Basi di Dati 2022/23 – 09 gennaio 2024

Closed book (non è possibile consultare materiale)

Tempo a disposizione: 1h 45' parte I e II [1h 20' se senza esercizio I.A] + 45' parte III

Esercizio I.A REVERSE ENGINEERING * gli studenti che hanno aderito a opzione 2 sono esonerati

Si consideri il seguente schema relazionale, relativo a noleggi di autoveicoli

AGENZIA (NomeAg, Indirizzo, Tel, Città, Stato)
VEICOLO (Targa, CategoriaV, Modello, Marca, Alimentazione, DataImm)
CLIENTE (IdCli, Nome, Indirizzo, Tel, Email, DataN, NumeroPat, ScadenzaPat)
TARIFFA (IdT, CategoriaV, TipoTar, ImportoPeriodo, ImportoKm)
ASSIC (IdCop, TipoCopertura, Descrizione, ImportoG, Massimale, Franchigia)
PRENOTAZIONE (IdP, Targa VEICOLO, DataRitiro, DataConsegna, AgRitiro AGENZIA, AgConsegna AGENZIA, IdCli Idente, IdTariffa, IDCop Stato, Importo)
NOLEGGIO (IdP PRENOTAZIONE, KmIniziali, KmFinali, Carburante, Costo)
GUIDATORE AGG (IdP PRENOTAZIONE, IdCli CLIENTE)

1. si proponga uno schema concettuale Entity Relationship la cui traduzione dia luogo a tale schema logico

2. si modifichi lo schema in 1. per gestire gli eventuali incidenti avvenuti durante un noleggio, con informazioni legate ai danni subiti/causati e responsabilità.

Esercizio I.B NORMALIZZAZIONE

1. Si consideri la seguente relazione contenente informazioni su esami medici.

ESAME (CodiceFiscalePaziente, NomePaziente, CognomePaziente, DataNascitaPaziente, DataEsame, TipoEsame, Patologia, Apparecchio, TipoApparecchio, Dottore, Infermiere, Laboratorio, ASL)

Determinare, per ciascuna delle seguenti affermazioni, se rappresentano dipendenze funzionali per la relazione ESAME e, in caso affermativo, presentare la dipendenza:

a) Ogni apparecchio ha un unico tipo e si trova in un certo laboratorio.

b) In ogni laboratorio possono lavorare diversi dottori e diversi infermieri.

c) Ogni dottore e ogni infermiere in ogni data lavorano in un certo laboratorio.

2. Data la relazione R(A,B,C,D,E) e le dipendenze funzionali $E \to AB$, $BC \to D$ e $A \to C$, determinare le chiavi di R e specificare se R è in 3NF o in BCNF, motivando le risposte.

CHTAVE CANSIDATE: E IN OLYMFO NON APPANE A BX DELLA FRECIA IN OOM, DIFERBENZA FUNZAMORE. CALGOLARMO LAJVA
CATODUMA: {E} = {E, A, B, C, D}. SICCOME ABBITAMO RICAVANO LA RELAZIONE P. ALLONA E E' UNICA CH'AME
DI R.
E' IN 3NF? NO, NON ABBITAMO SUPERCHIAVI A SX DEAR FRECIA E NON ABBITAMO ATMOUTI PARUI A BX.
E' IN 9CMF? NO, NON ABBITAMO SUPERCHIAVI A SX DELLE FRECIE

Esercizio II.A – ALGEBRA RELAZIONALE

In riferimento al seguente schema relazionale (semplificazione dello schema dell'esercizio I)

AGENZIA (NomeAg, Indirizzo, Tel, Città, Stato)

VEICOLO (Targa, CategoriaV, Modello, Marca, Alimentazione, DataImm)

CLIENTE (IdCli, Nome, Indirizzo, Tel, Email, DataN, NumeroPat, ScadenzaPat)

PRENOTAZIONE (IdP, Targa VEICOLO, DataRitiro, DataConsegna, AgRitiro AGENZIA, AgConsegna AGENZIA,

IdCli^{LIENTE}, Stato, Importo)

NOLEGGIO (<u>IdP</u>PRENOTAZIONE, KmIniziali, KmFinali, Carburante, Costo)

GUIDATORE_AGG (<u>IdP</u>PRENOTAZIONE, <u>IdCli</u>CLIENTE)

Formulare le seguenti interrogazioni in algebra relazionale.

