

Name AbluileEnrolment No. 3010

**Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, Noida**  
**End Semester Exam, Dec 2017**  
**B.Tech 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester (CSE/IT)**

**Course Title:** Database Systems and Web  
**Course Code:** 15B11CI312

**Maximum Time: 2 Hours**  
**Maximum Marks: 35**

**Q1. [Marks 6]** For the relation, Repayment(Borrower\_id, address, loan\_amount, request\_date, repayment\_date, repayment\_amount), write SQL query that:

i) finds the total repaid amount for each address.

ii) deletes all information on ended loans, which is to say, loans where the total repaid amount equals the lent amount.

**Q2. [Marks 3]** Write a trigger on the table Employee( Emp\_no, Emp\_name, street, city) which shows the old values and the new values of employee name, after any updates are made on employee name in employee table.

**Q3. [Marks 6]** Consider a relation R(A, B, C, D, E, F, H) and Functional dependencies

$F = \{ A \rightarrow D, AE \rightarrow H, DF \rightarrow BC, E \rightarrow C, H \rightarrow E \}$

a) List all keys (not superkeys)

b) Which of the following dependencies are implied by F: (i)  $DH \rightarrow C$  (ii)  $ADF \rightarrow E$

c) Find the minimal cover for F.

**Q4. [Marks 6]** Find the highest normal form of the relation given below. Reduce it to BCNF, if not already done.

**Supplier (S\_No, SName, Saddr, (PartNo, PartDesc, (CustomerId, CustName, CustAddr, qty)))**

$F = \{ (S\_No \rightarrow SName, Saddr); (S\_No, PartNo \rightarrow PartDesc); (S\_No, PartNo, CustId \rightarrow qty); (SName \rightarrow S\_No); (CustomerId \rightarrow CustName, CustAddr) \}$

**Q5. [Marks 6] a)** Check the schedule S for conflict as well as view serializability:

S: r1(x), r2(z), r1(x), r3(x), r3(y), w1(x), w3(y), r2(y), w2(z), w2(y)

b) Insert Lock and unlock requests in schedule S' and check if it is allowed by 2PL.

S': r1(x), r2(z), r3(x), r1(z), r2(y), r3(y), w1(x), w2(z), w3(y), w2(y)

**Q6. [Marks 5]** Consider two separate banks that decide to merge. Assume that both banks use exactly the same ER database schema. If the merged bank is to have a single database, there are several possible problems:

a) The two original banks have branches with the same name.

b) Some customers are customers of both the original banks.

c) Same loan or account numbers were used at both original banks (for different loans or accounts)

Propose a solution to the problem and give the new ER diagram.

**Q7. [Marks 3]** What are the final values of A, B, C, D, E and F after recovery for the following log entries?

- |       |                |
|-------|----------------|
| i.    | START S        |
| ii.   | WRITE S, A, 60 |
| iii.  | COMMIT S       |
| iv.   | START T        |
| v.    | WRITE T, A, 10 |
| vi.   | CHECKPOINT     |
| vii.  | START U        |
| viii. | WRITE U, B, 20 |
| ix.   | WRITE T, C, 30 |

- |       |                |
|-------|----------------|
| x.    | START V        |
| xi.   | WRITE U, D, 40 |
| xii.  | WRITE V, F, 70 |
| xiii. | COMMIT U       |
| xiv.  | WRITE T, E, 50 |
| xv.   | COMMIT T       |
| xvi.  | WRITE V, B, 80 |
| xvii. | COMMIT V       |
|       | --- CRASH---   |

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 $F = \{ A \rightarrow D, AE \rightarrow H, DF \rightarrow BC, E \rightarrow C, H \rightarrow E \}$

- a) List all keys (not superkeys)
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**Q7. [Marks 3]** What are the final values of A, B, C, D, E and F after recovery for the following log entries?

