四川大学期末考试试题(闭卷)

(2015~2016 学年第2 学期)

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題号 1 2 3 4 5 卷面成绩 得分	法》和 进行处 和《D	和《四川 산理。 弘川大学 弘川大学	大学考场 各级各类	规则》。有 考试的监 ^{>}	"考试违纪 考人员,必	交承办的各约 作弊行为的	级各类考试的,一律按照 分,一律按照 分。 一个。 一个。	照《四川大学 学考试工作管	:学生考试违: 理办法》、《『	纪作弊处罚。 3川大学考场	赤例》
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1. Multiple Choices. (Total marks: 20) (1) With respect to DBS design, the index is designed at the (D) phase. A. requirement analysis B. conceptual design C. logical design D. physical design (2) For the E-R diagram given below, the mapping cardinality from A to B is (C). A R A. one-to-many B. one-to-one C. many-to-one D. many-to-many	评	评阅教师 本题得分									
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(3) The following SQL statement corresponds to the expression(

Select *

From r, s

 $A.r \cap s$

 $B.r \propto s$

 $C.r \times s$

D.r - s

).

 $(4) \ Given \ the \ schema \ R(A,B,C,D,E,F) \ and \ the \ functional \ dependencies \ F=\{AB \rightarrow D, BC \rightarrow E, D \rightarrow F, AB \rightarrow F, CE \rightarrow B\}$

holding on it, (

) is a transitive functional dependency.

A. AB→D

B. BC→E

C.D →F

D. AB→F

(5) The properties of a transaction are (ABCD).

A. Atomicity

B. Consistency

C. Isolation

D. Durability

(6) In a Select statement, (C) can be used to take out repetition tuples.

A. unique

B. count

C. distinct

D. union

(7) Given a relation r(R), which one of the following functional dependencies is satisfied by r. (C)

A. A→B

B.AC→B

 $C.BC \rightarrow A$

D. B→(

A	В	C
1	6	2
4	5	6
4	6	6,
7	3	8
9	1	0

(8) Given the schema R(A, B, C, D) and the functional dependencies $\{A \rightarrow B, A \rightarrow C, A \rightarrow D, (B, C) \rightarrow A\}$ holding on it, the candidate key(s) is /are (A, C).

A.A

B.B

C. (B,C)

D. (A,B,C)

(9) The SQL State to remove a view salary is (B).

A. DROP salary VIEW

B. DROP VIEW salary

C. DELETE salary VIEW

D. DELETE salary

- (10) Which describes the isolation property of a transaction? (A
- A. Partial effects of incomplete transactions should not be visible to other transactions
- B. Effects of a committed transaction are permanent and must not be lost because of later failure
- C. A transaction is either performed in its entirety or not performed at all.
- D. A transaction must transform database from one consistent state to another.

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2. Relational Algebra. (Total marks: 15)

Consider the relational database in the following:

employee (person-name, street, city)

works (person-name, company-name, salary)

company (company-name, city)

manages (person-name, manager-name)

where the primary keys are underlined.

Give an expression in the relational algebra to express each of the following queries:

- Find the names of all employees who work for Atget Bank Corporation. (Marks: 5)
- 2) Find the names, street address, and cities of residence of all employees who work for **Atget Bank Corporation** and earn more than \$10,000 per annum. (Marks: 5)
- Find the names of all employees in this database who live in the same city as the company for which they work.
 (Marks: 5)

参考答案:

- 1) $\Pi_{person-name}$ ($\sigma_{company-name}$ = "Arger Bank Corporation" (works))
- 2) Π_{person-name, street, city}(σ company-name = "Atget Bank Corporation" ∧ salary > 10000) works × employee)
- 3) $\Pi_{person-name}$ (employee ×works×company)



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3. SQL statements. (Total marks: 20)

Salesperson

ID	Name	Age	Salary
1	Abe	61	140000
2	Bob	34	44000
5	Chris	34	40000
7	Dan	41	52000
8	Ken	57	115000
11	Joe	38	38000

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Customer

ID	Name	City	Industry Type
4	Samsonic	pleasant	J
6	Panasung	oaktown	J
7	Samony	jackson	В
9	Orange	Jackson	В



Orders

			1.7	
Number	order_date	cust_id	salesperson_id	Amount
10	8/2/96	4	2	540
20	1/30/99	4	11/8	1800
30	7/14/95	9	1	460
40	1/29/98	7 (2	2400
50	2/3/98	6	7	600
60	3/2/98	× 6	7	720
70	5/6/98 🏌	9	7	150

