



**MANIPAL UNIVERSITY
JAIPUR**

Faculty of Engineering
School of Computing & IT
Computer Science & Engineering
IV SEM. BTech

Even Semester MTE -I Examination 2021-22
CS2202 – RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
SOLUTION SCHEME

Time: 01 Hour

MAX.MARKS: 20

Instructions to Candidates

- Answer all five questions in your own words.
- Missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably.

Q. No.	Question Script	Marks	CO Mapping
1	Describe the advantages of database management system over traditional file system	4	CO1
Sol:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Data redundancy and inconsistency</i> ▪ <i>Data sharing</i> ▪ <i>Data concurrency</i> ▪ <i>Data searching</i> ▪ <i>Data integrity</i> ▪ <i>System crashing</i> ▪ <i>Data security</i> ▪ <i>Transaction Management</i> ▪ <i>User Access</i> 		
2	Create an ER-Diagram which models the various Departments, Courses, Students, Employees of <i>School of Computing & IT</i> . The focus shall be given on the following parameters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Entities, Attributes, Relationship ii. Integrity Constraints iii. Participant Constraints iv. Mapping Cardinality 	5	CO2
Sol:	<p><i>Students can articulate the conceptual model based on their understanding of the requirements.</i></p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for clearly specifying atleast four entities, with appropriate attributes and relationship</i></p> <p><i>Award 1 marks for specifying integrity constraints</i></p> <p><i>Award 1 marks for specifying Participant Constraints</i></p> <p><i>Award 1 marks for specifying Mapping Cardinality</i></p>		

3	<p>Consider the following ER-Diagram of a Bank Database.</p> <p>a. Determine the minimum number of tables required for converting the above ER-Diagram to Relational Schema. Answer = 6</p> <p>b. Write the schema of possible tables with attributes.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"> <u>Account</u> (<u>Ac-no</u>, Balance, <u>b-name</u>) <u>Branch</u> (<u>b-name</u>, b-city, Assets) <u>Customer</u> (<u>C-city</u>, <u>C-name</u>, C-street) <u>Loan</u> (<u>L-no</u>, Amt, <u>b-name</u>) <u>Depositor</u> (<u>Ac-no</u>, <u>C-name</u>) <u>Borrower</u> (<u>C-name</u>, <u>L-no</u>) </p> <p>c. Determine primary key constraints of each relation.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"> i. <u>Account</u> → (Ac-no, b-name) ii. <u>Branch</u> → b-name iii. <u>Customer</u> → C-name iv. <u>Loan</u> → (L-no, b-name) v. <u>Depositor</u> → (Ac-no, C-name) vi. <u>Borrower</u> → (C-name, L-no) </p>	2+2+1	C02
4	<p>Consider the following relation schema pertaining to an employee database</p> <p>Employee (<u>EID</u>, FirstName, City)</p> <p>Project (<u>EID</u>, <u>Project#</u>, Project Name)</p> <p>The number of tuples in Employee and Project are 40 and 200 respectively.</p> <p>Sol:</p> <p>a. Compute the maximum and minimum number of tuples for each of the following JOIN operations and justify your answer.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"> i. $R1 \bowtie R2$ (\bowtie denotes Natural Join) ii. $R1 * R2$ (* denotes Cross Join) </p>	4+2	CO3

Give two marks only for the correct answer & proper justification

	MAX	MIN
$R1 \bowtie R2$	200	200
$R1 * R2$	8000	8000

- b. Write the equivalent SQL syntax for the above relational algebra queries.

GIVE ONE MARKS FOR EACH CORRECT SQL QUERY

***(i) SELECT *
FROM EMPLOYEE, PROJECT
WHERE EMPLOYEE.EID = PROJECT.EID***

***SELECT *
FROM EMPLOYEE
NATURAL JOIN PROJECT***

***(ii) SELECT *
FROM EMPLOYEE, PROJECT***