



המחלקה להנדסת תוכנה

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## בסיסי נתונים

## מועד א'

## ד"ר יוסף שפונגין

## חומר עזר – אסור

## בהצלחה !

השאלון מכיל 7 דפים (כולל דף זה).

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1.

נתונים ה-Interfaces הבאים.

(9) (א)

```

1) interface Int_A (key (x)){
2) attribute string x;
3) attribute List<Struct S {string y, string z}>lt;
4) relationship Set<Int_B> R_A_B
   inverse Int_B :: R_B_A;
5) relationship Int_C R_A_C
   inverse Int_C :: R_C_A;
};

```

```

1) interface Int_B (key (u)) {
2) attribute string u;
3) attribute Set<Struct S {string v, string w}>st;
4) relationship Int_A R_B_A
   inverse Int_A :: R_A_B;
5) relationship Int_C R_B_C
   inverse Int_C :: R_C_B;
};

```

```

1) interface Int_C (key (k)) {
2) attribute string k;
3) attribute Struct S {string v, string w};
4) relationship Int_A R_C_A
   inverse Int_A :: R_A_C;
5) relationship Int_B R_C_B
   inverse Int_B :: R_B_C;
};

```



- (1) כתוב את ה-RM (Relational Model) המתאים ל-Interfaces הנ"ל. ציין את ה-keys של הטבלאות.
- (2) בנה את ה-E/R דיאגרמה שלפי המשמעות (objects, relationships) יהיה מתאימה ל-interfaces הנ"ל.
- (3) כתוב את ה-RM המתאים ל-E/R שבנית ב-(2).

(8) (ב) - R(A, B, C, D, E) relation מתקיימים ה-FD's הבאים:

$$AC \rightarrow B, AB \rightarrow C, BC \rightarrow A, CD \rightarrow E, CE \rightarrow D, ED \rightarrow C$$

- (1) מצא את כל ה-keys עבור R.
  - (2) על סמך ה-FD's הנתונים כתוב את הבסיס המינימאלי המתאים (minimal base)
  - (3) האם R נמצא ב-BCNF? אם לא, פרק אותו לפי BCNF.
  - (4) האם R נמצא ב-3NF? אם לא, פרק אותו לפי 3NF.
- (8) (ג) (1) נניח כי נתונה טבלא R(A, B, C) שמכילה 3 שורות. נתון עוד כי  $A \rightarrow B$ . האם נכון כי מתקיים  $A \rightarrow B$ ? אם כן, הוכח זאת. אם לא, תן דוגמא נגדית.
- (2) (בלי קשר ל-(1)) בטבלא R(A, B, C) נתון כי  $A \rightarrow B$ . האם נכון כי מתקיים  $A \rightarrow C$ ? אם כן, הוכח זאת לפי הגררה של MD. אם לא, תן דוגמא נגדית.
- (3) נתון כי  $A \rightarrow B \cup C$  וגם  $A \rightarrow B$ . האם נכון כי  $A \rightarrow C$ ? אם כן, הוכח זאת לפי הגררה של MD. אם לא, תן דוגמא נגדית.

2

נתונה הסכמה הבאה (Relational Database Schema):

Books(bID, author, cat)  
 Library(IID, country, city)  
 Lib-Books(IID, bID, lnum)  
 Store(sID, country, city)  
 Store\_Lib\_Books(sID, IID, bID, year, snum)  
 Store\_Lib(sID, IID, year, num\_total)

נסביר את משמעות ה-attributes:

bID - ID של book;  
 author - מחבר;  
 cat (category) - סוג של ספר (מתמטיקה, מחשבים וכו');  
 IID - ID של ספרייה;  
 lnum - מספר של עותקים;  
 sID - ID של חנות ספרים;  
 snum - מס' ספרים bID שמכרה חנות sID לספרייה IID בשנה year;  
 num\_total - מס' ספרים סה"כ שמכרה חנות sID לספרייה IID בשנה year.  
 הערה: lnum לא בהכרח שווה לסכום של כל הקניות של הספרייה.

- (13) (א) מצא ב-RA את כל ה-stores כך, שלכל אחד מהם לא הייתה שנה שה-store לא מכר ל-library אחד כלשהו, ספרים מכל הסוגים (category) האפשריים.
- (12) (ב) מצא ב-DATALOG את כל ה-cities כך, שבכל אחד מהם יש לפחות 2 ספריות שכל אחת מהן קונה ספרים רק מהחנויות של אותו country שבו היא נמצאת.







