Database Management System: Assignment 5

Total Marks : 20

February 12, 2024

Question 1

Marks: 2 **MCQ**

Choose the `INCORRECT` statement from the following.

a) Data Dictionary stores the information about schema definition.

b) Data Dictionary stores the information about Integrity constraints on a relation.

c) Data Dictionary does not store user and accounting information of a database.

d) Data Dictionary stores the information about file organization.

Answer: c)

Explanation:

According to the definition, Data Dictionary store metadata such as:-

- Information about relations which includes name of relations, their attributes, integrity constraints
- User and accounting information including passwords
- Statistical and descriptive Data
- Physical File organization information
- Information about Indices etc.

(Refer Lecture-25)
So the statement in option c) is INCORRECT.

Question 2

Marks: 2 **MCQ**

The different Uniform Resources used to identify and locate Web resources in the Web are Uniform Resource Identifier(URI), Uniform Resource Locator (URL) and Uniform Resource Name(URN). Find the `INCORRECT` statement from the following regarding URI, URL and URN.

a) URI can either be a URN or URL or both.

b) URN identifies a Web resource by its name given in the namespace.

c) URL provides the functionality of pointer to locate a Web resource in the Web.

d) URL defines something's identity, while URN provides a location.

Answer: d)

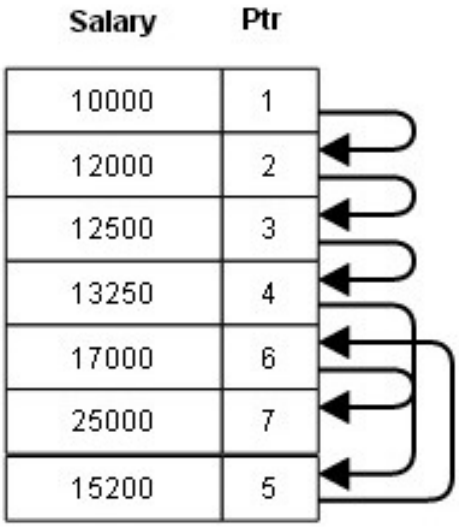
Explanation: According to the definition, URI can be classified as URL or URN, or both. URL is used to locate a Web resource in the web and URN provides a method to identify a Web resource by the name given in the namespace.
(Refer Lecture-21).

So option d) is INCORRECT.

Question 3

Marks: 2 **MCQ**

Consider a table which contains the salary of employees. A new salary of 15200 is inserted into this table after which the pointers are rearranged as shown in the figure. Which of the following file organizations is used to represent this?



a) Sequential File Organization.

b) Heap File Organization.

c) Multitable Clustering File Organization.

d) Hash File Organization.

Answer: a)

Explanation: According to the definition-
Sequential File Organization stores records in sequential order, based on the value of the search key of each record.
Heap File Organization stores records anywhere in the file where there is space.
Multitable Clustering File Organization stores records of several different relations in the same file.
Hash File Organization uses a hash function for each record and the result specifies in which block of the file the record should be placed.
(Refer Lecture-25).

So, option a) is the correct option.

Question 4

Marks: 2 **MCQ**

If a disk system contains $1,600$ disk drives, and each has a $4,00,000$ hour MTBF (Mean time between failure), how often a drive failure will occur in that disk system?

a) 6400000 hours

b) 400000 hours

c) 400 hours

d) 250 hours

Answer: d)
Explanation: MTBF (array) = MTBF (one disk) / Number of disks in array
So, answer is 400,000 / 1600 = 250 hrs

Question 5

Marks: 2 **MCQ**

Consider a disk pack with the following specifications: 16 double-sided platters, 256 tracks per surface, 512 sectors per track and 1024 bytes per sector. Which of the following is the correct capacity of disk (approximately)?

a) 512 MB

b) 2 GB

c) 4 GB

d) 8 GB

Answer: c)
Explanation: Capacity of a track = sector size * number of sectors per track
= 512 * 1024 bytes = $2^9 * 2^{10}$=2^{19} **bytes**
Capacity of each surface = capacity of track * number of tracks per surface
= 2^{19} * 256 = $2^{19} * 2^8 = 2^{27}$ **bytes**
Capacity of the disk = capacity of one surface * number of platters * number of side per platter
= 2^{27} * 16 * 2 = 2^{32} **bytes = 4 Gigabytes**

Question 6

Marks: 2 **MCQ**

If you want to design a secure database applications with large amounts of data and low update rate. Which of the following RAID level will you select?

a) RAID level 5

b) RAID level 3

c) RAID level 1

d) RAID level 0

Answer: a)
Explanation: Redundant array of independent disks (RAID) is a way of storing the data. Level 5 is preferred for applications with low update rate, and large amounts of data. Levels 1 and 5 offer adequate safety for most applications. Refer course material for more details.

