

For  $enpname$  it is possible to by. If every  $employ$  will have a unique name then using  $enpname$  as a clustered index is possible. If this is ensured, the  $employ$  will be organized according to  $enpname$  alphabetically.

By using  $empid$  as a clustered index is possible considering everyone already has a unique id assigned. The tuple will be organized according to  $empid$ .

For Both  $empid$  and  $enpname$  as a clustered index is not possible but for one clustered and non-clustered it is possible.

3. DDL is important in representation of Information in DBMS because it is used to describe external and logical schemas.

- DML is used to access and update Data, it is not important for representing the Data.

19BCS066

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③ It is TRUE because DBMS is shared among many end users. Transactions from those users can be interleaved, so that it will improve the execution time of queries. By doing this users do not have to wait for other users' transaction to complete fully before their own transaction begins.

For example, there are two users who want to begin their transaction. If the first user's transaction takes 20 seconds, then the second user has to wait for 20 seconds to complete the first user's transaction, then he can continue his transaction. ~~So by inter~~

So, by interleaving we can reduce the execution time.

④

a) A user must guarantee that his transaction does not corrupt data or insert nonsense in the database. Like in a bank database, a user must guarantee that a cash withdrawal transaction accurately models the amount a person removes from his account.

For example: - A person removes 500/- from his account but the transaction sets their balance to zero. This type of database application would be worthless.



b) A DBMS must guarantee that transactions are executed fully and independently of other transactions. If it depends then it will take more time to execute fully. So, the transaction should be executed automatically. Also, transaction will either complete fully or will be aborted and the database returned to its initial state.

5) you cannot determine a key of a relation given only one instance of the relation. A candidate key is defined here is a key not something that only might be a key. The same relation may have an instance that contains a totally different set of tuples and we cannot make prediction about those instance based only upon the instance that are given.

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6  
(CREATE CLUSTERED INDEX StudName ON  
STUDENTID. STUDENTID (StudName, Email, Age))

7  
 $P(R_1, \text{Catalog})$

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

$\Pi_{R_1.Pid} \sigma_{R_1.Pid = R_2.Pid \wedge R_1.Sid \neq R_2.Sid} (R_1 \times R_2)$



19BC5066

MAHESH PARIYAR

- ⑧ By The query The Table will contain all Suppliers selling Parts of Red Color which Costs less than 100.

- ⑨ CREATE VIEW STD (eid, name, age, salary)  
AS SELECT E.eid, E.ename, E.age, E.salary  
FROM Emp E  
WHERE E.age > 50