

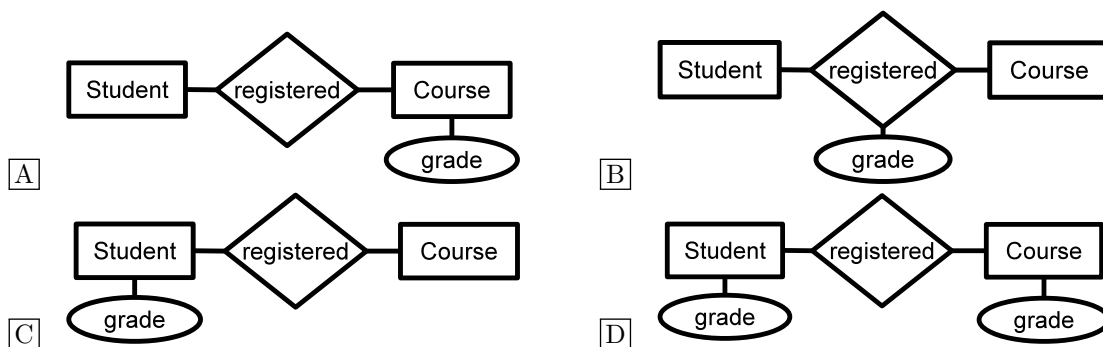


Uppsala University
Department of Information Technology
Database Design I (1DL300/1) – 2016-03-18

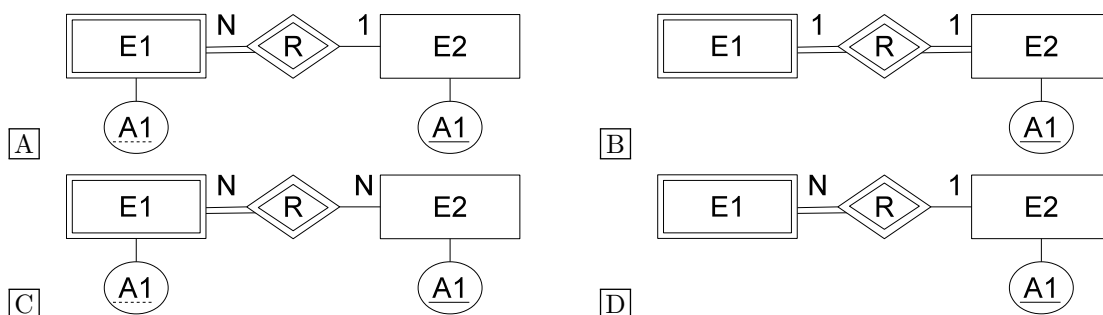
Instructions: Read through the complete exam and note any unclear directives before you start solving the questions. For each question there can be one or more correct answers, but you can choose only one. If you choose a correct answer, you gain 3 points. A wrong answer does not generate negative points – but the teacher reserves the right to penalize answers that are outrageously wrong. The questions are divided into three sections with 10 questions each. To achieve a grade of 3, you must gain at least 18 points in each section. To achieve a grade of 4, you must gain at least 65 points in the whole exam. To achieve a grade of 5, you must collect at least 75 points in the whole exam. You are allowed to use dictionaries to and from English and a calculator, but no other material. Answers must be given exclusively on the answer sheet, at the end: answers given on the other sheets will be ignored.

1 Database design

Question 1 Which of the following ER diagrams is correct? (only a portion of the diagram has been visualized)

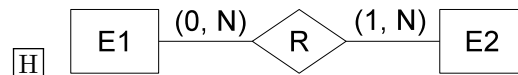
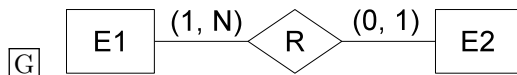
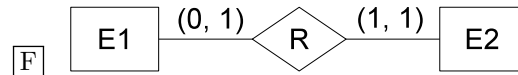
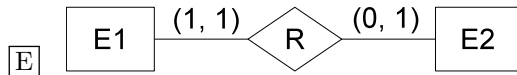
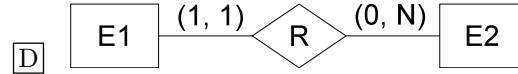
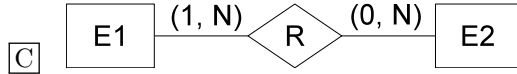
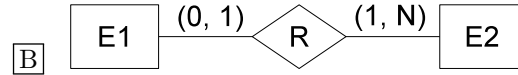
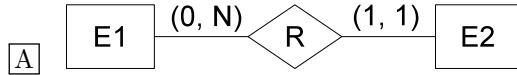
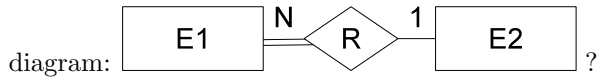


Question 2 Which of the following ER diagrams is NOT correct?

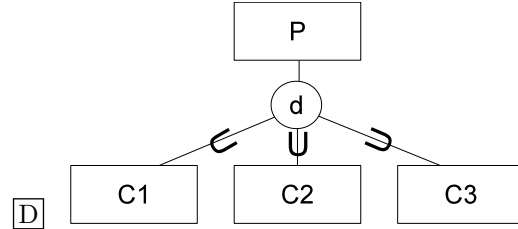
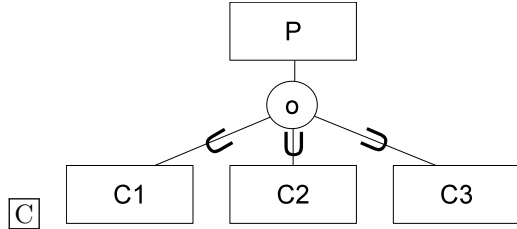
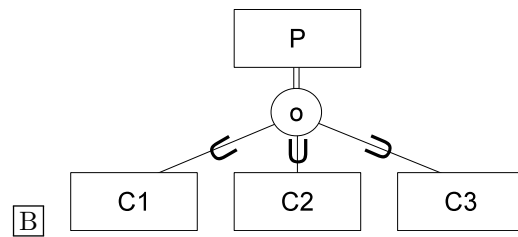
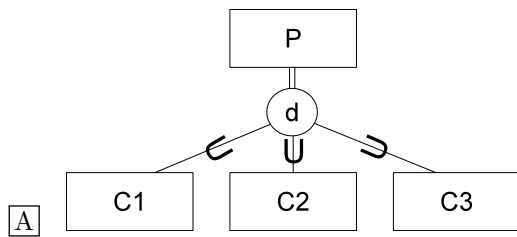




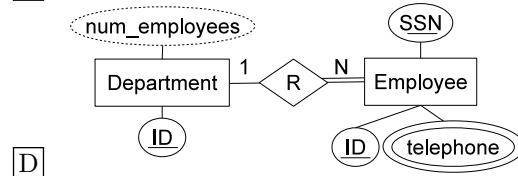
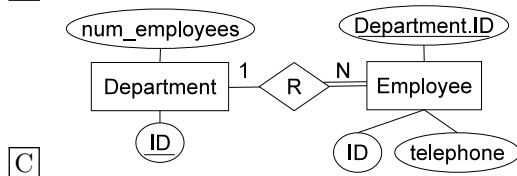
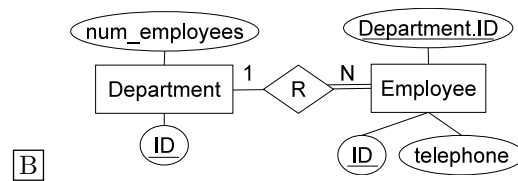
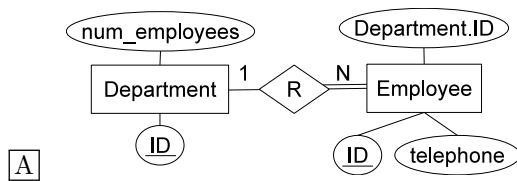
Question 3 Which of the following ER diagrams with min-max notation corresponds to the



Question 4 Entity type P can be of type C1, C2 or C3, and of no other type. It can be of more than one type at the same time. Which of the following ER diagrams corresponds to these specifications? (only a portion of the diagram has been visualized)

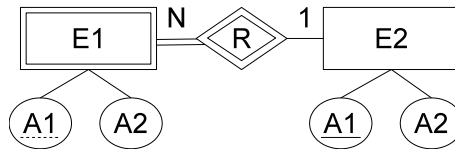


Question 5 Choose the best among the following ER diagrams.



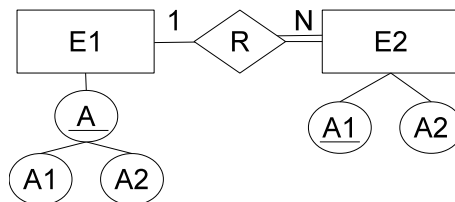


Question 6 Which relational schema corresponds to the following ER diagram?



