

# B.Tech. Degree IV Semester Supplementary Examination April 2022

## CS/IT 15-1406 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (2015 Scheme)

Time: 3 Hours

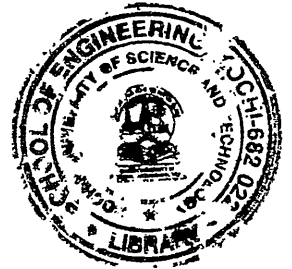
Maximum Marks: 60

### PART A

(Answer *ALL* questions)

(10 × 2 = 20)

- I. (a) What are the different types of database users? Explain the role of database administrator in DBMS.
- (b) Explain role of partial key in weak entity type with suitable example.
- (c) What is the difference between single level index and multilevel index?
- (d) Define B+ Tree with suitable example.
- (e) What is integrity of database? Discuss on different types of integrity constraints.
- (f) Define the following with suitable example
- Super Key
  - Candidate Key
  - Primary Key.
- (g) Differentiate between select operation and project operation in relational algebra. Also discuss about cardinality and degree of the resulting relation with suitable example.
- (h) How can you ensure that Time stamp ordering protocol always guarantees serializability? Explain with suitable example.
- (i) What is dirty read problem? Explain with suitable example.
- (j) Two transactions T1 and T2 are given as:  
 T1: r1(X)w1(X)r1(Y)w1(Y)  
 T2: r2(Y)w2(Y)r2(Z)w2(Z)  
 where ri(V) denotes a read operation by transaction Ti on a variable V and wi(V) denotes a write operation by transaction Ti on a variable V. Find the total number of conflict serializable schedules that can be formed by T1 and T2.



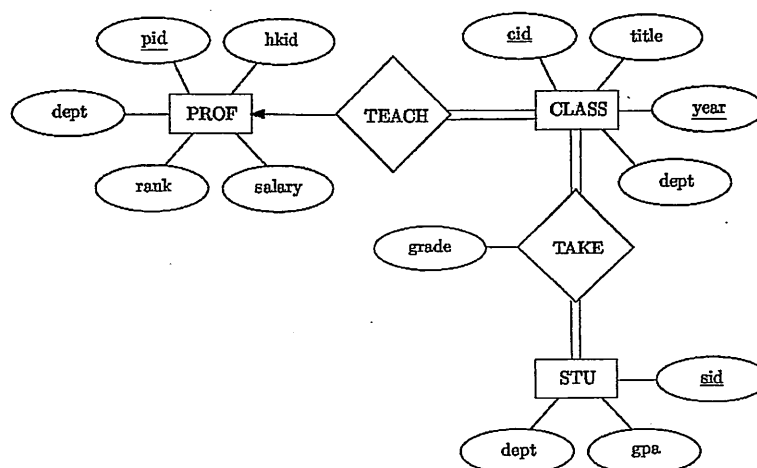
### PART B

(4 × 10 = 40)

- II. (a) Explain three schema architecture with neat diagram. (6)
- (b) What you meant by program-data independence? Differentiate between physical data independence and logical data independence. (4)

OR

- III. (a) Convert the following ER diagram into relations. (10)



(Write the appropriate rules used for conversion)

(P.T.O.)

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- IV. (a) Compare separate chaining and open addressing in hashing. (5)  
 (b) The keys 12, 18, 13, 2, 3, 23, 5 and 15 are inserted into an initially empty hash table of length 10 using open addressing with hash function  $h(k) = k \bmod 10$  and linear probing. What is the resultant hash table? (5)

OR

- V. (a) What is indexing? What are the different kinds of indexing? (5)  
 (b) Explain collision in hashing. How collision can be resolved in external hashing? (5)

- VI. Consider the schema for Company Database:  
 EMPLOYEE(SSN, Name, Address, Sex, Salary, SuperSSN, DNo)  
 DEPARTMENT(DNo, DName, MgrSSN, MgrStartDate)  
 DLOCATION(DNo, DLoc)  
 PROJECT(PNo, PName, PLocation, DNo)  
 WORKS\_ON(SSN, PNo, Hours)  
 Write SQL queries to
- (i) Make a list of all project numbers for projects that involve an employee whose last name is 'Scott', either as a worker or as a manager of the department that controls the project. (2)
  - (ii) Show the resulting salaries if every employee working on the 'IoT' project is given a 10 percent raise. (2)
  - (iii) Find the sum of the salaries of all employees of the 'Accounts' department, as well as the maximum salary, the minimum salary, and the average salary in this department (2)
  - (iv) Retrieve the name of each employee who works on all the projects controlled by department number 5 (use NOT EXISTS operator). (2)
  - (v) For each department that has more than five employees, retrieve the department number and the number of its employees who are making more than ₹ 6,00,000. (2)

OR

- VII. (a) Why 3NF is preferred over BCNF? Explain with suitable example. (3)  
 (b) Define: (3)  
     (i) First Normal Form(1NF)  
     (ii) Second Normal Form(2NF)  
     (iii) Third Normal Form(3NF)  
 (c) Consider the following relational schema  $R=(A,B,C,D,E,H)$  on which the functional dependencies hold:  $\{A \rightarrow B, BC \rightarrow D, E \rightarrow C, D \rightarrow A\}$  (4)  
     (i) What are the candidate keys for R?  
     (ii) Find the normal form of a relation:

- VIII. (a) Illustrate various problems in transaction management of a database. (6)  
 (b) Give a comparison between object oriented database and active database. (4)

OR

- IX. (a) Why DBMS requires concurrency control? Explain with suitable example. (5)  
 (b) Consider the following schedules involving two transactions. (5)  
 S1:  $r_1(X); r_1(Y); r_2(X); r_2(Y); w_2(Y); w_1(X)$   
 S2:  $r_1(X); r_2(X); r_2(Y); w_2(Y); r_1(Y); w_1(X)$   
 comment on the statement " S1 is not conflict serializable and S2 is conflict serializable" and justify your answer.

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