10  
80  
30  
40  
50  
70

i.	START S
ii.	WRITE S, A, 60
iii.	COMMIT S
iv.	START T
v.	WRITE T, A, 10
vi.	CHECKPOINT
vii.	START U
viii.	WRITE U, B, 20
ix.	WRITE T, C, 30

x.	START V
xi.	WRITE U, D, 40
xii.	WRITE V, F, 70
xiii.	COMMIT U
xiv.	WRITE T, E, 50
xv.	COMMIT T
xvi.	WRITE V, B, 80
xvii.	COMMIT V
	--- CRASH---

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**Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, Noida**  
**T3 Examination 2016**  
**B.Tech CSE Semester – III**

**Course Title: Database Systems and Web/Database Systems**

**Max. Hours: 2Hr**

**Course Code: 15B11CI312/10B11CI312**

**Max. Marks: 35**

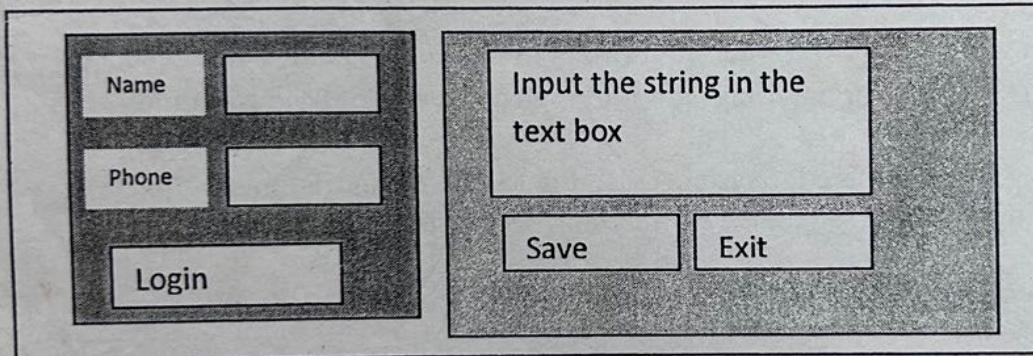
**Note: Attempt all questions.**

Q1: Create following String manipulation program using Php and Mysql. This system first checks users login using user(uid, phone) database. If they are correct, the system allow users to login in the system. After sucessful login , user inputs the string in the text box. Now user has following options :

- (i) It insert the length and reverse of the string in output (uid, string, length, reverse\_string ) table at the click of save button. Do not use built-in functions for length and reverse computation.
- (ii) It reset the string input text box at the click of exit button .

Apply appropriate validation in the program.

[8]



Q2. The database SPCC has four tables and has the following semantics:

**PEAK (PNAME, ELEV, DIFF, MAP, REGION)**, **CLIMBER (CNAME, SEX)**  
**PARTICIPATED (TRIP\_ID, CNAME)**, **CLIMBED (TRIP\_ID, PNAME, WHEN)**

- PEAK gives information about the mountain peaks that the SPCC is interested in. This table lists the name of each peak, its elevation, its difficulty level for climbers (on a scale of 1 to 5), the map that it is located on, and the region of the Sierra Nevada that it is located in.
- CLIMBER lists the SPCC membership, and gives their name and gender.
- PARTICPATED gives the set of climbers who participated in each of the various SPCC-sponsored climbing trips. The number of participants in each trip varies.
- CLIMBED tells which peaks were climbed on each of the SPCC-sponsored climbing trips, along with the date that each peak was climbed.

Answer the following queries in SQL:

- (i) Who has climbed maximum peaks and what is that number ?
- (ii) Which peaks of difficulty level 5 (if any) remain unclimbed?
- (iii) Who has climbed every single peak that Barbara has climbed?
- (iv) Who climbed their first peak after June 1, 2003?

[8]

Q3. Consider a relation schema  $R=(X,Y,Z)$ . For each functional dependencies, create a relation (table) T on R having just four rows and satisfying the given functional dependency (or dependencies) but NOT satisfying any other functional dependencies except trivial ones. The values of the attributes in your rows should be lowercase letters with subscripts (e.g.  $a_1, b_3, c_2$ ). Table should not have all distinct values.