- ☐ A $E1(\underline{E2}, A1, A2), E2(\underline{A1}, A2)$ (with $E1.E2$ FK ref. $E2.A1$)
- ☐ B $E1(\underline{A1}, A2, E2), E2(\underline{A1}, A2)$ (with $E1.E2$ FK ref. $E2.A1$)
- ☐ C $E1(\underline{A1}, A2), E2(\underline{A1}, A2), R(\underline{E1}, \underline{E2})$ (with $R.E1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$ and $R.E2$ FK ref. $E2.A1$)
- ☐ D $E1(\underline{A1}, A2), E2(\underline{E1}, A1, A2)$ (with $E2.E1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$)
- ☐ E $E1(\underline{A1}, A2), E2(\underline{A1}, A2), R(E1, \underline{E2})$ (with $R.E1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$ and $R.E2$ FK ref. $E2.A1$)
- ☐ F $E1(\underline{A1}, A2), E2(\underline{A1}, A2)$
- ☐ G $E1(\underline{A1}, A2), E2(\underline{A1}, A2)$
- ☐ H $E1(\underline{A1}, A2), E2(\underline{A1}, A2), R(\underline{E1}, \underline{E2})$ (with $R.E1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$ and $R.E2$ FK ref. $E2.A1$)
- ☐ I None of the other answers
- ☐ J $E1(\underline{A1}, A2), E2(\underline{A1}, A2, E1)$ (with $E2.E1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$)

Question 7 Which relational schema corresponds to the following ER diagram?



- ☐ A $E1(\underline{A}, A1, A2), E2(\underline{A1}, A2), R(\underline{E1}, \underline{E2})$ (with $R.E1$ FK ref. $E1.A$ and $R.E2$ FK ref. $E2.A1$)
- ☐ B $E1(\underline{A}, \underline{A1}, \underline{A2}), E2(\underline{A1}, A2, A_A1, A_A2)$ (with $E2.A_A1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$ and $E2.A_A2$ FK ref. $E1.A2$)
- ☐ C $E1(\underline{A}, A1, A2), E2(\underline{A1}, A2, A, A_A1, A_A2)$ (with $E2.A$ FK ref. $E1.A$, $E2.A1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$ and $E2.A2$ FK ref. $E1.A2$)
- ☐ D None of the other answers
- ☐ E $E1(\underline{A_A1}, \underline{A_A2}), E2(\underline{A1}, A2, A_A1, A_A2)$ (with $E2.A_A1$ FK ref. $E1.A_A1$ NOT NULL and $E2.A_A2$ FK ref. $E1.A_A2$ NOT NULL)
- ☐ F $E1(\underline{A}, \underline{A_A1}, \underline{A_A2}), E2(\underline{A1}, A2, A_A1, A_A2)$ (with $E2.A$ FK ref. $E1.A$, $E2.A_A1$ FK ref. $E1.A_A1$ and $E2.A_A2$ FK ref. $E1.A_A2$)
- ☐ G $E1(\underline{A_A1}, \underline{A_A2}), E2(\underline{A1}, A2, A_A1, A_A2)$ (with $E2.A_A1$ FK ref. $E1.A_A1$ and $E2.A_A2$ FK ref. $E1.A_A2$)



Question 8 Consider a relation in 1NF $R(A, B, C, D, E)$ with the following dependencies:

- $A, B \rightarrow C, D, E$
- $C \rightarrow A, B, D, E$
- $E \rightarrow D$

Which of the following is true?

- ☐ A R is in BCNF but not in 3NF
- ☐ B R is in 3NF but not in 2NF
- ☐ C R is in 3NF but not in BCNF
- ☐ D None of the other answers
- ☐ E R is in 1NF but not in 2NF
- ☐ F R is in BCNF
- ☐ G R is in 2NF but not in 3NF

Question 9 Consider a relation in 1NF $R(A, B, C, D, E)$ with the following dependencies:

- $A, B \rightarrow C, D, E$
- $C \rightarrow A, B, D, E$
- $E \rightarrow D$

Which of the following normalized databases contains all the information contained in the original table, with all relations in BCNF?

- ☐ A $R_1(A, B, D), R_2(C, D), R_3(E, D)$
- ☐ B $R(A, B, C, D, E)$
- ☐ C $R_1(A, B, C, E), R_2(E, D)$
- ☐ D $R_1(A, B, C, D, E), R_2(C, A, B, D, E), R_3(E, D)$
- ☐ E None of the other answers
- ☐ F $R_1(A, B, E), R_2(C, E), R_3(E, D)$

Question 10 Consider the relation corresponding to the following SQL statement:
CREATE TABLE R (A int PRIMARY KEY, B int, C int, D int NOT NULL, UNIQUE(B,C))
and assume that there is a functional dependency $C \rightarrow D$. Which of the following is true?

- ☐ A None of the other answers
- ☐ B R is in BCNF but not in 3NF
- ☐ C R is in 2NF but not in 3NF
- ☐ D R is in 1NF but not in 2NF
- ☐ E R is in 3NF but not in 2NF
- ☐ F R is in BCNF
- ☐ G R is in 3NF but not in BCNF

2 SQL

Consider the following database:



A		B		C	
A	B	A	B	A	B
A	B	A	C	A	B
A	C	A	B	NULL	C
B	B	B	B	C	NULL
B	C	C	C	D	E

Question 11 What is the result of the following SQL query? (showing only the content)
SELECT A.A, count(B.B)
FROM A Join B on A.A=B.A
WHERE A.B=B.B
GROUP BY A.A

- ☐ A None of the other answers ☐ B

A	2
B	1

☐ C

A	1
B	1
- ☐ D An empty table ☐ E The SQL is incorrect ☐ F

A	1
B	2

☐ G

A	2
B	2
- ☐ H

A	4
B	1
C	1

Question 12 What is the result of the following SQL query? (showing only the content)
SELECT A.A, C.B
FROM A right join C on A.B=C.A
ORDER BY A.A DESC, C.B

- ☐ A

B	NULL
B	E
A	B
A	C

☐ B The SQL is incorrect ☐ C

A	B
---	---
- ☐ D

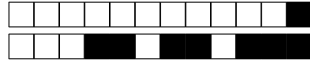
B	NULL
A	NULL
NULL	B
NULL	C
NULL	E

☐ E An empty table ☐ F None of the other answers
- ☐ G

A	NULL
B	NULL

☐ H

A	B
A	B



Question 13 What is the result of the following SQL query? (showing only the content)
SELECT A FROM A
UNION ALL
SELECT B FROM B

A

A
B
C

B

A
B
B
B
C
B
C

C An empty table

D

A	C	A	B	B	B	B	C
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

E The SQL is incorrect

F

A	B	C
---	---	---

G

A	C
A	B
B	B
B	C

H None of the other answers

Question 14 What is the result of the following SQL query? (showing only the content)
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT B)
FROM C
WHERE A IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY A

A

1
0
1

B

1
1
1

C 3 **D** None of the other answers

E 2 **F** The SQL is incorrect **G** 4 **H** An empty table

Question 15 What is the result of the following SQL query? (showing only the content)
SELECT A FROM A
WHERE B NOT IN
(SELECT A FROM B
WHERE A>A.A)

A The SQL is incorrect **B** A **C**

A
A
B

D An empty table

E

A
B

F None of the other answers **G**

A
A
B
B

H B



Question 16 What is the result of the following SQL query? (showing only the content)
SELECT * FROM C
WHERE A <> ALL
(SELECT B FROM C)

☐ A The SQL is incorrect

☐ B An empty table

☐ C

A	B
NULL	C
D	E

☐ D

A	B
C	NULL
D	E

☐ E

A	B
D	E

☐ F

A	B
NULL	C
C	NULL
D	E

☐ G None of the other answers

Consider the following database:
Student(SID, Name, Surname, Age)
Registration(StudentID, CourseID)
Course(CID, Name, Cost)

Question 17 Which of the following queries extracts the number of students registered to at least one course whose name contains 'design'?

☐ A SELECT Count(StudentID)
FROM Registration, Course
WHERE CourseID = CID
WHERE Name = '%design%'
GROUP BY StudentID

☐ B SELECT Count(StudentID)
FROM Registration, Course
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'

☐ C None of the other answers

☐ D All answers are correct

☐ E SELECT Count(StudentID)
FROM Registration JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'

☐ F SELECT Count(DISTINCT StudentID)
FROM Registration JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'



Question 18 Which of the following queries extracts the students registered to at least three courses whose name contains 'design'?

