

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY****BE - SEMESTER- III (NEW) EXAMINATION – SUMMER 2022****Subject Code:3130703****Date:15-07-2022****Subject Name:Database Management Systems****Time:02:30 PM TO 05:00 PM****Total Marks:70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
4. Simple and non-programmable scientific calculators are allowed.

**MARKS**

<b>Q.1</b>	(a) Explain Program Data Independence supported by DBMS.	<b>03</b>
	(b) Explain two tier & three tier client/server architecture of DBMS in brief.	<b>04</b>
	(c) Discuss the main characteristics of database approach and how it differs from traditional file systems.	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>		
<b>Q.2</b>	(a) Compare Single, Multi-valued & Composite attributes in E-R Model	<b>03</b>
	(b) Explain Cardinality Ratio & Participation constraint in E-R Modeling.	<b>04</b>
	(c) Explain Three Layer Schema Architecture of DBMS.	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>		
<b>Q.3</b>	(a) Consider a relation R(A,B,C,D,E) with following dependencies: $AB \rightarrow C$ , $CD \rightarrow E$ , $DE \rightarrow B$ . Is AB a candidate key of this relation?	<b>03</b>
	(b) Explain Inference Rules for Functional Dependency.	<b>04</b>
	(c) Explain Specialization, Generalization and Categorization in EER Modeling.	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>		
<b>Q.3</b>	(a) Explain ACID Properties of transaction with appropriate example.	<b>03</b>
	(b) Explain Update anomalies with example.	<b>04</b>
	(c) Explain various types of JOIN operation in Relational Algebra.	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.4</b>	(a) Explain Cursors in PL/SQL with example.	<b>03</b>
	(b) Explain Lost update & Dirty Read problem in Transaction Processing.	<b>04</b>
	(c) Explain Normalization with 1NF, 2NF and 3NF in brief.	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>		
<b>Q.4</b>	(a) Explain the Rollback and commit commands.	<b>03</b>
	(b) Explain Triggers in PL/SQL with example.	<b>04</b>
	(c) Explain working of two phase commit protocol.	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.5</b>	(a) What is Serial & Serializable Schedule in Transaction Processing.	<b>03</b>
	(b) Explain state transition Diagram for Transaction Processing in DBMS.	<b>04</b>
	(c) Explain Conflict Serializability with precedence graph in Transaction Processing.	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>		
<b>Q.5</b>	(a) What is a query execution plan?	<b>03</b>
	(b) Explain handling of aggregate functions with GROUP BY clause in SQL.	<b>04</b>
	(c) Consider Following 3 Tables for library database and Write SQL Queries. 1. Books ( BookID, BookTitle, Price, Author, Publisher )	<b>07</b>

2. Students (StudID, StudName, DOB, Gender, Branch, Sem, Address)
3. Issue\_Books ( StudID, BookID, Issue\_Date)

Query1: List all Books whose Title contains word ‘DBMS’.

Query2: Display all Publisher Name & Total Price of Books of that publisher.

Query3: Display list of all books which are not issued to any students.

Query4. Display the author name whose number of books is maximum in library.

Query5: Display all Books assigned to student with name “RAJESH”.

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