Write SQL statements based on the tables above:

1) Find the names of all salespeople that have an order with Samsonic. (Marks: 4)

2) Find the names of all salespeople that do not have any orders with Samsonic. (Marks: 6)

3) Find the names of salespeople that have 2 or more orders. (Marks: 5)

4) Write a SQL statement to insert rows into a table called highAchiever(Name, Age), where a salesperson must have a salary of 100,000 or greater to be included in the table. (Marks: 5)

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参考答案:
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答案 1:

select Salesperson.Name from Salesperson, Orders

where Salesperson.ID = Orders.salesperson_id and cust_id = '4';

答案 2:

select Salesperson.Name

from Salesperson

where Salesperson.ID = (select Orders.salesperson_id from Orders, Customer

 $\label{eq:where orders.cust_id} \textbf{where Orders.cust_id} = \textbf{Customer.id} \ \text{and} \ \textbf{Customer.name} = \textbf{'Samsonic'} \ ;$

2、

select Salesperson.Name

from Salesperson

where Salesperson.ID NOT IN (select Orders.salesperson_id

from Orders, Customer

where Orders.cust_id = Customer.ID

and Customer.Name = 'Samsonic')

3′

SELECT name

FROM Orders, Salesperson

WHERE Orders.salesperson_id = Salesperson.id

GROUP BY name, salesperson_id

HAVING COUNT(salesperson_id)>1

4、

insert into highAchiever (name, age)

(select name, age

from salesperson

where salary > 100000);

at:

insert into highAchiever(name, age)

values ('Jackson', 28)

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4. Normalization. (Total marks: 25)

employeeNo	employeeName	age	sex	departmentNo	departmentName
E1	Jackson	20	F	D3	Development Department
E2	Peters	25	M	D1	Finance Department
Е3	Smith	38	M	D3	Development Department
E4	Stevens	25	F	D3	Development Department

- 1) Which **normal form** is the relation shown above in? **Why**? (Marks: 3)
- 2) Whether is the table shown above subsection to **update anomalies** or not? If yes, please **provide examples**. (Marks: 8)
- 3) If the relation is not in **3NF**, bring it to **3NF** relations; specify primary keys and referential integrity constraints, using directed arcs, for each relation. (Marks: 6)
- 4) How does the decomposition of the relations solve the problem may exist in the original relations? (Marks: 8)

参考答案:

- (1) 关系R是2NF
- (2) 存在插入,删除异常:

当插入一个新部门,而该部门还没有员工时,不能加入,从而发生插入异常;

当某部门只有一名员工,删除该员工时会把该部门的信息也删除,从而发生删除异常。

原因在于非主属性"部门名称"对码"职工号"存在传递函数依赖。

(3) 分解为两个关系, 使之达到 3NF;

职工(职工号,职工名,年龄,性别,部门号)

部门(部门号,部门名称)

(4) 分解后的关系可以避免上述操作异常问题。

当增加一个新部门,而该部门还没有员工时,仍然可以向部门关系中加入该部门信息,从而解决了插入异常问题。

当某部门只有一名员工,删除该员工时,直接删除职工关系中的该行信息即可。 不再会把该部门的信息也删除,从而解决了删除异常的问题。

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5. Database Design (Total marks: 20)

Consider the management system below.

- Fair Records company needs to store information about songs, albums and musicians who perform on its albums in a database.
- Each musician that records at company has an Id (which is unique), a name, an address, and a phone number.
- Each instrument used in company has a name and an ID, ID is unique.
- Each album recorded on the Fair label has a title, a copyright date, a format, and an album identifier.
- Each song recorded at Fair has a title and an author, and each song can be identified by title.
- Each musician may play several instruments, and a given instruments may be played by several musicians.
- Each album has a number of songs on it, but no song may appear on more than one album.
- Each song is performed by one or more musicians, and a musician may perform a number of songs.
- Each album has exactly one musician who acts as its producer. A musician may produce several albums, of course.
- Design the E/R diagram for hospital database on basis of the information mentioned above. (Marks: 10)
 Note: mapping cardinality of each relationship and participation of each entity to the relationship should be described in the diagram.
- 2) Convert the E-R diagram to 3NF relations, and give the primary keys of each relation schemas and referential integrity constraints, using directed arcs. (Marks: 10)