- ☐ A SELECT StudentID
FROM Registration JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'
AND NUM_COURSES >=3
- ☐ B SELECT StudentID, Count(CourseID) AS NUM_COURSES
FROM Registration JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'
AND NUM_COURSES >=3 GROUP BY StudentID
- ☐ C SELECT StudentID, Count(CourseID) AS NUM_COURSES
FROM Registration LEFT JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'
AND NUM_COURSES >=3 GROUP BY CourseID
- ☐ D SELECT StudentID
FROM Registration JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'
GROUP BY StudentID
HAVING Count(*)>=3
- ☐ E All answers are correct
- ☐ F None of the other answers
- ☐ G SELECT StudentID, Count(CourseID) AS NUM_COURSES
FROM Registration RIGHT JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'
AND NUM_COURSES >=3 GROUP BY CourseID

Question 19 Consider the following incomplete SQL query:

```
SELECT SID  
FROM Student  
WHERE ----- (  
SELECT StudentID  
FROM Registration JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID  
WHERE Name = 'Database Design IV')
```

Which of the following texts should be added so that the query extracts the students who did not attend courses whose name is 'Database Design IV'?

- ☐ A NOT EXISTS
- ☐ B SID NOT IN
- ☐ C None of the other answers
- ☐ D All answers are correct
- ☐ E SID EXISTS
- ☐ F SID NOT EXISTS
- ☐ G EXISTS
- ☐ H SID =ANY



Question 20 Consider the following incomplete SQL instruction:

```
CREATE VIEW AVERAGE_AGE(CourseID, Age) AS  
SELECT CourseID, AVG(----- Age)  
FROM Student JOIN Registration ON SID=StudentID  
GROUP BY -----
```

Which of the following texts should be added so that the view computes for each course the average age of the students registered to it? (notice that there are two texts to insert)

- ☐ A 1: *nothing*, 2: SID
- ☐ B 1: *nothing*, 2: CourseID
- ☐ C 1: DISTINCT, 2: Age
- ☐ D All answers are correct
- ☐ E 1: DISTINCT, 2: CourseID
- ☐ F None of the other answers
- ☐ G 1: *nothing*, 2: AVG(Age)
- ☐ H 1: DISTINCT, 2: SID
- ☐ I 1: *nothing*, 2: Age

3 Theory

Question 21 In the relational model, if a set of attributes K is a candidate key of a relation R and X is an attribute of R not in K , then:

- ☐ A $K \setminus \{X\}$ is also a candidate key (\setminus indicates set difference)
- ☐ B $K \cup \{X\}$ is also a candidate key
- ☐ C X cannot be the primary key of R
- ☐ D $K \cap \{X\}$ is also a candidate key
- ☐ E None of the other answers
- ☐ F K is also a primary key of R

Question 22 In the relational model, if a set of attributes K is a superkey of a relation schema R then (with $t[K]$ we notate the projection of t on the attributes in K) :

- ☐ A K is a candidate key of R
- ☐ B R cannot contain two different tuples t_1 and t_2 with $t_1[K] = t_2[K]$
- ☐ C K is a primary key of R
- ☐ D None of the other answers
- ☐ E R contains at least two different tuples t_1 and t_2 with $t_1[K] \neq t_2[K]$
- ☐ F R contains exactly two different tuples t_1 and t_2 with $t_1[K] = t_2[K]$
- ☐ G R contains at least two different tuples t_1 and t_2 with $t_1[K] = t_2[K]$



Question 23 Consider a relation $R(A_1, \dots, A_n)$, with:

- $X \subseteq \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$
- $Y \subseteq \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$
- $Z \subseteq \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$
- $W \subseteq \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$
- $X \rightarrow Y$
- $WY \rightarrow Z$

- ☐ A None of the other answers
- ☐ B $Y \rightarrow Z$
- ☐ C $X \rightarrow WZ$
- ☐ D $WY \rightarrow X$
- ☐ E $X \rightarrow WY$
- ☐ F $WX \rightarrow Z$

Question 24 Consider a relation $R(A, B, C, D)$ in 1NF, where A is the only candidate key. Then:

- ☐ A R is at least in BCNF
- ☐ B None of the other answers
- ☐ C R is at least in 3NF
- ☐ D R is at least in 2NF
- ☐ E R can be in 1NF but not in 2NF

Question 25 If (A_1, A_2) is the primary key of table T , and we execute the following SQL queries:

Q1: `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM T`

Q2: `SELECT COUNT(distinct A1) FROM T`

Q3: `SELECT COUNT(A1) from T`

- ☐ A The results of Q1 and Q2 are the same
- ☐ B The result of Q2 is always lower than the result of Q3
- ☐ C The result of Q2 is always lower than the results of both Q1 and Q3
- ☐ D The results of Q1, Q2 and Q3 are the same
- ☐ E None of the other answers
- ☐ F The results of Q1 and C are the same

Question 26 If a table T has 10 rows, the SQL instruction `delete from T`:

- ☐ A Removes the table from the database schema (and as a consequence also the 10 rows)
- ☐ B The SQL is incorrect
- ☐ C May delete more than 10 rows from T
- ☐ D Deletes the 10 rows, but does not remove the table from the database schema
- ☐ E May delete less than 10 rows because of referential integrity constraints
- ☐ F None of the other answers



Question 27 Consider a relation $R(\underline{A}, B, C, D)$ containing 10^7 records. A is the primary key, and B contains 10^5 distinct values. The following SQL prepared statements are executed very frequently:

UPDATE R SET C=? WHERE B=?

SELECT D FROM R WHERE A=?

Considering these statements, on which attributes would you create indexes?

- ☐ A One single index on A, B and C
- ☐ B One index on B
- ☐ C One index on A
- ☐ D One index on C
- ☐ E One index on A and one on B
- ☐ F One index on A, one on B and one on C

Question 28 Which of the following is true if a transaction is executed at isolation level REPEATABLE READ?

- ☐ A None of the other answers is true
- ☐ B A join that returns a non-empty table, when re-executed inside the transaction may return an empty result
- ☐ C Nested queries may not be allowed, if another transaction has disabled them
- ☐ D SELECT COUNT(*) FROM T may return different results if executed multiple times inside the transaction
- ☐ E SELECT B FROM T WHERE A=1 may return different results if executed multiple times inside the transaction (A is the primary key)

Question 29 User Bob creates a table called X. Then, the following sequence of statements is executed, in this order (the name of the user executing the statement is indicated at the beginning of each statement):

Bob: GRANT select ON X TO Jim WITH GRANT OPTION

Bob: GRANT select, update ON X TO Ann WITH GRANT OPTION

Jim: GRANT select ON X TO Tim

Ann: GRANT select ON X TO Tim

Jim: REVOKE select ON X FROM Tim

Which privileges does Tim have?

- ☐ A select, update, both with grant option
- ☐ B none
- ☐ C select with grant option
- ☐ D select, update, both without grant option
- ☐ E select with grant option, update without grant option
- ☐ F select without grant option



Question 30 With physical data independence we mean that:

- ☐ A That data can be stored on storage devices that are independent of the client used to access the database management system, e.g., hard disk or SSD
- ☐ B That the way in which the data is saved in storage devices does not depend on the physical laws used by the specific device, e.g., magnetism (for disks and tapes), optics (for CDs and DVDs), and electrostatics (for main memories)
- ☐ C None of the other answers
- ☐ D That we can create indexes on different attributes of the same relation at the same time
- ☐ E The physical organization of the data may change without affecting their logical representation, e.g., relation names and attributes remain the same



Answer sheet:

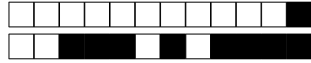
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

← please write your exam code in the box below (full code), and also encode it on the left (only the number).

Full exam code:

.....

- QUESTION 1: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- QUESTION 2: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- QUESTION 3: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H
- QUESTION 4: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- QUESTION 5: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- QUESTION 6: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H ☐I ☐J
- QUESTION 7: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G
- QUESTION 8: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G
- QUESTION 9: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F
- QUESTION 10: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G
- QUESTION 11: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H
- QUESTION 12: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H
- QUESTION 13: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H
- QUESTION 14: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H
- QUESTION 15: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H
- QUESTION 16: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G
- QUESTION 17: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F
- QUESTION 18: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G
- QUESTION 19: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H
- QUESTION 20: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H ☐I
- QUESTION 21: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F



QUESTION 22: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G

QUESTION 23: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F

QUESTION 24: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E

QUESTION 25: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F

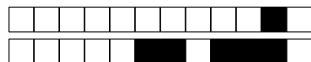
QUESTION 26: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F

QUESTION 27: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F

QUESTION 28: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E

QUESTION 29: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F

QUESTION 30: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E

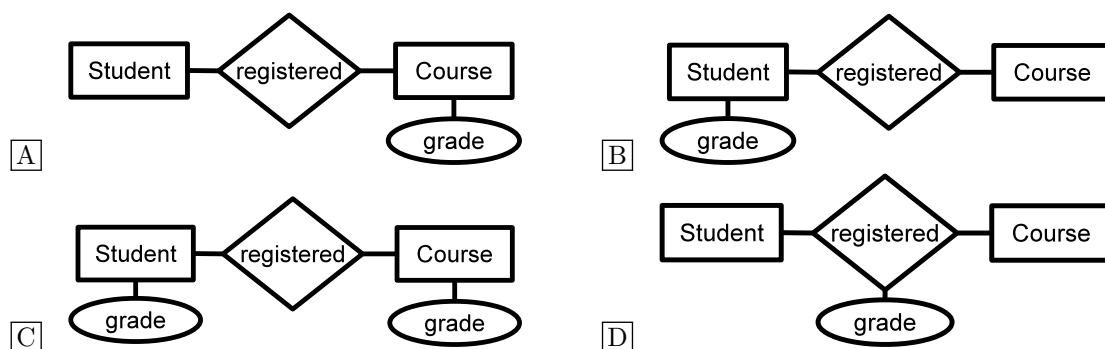


Uppsala University
Department of Information Technology
Database Design I (1DL300/1) – 2016-03-18

