

Database Systems (CS2005)

Final Exam

Date: Thu, 23 May 2024

Course Instructor(s)

ZA, MN, SF, AA, HI, MM, IR

Total Time (Hrs.): 3

Total Marks: 70

Total Questions: 9

221-7987

Roll No

4C-BSE

Section

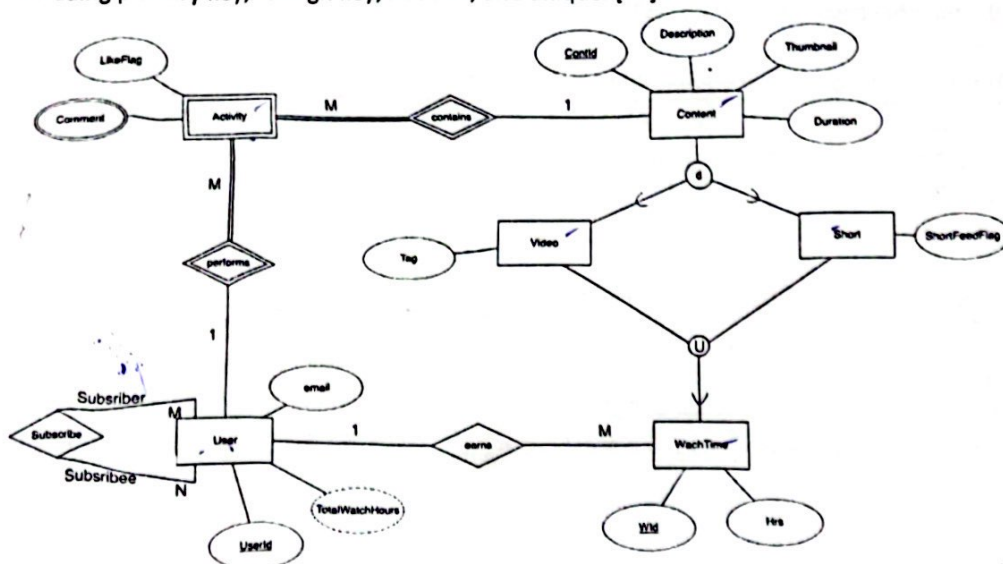
Student Signature

Do not write below this line.

Note: Please ensure that you attempt all questions and their respective parts in the given order.

CLO # 2: Design conceptual, logical and physical database schemas using different data models.

Q. No 1: Map the following ER/EER Diagram into a relational model and specify all the constraints including primary key, foreign key, not null, and unique. [10]



CLO # 2: Design conceptual, logical and physical database schemas using different data models.

Q. No 2: Draw an ER/EER diagram (using notation discussed in lectures) for the following requirements of a simple database of National Hockey League (NHL). Specify all constraints that should hold on to the database and state any assumptions you make. [10]

The NHL has many teams, each team has a name, a city, a coach, a captain, and a set of players, each player belongs to only one team, each player has a name (first, last, middle), a position (such as left wing or goalie), and a skill level. There are two types of players, beginners, and experts. For beginners the number of matches per day for training is more than the experts one. The trainers are just required for beginners and 90% attendance is required in training sessions to remain in the

National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences
Lahore Campus

team. Team captain is also a player, a game is played between two teams (referred to as host_team and guest_team) and has a date (such as May 11th, 1999) and a score (such as 4 to 2). A player can also get an injury during a game. A description or record of injury is also maintained for each player.

CLO # 3: Identify FDs and resolve database anomalies by normalizing database tables.

Q. No 3: Consider the following schedule of four transactions T1, T2, T3, and T4.

S: r1(X), r4(Z), w1(Z), r3(X), r3(Y), w1(X), w3(Y), r2(Y), w2(Z), w2(Y).

Draw the serializability (precedence) graph for this schedule. State whether this schedule is (conflict) serializable or not. If the schedule is serializable, write down the equivalent serial schedule(s) otherwise explain why it is not. [5]

CLO # 3: Identify FDs and resolve database anomalies by normalizing database tables.

Q. No 4: Consider a relation R (A, B, C, D, E), with the set of FDs $F = \{C \rightarrow D, B \rightarrow ACE, AD \rightarrow B\}$. Find all possible keys (i.e. candidate keys) of this relation? Prove it. [5]

CLO # 3: Identify FDs and resolve database anomalies by normalizing database tables.

