CS585

Database Systems

Summer 2013

Exam I

Name: _____

Student ID: _____

	Maximum	Received
Problem 1	20	
Problem 2	15	
Problem 3	15	
Problem 4	15	
Problem 5	10	
Problem 6	15	
Problem 7	10	
Total	100	

1hr 50 minute exam. One 8.5X11 cheat sheet allowed.

1) 20 pts
Indicate whether each of the following statements is true or false (T/F):

F_____Views can only be used to read data from the database but not write to it

F_____ER diagram is not useful when designing an object relational database.

T_____ Candidate key is a minimal superkey that uniquely identifies an entity.

F_____ If we compare two null values using <, >, =, and so on, the result is always
true.

F_____ Triggers are useful tools to maintain data integrity

F_____ Any ternary relationship can be reduced to two or three binary relationships

T_____ Stored procedures can provide logical data independence

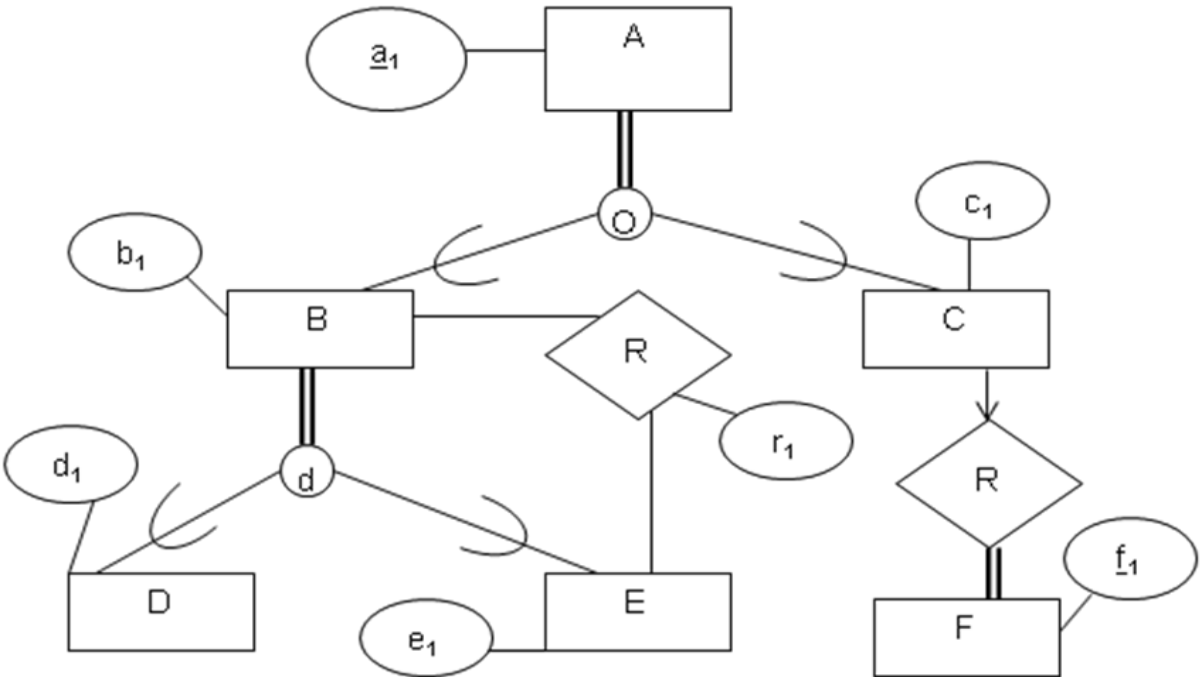
F_____ JDBC drivers are DBMS independent

F_____ View is a mechanism that provides support for physical data independence

T_____Code written in SQLJ is platform independent

2) 15 pts

Reduce the given EER diagram to relations using pure relational model (i.e., No Object Oriented or Object Relational). Be sure to identify all integrity constraints.



3) 15 pts

Consider the relational conceptual database schema below for keeping track of course registration of students:

COURSES (Code, Title, Dept)
Registered (Code, SSN)
STUDENTS (SSN, Name, Dept, GPA)

(a) Retrieve the name of each student who registered for the course titled “Database Systems”.