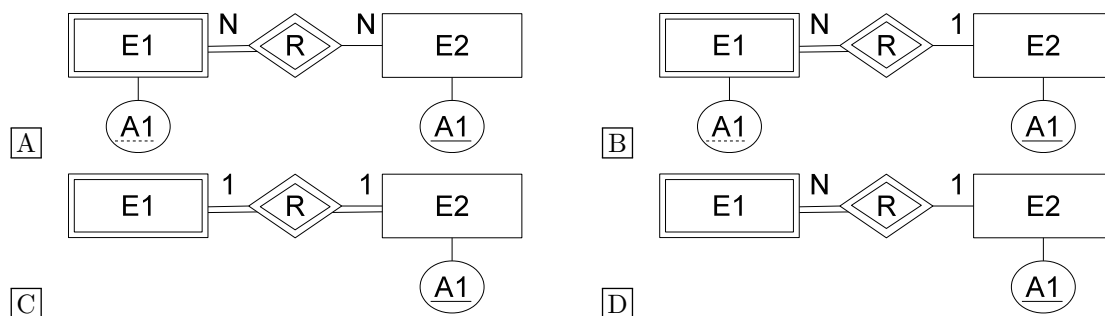
Instructions: Read through the complete exam and note any unclear directives before you start solving the questions. For each question there can be one or more correct answers, but you can choose only one. If you choose a correct answer, you gain 3 points. A wrong answer does not generate negative points – but the teacher reserves the right to penalize answers that are outrageously wrong. The questions are divided into three sections with 10 questions each. To achieve a grade of 3, you must gain at least 18 points in each section. To achieve a grade of 4, you must gain at least 65 points in the whole exam. To achieve a grade of 5, you must collect at least 75 points in the whole exam. You are allowed to use dictionaries to and from English and a calculator, but no other material. Answers must be given exclusively on the answer sheet, at the end: answers given on the other sheets will be ignored.

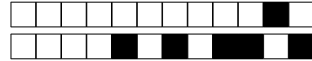
1 Database design

Question 1 Which of the following ER diagrams is correct? (only a portion of the diagram has been visualized)

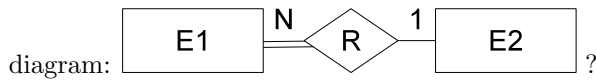


Question 2 Which of the following ER diagrams is NOT correct?





Question 3 Which of the following ER diagrams with min-max notation corresponds to the



- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F
- G
- H

Question 4 Entity type P can be of type C1, C2 or C3, and of no other type. It can be of more than one type at the same time. Which of the following ER diagrams corresponds to these specifications? (only a portion of the diagram has been visualized)

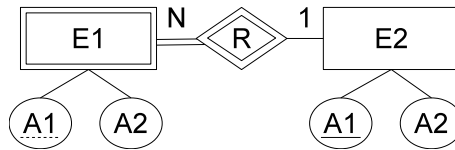
- A
- B
- C
- D

Question 5 Choose the best among the following ER diagrams.

- A
- B
- C
- D

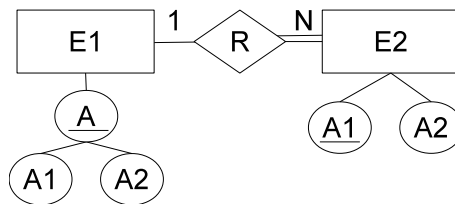


Question 6 Which relational schema corresponds to the following ER diagram?



- ☐ A None of the other answers
- ☐ B $E1(\underline{A1}, A2)$, $E2(\underline{A1}, A2)$, $R(E1, \underline{E2})$ (with $R.E1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$ and $R.E2$ FK ref. $E2.A1$)
- ☐ C $E1(\underline{A1}, A2)$, $E2(\underline{A1}, A2, E1)$ (with $E2.E1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$)
- ☐ D $E1(\underline{A1}, A2)$, $E2(\underline{A1}, A2)$, $R(\underline{E1}, E2)$ (with $R.E1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$ and $R.E2$ FK ref. $E2.A1$)
- ☐ E $E1(\underline{A1}, A2)$, $E2(\underline{E1}, \underline{A1}, A2)$ (with $E2.E1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$)
- ☐ F $E1(\underline{A1}, \underline{A2})$, $E2(\underline{A1}, A2)$
- ☐ G $E1(\underline{A1}, A2)$, $E2(\underline{A1}, A2)$, $R(\underline{E1}, \underline{E2})$ (with $R.E1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$ and $R.E2$ FK ref. $E2.A1$)
- ☐ H $E1(\underline{A1}, A2, E2)$, $E2(\underline{A1}, A2)$ (with $E1.E2$ FK ref. $E2.A1$)
- ☐ I $E1(\underline{A1}, A2)$, $E2(\underline{A1}, A2)$
- ☐ J $E1(\underline{E2}, \underline{A1}, A2)$, $E2(\underline{A1}, A2)$ (with $E1.E2$ FK ref. $E2.A1$)

Question 7 Which relational schema corresponds to the following ER diagram?



- ☐ A $E1(\underline{A}, A1, A2)$, $E2(\underline{A1}, A2, A_A1, A_A2)$ (with $E2.A_A1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$ and $E2.A_A2$ FK ref. $E1.A2$)
- ☐ B $E1(\underline{A}, A1, A2)$, $E2(\underline{A1}, A2, A, A_A1, A_A2)$ (with $E2.A$ FK ref. $E1.A$, $E2.A1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$ and $E2.A2$ FK ref. $E1.A2$)
- ☐ C $E1(\underline{A}, \underline{A_A1}, \underline{A_A2})$, $E2(\underline{A1}, A2, A_A1, A_A2)$ (with $E2.A$ FK ref. $E1.A$, $E2.A_A1$ FK ref. $E1.A_A1$ and $E2.A_A2$ FK ref. $E1.A_A2$)
- ☐ D $E1(\underline{A}, A1, A2)$, $E2(\underline{A1}, A2)$, $R(\underline{E1}, \underline{E2})$ (with $R.E1$ FK ref. $E1.A$ and $R.E2$ FK ref. $E2.A1$)
- ☐ E $E1(\underline{A_A1}, \underline{A_A2})$, $E2(\underline{A1}, A2, A_A1, A_A2)$ (with $E2.A_A1$ FK ref. $E1.A_A1$ and $E2.A_A2$ FK ref. $E1.A_A2$)
- ☐ F $E1(\underline{A_A1}, \underline{A_A2})$, $E2(\underline{A1}, A2, A_A1, A_A2)$ (with $E2.A_A1$ FK ref. $E1.A_A1$ NOT NULL and $E2.A_A2$ FK ref. $E1.A_A2$ NOT NULL)
- ☐ G None of the other answers



Question 8 Consider a relation in 1NF $R(A, B, C, D, E)$ with the following dependencies:

- $A, B \rightarrow C, D, E$
- $C \rightarrow A, B, D, E$
- $E \rightarrow D$

Which of the following is true?

- ☐ A R is in 3NF but not in BCNF
- ☐ B R is in 1NF but not in 2NF
- ☐ C None of the other answers
- ☐ D R is in BCNF
- ☐ E R is in BCNF but not in 3NF
- ☐ F R is in 2NF but not in 3NF
- ☐ G R is in 3NF but not in 2NF

Question 9 Consider a relation in 1NF $R(A, B, C, D, E)$ with the following dependencies:

- $A, B \rightarrow C, D, E$
- $C \rightarrow A, B, D, E$
- $E \rightarrow D$

Which of the following normalized databases contains all the information contained in the original table, with all relations in BCNF?

- ☐ A $R_1(A, B, E), R_2(C, E), R_3(E, D)$
- ☐ B $R_1(A, B, D), R_2(C, D), R_3(E, D)$
- ☐ C $R_1(A, B, C, D, E), R_2(C, A, B, D, E), R_3(E, D)$
- ☐ D $R_1(A, B, C, E), R_2(E, D)$
- ☐ E None of the other answers
- ☐ F $R(A, B, C, D, E)$

Question 10 Consider the relation corresponding to the following SQL statement:
CREATE TABLE R (A int PRIMARY KEY, B int, C int, D int NOT NULL, UNIQUE(B,C))
and assume that there is a functional dependency $C \rightarrow D$. Which of the following is true?

