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## National Institute of Technology Calicut

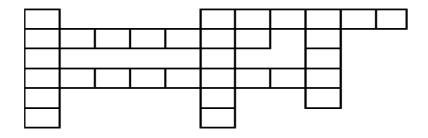
## **Department of Computer Science & Engineering**

## **CS3002 Database Management Systems**

First MID Term Exam (Monsoon Semester 2016)

Max. Marks: 15

1. Solve the following [1.5]



- **Down:** 1. The overall design of the database.
  - 2. The set of all allowable values that attribute may assume.
  - 3. A subset of a database that is generated from a query
- **Right:** 2. Number of attributes in a relation
  - 4. A directory of information about data sets, files, or a database
  - 5. The data stored in database at a particular moment of time
- 2. Consider the following relations for a database that keeps track of business trips of salespersons in a salesoffice:

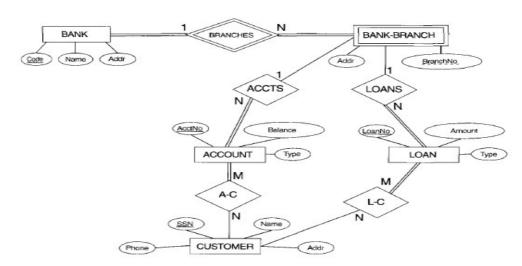
SALESPERSON (<u>SSN</u>, Name, Start\_Year, Dept\_No)

TRIP (SSN, From\_City, To\_City, Departure\_Date, Return\_Date, Trip\_ID)

EXPENSE (Trip\_ID, Account#, Amount)

Specify the foreign keys for this schema, stating any assumptions you make.

3. Consider the ER diagram shown in Figure for part of a BANK database.



[1]

Each bank can have multiple branches, and each branch can have multiple accounts and loans.

- a. List the (nonweak) entity types in the ER diagram. [.25]
- b. Is there a weak entity type? If so, give its name, partial key, and identifying relationship. [.25]
- c. What constraints do the partial key and the identifying relationship of the weak entity type specify in this diagram? [1]
- d. List the names of all relationship types, and specify the (min, max) constraint on each participation of an entity type in a relationship type. Justify your choices.
- e. List concisely the user requirements that led to this ER schema design. [1]
- 4. Define DDL, DML, SDL and VDL

[2]

[2]

- 5. Consider the following two aspects and Modify the BANK schema using ER and EER concepts of specialization and generalization.
  - There are three different kinds of ACCOUNTs namely SAVINGS\_ACCTS, CHECKING\_ACCTS, and TRUSTS. For each ACCOUNT we have to take care of its TRANSACTIONs. Each TRANSACTION has a *type*(such as 'deposit', 'withdrawal' or 'check'). Furthermore, each TRANSACTION has a *date/time*(consisting of date and time) and an *amount*.
  - There are different kinds of LOANS, namely CAR\_LOANS, HOME\_LOANS, CREDIT\_LINE
    and PERSONAL ones. For each LOAN we have to take care of its PAYMENTs. Each
    PAYMENT has a *type*, *date* and *amount*.
- 6. Consider the following schema:

[2]

[3]

Suppliers(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string)

Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string)

Catalog(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real)

State SQL queries correspond to the following queries

1.  $(\pi_{\text{sname}}((\sigma_{\text{color}=\text{red}} \text{Parts}) \bowtie (\sigma_{\text{cost} < 100} \text{Catalog}) \bowtie \text{Suppliers})) \cap$ 

 $(\pi_{\text{sname}}) ((\sigma_{\text{color=green}} \text{ Parts}) \bowtie (\sigma_{\text{cost} < 100} \text{ Catalog}) \bowtie \text{Suppliers}))$ 

2.  $\pi_{\text{sname}}$  (( $\pi_{\text{sid,sname}}$  (( $\sigma_{\text{color= red}}$  Parts) $\bowtie$  ( $\sigma_{\text{cost} < 100}$  Catalog) $\bowtie$ Suppliers))  $\cap$ 

 $(\pi_{sid,sname} ((\sigma_{color=green} P arts) \bowtie (\sigma_{cost < 100} Catalog) \bowtie Suppliers)))$ 

7. Consider the database.

Flights(flno: integer, from: string, to: string, distance: integer, departs: time, arrives: time)

Aircraft(aid: integer, aname: string, cruisingrange: integer)

Certified(eid: integer, aid: integer)

Employees(eid: integer, ename: string, salary: integer)

Give an expression in the relational algebra for each of the following:

- a. Find the aids of all aircraft that can be used on non-stop flights from Bonn to Madras.
- b. Find the names of pilots who can operate some plane with a range greater than 3,000 miles but are not certified on any Boeing aircraft
- c. Find the eids of employees who make the highest salary.