Q. No 5: Consider the relation schema R (A, B, C, D, E), with FDs $F = \{ABC \rightarrow D, AD \rightarrow B, E \rightarrow C, A \rightarrow B, D \rightarrow A, BC \rightarrow A\}$. Find a minimal cover of F (i.e. F_c). [5]

CLO # 3: Identify FDs and resolve database anomalies by normalizing database tables.

Q. No 6: Consider the relation R (A, B, C, D, E), with FDs $\{A \rightarrow B, BC \rightarrow D, E \rightarrow C, D \rightarrow A\}$. State which of the following decompositions of R relation are lossless decomposition. Prove it. [5]

a. R1(C, E), R2(A, B), and R3(A, C, D).

b. R1(C, E), R2(A, B), and R3(A, D, E).

CLO # 3: Identify FDs and resolve database anomalies by normalizing database tables.

Q. No 7: Consider the relation schema R (A, B, C, D, E, G), with FDs $F = \{AB \rightarrow C, CD \rightarrow EG, EG \rightarrow A, BC \rightarrow D\}$. Keys of this relation are AB, BC, and BEG. Identify the best normal form that R satisfies (1NF, 2NF, 3NF, or BCNF). Justify your answer. If R is not in BCNF, decompose it into a set of BCNF relations and show your steps. Indicate which dependencies if any are not preserved by the BCNF decomposition. [5]

Consider the following part of Library database for the next questions:

The NUCES library keeps records of the different reports submitted by students to the department, such as FYP Reports, MS thesis, and PhD thesis. Recently, the library added a new module, **Report Rating**, that allows library users to rate and review the reports in the library database. This feature is beneficial for students looking for quality reports on a subject.

The Rating module includes Users, Reports, and Ratings. Users are identified by their unique ID, and have username, and gender. Each Report has a title, unique identifier (ReportID), year (publication year), and Subject (which can be a Database, Operating system, Algorithms, etc).

The authors of a Report are stored in the Report_Author table, as a report (such as an FYP report) can have multiple authors. AuthorID is a foreign key and refers to UserID in the User table. The Rating Table links Users and Reports and stores the user ratings and reviews on different Reports. The user gives a rating on a scale of 1-5.

USER

UserID	UserName	Gender
1	Ali	male
2	Ahmed	male
3	Hamza	male
4	kiran	female
5	Maria	female

REPORT

ReportID	Title	Subject	Year
1	Distributed DB for big data	Database	2010
2	Fraud detection using AI	Machine Learning	2023
3	Advanced leftist trees	Data Structure	2001
4	Applications of Neural Networks	Machine Learning	1994
5	AVL Trees	Data Structure	2000

REPORT_AUTHOR

ReportID	AuthorID
1	1
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	5
5	1

RATING

ReportID	UserID	UserRating	UserReview
1	1	4	Excellent
1	2	5	Highly recommended
3	2	3	Good read
4	4	4	Classic literature
5	5	2	Not my cup of tea

User

1

2

2

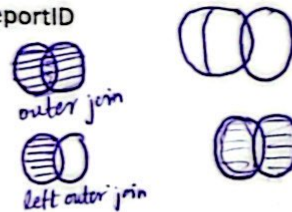
4

5

CLO # 4: Use SQL for database definition and manipulation in any DBMS.

Q. No 8: Consider the database state given above and for each of the following queries, give the output for the database state given above. [10]

- a. SELECT u.username FROM User AS u
WHERE u.UserID IN (SELECT a.AuthorID FROM Report_Author AS a
WHERE a.AuthorID IN (SELECT b.UserID FROM Rating AS b
WHERE a.ReportID = b.ReportID));
- b. SELECT b.ReportID, b.Title, COUNT(a.AuthorID) AS C
FROM Report b LEFT OUTER JOIN Report_Author a ON b.ReportID = a.ReportID
GROUP BY b.ReportID, b.Title;
- c. π UserID, UserName (σ UserRating < 3 (RATING \bowtie Rating.userID=user.userID USER))
- d. Subject \exists COUNT(Subject) (RATING * REPORT)



CLO # 4: Use SQL for database definition and manipulation in any DBMS.

Q. No 9: Consider the above database for the following problems. [15]

- a. Write SQL and RA statements to list the names and IDs of the Authors who have only written a Report on the Subject "Database".
- b. Write SQL and RA statements to list the names of the male users who have reviewed all the Reports rated 3 or above by the user "Damam Shah" with UserID=101. *UserReview is not NULL*
all reports rated above 3
- c. Create a **View** that lists the ReportID, Title, MaximumRating, and the number of reviews received for the Report, but only for the Reports with a minimum rating above 3 and written by 2 or more authors.

d
decimal