

**Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad**  
**Department of Computer Science and Engineering**  
**MCA-IV Sem, End-Sem Exam, May 2018**  
**Database Management Systems (CA 3403)**

**Time 3 hrs**

**M.M. 60**

**All questions are compulsory. Assume any missing data and mention it at the top of answer.**

- Q1** a) Consider relation  $R = (A, B, C, D, E, F)$  and the set of functional dependencies: 5\*3=15
- a)  $AB \rightarrow C$
  - b)  $BC \rightarrow A$
  - c)  $BC \rightarrow D$
  - d)  $D \rightarrow E$
  - e)  $CF \rightarrow B$
- List the Candidate Keys of R.
- b) Do the above functional dependencies imply  $AB \rightarrow E$ ? If yes, for each step be sure to indicate which axioms and other functional dependencies you are using.
- c) Is relation R in BCNF? If yes, say why. If not, then decompose R into two or more relations that are all in BCNF. Your decomposition must be lossless, but does not need to preserve dependencies.
- Q2** a) In general, is it possible to have a deadlock when the regular two-phase-locking (i.e., non-strict) protocol is obeyed? If yes, give an example. If not, explain briefly. What happens with strict two-phase locking and rigorous two-phase locking? 5+(5+5)
- b) For each of the following schedules:
- Sa = r1(A);w1(B);r2(B);w2(C);r3(C);w3(A);  
Sb = r1(A);r2(A);r1(B);r2(B);r3(A);r4(B);w1(A);w2(B);
- Here,  $r_i$  denotes read operation by a transaction  $i$  and  $w_i$  denotes write operation by a transaction  $i$ . For example,  $r_1$  denotes read operation by transaction T1. Similarly,  $w_1$  denotes write operation by transaction T1. Answer the following questions:
- i. What are the precedence graphs for the schedules?
  - ii. Is the schedule conflict-serializable? If so, what are all the equivalent serial schedules?
- Q3** Design an ER-model of a flight reservation system. The model should include: 10
- a) A plane (with a unique ID) is assigned to each flight. The assignment can be different each day. A flight that flies on Monday and Wednesday can be using different planes on each day.
  - b) Planes have a bunch of seats, usually identified by a seat number.
  - c) A particular flight number can only be used once a day.
  - d) A particular flight number can have different Source/ Destination on different date. For example, flight number "UA111" can be assigned to "Los Angeles to Oakland" on Monday and then changed to "San Francisco to Boston" on Tuesday.
  - e) A passenger reserves a seat for a particular flight.
  - f) Some passengers are frequent flyers, and therefore have account numbers and accumulated miles.
  - g) Flights are assigned to a gate which is located in one terminal.
  - h) A gate can handle multiple flights each day and different flights on various days.
  - i) There are terminals (usually identified by letters) which contain the gates (usually identified by numbers).
- Q4** Consider a disk with a sector size of 512 bytes, 2000 tracks per surface, 50 sectors per track, five double-sided platters, and average seek time of 10 msec. 5\*2=10
- a) What is the capacity of a track in bytes?
  - b) What is the capacity of each surface?
  - c) What is the capacity of the disk?
  - d) How many cylinders does the disk have?
  - e) If the disk platters rotate at 5400 rpm (revolutions per minute), what is the maximum rotational delay?

- Q5** Draw the resulting B+Tree in each step. Assume that each page can hold (at most) 4 index entries (or, equivalently, 5 pointers to its children). The leaf nodes have same structure as non-leaf nodes. 10
- a) Bulk load the B+Tree with values 10, 23, 29, 30, 34, 40, 46, 49, 54, 59, 70, 75
  - b) Insert 80
  - c) Remove 70
  - d) Go back to the original bulk loaded B+Tree (step a) and Remove 70
  - e) Delete 59
  - f) Delete 54
  - g) How many I/O to find 80? *leaf*
  - h) How many I/O to find out 79 is not in index? *3*
  - i) How many I/O to find 40? *1*
  - j) How many I/O to find 10? *10*