- ☐ A R is in 2NF but not in 3NF
- ☐ B R is in BCNF but not in 3NF
- ☐ C R is in 1NF but not in 2NF
- ☐ D None of the other answers
- ☐ E R is in 3NF but not in 2NF
- ☐ F R is in 3NF but not in BCNF
- ☐ G R is in BCNF

2 SQL

Consider the following database:



A		B		C	
A	B	A	B	A	B
A	B	A	C	A	B
A	C	A	B	NULL	C
B	B	B	B	C	NULL
B	C	C	C	D	E

Question 11 What is the result of the following SQL query? (showing only the content)

```
SELECT A.A, count(B.B)
FROM A Join B on A.A=B.A
WHERE A.B=B.B
GROUP BY A.A
```

☐ A None of the other answers

☐ B

A	4
B	1
C	1

☐ C

A	2
B	1

☐ D

A	1
B	1

☐ E The SQL is incorrect

☐ F

A	1
B	2

☐ G

A	2
B	2

☐ H An empty table

Question 12 What is the result of the following SQL query? (showing only the content)

```
SELECT A.A, C.B
FROM A right join C on A.B=C.A
ORDER BY A.A DESC, C.B
```

☐ A

A	B
---	---

☐ B The SQL is incorrect

☐ C

B	NULL
A	NULL
NULL	B
NULL	C
NULL	E

☐ D None of the other answers

☐ E

A	B
A	B

☐ F

B	NULL
B	E
A	B
A	C

☐ G

A	NULL
B	NULL

☐ H An empty table

Question 13 What is the result of the following SQL query? (showing only the content)

```
SELECT A FROM A
UNION ALL
SELECT B FROM B
```

☐ A

A	C	A	B	B	B	B	C
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

☐ B None of the other answers

☐ C The SQL is incorrect

☐ D

A
A
B
B
B
C
B
C

☐ E

A
B
C

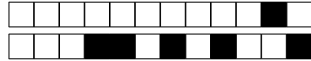
☐ F

A	C
A	B
B	B
B	C

☐ G

A	B	C
---	---	---

☐ H An empty table



Question 14 What is the result of the following SQL query? (showing only the content)
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT B)
FROM C
WHERE A IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY A

- ☐ A None of the other answers ☐ B An empty table ☐ C

3

☐ D

4

- ☐ E

1
0
1

☐ F

1
1
1

☐ G The SQL is incorrect ☐ H

2

Question 15 What is the result of the following SQL query? (showing only the content)
SELECT A FROM A
WHERE B NOT IN
(SELECT A FROM B
WHERE A>A.A)

- ☐ A

A
A
B

☐ B An empty table ☐ C

A
B

☐ D None of the other answers
- ☐ E

A

☐ F

A
A
B
B

☐ G

B

☐ H The SQL is incorrect

Question 16 What is the result of the following SQL query? (showing only the content)
SELECT * FROM C
WHERE A <> ALL
(SELECT B FROM C)

- ☐ A

A	B
C	NULL
D	E

☐ B An empty table ☐ C The SQL is incorrect
- ☐ D

A	B
D	E

☐ E None of the other answers ☐ F

A	B
NULL	C
D	E
- ☐ G

A	B
NULL	C
C	NULL
D	E

Consider the following database:
Student(SID, Name, Surname, Age)
Registration(StudentID, CourseID)
Course(CID, Name, Cost)



Question 17 Which of the following queries extracts the number of students registered to at least one course whose name contains 'design'?

- ☐ A SELECT Count(StudentID)
FROM Registration JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'
- ☐ B SELECT Count(StudentID)
FROM Registration, Course
WHERE CourseID = CID
WHERE Name = '%design%'
GROUP BY StudentID
- ☐ C None of the other answers
- ☐ D SELECT Count(DISTINCT StudentID)
FROM Registration JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'
- ☐ E SELECT Count(StudentID)
FROM Registration, Course
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'
- ☐ F All answers are correct

Question 18 Which of the following queries extracts the students registered to at least three courses whose name contains 'design'?

- ☐ A All answers are correct
- ☐ B SELECT StudentID, Count(CourseID) AS NUM_COURSES
FROM Registration JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'
AND NUM_COURSES >=3 GROUP BY StudentID
- ☐ C None of the other answers
- ☐ D SELECT StudentID
FROM Registration JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'
AND NUM_COURSES >=3
- ☐ E SELECT StudentID, Count(CourseID) AS NUM_COURSES
FROM Registration RIGHT JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'
AND NUM_COURSES >=3 GROUP BY CourseID
- ☐ F SELECT StudentID
FROM Registration JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'
GROUP BY StudentID
HAVING Count(*)>=3
- ☐ G SELECT StudentID, Count(CourseID) AS NUM_COURSES
FROM Registration LEFT JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'
AND NUM_COURSES >=3 GROUP BY CourseID



Question 19 Consider the following incomplete SQL query:

```
SELECT SID
FROM Student
WHERE ----- (
SELECT StudentID
FROM Registration JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name = 'Database Design IV')
```

Which of the following texts should be added so that the query extracts the students who did not attend courses whose name is 'Database Design IV'?

- ☐ A NOT EXISTS
- ☐ B SID NOT IN
- ☐ C None of the other answers
- ☐ D SID =ANY
- ☐ E SID EXISTS
- ☐ F All answers are correct
- ☐ G EXISTS
- ☐ H SID NOT EXISTS

Question 20 Consider the following incomplete SQL instruction:

```
CREATE VIEW AVERAGE_AGE(CourseID, Age) AS
SELECT CourseID, AVG(----- Age)
FROM Student JOIN Registration ON SID=StudentID
GROUP BY -----
```

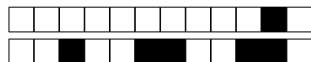
Which of the following texts should be added so that the view computes for each course the average age of the students registered to it? (notice that there are two texts to insert)

- ☐ A 1: DISTINCT, 2: Age
- ☐ B 1: DISTINCT, 2: CourseID
- ☐ C 1: *nothing*, 2: CourseID
- ☐ D 1: *nothing*, 2: AVG(Age)
- ☐ E 1: DISTINCT, 2: SID
- ☐ F None of the other answers
- ☐ G 1: *nothing*, 2: SID
- ☐ H All answers are correct
- ☐ I 1: *nothing*, 2: Age

3 Theory

Question 21 In the relational model, if a set of attributes K is a candidate key of a relation R and X is an attribute of R not in K , then:

- ☐ A None of the other answers
- ☐ B $K \cup \{X\}$ is also a candidate key
- ☐ C K is also a primary key of R
- ☐ D X cannot be the primary key of R
- ☐ E $K \setminus \{X\}$ is also a candidate key (\setminus indicates set difference)
- ☐ F $K \cap \{X\}$ is also a candidate key



Question 22 In the relational model, if a set of attributes K is a superkey of a relation schema R then (with $t[K]$ we notate the projection of t on the attributes in K) :

- ☐ A None of the other answers
- ☐ B R contains at least two different tuples t_1 and t_2 with $t_1[K] = t_2[K]$
- ☐ C K is a candidate key of R
- ☐ D R contains at least two different tuples t_1 and t_2 with $t_1[K] \neq t_2[K]$
- ☐ E R cannot contain two different tuples t_1 and t_2 with $t_1[K] = t_2[K]$
- ☐ F K is a primary key of R
- ☐ G R contains exactly two different tuples t_1 and t_2 with $t_1[K] = t_2[K]$

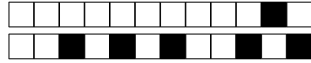
Question 23 Consider a relation $R(A_1, \dots, A_n)$, with:

- $X \subseteq \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$
- $Y \subseteq \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$
- $Z \subseteq \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$
- $W \subseteq \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$
- $X \rightarrow Y$
- $WY \rightarrow Z$

- ☐ A $Y \rightarrow Z$
- ☐ B $X \rightarrow WY$
- ☐ C $X \rightarrow WZ$
- ☐ D $WX \rightarrow Z$
- ☐ E None of the other answers
- ☐ F $WY \rightarrow X$

Question 24 Consider a relation $R(A, B, C, D)$ in 1NF, where A is the only candidate key. Then:

- ☐ A None of the other answers
- ☐ B R is at least in 3NF
- ☐ C R is at least in BCNF
- ☐ D R is at least in 2NF
- ☐ E R can be in 1NF but not in 2NF



Question 25 If $(A1, A2)$ is the primary key of table T , and we execute the following SQL queries:

Q1: `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM T`

Q2: `SELECT COUNT(distinct A1) FROM T`

Q3: `SELECT COUNT(A1) from T`

- ☐ A The result of Q2 is always lower than the result of Q3
- ☐ B The results of Q1 and Q2 are the same
- ☐ C The results of Q1, Q2 and Q3 are the same
- ☐ D The result of Q2 is always lower than the results of both Q1 and Q3
- ☐ E The results of Q1 and C are the same
- ☐ F None of the other answers

Question 26 If a table T has 10 rows, the SQL instruction `delete from T`:

- ☐ A Removes the table from the database schema (and as a consequence also the 10 rows)
- ☐ B Deletes the 10 rows, but does not remove the table from the database schema
- ☐ C None of the other answers
- ☐ D May delete less than 10 rows because of referential integrity constraints
- ☐ E The SQL is incorrect
- ☐ F May delete more than 10 rows from T

Question 27 Consider a relation $R(\underline{A}, B, C, D)$ containing 10^7 records. A is the primary key, and B contains 10^5 distinct values. The following SQL prepared statements are executed very frequently:

`UPDATE R SET C=? WHERE B=?`

`SELECT D FROM R WHERE A=?`

Considering these statements, on which attributes would you create indexes?