- a.  $X \rightarrow YZ, Y \rightarrow Z$
- b.  $X \rightarrow Z$

[2]

Q4.(i) Consider the following schedule S of transactions T1, T2, T3, T4:

~~r2(x), w3(x), c3, w1(x), c1, w2(y), r2(z)~~ c2, r4(x), r4(y), c4

a) Check whether schedule S is conflict-serializable and correspondingly give the equivalent serial schedule (if possible). Yes [3]

b) Check whether schedule S is recoverable or not. No [1]

(ii) Check whether a given schedule is view serializable or not. Justify your answer. Not

S: r1(a) r1(b) w2(a) w1(a) r2(b) w2(b)

[2]

Q5. Consider the following schedules, listed in the order in which they are submitted to DBMS:

S1: T1: R(X), T2: W(X), T3:W(Y), T1:W(Y), T1: Commit, T2:Commit, T3:Commit  
 S2: T1:R(X), T2:W(Y), T2:W(X), T3:W(Y), T1:W(Y), T1:Commit, T2:Commit, T3:Commit

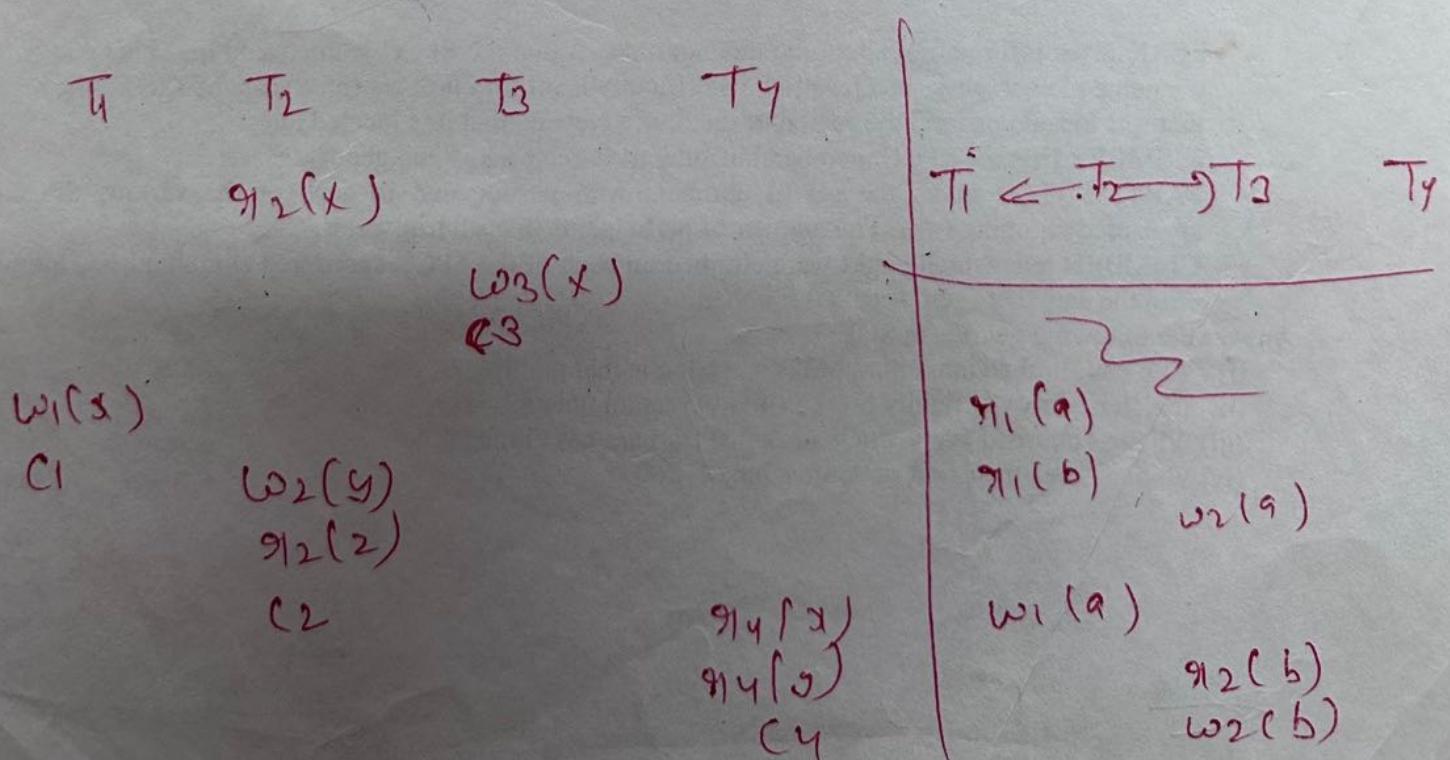
(i) For each schedule S1 and S2, show how the strict two phase protocol handles the sequence. [4]