Question 7

Marks: 2 **MSQ**

In a `Cafe Shop`, several types of food items are there. A customer places his/her order. A serviceman can serve multiple orders but an order will be serviced by only one serviceman. A customer can place more than one order. Which of the following statement(s) is (are) true?

a) There will be minimum three entities in the E-R diagram.

b) There will be minimum four entities in the E-R diagram.

c) Minimum two relationships will be required in the E-R diagram to modeled the scenario.

d) Minimum three relationships will be required in the E-R diagram to modeled the scenario.

Answer: b), c)
Explanation: If we draw the `ER diagram` for the above problem, there will be a minimum of `four` entities (`foodItem, customer, order`, and `serviceman`) and a minimum of `two` (one is a ternary relationship `'place_order'` between customer, foodItem and order, and other is a binary relationship `'serve'` between serviceman and order) relationships will be required.
So, options (b) and (c) are the correct options.

Question 8

Marks: 2 **MCQ**

Consider there is a sequential file for the relation `Customer`. The record size is fixed and the size of one record is 46 bytes. If the records do not cross block boundaries, and the disk block is 512 bytes with the block pointer size 10 bytes long, what is the maximum number of records can be stored in one block?

a) 9

b) 10

c) 11

d) 12

Answer: b)
Explanation: Size of one record is 46 bytes.
Size of one block is = 512 bytes
Size of block pointer is = 10 bytes
available space to store data = $512 - 10 = 502$
Records do not cross block boundaries. Hence, maximum $502 \div 46 = 10$ records can be stored in one block.

Question 9

Marks: 2 **MCQ**

An operating system uses the `Least Recently Used (LRU)` strategy for replacing its buffer. Suppose, the system allocates `3 free main memory buffer blocks` for the execution of a query. If the query requires the following disk blocks to access to complete its execution:

`2, 5, 3, 5, 4, 5, 3, 2, 9, 3, 5, 3, 1, 2`

What will be the image of those 3 buffer blocks after servicing the disk block `'9'`?

a) | 4 | 2 | 9 |

b) | 9 | 5 | 3 |

c) | 2 | 5 | 9 |

d) | 2 | 9 | 3 |

Answer: d)

Explanation:

As the query has 3 buffer blocks, the allocation of those blocks with requirements are as follows:

Requirement Details	Buffer Blocks		
2 - not available, 2 will placed to an empty block	2		
5 - not available, 5 will placed to an empty block	2	5	
3 - not available, 3 will placed to an empty block	2	5	3
5 - available	2	5	3
4 - not available, in LRU 2 is used least and will be replace by 4	4	5	3
5 - available	4	5	3
3 - available	4	5	3
2 - not available, in LRU 4 is used least and will be replace by 2	2	5	3
9 - not available, in LRU 5 is used least and will be replace by 9	2	9	3
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.

Hence, after servicing block '9', the image of the buffers is as follows: | 2 | 9 | 3 |

So, option (d) is correct.

Question 10

Marks: 2 **MSQ**

Which of the following statements are false about the `Buffer Manager`?

a) Programs call the buffer manager when they only need to transfer a block to disk.

b) If the block is already in the buffer, buffer manager will do nothing.

c) If the block is not in the buffer, the buffer manager allocates space in the buffer for the block.

d) For allocating the space, sometimes the buffer manager replace some other block also.

Answer: a), b)
Explanation: If the block is not in the buffer, the buffer manager- allocates space in the buffer for the block.

- Replacing (throwing out) some other block, if required, to make space for the new block.

Refer Module 25. So, statements given in options c) and d) are true.
Task of buffer manager is - programs call the buffer manager when they need a block from disk and if the block is already in the buffer, buffer manager returns the address of the block in main memory.
So, options a) and b) are the answer.