1. Determinare categoria, marca e modello di veicoli prenotati con agenzia di ritiro e consegna diverse da clienti con meno di 21 anni.

3. Determinare l'email dei clienti che hanno effettuato due prenotazioni diverse con la stessa data ritiro e agenzie di ritiro in città diverse.

Suggerimento per verifica/autovalutazione: Per ogni interrogazione, dopo averla formulata, effettuare i controlli richiesti e validare con V se si ritiene che il controllo sia superato, con X se si ritiene che non lo sia.

Verifica/autovalutazione	<i>a</i>)	<i>b</i>)
L'interrogazione formulata è corretta dal punto di vista dei vincoli di schema		
La richiesta e l'interrogazione formulata restituiscono una relazione con lo stesso schema		
La richiesta e l'interrogazione formulata sono entrambe monotone/non monotone		

COGNOME MATRICOLA **NOME**

Su una piccola istanza, la richiesta e l'interrogazione formulata restituiscono lo stesso risultato

Esercizio II.B - SQL

In riferimento al seguente schema relazionale (semplificazione dello schema dell'esercizio I)

AGENZIA (NomeAg, Indirizzo, Tel, Città, Stato)

VEICOLO (Targa, CategoriaV, Modello, Marca, Alimentazione, DataImm)

CLIENTE (IdCli, Nome, Indirizzo, Tel, Email, DataN, NumeroPat, ScadenzaPat)

PRENOTAZIONE (IdP, Targa VEICOLO, DataRitiro, DataConsegna, AgRitiro AGENZIA, AgConsegna AGENZIA,

IdCli^{LIENTE}, Stato, Importo)

NOLEGGIO (<u>IdP</u>^{PRENOTAZIONE}, KmIniziali, KmFinali, Carburante, Costo)

GUIDATORE_AGG (<u>IdP</u>^{PRENOTAZIONE}, <u>IdCli</u>^{CLIENTE})

Formulare le seguenti interrogazioni in **SQL**.

1. Determinare le targhe dei veicoli elettrici che non sono mai stati noleggiati in un'agenzia e riconsegnati in

SELECT BLSTIMT TANGA

2. Determinare i dati di contatto (email e telefono) del cliente che ha effettuato il noleggio (concluso) di durata massima.

SEIECT C. EMAIL, C. TEC FROM CLIENTE C

Op.	Funzionalità	Cond.	Semantica
Π_A	$\mathcal{R}(U) \to \mathcal{R}(A)$	$A \subseteq U$	$\Pi_A(R) = \{ t[A] \mid t \in R \}$
σ_F	$\mathcal{R}(U) \to \mathcal{R}(U)$	$A(F) \subseteq U$	$\sigma_F(R) = \{ t \mid t \in R \land F(t) \}$
×	$\mathcal{R}(U) \times \mathcal{R}(V) \to \mathcal{R}(U \cup V)$	$U \cap V = \emptyset$	$R_1 \times R_2 = \{ t_1 \cdot t_2 \mid t_1 \in R_1 \land t_2 \in R_2 \}$
U	$\mathcal{R}(U) \times \mathcal{R}(U) \to \mathcal{R}(U)$		$R_1 \cup R_2 = \{t \mid t \in R_1 \lor t \in R_2\}$
-	$\mathcal{R}(U) \times \mathcal{R}(U) \to \mathcal{R}(U)$		$R_1 - R_2 = \{t \mid t \in R_1 \land t \not\in R_2\}$
\cap	$\mathcal{R}(U) \times \mathcal{R}(U) \to \mathcal{R}(U)$		$R_1 \cap R_2 = \{t \mid t \in R_1 \land t \in R_2\}$
\bowtie_F	$\mathcal{R}(U) \times \mathcal{R}(V) \to \mathcal{R}(U \cup V)$	$U \cap V = \emptyset$	$R_1 \bowtie_F R_2 = \{t_1 \cdot t_2 \mid t_1 \in R_1 \land t_2 \in R_2\}$
			$\wedge F(t_1 \cdot t_2)$
M	$\mathcal{R}(U) \times \mathcal{R}(V) \to \mathcal{R}(U \cup V)$		$R_1 \bowtie R_2 = \{t \mid t[U] \in R_1 \land t[V] \in R_2\}$
÷	$\mathcal{R}(U) \times \mathcal{R}(V) \to \mathcal{R}(U \setminus V)$	$V \subset U$	$R_1 \div R_2 = \{t \mid \forall t_2 \in R_2 \; \exists t_1 \in R_1 \; t.c. \}$
			$t_1[U \setminus V] = t, t_1[V] = t_2\}$