(ii) Find whether there is deadlock or not using wait for graph at the end of each schedule. [2]

Q6. Consider a given log entries before the system crash for T1, T2, T3 and T4 transactions.

(start, T4); (write, T4, y, 2, 3); (start, T1); (commit, T4); (write, T1, z, 5, 7);  
 (checkpoint);  
 (start, T2); (write, T2, x, 1, 9); (commit, T2); (start, T3); (write, T3, z, 7, 2);

Describe the recovery process from the system crash using immediate update protocol with check pointing. Specify which operations in the log are performed and what are the values of x, y, z after the recovery. [5]



**POSSESSION OF MOBILES IN EXAM IS UFM PRACTICE**

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Enrollment No \_\_\_\_\_

**Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, Noida**  
**End-Term Examination, 2019-20**  
**B.Tech (CS/IT)-3<sup>rd</sup> Semester**

**Course Title: Database Systems and Web**  
**Course Code: 15B11CI312**

**Maximum Time: 2 Hr**  
**Maximum Marks: 35**

C01	Explain the basic concepts of Database systems and Web components.
C02	Model the real world systems using Entity Relationship Diagrams and convert the ER model into a relational logical schema using various mapping algorithms
C03	Develop a simple web application with client and server side scripting using Javascript and PHP and connect with a given relational database
C04	Make use of SQL commands and relational algebraic expressions for query processing.
C05	Simplify databases using normalization process based on Identified keys and functional dependencies
C06	Solve the atomicity, consistency, isolation, durability, transaction, and concurrency related issues of databases

Q1 (C05) Consider a relation schema R = (A, B, C, D, E). Find the minimal cover from the following set of functional dependencies. [Marks 5]

$$F = \{ABCD \rightarrow E, E \rightarrow D, AC \rightarrow D, A \rightarrow B\}.$$

Q2 (C05) Given relation R (v,w,x,y,z) with the following two FD set , Check whether given FD sets are equivalent or not. [Marks 4]

$$F=\{w \rightarrow x, wx \rightarrow y, z \rightarrow wy, z \rightarrow v\}$$

$$G=\{w \rightarrow xy, z \rightarrow wx\}$$

Q3 (C05) Given R(A,B,C,D,E,F) with following FD's [Marks 6]

$$F:\{AB \rightarrow CD, CD \rightarrow EF, BC \rightarrow DEF, D \rightarrow B, CE \rightarrow F\}$$

- Find all possible candidate key's of F
- Find the highest normalization state in which R exists.
- Decompose the given R upto BCNF.

Q4 (C04) Consider the given schema [Marks 5]

ORDER (ONo, Custid, Total\_amount)

Cart (CaNo, Item-no, Custid, Qty\_ordered, Total\_price)

Rating (Custid, Rating)

Customer (Custid, Name)

Write a procedure using a cursor to calculate total billing amount for all customer and insert a record in the order table. Billing amount calculation is based on items price, shipping charges and discount amount. Discount is based on customer rating. If the rating is 5, 4 and 3 than a discount is 10%, 7% and 5% of total purchasing amount respectively. After applying a discount, if the total amount is less than 5000 than shipping charges is 500 added in the total billing amount otherwise zero.

