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CS/BCA(H)/Even/4th Sem/BCA-401/2014

2014

Data Base Management Systems

Time Alloted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

*The figure in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers in their
own words as far as practicable*

GROUP - A (Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any ten of the following:

$$10 \times 1 = 10$$

- i) The set of permitted values for each attribute is called its
 - (a) attribute set
 - (b) attribute range
 - (c) domain
 - (d) group
- ii) The operation on certain relation X, produces Y such that Y contains only selected attribute of X, such operation is
 - (a) projection
 - (b) selection
 - (c) union
 - (d) difference
- iii) What is the cardinality of a table with 100 rows and 10 columns?
 - (a) 1000
 - (b) 100
 - (c) 10
 - (d) 10000
- iv) An attribute of one table matching with the primary key of another table is called

GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.

$3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Explain Relational Algebra using the operators { δ , \sqcap , \sqcup , \neg , \times } and show that: $A \cap B = A \sqcup B - ((A-B) \sqcup (B-A))$
3. Describe the three-level architecture of DBMS.
4. a) Explain the difference between external, internal and conceptual schemas.
b) What is the highest NF of each of the following relations?
 - i. $R1(J, K, L)$ with FDs are $J \rightarrow K$, $J \rightarrow L$, $K \rightarrow L$
 - ii. $R2(J, K, L, M)$ with FDs are $J \rightarrow KL$, $LM \rightarrow K$
5. Explain ACID properties of transactions.
6. "All primary keys are the super key but the converse is not true." Clarify.

GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.

$3 \times 15 = 45$

7. i) Describe dense and sparse indices with diagram.
ii) Define concept of aggregation. Give two examples where this concept is useful.
 $8 + 7 = 15$
8. i) Describe the three tier architecture of the general DBMS.
ii) Let $R=(A, B)$ and $S=(A, C)$ and let $r(R)$ and $r(S)$ be relations. Write relational algebra expression equivalent to the domain relational calculus expressions:
 - a) $\{<a> \mid \text{there exist } b \text{ (} <a, b> \text{ belongs to } r \wedge b = 17\}$
 - b) $\{<a, b, c> \mid <a, b> \text{ belongs to } r \wedge <a, c> \text{ belongs to } s\}$ $7 + 4 + 4 = 15$
9. i) Why certain functional dependencies are called trivial functional dependencies?

- ii) Use Armstrong's axioms to prove the soundness of the union rule.
iii) Compute the closure of the following set F of FDs for each relation schema

$R = (A, B, C, D, E)$.

$A \rightarrow BC$

$CD \rightarrow E$

$B \rightarrow D$

$E \rightarrow A$.

List the candidate key for R.

$7+4+4=15$

10. i) Construct a B+ tree for the following set of values:

(2,3,5,7,11,17,19,23,29,31)

Assume that the tree is initially empty and values are added in ascending order. Construct B + tree for the cases where the number of pointers that will fit in one node is as follows

- a. Four
- b. Six
- c. Eight

- ii) Consider the following tables

employee (emp_name, street, city)

works (emp_name, company_name, salary)

company (company_name, city)

managers (emp_name, manager_name)

Give SQL expression for the following queries

a. Find the names and cities of residence of all employees who work for First Bank Corporation.

b. Find the name, street address and cities of residencies of all employees who work for First Bank Corporation and earn more than Rs. 100000.

c. Find all employees in the database who earn more than each employee of Small Bank Corporation. $9 + 6 = 15$

11. Write short notes on any three topics

$5 \times 3 = 15$

- a. Functional Dependency
- b. Indexing
- c. Mapping cardinalities
- d. Query processing and optimization
- e. Hashing