

	b)	What do you mean by JOIN in SQL? Explain various JOIN operations in SQL with an example.	10 Marks
OR			
6	a)	Explain more complex SQL queries with examples.	10 Marks
	b)	Briefly explain Views in SQL along with the syntax. Discuss the problems that may arise when one attempts to update a view. How are views practically implemented?	10 Marks
OR			
7.	a)	What is the need for normalization? Explain 1NF, 2NF, 3NF with examples.	10 Marks
	b)	Consider the universal relation $R = \{A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J\}$ and the set of functional dependencies $F = \{ \{A, B\} \rightarrow \{C\}, \{A\} \rightarrow \{D, E\}, \{B\} \rightarrow \{F\}, \{F\} \rightarrow \{G, H\}, \{D\} \rightarrow \{I, J\} \}$. What is the key for R? Decompose R into 2 NF and then 3 NF relations.	10 Marks
OR			
8	a)	Consider the following relations: CAR_SALE(Car_no, Date_sold, Salesman_no, Commission_%, Discount) (Assume a car can be sold by multiple sales man and hence primary key is {car_no, Salesman_no}) Additional dependencies are: date_sold \rightarrow Discount_amt and Salesman_no \rightarrow Commission_%. i. Is this relation in 1NF, 2NF, 3NF? Why or why not? ii How would you normalize this completely?	12 Marks
	b)	Define Boyce-Codd normal form. How does it differ from 3 NF? Why is it considered a stronger form of 3 NF?	08 Marks
9.	a)	Explain a mechanism of concurrency control that uses time stamping with the help of an example	10 Marks
	b)	Discuss the problems of deadlock and starvation and different approaches to deal with these problems.	10 Marks
OR			
10.	a)	Explain Multiple-granularity locking with example and also explain under what circumstances is it used.	10 Marks
	b)	Prove that Strict two Phase locking protocol guarantees Strict Schedule with example	10 Marks

5	a)	Explain Insert, Delete & Update Operation with example.	08 Marks
	b)	What do you mean by JOIN? Explain various JOIN operations in SQL with an example.	08 Marks
	c)	Explain Set theoretic operations used in SQL.	04 Marks
OR			
6	a)	List the data types that are allowed for SQL attributes.examples.	04 Marks
	b)	Consider the following relation schema Project(P_No, P_Name, P_Incharge) Employee(E_No, E_Name) Assigned_to(P_No, E_No) Write the SQL Queries for the following: (i) List details of employees who are working on all the projects. (ii) List E_No of employees who are not working on project number 2K. (iii) List the names of employees who are working in the same project as employee named 'Tom'. (iv) List the names of employees who are not working in any project.	08 Marks
	c)	How are Triggers and Assertions are defined in SQL explain with example.	08 Marks
7.	a)	State the informal guidelines for relational schema design. Illustrate how violation of these guidelines may be harmful.	10 Marks
	b)	Explain Multi-valued Dependencies, Fourth Normal Form, Join Dependencies and Fifth Normal Form with examples.	10 Marks
OR			
8	a)	What is the need for normalization? Explain 1NF, 2NF, 3NF with examples.	10 Marks
	b)	Consider the universal relation $R=\{A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J\}$ and the set of functional dependencies $F=\{A,B\} \rightarrow \{C\}, \{A\} \rightarrow \{D,E\}, \{B\} \rightarrow \{F\}, \{F\} \rightarrow \{G,H\}, \{D\} \rightarrow \{I,J\}$. What is the key for R? Decompose R into 2 NF and then 3 NF relations.	10 Marks
9.	a)	Discuss the ACID properties.	04 Marks
	b)	Which of the following schedules is (conflict) serializable? For each serializable schedule, determine the equivalent serial schedules. 1. $r_1(x); r_3(x); w_1(x); r_2(x); w_3(x);$ 2. $r_1(x); r_3(x); w_3(x); w_1(x); r_2(x);$ 3. $r_3(x); r_2(x); w_3(x); r_1(x); w_1(x);$ 4. $r_3(x); r_2(x); r_1(x); w_3(x); w_1(x);$	12 Marks
	c)	What is a schedule (history)? Define the concept of strict schedules.	04 Marks
OR			
10.	a)	Explain the two phase locking protocol with examples and along with its advantages.	08 Marks
	b)	Explain time stamp ordering algorithm with example.	08 Marks
	c)	Explain Serializability with example. How can serializability be ensured? Do you need to restrict concurrent execution of transaction to ensure serializability? Justify your answer.	04 Marks

	b)	Write the SQL statement for Question no: 2 (A).	08 Marks
	c)	How are Triggers and Assertions are defined in SQL explain with example.	08 Marks
5.	a)	State the informal guidelines for relational schema design. Illustrate how violation of these guidelines may be harmful.	10 Marks
	b)	Explain Multi-valued Dependencies, Fourth Normal Form, Join Dependencies and Fifth Normal Form with examples.	10 Marks
6.	a)	Discuss the ACID properties.	04 Marks
	b)	Which of the following schedules is (conflict) serializable? For each serializable schedule, determine the equivalent serial schedules. 1. $r_1(x); r_3(x); w_1(x); r_2(x); w_3(x);$ 2. $r_1(x); r_3(x); w_3(x); w_1(x); r_2(x);$ 3. $r_3(x); r_2(x); w_3(x); r_1(x); w_1(x);$ 4. $r_3(x); r_2(x); r_1(x); w_3(x); w_1(x);$	12 Marks
	c)	What is a schedule (history)? Define the concept of strict schedules.	04 Marks
		OR	
7.	a)	Explain the two phase locking protocol with examples and along with its advantages.	08 Marks
	b)	Explain time stamp ordering algorithm with example.	08 Marks
	c)	Explain Serializability with example. How can serializability be ensured? Do you need to restrict concurrent execution of transaction to ensure serializability? Justify your answer.	04 Marks
