



**Continuous Assessment Test (CAT) – II - APR 2024**

Programme	:	B.Tech. CSE and its specialization	Semester	:	Winter 2023-24
Course Code & Course Title	:	BCSE302L / Database Systems	Slot	:	D1+TD1
Faculty	:	Dr. Jenila Livingston L M Dr. Balasundaram A Dr. Amrit Pal Dr. Leninisha Shanmugam Dr. Abishi Chowdhury Dr. Sandhya	Class Number	:	CH2023240501571 CH2023240501561 CH2023240501565 CH2023240501567 CH2023240501563 CH2023240501560
Duration	:	1 Hr. 30 Mins.	Max. Mark	:	50

**General Instructions:**

- Write only your registration number on the question paper in the box provided and do not write other information.
- Use statistical tables supplied from the exam cell as necessary
- Use graph sheets supplied from the exam cell as necessary
- Only non-programmable calculator without storage is permitted

**Answer all questions**

Q. No	Sub Sec.	Description	Marks																																	
1		<p>Consider a customer reservation relation given below: CUSTOMER(C_name,Phone,Room_id,Room_type,Check-in,Check-out,Room_rate,dis_rate,Reservation_id,Card_id,Card_type,Validity) The Functional dependencies are: Card_id → Card_type, Validity Reservation_id → C_name, Phone, Room_id, Check-in, Check-out, Card_id, Card_type, Validity Room_id → Room_id, Room_rate Room_id, Reservation_id → dis_rate</p> <p>Identify the key(s) and decompose the relation till BCNF.</p>	10																																	
2		<p>Consider the given relation and answer to the following questions:</p> <p><b>Company</b></p> <table><tr><th>Company_Id</th><th>Unit</th><th>Unit-Cost</th></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>50000</td></tr><tr><td>29</td><td>10</td><td>20000</td></tr><tr><td>14</td><td>18</td><td>10000</td></tr><tr><td>18</td><td>5</td><td>70000</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>24</td><td>5000</td></tr><tr><td>21</td><td>30</td><td>7000</td></tr><tr><td>28</td><td>12</td><td>14000</td></tr><tr><td>19</td><td>70</td><td>4000</td></tr><tr><td>30</td><td>10</td><td>70000</td></tr><tr><td>25</td><td>15</td><td>10000</td></tr></table>	Company_Id	Unit	Unit-Cost	11	12	50000	29	10	20000	14	18	10000	18	5	70000	10	24	5000	21	30	7000	28	12	14000	19	70	4000	30	10	70000	25	15	10000	10
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	a	Explain any indexing method (excluding B+ tree) which is available for data that are not sorted by the indexed field (Company_ID) using the aforementioned Company relation. [3 marks]																																	
	b	Illustrate how <b>B+ Tree indexing with order 4</b> can be used for the given relation based on the Company_id attribute. After inserting all the above ten records delete the first and last records. [7 marks]																																	
3	a	Assume that the keys 11, 13, 25, 3, 15, 23 5, 35, 1 are inserted into an initially empty hash table of length 10 using open addressing with hash function $h(k) = k \text{ mod } 10$ and quadratic probing. Draw the resultant hash table after inserting the keys. [4 marks]	10																																
	b	<p>Suppose we can represent the keys Rio, Rick, Jhon, Ema, Bob, Siya, Alex, Pranav, Akash, Priya, Divya, Mark, Tony, Mia, and Narman in the following way:</p> <table><tr><th>Keys</th><th>representation</th></tr><tr><td>Rio</td><td>111101</td></tr><tr><td>Rick</td><td>100010</td></tr><tr><td>Jhon</td><td>010011</td></tr><tr><td>Ema</td><td>011110</td></tr><tr><td>Bob</td><td>111111</td></tr><tr><td>Siya</td><td>110001</td></tr><tr><td>Alex</td><td>010110</td></tr><tr><td>Pranav</td><td>001011</td></tr><tr><td>Akash</td><td>101111</td></tr><tr><td>Priya</td><td>111110</td></tr><tr><td>Divya</td><td>011011</td></tr><tr><td>Mark</td><td>101011</td></tr><tr><td>Tony</td><td>100001</td></tr><tr><td>Mia</td><td>110000</td></tr><tr><td>Narman</td><td>000111</td></tr></table> <p>Hash the above keys using extendible hashing with bucket size 5. [6 marks]</p>	Keys	representation	Rio	111101	Rick	100010	Jhon	010011	Ema	011110	Bob	111111	Siya	110001	Alex	010110	Pranav	001011	Akash	101111	Priya	111110	Divya	011011	Mark	101011	Tony	100001	Mia	110000	Narman	000111	
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4	a	<p>Consider the following tables:</p> <p>dealer(dealerid, dealername, city)</p> <p>distributor(distributorid, distributorname, city)</p> <p>orders(orderid, dealerid, distributorid, orderdt)</p> <p>Derive the relational algebraic expressions for the following scenario:</p> <p>List the dealername of dealers who have placed orders between 10-Jan-2022 and 31-Mar-2022. [2 marks]</p>	10																																
	b	<p>Consider the below SQL query:</p> <p>SELECT orderid, dealername, orders.dealerid, orders.distributorid FROM dealer, distributor, orders WHERE dealer.city &lt;&gt; distributor.city AND orders.dealerid = dealer.dealerid AND orders.distributorid = distributor.distributorid AND orderdt = '22-JAN-2024'.</p> <p>Using Heuristic optimization, draw the optimized query tree for the above query. [8 marks]</p>																																	



5

10

Consider each of the schedules mentioned below:

- T1 : R1(A), R1(B), W1(A), W1(B)
- T2 : R2(B), W2(B), R2(C), W2(C)
- T3 : R3(C), W3(C), R3(A), W3(A)

Check whether the given schedules are conflict-serializable or not? If yes, give the possible serialization order.

S1: R2(B), W2(B), R3(C), W3(C), R3(A), W3(A), R2(C), W2(C), R1(A), R1(B), W1(A), W1(B)

S2: R2(B), W2(B), R3(C), W3(C), R1(A), R1(B), W1(A), W1(B), R2(C), W2(C), R3(A), W3(A)

\*\*\*\*\*All the best \*\*\*\*\*