Q5 (CO1) Explain 1-tier , 2-tier and N-tier architecture with an example. Write pros and cons of each architecture. [Marks 5]

Q6. (CO6) Consider the following two transactions and schedule. [Marks 3+2+3+2]

$T_1$	$T_2$	$T_3$	$T_4$	$T_5$
read(Y) read(Z)	read(X)			read(X) read(Y) read(Z)
	read(Y) write(Y) Commit	write(Z)	read(Y) write(Y) read(Z) write(Z) Commit	
read(U)  read(U) write(U) Commit		Commit		Commit

- a) Draw the Precedence graph to find if given schedule is conflict-serializable or not?
- b) Find whether given schedule is View Serializable and give its view equivalent.
- c) Show how 2-Phase Locking can ensure a conflict-serializable schedule for the same transactions above.
- d) Given schedule is recoverable schedule or not? Justify your answer.

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Q2 (CO5) Given relation R (v,w,x,y,z) with the following two FD set , Check whether given FD sets are equivalent or not. [Marks 4]

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$$G=\{w \rightarrow xy, z \rightarrow wx\}$$

Q3 (CO5) Given R(A,B,C,D,E,F) with following FD's [Marks 6]

$$F:\{AB \rightarrow CD, CD \rightarrow EF, BC \rightarrow DEF, D \rightarrow B, CE \rightarrow F\}$$

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Q4 (CO4) Consider the given schema [Marks 5]

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	read(Y) write(Y) Commit			read(X) read(Y) read(Z)
read(U)		write(Z)		
read(U) write(U) Commit			read(Y) write(Y) read(Z) write(Z) Commit	
		Commit		Commit

- a) Draw the Precedence graph to find if given schedule is conflict-serializable or not?
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**End Semester Examination, ODD 2021**

**B.Tech III Semester**

**Course Name: Theoretical Foundations of Computer Science**

**Maximum Marks: 35**

**Course Code: 15B11CI212**

**Maximum Time: 2hrs**

After pursuing this course the student will be able to:

- CO1: Apply the concept of set theory, relations, and functions in the context of various fields of computer science e.g. Database, Automata, compiler etc.
- CO2: Evaluate Boolean function and analyze algebraic structure using the properties of Boolean algebra.
- CO3: Convert formal statement to logical argument and correlate these arguments to Boolean logic, truth tables, rules of propositional logic and predicate calculus.
- CO4: Apply the fundamental principle of counting, combination, and recurrence relations to find the complex patterns and sequence in given datasets.
- CO5: Apply graph theory concepts for designing solutions of various computing problems, e.g. shortest path graph colouring job sequencing etc.
- CO6: Explain the basic concepts of automata theory and formal languages e.g. Finite automata, regular expressions, context-free grammars etc.

Note: attempt all the questions.

**Q.1** A food and drink vending machine accepts \$1 coin and notes of \$1 and \$5 bills only.

(a) Find the recurrence relation for the number of ways to deposit “n” dollars in the machine, where the order in which coins and bills are deposited matters.

(b) What are initial conditions?

(c) How many ways are there to deposit \$10 for a bottle of coke? [1+1+1, CO1]

**Q.2** Identify the generators of cyclic group  $\{1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13\}$ ,  $*_{14}$ . And check  $<11>$  is a generator of this group or not. [2+1, CO2]

**Q.3** A standard deck of card has 52 cards. Cards can be classified into suits or denominations, 4 suits hearts, diamonds, spades, and clubs. 13 cards are in each suit. A poker hand consists of a sample of size 5 drawn from the deck. [2+2+2, CO4]

- how many poker hands consist of 2 aces, 2 kings, and a card of different denomination.
- how many poker hands have three cards from one denomination and two from another (a full house)
- a royal flush is a hand consisting of an ace, king, queen, jack, and ten, where all cards are from the same suit. How many royal flushes are possible?