- ☐ A One index on C
- ☐ B One single index on A, B and C
- ☐ C One index on B
- ☐ D One index on A and one on B
- ☐ E One index on A , one on B and one on C
- ☐ F One index on A

Question 28 Which of the following is true if a transaction is executed at isolation level REPEATABLE READ?

- ☐ A A join that returns a non-empty table, when re-executed inside the transaction may return an empty result
- ☐ B None of the other answers is true
- ☐ C `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM T` may return different results if executed multiple times inside the transaction
- ☐ D `SELECT B FROM T WHERE A=1` may return different results if executed multiple times inside the transaction (A is the primary key)
- ☐ E Nested queries may not be allowed, if another transaction has disabled them



Question 29 User Bob creates a table called X. Then, the following sequence of statements is executed, in this order (the name of the user executing the statement is indicated at the beginning of each statement):

Bob: GRANT select ON X TO Jim WITH GRANT OPTION

Bob: GRANT select, update ON X TO Ann WITH GRANT OPTION

Jim: GRANT select ON X TO Tim

Ann: GRANT select ON X TO Tim

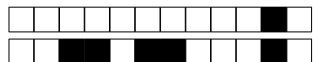
Jim: REVOKE select ON X FROM Tim

Which privileges does Tim have?

- ☐ A none
- ☐ B select with grant option, update without grant option
- ☐ C select without grant option
- ☐ D select with grant option
- ☐ E select, update, both with grant option
- ☐ F select, update, both without grant option

Question 30 With physical data independence we mean that:

- ☐ A None of the other answers
- ☐ B That we can create indexes on different attributes of the same relation at the same time
- ☐ C That the way in which the data is saved in storage devices does not depend on the physical laws used by the specific device, e.g., magnetism (for disks and tapes), optics (for CDs and DVDs), and electrostatics (for main memories)
- ☐ D That data can be stored on storage devices that are independent of the client used to access the database management system, e.g., hard disk or SSD
- ☐ E The physical organization of the data may change without affecting their logical representation, e.g., relation names and attributes remain the same



Answer sheet:

0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

← please write your exam code in the box below (full code), and also encode it on the left (only the number).

Full exam code:

.....

- QUESTION 1:

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 2:

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 3:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 4:

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 5:

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 6:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 7:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 8:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 9:

A	B	C	D	E	F
---	---	---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 10:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 11:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 12:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 13:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 14:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 15:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 16:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 17:

A	B	C	D	E	F
---	---	---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 18:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 19:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 20:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- QUESTION 21:

A	B	C	D	E	F
---	---	---	---	---	---



QUESTION 22: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G

QUESTION 23: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F

QUESTION 24: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E

QUESTION 25: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F

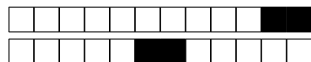
QUESTION 26: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F

QUESTION 27: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F

QUESTION 28: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E

QUESTION 29: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F

QUESTION 30: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E

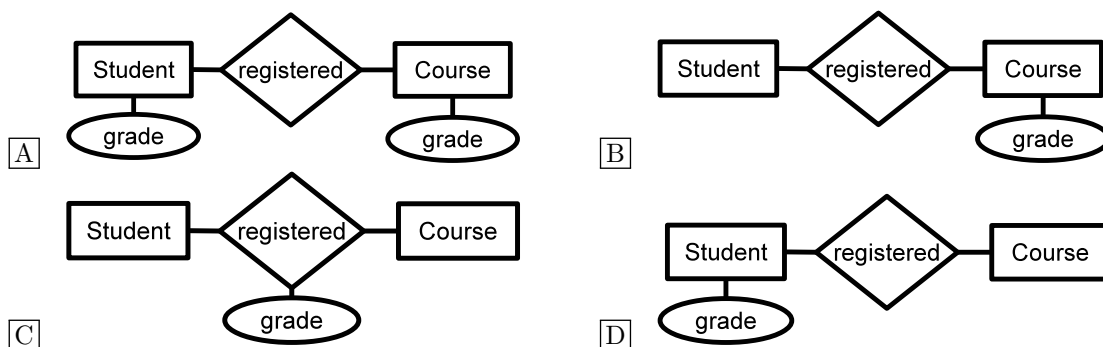


Uppsala University
Department of Information Technology
Database Design I (1DL300/1) – 2016-03-18

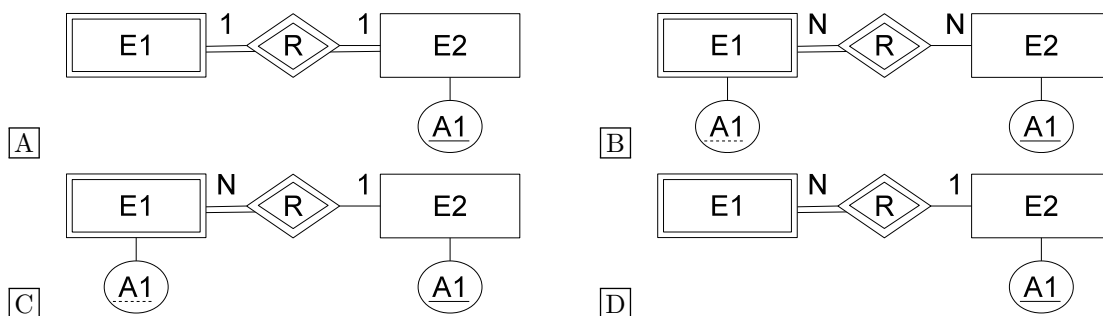
Instructions: Read through the complete exam and note any unclear directives before you start solving the questions. For each question there can be one or more correct answers, but you can choose only one. If you choose a correct answer, you gain 3 points. A wrong answer does not generate negative points – but the teacher reserves the right to penalize answers that are outrageously wrong. The questions are divided into three sections with 10 questions each. To achieve a grade of 3, you must gain at least 18 points in each section. To achieve a grade of 4, you must gain at least 65 points in the whole exam. To achieve a grade of 5, you must collect at least 75 points in the whole exam. You are allowed to use dictionaries to and from English and a calculator, but no other material. Answers must be given exclusively on the answer sheet, at the end: answers given on the other sheets will be ignored.

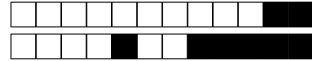
1 Database design

Question 1 Which of the following ER diagrams is correct? (only a portion of the diagram has been visualized)

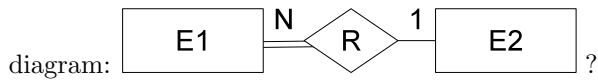


Question 2 Which of the following ER diagrams is NOT correct?





Question 3 Which of the following ER diagrams with min-max notation corresponds to the



- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F
- G
- H

Question 4 Entity type P can be of type C1, C2 or C3, and of no other type. It can be of more than one type at the same time. Which of the following ER diagrams corresponds to these specifications? (only a portion of the diagram has been visualized)

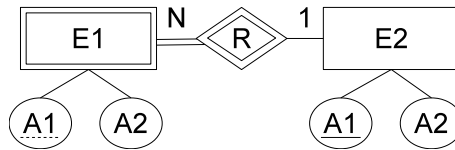
- A
- B
- C
- D

Question 5 Choose the best among the following ER diagrams.

- A
- B
- C
- D

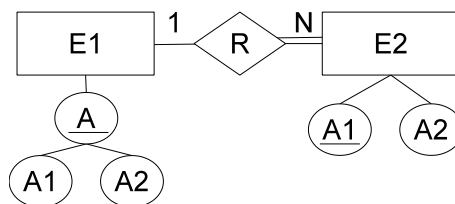


Question 6 Which relational schema corresponds to the following ER diagram?