## 1. ODL

- (a) Example     Interface Star (key name) {  
                      attribute string name;  
                      attribute Struct Addr {string street, string city} address;  
                      relationship Set<Movie> starredIn  
                                  inverse Movie::stars; };
- (b) Types in ODL   Atomic: integer, float, character, string, boolean, enumeration.  
                          Complex (T denotes the type) : Set<T>, Bag<T>, List<T>,  
    Array<T,i>, Struct N {T\_1, F\_1, ..., T\_n, F\_n}.

## 2. FD     Rules about FD's.

- (a) The Splitting/Combining Rule;  
 (b) An FD  $A_1 A_2 \dots A_n \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_m$  is Trivial if the B's are a subset of the A's;  
 (c) The above FD is Nontrivial if at least one of the B's is not among the A's;  
 (d) The above FD is Completely nontrivial if none of the B's is also one of the A's;  
 (e) The above FD is equivalent to  $A_1 A_2 \dots A_n \rightarrow C_1 C_2 \dots C_k$ , where the C's are all those B's that are not also A's;  
 (f) The Transitive Rule  
 (g) If  $\{B_1 B_2, \dots, B_m\} \subseteq \{A_1 A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ , then  $A_1 A_2 \dots A_n \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_m$ ;  
 (h) If  $A_1 A_2 \dots A_n \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_m$ , then  $A_1 A_2 \dots A_n C_1 \dots C_k \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_m C_1 \dots C_k$  for any set of C's

## 3. MD     Rules about MD's.

- (a) The Trivial Rule: If  $A_1 A_2 \dots A_n \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_m$  then  $A_1 A_2 \dots A_n \rightarrow C_1 C_2 \dots C_k$ , where the C's are the B's plus one or more of the A's;  
 (b) Combining Rule;  
 (c) If  $A_1 A_2 \dots A_n \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_m$  is a MD for relation R, then also  $A_1 A_2 \dots A_n \rightarrow C_1 C_2 \dots C_k$ , where the C's are all attributes of R not among the A's and B's;  
 (d) If X, Y and Z are sets of attributes,  $X \rightarrow Y$  and  $X \rightarrow Z$ , then  $X \rightarrow Y \cap Z$ ;  
 (e) If X, Y and Z are sets of attributes,  $X \rightarrow Y$  and  $X \rightarrow Z$ , then  $X \rightarrow (Y - Z)$ ;  
 (f) If  $Y \subseteq X$ , then  $X \rightarrow Y$ ;  
 (g) If  $X \cup Y = R$ , then  $X \rightarrow Y$ ;  
 (h) If  $X \rightarrow Y$ , then  $X \rightarrow Y - X$ ;  
 (i) The Transitive Rule.

## 4. RA     (a) Set Operations: $R \cup S, R \cap S, R - S$ .

- (b) Projection:  $\pi_{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n}(R)$   
 (c) Selection:  $\sigma_C(R)$ , where C - condition  
 (d) Cartesian Product:  $R \times S$   
 (e) Natural Join:  $R \bowtie S$   
 (f) Theta-Join:  $R \bowtie_C S$ , where C - condition  
 (g) Renaming:  $\rho_{S(A_1, \dots, A_n)}(R)$

## 5. Datalog

Example:     LongMovie(t,y)  $\leftarrow$  Movie(t,y,l,c,s,p) AND  $l \geq 100$





## 6. SQL

- (a) **SELECT Example:**
- ```
SELECT Star1.name, Star2.name
FROM MovieStar AS Star1, MovieStar AS Star2
WHERE Star1.address = Star2.address
AND Star1.name < Star2.name;
```
- (b) **UNION, EXCEPT, INTERSECT**  
**Example:** (SELECT name, address FROM MovieStar)  
 INTERSECT  
 (SELECT name, address FROM MovieExec);
- (c) **Subqueries**  
**Example:** SELECT name FROM MovieExec  
 WHERE cert =  
 (SELECT producer FROM Movie  
 WHERE title = 'Star Wars' );
- (d) **Conditions Involving Relations**  
 (1) EXISTS R is a condition that is true iff R is not empty;  
 (2) s IN R is true iff s is equal to one of the values in R;  
 (3) s > ALL R is true iff s is greater than every value in R;  
 (4) s > ANY R is true iff s is greater than at least one value in R;
- (5) **Example:** SELECT name FROM MovieExec  
 WHERE cert IN  
 (SELECT producer FROM Movie  
 WHERE (title, year) IN  
 (SELECT movieTitle, movieYear FROM StarsIn  
 WHERE starName = 'Harrison Ford')  
 );
- (e) **Correlated Subqueries**  
**Example:** SELECT title FROM Movie AS Old  
 WHERE year < ANY  
 (SELECT year FROM Movie  
 WHERE title = Old.title);
- (f) **Aggregation functions:** SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, COUNT.  
**Example:** SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT name)  
 FROM MovieExec;
- (g) **GROUP + HAVING**  
**Example:** SELECT name, SUM(length)  
 FROM MovieExec, Movie  
 WHERE producer = cert  
 GROUP BY name  
 HAVING MIN(year) < 1930;
- (h) **INSERT**  
**Example:** INSERT INTO Studio(name)  
 SELECT DISTINCT studioName FROM Movie  
 WHERE studioName NOT IN  
 (SELECT name FROM Studio);
- (i) **DELETE**  
**Example:** DELETE FROM StarsIn  
 WHERE movieTitle = 'The Maltese Falcon' AND  
 movieYear = 1942;
- (j) **UPDATE**  
**Example:** UPDATE MovieExec  
 SET name = 'Pres. ' || name  
 WHERE cert IN (SELECT pres FROM Studio);