**Q.4** [1+1, CO4]

- How many different words can you make by rearranging the letters of the word “EFFERVESCENCE”.
- How many different 4 letter words can be made from the letters of “EFFERVESCENCE”, if letters can not be repeated?

Q.5 There is 9 line segments drawn in a plane. Is it possible that each line segment intersects exactly 3 others? [3, CO5]

Q6. The distances between various cities are given in the tables below

	A	B	C	D	E
A	1	2	3	3	
B	1	4	2	5	
C	2	4	7	4	
D	3	2	7	13	
E	3	5	4	13	

(a) Draw the corresponding graph of the table

(b) How many Hamiltonian cycles exist in the graph? [1.5+1.5, CO5]

Q.7 Controller of examination has to schedule exams in a university. For this purpose, he needs to call the meeting of the members of his department. The department has six committees. How many different meeting times must be used to ensure that no member is scheduled to attend two meetings at the same time, if the committees are: [3, CO5]

- C1 = {Jiya, Riya, Prachi}
- C2 = {Riya, Mainka, Zayed}
- C3 = {Jiya, Zayed, Prachi}
- C4 = {Mainka, Zayed, Prachi}
- C5 = {Jiya, Riya}
- C6 = {Riya, Prachi, Zayed}

Q.8 Construct a DFA over  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$  such that all strings accepted with exactly two 0's and more than two 1's. [4, CO6]

Q.9 Design a NDFA over  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$  such that it accepts all the strings starts and ends with 'a'. Convert this NDFA into DFA. [4, CO6]

Q.10 Design a Mealy machine for 2's complements and convert it into Moore machine. [Hint: for example 2's complement of binary number 10010 is 01101+1=01110]. [4, CO6]

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[Hint: for example 2's complement of binary number 10010 is  $01101 + 1 = 01110$ ]. [4, CO6]

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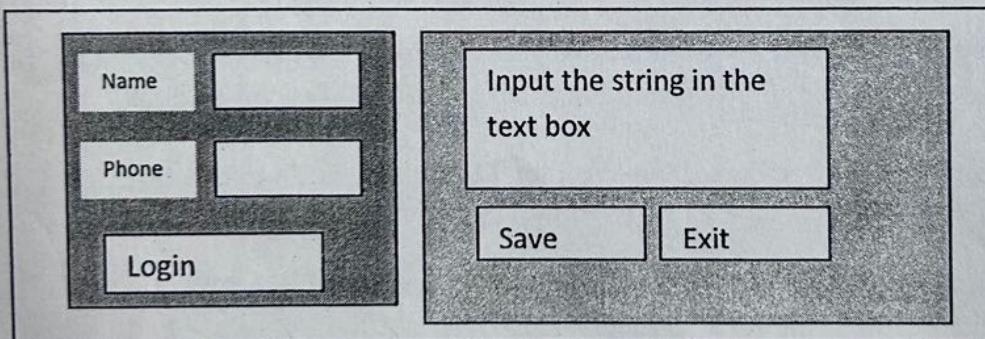
**Max. Marks: 35**

**Note: Attempt all questions.**

Q1: Create following String manipulation program using Php and Mysql. This system first checks users login using user(uid, phone) database. If they are correct, the system allow users to login in the system. After sucessful login , user inputs the string in the text box. Now user has following options :

- (i) It insert the length and reverse of the string in output (uid, string, length, reverse\_string ) table at the click of save button. Do not use built-in functions for length and reverse computation.
- (ii) It reset the string input text box at the click of exit button .  
Apply appropriate validation in the program.

