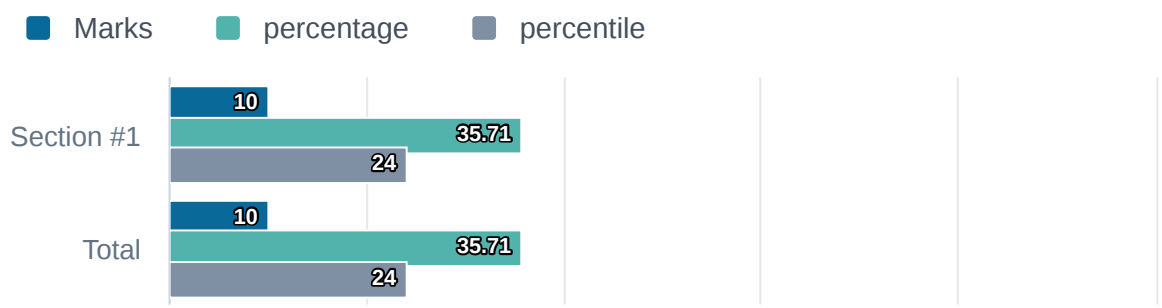
IT214 Database Management System_Sept 2021

28 Sep 2021

Overall Summary

10 Marks Scored out of 28	**35.71 %** 23.8 percentile out of 374 Test Takers	**1h** Time taken of 1hr

Marks Scored



Attempt Summary

Distribution of questions attempted in a total of 7 question(s).

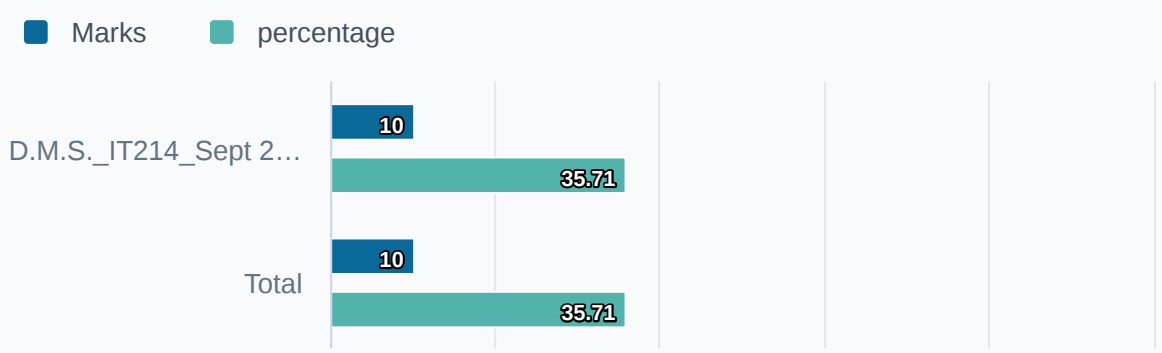
This shows the correctness of questions attempted by the test taker

Correct	1 Ques	4/4 Marks
Incorrect	1 Ques	0/4 Marks
Partially Correct	3 Ques	6/12 Marks
Not Attempted	2 Ques	0/8 Marks

Section-Wise Details

Section 1	question(s)	Time taken	Marks Scored
Section #1	7 Q.	1h (Untimed)	10 / 28

Marks Scored



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Difficulty Level

Test Level

Medium Level

Marks Scored

10 / 28

Attempted Questions **5/7**

Skill Level

D.M.S._IT214_Sept 2021

DIFFICULTY LEVEL ANALYSIS	TOTAL QUESTION(S)	ATTEMPTED QUESTIONS	MARKS SCORED
Medium (M)	7	5 / 7	10/ 28
Total	7	5 / 7	10/ 28

Question-Wise Details

Section 1
Section #1

7	1h	10/28
question(s)	Time taken	Marks Scored

Q. 1

Question 1

Not Attempted

Define and Explain the following in the context of the Hierarchy in the E-R Model of **Database of DA-IICT Resource Center**:

a) Covering Constraint

b) Overlapping Constraint

Response:

Words : 0

Q. 2

Question 2

Not Attempted

Identify all *'PERSON" type entities* you expect to find in the following well known databases. List all the important attributes and constraints for each 'Person' type entity which is part of each of the following databases:

1. Course Feedback Database of DA-IICT
2. Election Database of India

Response:

Words : 0

Q. 3

Question 3

Time taken: 6m 3s

Marks Scored: 1/4

Consider a relation **Student** (StudentID, StudentName, age, CPI). Justify the following statement in the context of the view/s on **Student**:

It is possible to insert rows in relation **Student** through a view which contains a primary key but it is not possible to insert rows if the view doesn't contain a primary key.

Response:

if a insert a row in view
and it's not contain primary key then data will insert in table student and
it's primary key bacame null value
that violate primary key constaint.

but if we insert value in view
which content primary key attribute
then it can be accepted because
other value can be set null automate.

Words : 64

Q. 4

Question 4

Time taken: 2m 41s

Marks Scored: 2/4

Clearly distinguish DBMS versus File System Approach in the context of the **Database of DA-IICT Resource Center**.

Response:

in reference to the resource center we can distiguiniush as

file system will help store all files in a storage on a computer dbms manage the whole invetory.

dbms is more secure

Words : 32

Q. 5

Question 5

Time taken: 17m 35s

Marks Scored: 0/4

Some database models do not have a way to enforce referential integrity constraints. Explain this statement referring to one such data model.

Response:

referencial integrity is a property of data stating that all its references are valid.

in the context of relational databases,it require if a value of one attribute of a table references a value of another attribute (either in same or a different relation),then the reference value must exist.

table name artiest

artiest_id	**artist_name**
1	**bono**
2	cherry
3	butter

tablename album

artiest_id	album_id	album_name
3	1	schem
4	2	eat
3	3	curve

here is the foreign key artiest_id .

we can see there is foreign key value with no corresponding primary key value in reference table.

(value 4 does not exist in artiest table)

this is example of not enforce referential integeity.

Words : 114

Q. 6

Question 6

Time taken: 17m

Marks Scored: 4/4

Suppose relation **R (A, B)** has tuples **{ (1,2), (1,2),(3,4) }** and relation **S (B, C)** has tuples **{ (2,5), (2,5), (4,6), (7,10) }.**

Write down all tuples in the result of the SQL query:

SELECT *

FROM R NATURAL OUTER JOIN S

Response:

A	B	C
1	2	5
1	2	5
1	2	5
1	2	5
3	4	6
Null	7	10

Words : 28

Q. 7

Question 7

Time taken: 14m 16s

Marks Scored: 3/4

List and explain the options we have in SQL (applicable to the other entity set) when we delete tuples from the strong entity set in a relationship when the other entity set is a strong or weak entity set.

Note: *(Explain using an example constructed by you. No credit will be given if you are using the example/s discussed in the class).*

Response:

Strong-Strong

we have two table,
vehicles(vehicle_id,company,shop_name,price)
shop_list(shop_name,shop_address,budget)

if a particular shop_list is deleted from shop_list

- ***cascade(delete all vehicles tuples which refer to the deleted shop_list tupple)***
- ***set default(sets foreign key shop_name value of a vehicles tuple to default)***
- ***reject/no action (delete action on shop_list tuple is rejected on shop_list)***

Weak-Strong

vehicles(vehicle_id,company,shop_name,price)
model(sec_id,year,version)

if a particular vehicles is deleted from vehicles

- ***cascade(delete all model tuples which refer to the deleted vehicles tuple)***
- ***Reject/No Action (delete action on vehicles tuple is rejected on vehicles)***

Words : 79