager. Each employee has at most one recognized skill, but a given skill may be possessed by several employees. An employee is able to operate a given machine-type (e.g. lathe, grinder, welding) of each department. Some of the employees are paid overtime and some of them are paid with daily basis. According to their designation (eg. mechanic, welder) are supposed to maintain at least one machine-type of their department. Raw materials are bought from different vendors and fetched to the machining department. Parts from machining department are fetched to fabrication department and so on. Many parts are assembled together to form a product. The final products from assembly department are stored in the ware house. Products are labeled with different specifications (eg, Product_Id, Product_type, MRP, etc). [8]

3. Consider the following relational data model [2x4]

SOLUTIONS

Employee (empid, ename, age, salary)
 Department (deptid, dname, budget, managerid)
 Works (empid, deptid, hours)

- (i) Write the SQL statements required to create the above relations, including appropriate versions of all primary and foreign key integrity constraints.
- (ii) Write an expression in SQL to find the name of department whose employee earns the maximum salary.
- (iii) Write SQL to find the name of the employee, department name and the number of hours they work
- (iv) Write an expression in SQL to give every employee a 20% raise in salary whose age is in between 45 to 50 years.

4. Consider the following relational database [2x4]

Account (account-number, branch-name, balance)
 Branch (branch-name, branch-city, assets)
 Customer (cust-name, cust-street, cust-city)
 Loan (loan-number, branch-name, amount)
 Depositor (cust-name, account-number)
 Borrower (cust-name, loan-number)

Write the relational algebra expressions for the following:

- (i) Find the names of customers who has loan at “Koteshwor” branch.
(ii) Find the largest account balance.
(iii) Find the names of all depositors along with their account number, street and city address.
(iv) Give an expression in QBE to find the customer name, loan number and amount for all customers who have a loan from the “Koteshwor” branch.
5. a) What are Triggers? Define Domain constraint and Referential Integrity constraint with an example. [1+4]
b) What is the role Functional dependencies in Normalization? Explain trivial and non-trivial dependencies. Explain BCNF. [2+2+3]
6. Explain about the steps involved in query optimization. How is pipelining approach different from the materialization approach? [3+5]
7. Discuss about sequential file organization and multi-table clustering file organization. Explain dense index file and sparse index file. [4+4]
8. Explain ACID properties of a database transaction. Describe how conflict serializability differs from the view serializability for concurrent execution of transactions. [4+4]
9. What is the purpose of implementing check points in data recovery mechanism? What are the recovery actions performed if failure arises at the end of the given transaction states? [2+4]

$\langle T_0 \text{ start} \rangle$
 $\langle T_0, A, 1000, 950 \rangle$
 $\langle T_0, B, 2000, 2050 \rangle$

(a)

$\langle T_0 \text{ start} \rangle$
 $\langle T_0, A, 1000, 950 \rangle$
 $\langle T_0, B, 2000, 2050 \rangle$
 $\langle T_0 \text{ commit} \rangle$
 $\langle T_1 \text{ start} \rangle$
 $\langle T_1, C, 700, 600 \rangle$

(b)

10. Write short notes on: [3+3]

- a) Spatial database b) Remote Backup System

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1. Define Data Abstraction. Explain its different levels with suitable example. [1+3]

2. Construct an ER-Diagram for the following NFL database.

You are given the requirement for a simple database for the National Football League (NFL). The NFL has many teams, and each team has a name, a city, a coach, a captain and a set of players. Each player belongs to only one team and each player has a name, a position (such as left wing, mid fielder or a goalkeeper) a skill level, and a set of injury records. A team captain is also a player and a game is played between two teams (referred as host team and guest team) and has a match date (such as June 11, 2018) and score (such as 2 to 5).

Explain strong and weak entity sets along with example. [8+4]

3. Consider the following relational schema:

tblsalesman(s_id, name, city, commission)

tblOrders(ord_no, prch_amt, ord_date, c_id, s_id)

tblCustomer(c_id, name, city, grade, s_id)

S U T I O N S —

[2x4]

Write SQL query expression to

- find those salesmen with all information whose name containing the 1st character is 'N' and the 4th character is 'R' and rests may be any character.
- Find the highest purchase amount on a date '2017-07-17' for each salesman with their ID.
- count the customers with grades above Kathmandu's average.
- Increase commission of salesmen by 2% if they are from humla.

4. Consider the following relational database model

Author(a_name, citizenship, birthYear)

Book(isbn, title, a_name)

Topic(isbn, subject)

Branch(libname, city)

Instock(isbn, libname, quantity)

Write relational algebra expressions for the following: [2x4]

- Give the cities where each book is held.
- Give the title and author of each book of which at least two copies are held in a branch located in Kathmandu.
- Delete those books that are from author 'xyz'
- List total no. of available books of each subject.

5. a) What is a functional dependency? List the various integrity constraints and explain about the referential integrity along with an example. [3+3]
- b) Define 1NF, 2NF and 3NF. Illustrate your answer with suitable example. [6]
6. What is the task of evaluation engine in query processing? Explain cost based query optimization and Heuristic optimization. [4+4]
7. a) What is the difference between ordered indices and hash indices in a database? What is the advantage of using sparse index? [2+2]
- b) Write about fixed length record and variable length record organization in DBMS? [4]
8. Explain the possible transaction states in DBMS. Explain the concept of conflict serializability with an example. [4+4]
9. Explain the idea of log-based recovery. [6]
10. a) Explain homogenous and heterogeneous distributed database. [4]
- b) What is Spatial Database System? [2]

