

## SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

## CAT-II

## CSE 2004 - Database Management Systems

Max. Marks: 50

Slot: D2

Duration: 90 Minutes

## Answer ALL Questions (5 \* 10 = 50)

a. Consider the following transactions that get executed concurrently.

Let the value of bal, be 50 and bal, be 100. What are the values of bal, and bal, after the concurrent execution of both the transactions.

(5)

Time	TI	T2
11	Begin Transaction	
12	Read (bal,)	
13	bal, =bal, + 100	
14	Write (bal <sub>x</sub> )	Begin Transaction
15		Read (baly)
16		bal, = bal, * 1.1
17		Write (bal <sub>s</sub> )
18		Read (bal,)
19		bal, = bal, * 11
110		Write (baly)
111		Commit
112	Read(bal,)	
113	bal, - bal, - 100	
114	Write (bal,)	
115	Commit	

- b. Consider a relation R(A, B, C, D) having two FD sets. FDI = (A>B, B>C, A>C) and FD2 = (A>B, B>C, A>D). Check whether these sets of FDs are equivalent or not.

  (5)
- Given a relation R(A, B, C, D, E, G) with the following eight functional dependencies
   F: AB→C, D→EG, C→A, BE→C, BC→D, CG→BD, ACD→B, CE→AG.



YOIN YIT QUESTION PAPERS ON TELEGRAM For the following statements, decide whether they are true or false. For false statements, explain why you think that they are wrong

ld Statement	True / False	Explanation
The cloture of BC is [A, D, E, G]		
All stroffures of R are in the closury of BC		
and the second of AV or AA 111		
3 Alle is a super key of R		1
ABC is a candidate key of R		1000

- a. Consider the schema R = ABCD, subjected to FDs F = (A→B, C → D), and the Non-binary partitions D1 = (AB, AC, AD) and D2= (AB, AC, CD). Whether D1 and D2 partitions are lossless decomposition?
  - b. Let the relation R be R (A, B, C, D, E) and the given set of FDs be F: [A→D, BC→AD, C→B, E→A, E→D]. Find the minimal cover of E. (5)
- 4. Consider the following relation: (10)

Shipping (ShipName, ShipType, VoyageID, Cargo, Port, Date)
Hint: Date is the date the ship arrives in the given Port

With the functional dependencies

ShipName - ShipType VoyageID - ShipName, Cargo ShipName, Date - VoyageID, Port

(a) Identify the candidate keys

(b) Normalize to 2NF

(c) Normalize to 3NF

- (d) Normalize to BCNF
- 5. Consider the following schema
  Suppliers (sid: integer, sname: string, address: string)
  Parts (pid: integer, pname: string, color, string)
  Catalog (sid: integer, pid: integer, cost real)

The key fields are underlined, and the domain of each field is listed after the field name. The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in relational algebra.

- a. Find the sids of suppliers who supply some red or green part. (2.5)
- b. Find the sids of suppliers who supply some red part or are at 22, Packer Street. (2.5)
- c. Find the pile of parts supplied by every supplier at less than \$200. (2.5)
- d. Find the pids of parts supplied by at least two different suppliers. (2.5)

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