

# CS310 - DBMS

## End term Examination

Name:- Dhyan.M.G

Reg No:- 19BCSO38

- ① Yes it is possible to do all the above operations in DBMS. We can use the concept of indexing for the above situation. A clustered index can be created on the empname field.

SQL Command,

```
CREATE CLUSTERED INDEX Ix-index-name  
ON  
table-Name (empname Asc)
```

We can also create a clustered index on empid

SQL Command.

```
Create clustered index Ix-index ON
```

```
table-Name (empid Asc)
```

or we can make the empid as Primary key than an index get created on by default.

They can also create indexes on the two fields like,

```
"CREATE CLUSTERED INDEX -Ix-name index-  
name on
```

```
Table - Name (empname DESC empid  
Asc)
```

\* They could also store as a file sorted on attribute empid the "ORDER BY" clause. It would be similar to,

```
"Select* from Table-name order by empid
```

- ② • DDL is important in representing information in DBMS because it is used to describe external and Logical Schemas.
- DML is used to update and users data : it is not important for representing data

- ③ True, A DBMS is typically Shared among many users. Transactions from these users can be interleaved to improve the execution time of users' queries.
- By interleaving queries, users do not have to wait for other users' transactions to complete fully before their own transaction begins. Without interleaving if user A begins a transaction that will take 10 seconds to complete and user B wants to begin a transaction, user B would have to wait an additional 10 seconds for user A's transaction to complete before the database would begin processing user B's request.



(4)

- (a) A user must guarantee that his or her transaction does not corrupt data or insert nonsense in the database. For example, in a banking database a user must guarantee that a cash withdraw transaction accurately models the amount a person removes from his or her account. A database application would be worthless if a person removed 20 dollars from an ATM but the transaction set their balance to zero.

④

⑥ A DBMS must guarantee that transactions are executed fully and independently of other transactions. An essential property of a DBMS is that a transaction should execute atomically, or as if it is the only transaction should execute atomically as if it only transaction running. Also transaction will either complete fully or will be aborted & the database returned to its initial state. This ensures that the database remains consistent.

⑤ Yes. We can determine the key of relation with the help of instance  
eg. In a one to many relation  
We can consider the column/attribute  
with unique values as a Primary  
key.

⑧ Invalid query:-

Explanation:- This relational algebra  
statement does not return anything  
because of the sequence of projection  
operators. Once the sid is projected  
it is the only field in the set  
Therefore, Projecting on same will  
not return anything.



Dhyan. M. G  
19BC5038

⑦

$P(R_1, \text{catalog})$

$P(R_2, \text{Catalog})$

$$\Pi_{R_1, \text{Pid}} \sigma_{R_1, \text{Pid} = R_2, \text{Pid} \wedge R_1, \text{Sid} = R_2, \text{Sid}} (R_1 \times R_2)$$

Using the following

SID	PID	COST
1	1	\$ 10.00
2	1	\$ 9.00
2	3	\$ 34.00
3	1	\$ 11.00

⑧  $R_1 \times R_2$  gives us:?

SID	PID	COST	SID	PID	COST
1.	1	\$10.00	1	1	\$10.00
1	1	\$10.00	2	1	\$9.00
1	1	\$10.00	2	3	\$34.00
1	1	\$10.00	3	1	\$11.00
2	1	\$9.00	1	1	\$10.00
2	1	\$9.00	2	1	\$9.00
2	1	\$9.00	2	3	\$34.00
2	1	\$9.00	3	1	\$11.00
2	3	\$34.00	1	1	\$10.00
2	3	\$34.00	2	1	\$9.00
2	3	\$34.00	2	3	\$34.00
2	3	\$34.00	3	1	\$11.00
3	1	\$11.00	1	1	\$10.00
3	1	\$11.00	2	1	\$9.00
3	1	\$11.00	2	3	\$34.00
3	1	\$11.00	3	1	\$11.00

Dhyan.M.G

19Bcs038



②  $R_1 \text{ pid} = R_2 \text{ pid}$  gives us:

SID	PID	COST	SID	PID	COST
1	1	\$10.00	1	1	\$10.00
1	1	\$10.00	2	1	\$9.00
1	1	\$10.00	3	1	\$11.00
2	1	\$9.00	1	1	\$10.00
2	1	\$9.00	2	1	\$9.00
2	1	\$9.00	3	1	\$11.00
2	3	\$34.00	2	3	\$34.00
3	1	\$11.00	1	1	\$10.00
3	1	\$11.00	2	1	\$9.00
3	1	\$11.00	3	1	\$11.00

$R_1 \text{ pid} = R_2 \text{ pid} \wedge R_1 \text{ sid} \neq R_2 \text{ sid}$  gives us:

Sid	pid	COST	SID	PID	COST
1	1	\$10.00	2	1	\$9.00
1	1	\$10.00	3	1	\$11.00
2	1	\$9.00	1	1	\$10.00
2	1	\$9.00	3	1	\$11.00
3	1	\$11.00	1	1	\$10.00
3	1	\$11.00	2	1	\$9.00

Dhyan.M.G  
19Bcs038

Dhyan. M.G

19Bcs038

⑨ The following View on Emp can be updated automatically by updating

Emp:

```
CREATE VIEW SeniorEmp (eid, name,  
age, Salary)
```

```
AS SELECT E. eid, E.ename, E. age,  
E. Salary
```

```
FROM Emp E
```

```
WHERE E. age > 50
```