- ☐ A $E1(\underline{A1}, A2), E2(\underline{A1}, A2)$
- ☐ B $E1(\underline{A1}, A2), E2(\underline{E1}, A1, A2)$ (with $E2.E1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$)
- ☐ C $E1(\underline{A1}, A2), E2(\underline{A1}, A2), R(\underline{E1}, \underline{E2})$ (with $R.E1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$ and $R.E2$ FK ref. $E2.A1$)
- ☐ D $E1(\underline{A1}, A2, E2), E2(\underline{A1}, A2)$ (with $E1.E2$ FK ref. $E2.A1$)
- ☐ E $E1(\underline{E2}, A1, A2), E2(\underline{A1}, A2)$ (with $E1.E2$ FK ref. $E2.A1$)
- ☐ F $E1(\underline{A1}, A2), E2(\underline{A1}, A2), R(\underline{E1}, \underline{E2})$ (with $R.E1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$ and $R.E2$ FK ref. $E2.A1$)
- ☐ G $E1(\underline{A1}, A2), E2(\underline{A1}, A2)$
- ☐ H $E1(\underline{A1}, A2), E2(\underline{A1}, A2), R(\underline{E1}, \underline{E2})$ (with $R.E1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$ and $R.E2$ FK ref. $E2.A1$)
- ☐ I $E1(\underline{A1}, A2), E2(\underline{A1}, A2, E1)$ (with $E2.E1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$)
- ☐ J None of the other answers

Question 7 Which relational schema corresponds to the following ER diagram?



- ☐ A $E1(\underline{A_A1}, \underline{A_A2}), E2(\underline{A1}, A2, \underline{A_A1}, \underline{A_A2})$ (with $E2.A_A1$ FK ref. $E1.A_A1$ NOT NULL and $E2.A_A2$ FK ref. $E1.A_A2$ NOT NULL)
- ☐ B None of the other answers
- ☐ C $E1(\underline{A_A1}, \underline{A_A2}), E2(\underline{A1}, A2, \underline{A_A1}, \underline{A_A2})$ (with $E2.A_A1$ FK ref. $E1.A_A1$ and $E2.A_A2$ FK ref. $E1.A_A2$)
- ☐ D $E1(\underline{A}, \underline{A1}, \underline{A2}), E2(\underline{A1}, A2), R(\underline{E1}, \underline{E2})$ (with $R.E1$ FK ref. $E1.A$ and $R.E2$ FK ref. $E2.A1$)
- ☐ E $E1(\underline{A}, \underline{A1}, \underline{A2}), E2(\underline{A1}, A2, \underline{A}, \underline{A_A1}, \underline{A_A2})$ (with $E2.A_A1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$ and $E2.A_A2$ FK ref. $E1.A2$)
- ☐ F $E1(\underline{A}, \underline{A1}, \underline{A2}), E2(\underline{A1}, A2, \underline{A}, \underline{A_A1}, \underline{A_A2})$ (with $E2.A$ FK ref. $E1.A$, $E2.A1$ FK ref. $E1.A1$ and $E2.A2$ FK ref. $E1.A2$)
- ☐ G $E1(\underline{A}, \underline{A_A1}, \underline{A_A2}), E2(\underline{A1}, A2, \underline{A_A1}, \underline{A_A2})$ (with $E2.A$ FK ref. $E1.A$, $E2.A_A1$ FK ref. $E1.A_A1$ and $E2.A_A2$ FK ref. $E1.A_A2$)



Question 8 Consider a relation in 1NF $R(A, B, C, D, E)$ with the following dependencies:

- $A, B \rightarrow C, D, E$
- $C \rightarrow A, B, D, E$
- $E \rightarrow D$

Which of the following is true?

- ☐ A R is in 1NF but not in 2NF
- ☐ B None of the other answers
- ☐ C R is in 3NF but not in 2NF
- ☐ D R is in 3NF but not in BCNF
- ☐ E R is in BCNF but not in 3NF
- ☐ F R is in 2NF but not in 3NF
- ☐ G R is in BCNF

Question 9 Consider a relation in 1NF $R(A, B, C, D, E)$ with the following dependencies:

- $A, B \rightarrow C, D, E$
- $C \rightarrow A, B, D, E$
- $E \rightarrow D$

Which of the following normalized databases contains all the information contained in the original table, with all relations in BCNF?

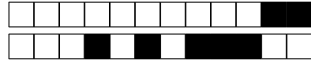
- ☐ A $R_1(A, B, E), R_2(C, E), R_3(E, D)$
- ☐ B $R(A, B, C, D, E)$
- ☐ C None of the other answers
- ☐ D $R_1(A, B, C, E), R_2(E, D)$
- ☐ E $R_1(A, B, C, D, E), R_2(C, A, B, D, E), R_3(E, D)$
- ☐ F $R_1(A, B, D), R_2(C, D), R_3(E, D)$

Question 10 Consider the relation corresponding to the following SQL statement:
CREATE TABLE R (A int PRIMARY KEY, B int, C int, D int NOT NULL, UNIQUE(B,C))
and assume that there is a functional dependency $C \rightarrow D$. Which of the following is true?

- ☐ A R is in 3NF but not in 2NF
- ☐ B R is in 3NF but not in BCNF
- ☐ C R is in 1NF but not in 2NF
- ☐ D R is in BCNF
- ☐ E R is in BCNF but not in 3NF
- ☐ F None of the other answers
- ☐ G R is in 2NF but not in 3NF

2 SQL

Consider the following database:



A		B		C	
A	B	A	B	A	B
A	B	A	C	A	B
A	C	A	B	NULL	C
B	B	B	B	C	NULL
B	C	C	C	D	E

Question 11 What is the result of the following SQL query? (showing only the content)
SELECT A.A, count(B.B)
FROM A Join B on A.A=B.A
WHERE A.B=B.B
GROUP BY A.A

- ☐ A The SQL is incorrect
- ☐ B

A	2
B	2
- ☐ C

A	1
B	2
- ☐ D None of the other answers
- ☐ E

A	2
B	1
- ☐ F An empty table
- ☐ G

A	4
B	1
C	1
- ☐ H

A	1
B	1

Question 12 What is the result of the following SQL query? (showing only the content)
SELECT A.A, C.B
FROM A right join C on A.B=C.A
ORDER BY A.A DESC, C.B

- ☐ A

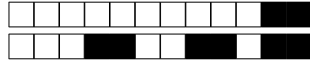
A	B
---	---
- ☐ B

A	B
A	B
- ☐ C

B	NULL
A	NULL
NULL	B
NULL	C
NULL	E
- ☐ D

A	NULL
B	NULL
- ☐ E

B	NULL
B	E
A	B
A	C
- ☐ F An empty table
- ☐ G The SQL is incorrect
- ☐ H None of the other answers



Question 13 What is the result of the following SQL query? (showing only the content)
SELECT A FROM A
UNION ALL
SELECT B FROM B

☐ A

A	C
A	B
B	B
B	C

☐ B

A
A
B
B
B
C
B
C

☐ C None of the other answers

☐ D

A
B
C

☐ E

A	C	A	B	B	B	B	C
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

☐ F

A	B	C
---	---	---

☐ G The SQL is incorrect

☐ H An empty table

Question 14 What is the result of the following SQL query? (showing only the content)
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT B)
FROM C
WHERE A IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY A

☐ A

☐ 3

☐ B

1
1
1

☐ C

☐ 4

☐ D

☐ 2

☐ E None of the other answers

☐ F An empty table

☐ G

1
0
1

☐ H The SQL is incorrect

Question 15 What is the result of the following SQL query? (showing only the content)
SELECT A FROM A
WHERE B NOT IN
(SELECT A FROM B
WHERE A>A.A)

☐ A

☐ A

☐ B The SQL is incorrect

☐ C None of the other answers

☐ D An empty table

☐ E

☐ B

☐ F

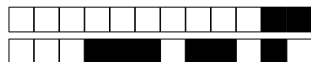
A
A
B
B

☐ G

A
B

☐ H

A
A
B



Question 16 What is the result of the following SQL query? (showing only the content)
SELECT * FROM C
WHERE A <> ALL
(SELECT B FROM C)

☐ A

A	B
D	E

☐ B

A	B
NULL	C
C	NULL
D	E

☐ C None of the other answers

☐ D An empty table

☐ E

A	B
C	NULL
D	E

☐ F

A	B
NULL	C
D	E

☐ G The SQL is incorrect

Consider the following database:
Student(SID, Name, Surname, Age)
Registration(StudentID, CourseID)
Course(CID, Name, Cost)

Question 17 Which of the following queries extracts the number of students registered to at least one course whose name contains 'design'?

☐ A SELECT Count(StudentID)
FROM Registration, Course
WHERE CourseID = CID
WHERE Name = '%design%'
GROUP BY StudentID

☐ B SELECT Count(DISTINCT StudentID)
FROM Registration JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'

☐ C All answers are correct

☐ D SELECT Count(StudentID)
FROM Registration JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'

☐ E None of the other answers

☐ F SELECT Count(StudentID)
FROM Registration, Course
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'



Question 18 Which of the following queries extracts the students registered to at least three courses whose name contains 'design'?