[8]



Q2. The database SPCC has four tables and has the following semantics:

**PEAK (PNAME, ELEV, DIFF, MAP, REGION) , CLIMBER (CNAME, SEX)**  
**PARTICIPATED (TRIP\_ID, CNAME) , CLIMBED (TRIP\_ID, PNAME, WHEN)**

- PEAK gives information about the mountain peaks that the SPCC is interested in. This table lists the name of each peak, its elevation, its difficulty level for climbers (on a scale of 1 to 5), the map that it is located on, and the region of the Sierra Nevada that it is located in.
- CLIMBER lists the SPCC membership, and gives their name and gender.
- PARTICPATED gives the set of climbers who participated in each of the various SPCC-sponsored climbing trips. The number of participants in each trip varies.
- CLIMBED tells which peaks were climbed on each of the SPCC-sponsored climbing trips, along with the date that each peak was climbed.

Answer the following queries in SQL:

- (i) Who has climbed maximum peaks and what is that number ?
- (ii) Which peaks of difficulty level 5 (if any) remain unclimbed?
- (iii) Who has climbed every single peak that Barbara has climbed?
- (iv) Who climbed their first peak after June 1, 2003?

[8]

Q3. Consider a relation schema  $R=(X,Y,Z)$ . For each functional dependencies, create a relation (table) T on R having just four rows and satisfying the given functional dependency (or dependencies) but NOT satisfying any other functional dependencies except trivial ones. The values of the attributes in your rows should be lowercase letters with subscripts (e.g.  $a_1, b_3, c_2$ ). Table should not have all distinct values.

- a.  $X \rightarrow YZ, Y \rightarrow Z$
- b.  $X \rightarrow Z$

[2]

Q4.(i) Consider the following schedule S of transactions T1, T2, T3, T4:

r2(x), w3(x), c3, w1(x), c1, w~~1~~(y), r~~1~~(z) c2, r4(x), r4(y), c4

a) Check whether schedule S is conflict-serializable and correspondingly give the equivalent serial schedule (if possible). [3]

b) Check whether schedule S is recoverable or not. [1]

(ii) Check whether a given schedule is view serializable or not. Justify your answer.

S: r1(a) r1(b) w2(a) w1(a) r2(b) w2(b)

[2]

Q5. Consider the following schedules, listed in the order in which they are submitted to DBMS:

S1: T1: R(X), T2: W(X), T2:W(Y), T3:W(Y), T1:W(Y), T1: Commit, T2:Commit, T3:Commit

S2: T1:R(X), T2:W(Y), T2:W(X), T3:W(Y), T1:W(Y), T1:Commit, T2:Commit, T3:Commit

(i) For each schedule S1 and S2, show how the strict two phase protocol handles the sequence. [4]

(ii) Find whether there is deadlock or not using wait for graph at the end of each schedule. [2]

Q6. Consider a given log entries before the system crash for T1, T2, T3 and T4 transactions.

(start, T4); (write, T4, y, 2, 3); (start, T1); (commit, T4); (write, T1, z, 5, 7);

(checkpoint);

(start, T2); (write, T2, x, 1, 9); (commit, T2); (start, T3); (write, T3, z, 7, 2);

Describe the recovery process from the system crash using immediate update protocol with check pointing. Specify which operations in the log are performed and what are the values of x, y, z after the recovery. [5]

NAME:

JAYPEE INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, NOIDA.

T3 EXAMINATION 2013

BTECH COMPUTER SCIENCE AND IT, 3<sup>RD</sup> SEM 2013

COURSE TITLE: DATABASE SYSTEMS

MAX MARKS: 35

COURSE CODE: 10B11CI312

MAX TIME: 2 HRS

Q1. Consider the following relational schemas and answer the below questions:

Person(ssn) name, gender, job, studio, mid)

FK(studio) refs Studio

FK(mid) refs Movie

Category(cat)

Movie(mid, length, director, studio, cat)

FK(director) refs Person(ssn)

FK(studio) refs Studio,

FK(cat) refs Category

Cast(ssn, mid, character)

FK(ssn) refs Person,

FK(mid) refs Movie

Studio(studio, city)

*person*

I) Draw ER Diagram for the above schema. [Marks 5]

II) Write a PL/SQL Procedure which takes city as a input and displays the name of actors casted by more than two directors. [Marks 5]

