

**CS/B.TECH /EE/EVEN/SEM-6/EE-604B/2015-16**



**MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD UNIVERSITY OF  
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**Paper Code : EE-604 B**

**DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

*Time Allotted : 3 Hours*

*Full Marks : 70*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own  
words as far as practicable.*

**GROUP - A**

**( Multiple Choice Type Questions )**

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any ten of the  
following : 10 × 1 = 10

- i) Set of permitted values of each attribute is called
- a) Domain
  - b) Tuple
  - c) Relation
  - d) Schema.

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ii) The relation  $R = (A, B, C)$  and set of FDs are :

$F = (A \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow C)$ . R is decomposed in two  
different ways :  $R1 = (A, B)$ ,  $R2 = (B, C)$ . This is

- a) Lossless join decomposition
- b) Dependency preserving
- c) Both ( a) and (b)
- d) None of these.

iii) PL/SQL stands for

- a) Procedural Language/Structured Query Language
- b) Primary Language/Simple Query Language
- c) Parallel Language/Simple Query List
- d) None of these.

iv) GRANT and REVOKE are

- a) DDL b) DML
- c) DCL d) VDL.

- v) DML stands for
- Data modeling language
  - Data management language
  - Data manipulation language
  - Data modification language.
- vi) The complement of Generalization is
- Specialization
  - Relation
  - Multiplicity
  - None of these.
- vii) The project operation in relational algebra is
- Unary operation
  - Binary operation
  - Ternary operation
  - All of these.
- viii) Which of the following is not a function of DBA ?
- Schema definition
  - Granting of authorization for data access
  - Designing security
  - Defunction triggers.
- ix) Oracle is a
- RDBMS
  - HDBMS
  - NDBMS
  - none of these.

- x) In the internal schema of database three tier architecture, the database user is
- End user
  - Application programmer
  - Database programmer
  - Database administrator.
- xi) Cartesian product in Relational algebra is
- a unary operator
  - a binary operator
  - a ternary operator
  - not defined.

### GROUP - B

#### ( Short Answer Type Questions )

Answer any *three* of the following  $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Define the following terms with suitable examples :
- Weak entity
  - BCNF
3. Consider relation  $R = (A, B, C, D)$  and functional dependencies  $A \rightarrow B, AC \rightarrow D, D \rightarrow A, C \rightarrow A$ . Find all the candidate keys.

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4. a) Describe the 3-layer architecture of DBMS.  
b) What is the difference between Procedural DML and Non-Procedural DML ? 3 + 2
5. Give below are two sets of functional dependencies for a relation R { A, B, C, D, E }. Are they equivalent ?  
G = { A → B, AB → C, D → AC, D → E }  
F = { A → BC, D → AE }
6. What is self join ? Explain with example.

### GROUP - C

#### ( Long Answer Type Questions )

Answer any *three* of the following. 3 × 15 = 45

7. a) Consider the following schema : Employee (ENO, ENAME, Department, Designation, DOJ, Salary, Dept\_Location).  
Solve the following queries using SQL.
- List the employees having Designation as "Manager" and Dept\_Location as "Kolkata".
  - Set the salary as Rs. 50,000/- having Designation as "Project Leader".
  - List ENO, ENAME, Salary of employees having Salary between Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 30,000/-.

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- b) What are DDL, DML and DCL ?  
c) Explain aggregate functions in brief.  
d) What are triggers ? How to create triggers ? (3 × 2) + 3 + 3 + 3
8. a) Construct a B + tree for (1, 4, 7, 10, 17, 21, 31, 25, 19, 20, 28, 42) with  $n = 4$ . Display the final tree structure.  
b) Discuss 2-phase locking protocol with example. 8 + 7
9. a) Draw the ER diagram for Library Management System.  
b) Explain the terms 'generalization' and 'specialization' with example. 8 + 7
10. Given functional dependency :  $F = \{ A \rightarrow B, A \rightarrow C, CG \rightarrow H, CG \rightarrow I, B \rightarrow H \}$  on relation  $R = \{ A, B, C, G, H, I \}$
- Find closer  $F^+$
  - Find Candidate keys
  - Normalize the table up to 3NF. 5 + 5 + 5

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11 Write short notes on any *three* of the following :

3 × 5 = 15

- a) Hashing
- b) Definition of super key, primary key, candidate key and alternate key with examples
- c) Preservation of dependencies
- d) Lossless and lossy join decomposition
- e) DBA and functions of DBA.

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