- ☐ A None of the other answers
- ☐ B

```
SELECT StudentID, Count(CourseID) AS NUM_COURSES
FROM Registration JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'
AND NUM_COURSES >=3 GROUP BY StudentID
```
- ☐ C

```
SELECT StudentID
FROM Registration JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'
AND NUM_COURSES >=3
```
- ☐ D

```
SELECT StudentID, Count(CourseID) AS NUM_COURSES
FROM Registration LEFT JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'
AND NUM_COURSES >=3 GROUP BY CourseID
```
- ☐ E All answers are correct
- ☐ F

```
SELECT StudentID
FROM Registration JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'
GROUP BY StudentID
HAVING Count(*)>=3
```
- ☐ G

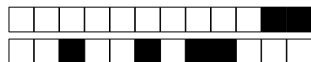
```
SELECT StudentID, Count(CourseID) AS NUM_COURSES
FROM Registration RIGHT JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name LIKE '%design%'
AND NUM_COURSES >=3 GROUP BY CourseID
```

Question 19 Consider the following incomplete SQL query:

```
SELECT SID
FROM Student
WHERE ----- (
SELECT StudentID
FROM Registration JOIN Course ON CourseID = CID
WHERE Name = 'Database Design IV')
```

Which of the following texts should be added so that the query extracts the students who did not attend courses whose name is 'Database Design IV'?

- ☐ A None of the other answers
- ☐ B `SID =ANY`
- ☐ C `SID NOT IN`
- ☐ D `SID NOT EXISTS`
- ☐ E `EXISTS`
- ☐ F `NOT EXISTS`
- ☐ G All answers are correct
- ☐ H `SID EXISTS`



Question 20 Consider the following incomplete SQL instruction:

```
CREATE VIEW AVERAGE_AGE(CourseID, Age) AS  
SELECT CourseID, AVG(----- Age)  
FROM Student JOIN Registration ON SID=StudentID  
GROUP BY -----
```

Which of the following texts should be added so that the view computes for each course the average age of the students registered to it? (notice that there are two texts to insert)

- ☐ A 1: *nothing*, 2: CourseID
- ☐ B 1: *nothing*, 2: SID
- ☐ C All answers are correct
- ☐ D 1: DISTINCT, 2: SID
- ☐ E None of the other answers
- ☐ F 1: DISTINCT, 2: Age
- ☐ G 1: DISTINCT, 2: CourseID
- ☐ H 1: *nothing*, 2: AVG(Age)
- ☐ I 1: *nothing*, 2: Age

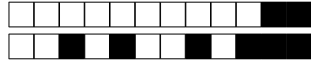
3 Theory

Question 21 In the relational model, if a set of attributes K is a candidate key of a relation R and X is an attribute of R not in K , then:

- ☐ A $K \cup \{X\}$ is also a candidate key
- ☐ B $K \cap \{X\}$ is also a candidate key
- ☐ C $K \setminus \{X\}$ is also a candidate key (\setminus indicates set difference)
- ☐ D None of the other answers
- ☐ E K is also a primary key of R
- ☐ F X cannot be the primary key of R

Question 22 In the relational model, if a set of attributes K is a superkey of a relation schema R then (with $t[K]$ we notate the projection of t on the attributes in K) :

- ☐ A None of the other answers
- ☐ B R contains exactly two different tuples t_1 and t_2 with $t_1[K] = t_2[K]$
- ☐ C K is a primary key of R
- ☐ D R cannot contain two different tuples t_1 and t_2 with $t_1[K] = t_2[K]$
- ☐ E R contains at least two different tuples t_1 and t_2 with $t_1[K] \neq t_2[K]$
- ☐ F K is a candidate key of R
- ☐ G R contains at least two different tuples t_1 and t_2 with $t_1[K] = t_2[K]$



Question 23 Consider a relation $R(A_1, \dots, A_n)$, with:

- $X \subseteq \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$
- $Y \subseteq \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$
- $Z \subseteq \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$
- $W \subseteq \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$
- $X \rightarrow Y$
- $WY \rightarrow Z$

- ☐ A $Y \rightarrow Z$
- ☐ B None of the other answers
- ☐ C $X \rightarrow WZ$
- ☐ D $WY \rightarrow X$
- ☐ E $WX \rightarrow Z$
- ☐ F $X \rightarrow WY$

Question 24 Consider a relation $R(A, B, C, D)$ in 1NF, where A is the only candidate key. Then:

- ☐ A R is at least in 3NF
- ☐ B None of the other answers
- ☐ C R is at least in BCNF
- ☐ D R can be in 1NF but not in 2NF
- ☐ E R is at least in 2NF

Question 25 If (A_1, A_2) is the primary key of table T , and we execute the following SQL queries:

Q1: `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM T`
Q2: `SELECT COUNT(distinct A1) FROM T`
Q3: `SELECT COUNT(A1) from T`

- ☐ A The result of Q2 is always lower than the results of both Q1 and Q3
- ☐ B The results of Q1 and C are the same
- ☐ C The results of Q1 and Q2 are the same
- ☐ D None of the other answers
- ☐ E The results of Q1, Q2 and Q3 are the same
- ☐ F The result of Q2 is always lower than the result of Q3

Question 26 If a table T has 10 rows, the SQL instruction `delete from T`:

- ☐ A May delete more than 10 rows from T
- ☐ B Deletes the 10 rows, but does not remove the table from the database schema
- ☐ C None of the other answers
- ☐ D The SQL is incorrect
- ☐ E May delete less than 10 rows because of referential integrity constraints
- ☐ F Removes the table from the database schema (and as a consequence also the 10 rows)



Question 27 Consider a relation $R(A, B, C, D)$ containing 10^7 records. A is the primary key, and B contains 10^5 distinct values. The following SQL prepared statements are executed very frequently:

UPDATE R SET C=? WHERE B=?

SELECT D FROM R WHERE A=?

Considering these statements, on which attributes would you create indexes?

- ☐ A One index on A
- ☐ B One index on C
- ☐ C One index on A, one on B and one on C
- ☐ D One index on B
- ☐ E One single index on A, B and C
- ☐ F One index on A and one on B

Question 28 Which of the following is true if a transaction is executed at isolation level REPEATABLE READ?

- ☐ A SELECT B FROM T WHERE A=1 may return different results if executed multiple times inside the transaction (A is the primary key)
- ☐ B None of the other answers is true
- ☐ C SELECT COUNT(*) FROM T may return different results if executed multiple times inside the transaction
- ☐ D A join that returns a non-empty table, when re-executed inside the transaction may return an empty result
- ☐ E Nested queries may not be allowed, if another transaction has disabled them

Question 29 User Bob creates a table called X. Then, the following sequence of statements is executed, in this order (the name of the user executing the statement is indicated at the beginning of each statement):

Bob: GRANT select ON X TO Jim WITH GRANT OPTION

Bob: GRANT select, update ON X TO Ann WITH GRANT OPTION

Jim: GRANT select ON X TO Tim

Ann: GRANT select ON X TO Tim

Jim: REVOKE select ON X FROM Tim

Which privileges does Tim have?

- ☐ A select with grant option
- ☐ B select, update, both with grant option
- ☐ C select, update, both without grant option
- ☐ D none
- ☐ E select with grant option, update without grant option
- ☐ F select without grant option



Question 30 With physical data independence we mean that:

- ☐ A That we can create indexes on different attributes of the same relation at the same time
- ☐ B None of the other answers
- ☐ C The physical organization of the data may change without affecting their logical representation, e.g., relation names and attributes remain the same
- ☐ D That data can be stored on storage devices that are independent of the client used to access the database management system, e.g., hard disk or SSD
- ☐ E That the way in which the data is saved in storage devices does not depend on the physical laws used by the specific device, e.g., magnetism (for disks and tapes), optics (for CDs and DVDs), and electrostatics (for main memories)



Answer sheet:

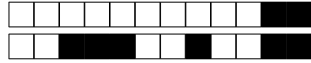
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

← please write your exam code in the box below (full code), and also encode it on the left (only the number).

Full exam code:

.....

- QUESTION 1: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- QUESTION 2: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- QUESTION 3: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H
- QUESTION 4: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- QUESTION 5: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- QUESTION 6: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H ☐I ☐J
- QUESTION 7: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G
- QUESTION 8: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G
- QUESTION 9: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F
- QUESTION 10: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G
- QUESTION 11: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H
- QUESTION 12: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H
- QUESTION 13: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H
- QUESTION 14: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H
- QUESTION 15: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H
- QUESTION 16: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G
- QUESTION 17: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F
- QUESTION 18: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G
- QUESTION 19: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H
- QUESTION 20: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H ☐I
- QUESTION 21: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F



QUESTION 22: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G

QUESTION 23: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F

QUESTION 24: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E

QUESTION 25: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F

QUESTION 26: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F

QUESTION 27: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F

QUESTION 28: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E

QUESTION 29: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F

QUESTION 30: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E