## 7. XML

Example: 

```
<doc attr="ABC">
  <subdoc> TEXT</subdoc>
</doc>
```

## 8. DTD

### (a) Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE NEWSPAPER [
  <!ELEMENT NEWSPAPER (ARTICLE+)>
  <!ELEMENT ARTICLE (HEADLINE, BODY)>
  <!ELEMENT HEADLINE(#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT BODY (#PCDATA)>
  <!ATTLIST ARTICLE AUTHOR CDATA #REQUIRED>
  <!ATTLIST ARTICLE EDITOR CDATA #IMPLIED>
]>
```

### (b) Number of occurrences:

<!ELEMENT element\_name (child\_name)> - exactly one occurrence;  
 <!ELEMENT element\_name (child\_name+)> - minimum one occurrence;  
 <!ELEMENT element\_name (child\_name\*)> - zero or more occurrences;  
 <!ELEMENT element\_name (child\_name?)> - zero or one occurrence.

### (c) Declaring either/or content

Example: 

```
<!ELEMENT note(header, (message | body))>
```

### (d) Attribute Types: PCDATA, CDATA, (en1|en2|...), ID, IDREF, IDREFS.

### (e) Default attribute value can have:

value		The default value of the attribute
#REQUIRED		The attribute value must be included in the element
#IMPLIED		The attribute does not have to be included
#FIXED value		The attribute value is fixed

Example. DTD: 

```
<!ELEMENT element_name EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST element_name attr CDATA "0">
```

Valid XML: 

```
<element_name attr="100"/>
```

## 9. Xpath

### (a) Path Expressions

node_name		Selects all child nodes of the node
/		Selects from the root node
//		Selects nodes from the current node, no matter where they are
@		Selects attributes

### (b) Predicates Examples:

```
/bookstore/book[1]
/bookstore/book[last()-1]
//title[@lang]
/bookstore/book[price>35.00]/title
```

### (c) Unknown nodes

*		Matches any element node
@*		Matches any attribute
node()		Matches any node of any kind



Examples: `/bookstore/*`  
`//title[@*]`

(d) Several paths Example: `//book/title | //book/price`

(e) XPath Axes

ancestor		Selects all ancestors (parent, grandparent, etc.) of the current node
attribute		Selects all attributes of the current node
child		Selects all children of the current node
parent		Selects the parent of the current node
descendant		Selects all descendants (children, grandchildren, etc.) of the current node
following		Selects everything in the document after the closing tag of the current node
preceding		Selects everything that is before the start tag of the current node
self		Selects the current node

Examples: `//chapter[2]/preceding::*`  
`/library/book[last()]/following::*`

#### 10. XQuery FLWOR Expression

Example: `for $x in doc("books.xml")/bookstore/book`  
`where $x/price>30`  
`order by $x/title`  
`return $x/title`

Example: `for $x in doc("books.xml")/bookstore/book`  
`return if ($x/@category="Children")`  
`then <child>{data($x/title)}</child>`  
`else <adult>{data($x/title)}</adult>`

#### 11. B-Trees

- The rules:
- (a) At the root, there are at least two used pointers;
  - (b) At a leaf, the last pointer points to the next block. Among the other pointers, at least  $\left\lceil \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rceil$  pointers are point to data;
  - (c) At an interior node, at least  $\left\lceil \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rceil$  pointers are actually used.

#### 12. Linear Hash table

- The rules:
- (a) The number of buckets  $n$  is always chosen so the average number of records per bucket is a fixed fraction;
  - (b) Overflow blocks are permitted;
  - (c) The number of bits used to number the entries of the bucket array is  $\lceil \log_2 n \rceil$ , where  $n$  is the current number of buckets.