 $\rho_{A \leftarrow A'} \qquad R(U) \rightarrow R(U \backslash A \cup A') \qquad \qquad A \subseteq U$

	S	QL	
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name	Select data from a table.	<u> </u>	Ī
SELECT * FROM table_name	Select all data from a table.		
SELECT DISTINCT column_name(s) FROM table_name	Select only distinct (different) data from a table.		
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name	Select only certain data from a table.		
WHERE column operator value AND column operator value	·		
OR column operator value AND (OR)	Operator		
	=	Equal	
		Not equal	
	>	Greater than	
	<	Less than	
	>=	Greater than or equal	
	<=	Less than or equal	
	BETWEEN	Between an inclusive range	
	LIKE	Search for a pattern.	
	LIKE	A "%" sign can be used to define wildcards (missing letters in the pattern)	
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name WHERE column_name IN (value1, value2,)	The IN operator may be used if you know the exact value you want to return for at least one of the columns.		
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name	Select data from a table with sort the rows.		
ORDER BY row_1, row_2 DESC, row_3 ASC,		and numerical order (optional) phabetical and numerical order	1
	2230 (descend) is a reverse a	pinnocical and numerical order	
SELECT column_1,,	Without the GROUP BY all the	e tuples in the table are gouped together	7
AGGREGATE_FUN(agg_column_name)	Without the GROUP BY all the	e tuples in the table are gouped together]_
AGGREGATE_FUN(agg_column_name) FROM table_name	Without the GROUP BY all the	e tuples in the table are gouped together	ome
AGGREGATE_FUN(agg_column_name)	Without the GROUP BY all the	e tuples in the table are gouped together	Some
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AGGREGATE_FUN(agg_column_name) FROM table_name	Function		Some
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AGGREGATE_FUN(agg_column_name) FROM table_name	Function AVG(column) COUNT(column) MAX(column)	Returns the average value of a column Returns the number of rows (without a NULL value) of a column Returns the highest value of a column	ome
AGGREGATE_FUN(agg_column_name) FROM table_name	Function AVG(column) COUNT(column) MAX(column) MIN(column)	Returns the average value of a column Returns the number of rows (without a NULL value) of a column Returns the highest value of a column Returns the lowest value of a column	ome
AGGREGATE_FUN(agg_column_name) FROM table_name GROUP BY group_column_name	Function AVG(column) COUNT(column) MAX(column)	Returns the average value of a column Returns the number of rows (without a NULL value) of a column Returns the highest value of a column	ome
AGGREGATE_FUN(agg_column_name) FROM table_name GROUP BY group_column_name SELECT column_1,, AGGREGATE_FUN(agg_column_name) FROM table_name	Function AVG(column) COUNT(column) MAX(column) MIN(column) SUM(column) HAVING was added to SQ	Returns the average value of a column Returns the number of rows (without a NULL value) of a column Returns the highest value of a column Returns the lowest value of a column	omo
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Operato

	Discutere come le tecniche per la gestione dei file possono influenzare le prestazioni di un DBMS.
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b)	Descrivere la struttura di un indice ad albero e il costo per eseguire una operazione di selezione, con condizione di uguaglianza.
c)	Definire e illustrare con un esempio il concetto di piano di esecuzione fisico.