(b) Retrieve the title of each course along with the number of students who registered for this course in descending order of registered student numbers.

(c) Retrieve the name of student(s) who have earned maximum GPA in every department that provides more than 30 courses.

4) 15 pts

Consider the following relational schema:

Emp (*eid:* integer, *ename:* string, *age:* integer, *salary:* real)
Works (*eid:* integer, *did:* integer)
Dept (*did:* integer, *dname:*, *managerid:* integer)

Write SQL code to create tables for Emp, Works, Dept such that Works has two foreign keys referring to Emp (*eid*) and Dept (*did*) respectively, and Dept has a foreign key (*managerid*) referring to Emp respectively. In addition, when a Dept tuple is deleted, all Works tuples referring to it should be deleted. When an Emp tuple is deleted, for all Dept tuples referring to it, the *managerid* should be set to null. Note *eid* is primary key for Emp, and *eid* and *did* together are primary key for Works. And *did* is the primary key for Dept.

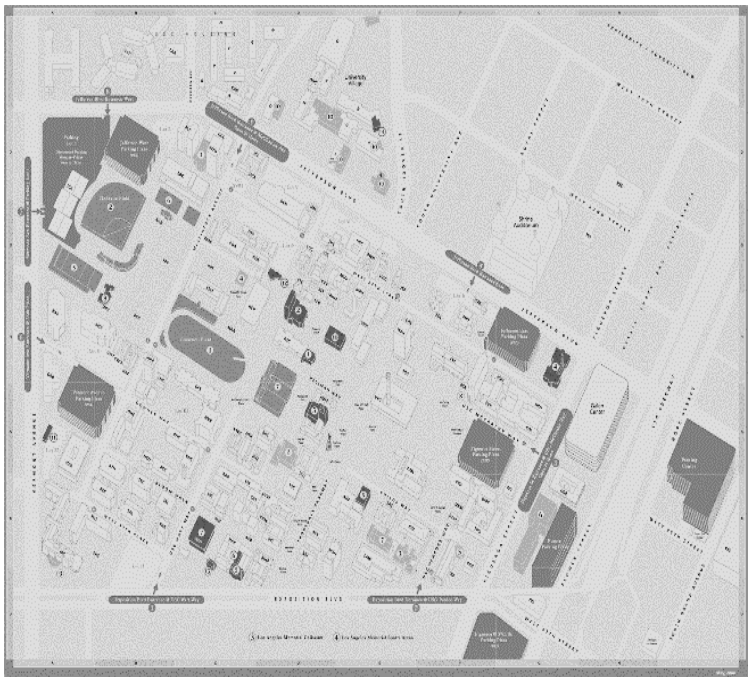
CREATE TABLE Emp (*eid* INTEGER,
ename CHAR(10),
age INTEGER,
salary REAL,
PRIMARY KEY (*eid*))
CREATE TABLE Works (*eid* INTEGER,
did INTEGER,
PRIMARY KEY (*eid*, *did*),
FOREIGN KEY (*did*) REFERENCES Dept,
FOREIGN KEY (*eid*) REFERENCES Emp,
ON DELETE CASCADE)
CREATE TABLE Dept (*did* INTEGER,
budget REAL,
managerid INTEGER ,
PRIMARY KEY (*did*),

FOREIGN KEY (*managerid*) REFERENCES Emp,
ON DELETE SET NULL)