III) Whenever a record where length of movie is more than 2.5 hrs inserted into the movie schema, insert a new record into movie\_length (mid, length, director) table using trigger. [Marks 3]

Q2 Suppose you are given a relation R (A,B,C,D,E) with the following dependencies:

F = {AD → BE, CD → EG, BD → F, E → D, F → C, D → F}

Find the minimal cover for the above set of functional dependencies

[Marks 2]

Q.3 Given the two transactions below:

Transaction I

```

read_lock(Y);
read_item(Y);
unlock(Y);
write_lock(X);
read_item(X);
X:=X+Y;
write_item(X);
unlock(X);
    
```

Transaction II

```

read_lock(X);
read_item(X);
unlock(X);
write_lock(Y);
read_item(Y);
Y:=X+Y;
write_item(Y);
unlock(Y);
    
```

*T1 started before**T2 made concurrent*

I) Consider T1 occur before T2 generate a valid view Serializable schedule of above transactions [Marks 2]

II) a) Rewrite the schedule created in part I to demonstrate the effect of basic 2PL [Marks 4]

b) Show how you would detect deadlock in these transactions. [Marks 3]

III) Assume that Transaction I started before Transaction II and that we have a timestamp ordering deadlock prevention protocol in place. Trace what would happen using: [Marks 6]

a) Wait-Die Algorithm

b) Wait-Wound Algorithm

IV) Write a recovery log using Immediate and Deferred database Modification scheme of above transactions assuming they are executing serially Considering initial value of X and Y as 20 and 30. [Marks 5]

*Serial*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Enroll: \_\_\_\_\_

**Jaypee Institute of Information Technology**  
**Term -3 Examination, December 2018**  
**B.Tech, Semester-III**

**Course Title: Database System & Web**  
**Coursre Code: 15B11CI312**

**Max. Time: 2 hours**  
**Max Marks: 35**

**Q1.** Suppose you are given the following functional dependencies:

- fd1: name → address, gender
- fd2: address → rank
- fd3: rank, gender → salary

- (3 marks) Give a primary key of the relation R(name, address, gender, rank, salary). Prove your answer formally using Armstrong's Axioms.
- (5 marks) Normalize the relation R(name, address, gender, rank, salary) to 3<sup>rd</sup> normal form, ensuring that the resulting relations are dependency-preserving and lossless-join decompositions. Specify the primary keys in the normalized relations by underlining them.

**Q2.** Consider the following schemas:

**Student** (RollNumber, Student\_Name, Course, Gender)

**Student\_Personal** (RollNumber, DOB, Father\_Name, Address, Place)

**Student\_Enrollment** (RollNumber, Course, Course\_Code, Sem, Total\_Marks, Percentage)

- (2 marks) Write a PL/SQL code to create a student database with the tables and fields as specified above
- (4 marks) Write a PL/SQL procedure to find the number of students who failed (<40%), got 'D' grade [40%-50%), got 'C' grade [50%-60%), got 'B' grade [60%-70%), got 'A' grade [70%-85%) and 'A+' grade [85% - 100%] in the Course\_Code provided as a parameter to the procedure. (Use **Student\_Enrollment**)
- (4 marks) Write a trigger on the **Student** table which shows the old values and new values of **Course** after any updations on Course in the Student Table.

**Q3.** (4 marks + 4 marks) Check whether the given schedules are view serializable or not. If yes, then give the serial schedule.

a)

T1	T2	T3
R(A)		
	W(A)	
		R(A)
W(A)		
		W(A)

b)

T1	T2	T3
R(A)		
	R(A)	
		W(A)
W(A)		

**Q4.** Consider the following:

- (4 marks) Write a program in PHP script that reads several lines of text and prints a table indicating number of even letter words and odd letter words appearing in the text.
- (5 marks) Create a database **Student** in Mysql from PHP and then create a table and perform following operations: **student** (Enrollment no, Name, Age, Course)
  - Insert the record for 5 students.
  - Delete those student records that have age above 30.
  - Perform update operation on at least 2 rows.
  - Display all the records after each operation.