

A11577

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DURING THE SITTING

Calculators may be used in this examination but
must not be used to store text. Calculators with
the ability to store text should have their
memories deleted prior to the start of the
examination.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Degree of MSc in Computer Science

06 113584

Fundamentals of Databases

Friday 10th May 2002 0930 - 1130

[Answer ALL Questions]

Turn over

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1. Consider the following schemata

Table "staff"

Attribute	Type
sid	integer
title	character varying (6)
firstname	character varying (15)
lastname	character varying (20)
email	character varying (40)
office	integer
phone	integer

Table "lecturing"

Attribute	Type
cid	integer
sid	integer
year	integer
numbers	integer

Table "courses"

Attribute	Type
level	integer
cid	integer
name	Character varying
credits	integer
semester	integer

and develop SQL queries for the following questions:

- (a) Which courses are taught at level 2 or below? [5%]
- (b) Which courses contain the word "Introduction" in the name and are not at level 1? [5%]
- (c) Which courses were attended by more than 80 students in at least one of the years covered by the database? [5%]

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- (d) Which courses have been taught by the same staff member in all years covered by the database? [5%]
 - (e) List the courses together with the average number of students enrolled in them. [5%]
2. (a) Suppose we have relations R and S with schemata {A, B, C} and {B, C, D}, respectively.
- (i) What is the schema of $R \bowtie S$? [5%]
 - (ii) State precisely which tuples will belong to $R \bowtie S$, given tables for R and S. (You do not need to illustrate your answer with an example.) [5%]
- (b) (i) With regards to the relations in question 1, translate the following relational algebra expression into plain English:
 $\pi_{lastname, name}(\sigma_{year=1999 \wedge level=1}(staff \bowtie lecturing \bowtie courses))$ [5%]
- (ii) Translate the expression into SQL. [5%]

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3. (a) What is the purpose of schema normalisation? [5%]
- (b) State the definition of Boyce-Codd-Normal-Form. [5%]
- (c) Given the schema $S=\{A, B, C, D\}$ and the functional dependencies $AB \rightarrow CD$, $C \rightarrow A$, and $BC \rightarrow D$, consider the following decompositions of S :
- (i) $\{A, B, C\}$, $\{A, B, D\}$ [5%]
- (ii) $\{B, C, D\}$, $\{C, A\}$ [5%]
- (iii) $\{A, B, D\}$, $\{C, A\}$ [5%]

Which of these decompositions are lossless?

Which are redundancy reducing?

Which are in Boyce-Codd-Normal-Form?

Which are dependency preserving?

4. (a) Develop an entity-relationship diagram which models the following real-world situation.

"A tourist information system is to provide information about tourist attractions in British cities. For each city, the system must know about the county the city is located in. Attractions must include at least all major parks, museums, and theatres. For each attraction the system must be able to provide information about the street it is located in. It should also know about other main streets, how long they are, and which intersects with which."

(Please note that some points will be awarded to a proper documentation of the development steps.)

[20%]

- (b) Annotate the diagram with multiplicities and transform it into tables. For each entity and each relationship say which table describes it. For each table list the attribute names and underline the primary key attributes. You do not need to write out any SQL "create" commands. [10%]