5) 10 pts

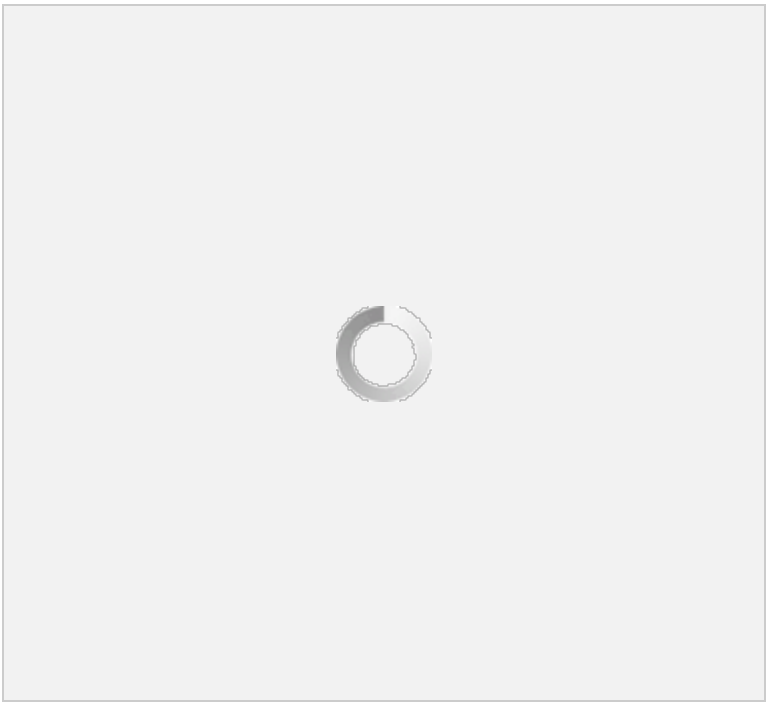
Consider the six Tram Stations shown in the following picture of USC campus.

(a) Build a PR Quadtree for these six points. (You do not need to draw the actual tree, just show the partitioning on the above figure)



(b) A Tram starts from the first station which is S1 and after passing through all the stations stops at the last one which is S3. Construct a PM1 Quadtree for this path on

the figure below.



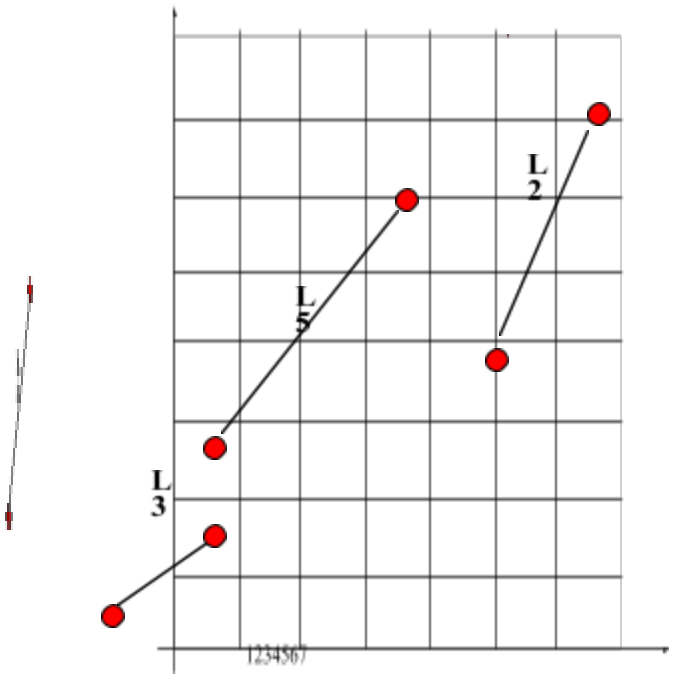
6) 15 pts

A road network is maintained in a spatial database as following:

Road ID	Road Segment
L1	(4, 7), (6, 8)
L2	(6,4), (7, 7)
L3	(2,1), (3, 2)
L4	(0, 2), (1, 5)
L5	(3, 3), (5, 6)

Assume that the roads are inserted in to the table with the ascending order of RoadID (i.e., L1, L2, L3, L4, L5). Also assume that (m,M)=(2,4).

Draw the R-Tree index generated for the above table after each insertion. In other words, you should draw five R-Trees. Use “Quadratic” method to split the R-Tree Nodes. You need to briefly describe what happens after each step. If you need to split a node, you should clearly and completely describe which line(s) you select to become the first element of each child node, and then which lines are added to each child node and why. You could use the following chart to draw the lines.



7) 10 pts

List two pros and two cons of each of the following database models: RDBMS, OODBMS and ORDBMS.

a) RDBMS pros

b) RDBMS cons

c) OODBMS Pros

d) OODBMS Cons

e) ORDBMS Pros

f) ORDBMS Cons

Additional space

Additional space