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# B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560019

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

## April 2024 Semester End Main Examinations

**Programme: B.E.**

**Branch: Computer Science and Engineering**

**Course Code: 23CS3PCDBM / 19CS4PCDBM**

**Course: Database Management Systems**

**Semester: III**

**Duration: 3 hrs.**

**Max Marks: 100**

**Instructions:** 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each unit.  
2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed.

			UNIT – I			CO	PO	Marks
<b>Important Note:</b> Completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages. Revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator will be treated as malpractice.	1	a)	Considering the table details as Employee (EMPno, Ename, Job, MGR, HIREDATE, Salary)  Write SQL Query for the following  i. Display all the information of the Employee. ii. Display unique jobs from Employee table. iii. List names of the employees in ascending order of their salaries.			CO1	PO1	6
		b)	Explain three schema architecture with neat diagram.			CO2	PO2	8
		c)	Explain the characteristics of database approach			CO1	PO2	6
			<b>OR</b>					
	2	a)	Consider the following tables in a database:  Student(sid: integer, sname: string, age: integer, gender: string) Course(cid: integer, cname: string, credits: integer) Enrollment(sid: integer, cid: integer, grade: string)  The "Enrollment" table stores the grades ('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'F') of students in various courses they have enrolled in. Write SQL queries for the following scenarios:  i. Retrieve the names of all students who have received an 'A' grade in any course. ii. Find the average age of students for each gender. iii. Retrieve the names of courses along with the total number of enrollments in each course. iv. Find the number of students who have enrolled in more than three courses. v. Display details of students whose age is below 20.			CO3	PO3	10
		b)	Create the tables Product and Category with the following constraints and attributes respectively.  Product: Product_Id: Primary Key			CO4	PO3,	5

		Name: NOT NULL Category_Id: Foreign Key referring to Category(Category_Id) Price: Check price between 10 to 1000 InStock: Default value of 'Yes' Category: Category_Id: Primary Key Name: Unique			
	c)	Define trigger. Create a trigger so that the total and average of the subject marks is inserted whenever a new record is inserted into table. Given student table as STUDENT (Sid, Name, Subj1-marks, Subj2-marks, Total, Average)	CO1	PO1	5
<b>UNIT – II</b>					
3	a)	Define the following terms with example i. Weak entity ii. Cardinality ratio iii. Degree of relationship iv. Entity v. Composite Attribute	CO1	PO1	5
	b)	Given the schema :  i. passenger (pid, pname, pgender, pcity) ii. agency (aid, aname, acity) iii. bus (bid, bdate, time, src, dest) iv. booking (pid, aid, bid, bdate) Analyse the schema and answer the following question using relational algebra queries:  i. Give the details of all buses from Dhangadhi to Kathmandu. ii. Find the name of passengers who booked at least one bus. iii. Find the bus number for the passenger with pid p04 for bus to Butwal before 20/05/2021. iv. Find the name of passenger who has not booked any bus. v. Find the details of all male passengers associated with Ugratara Agency.	CO4	PO3	10
	c)	Explain aggregate functions in relational algebra with an example.	CO1	PO1	5
<b>OR</b>					
4	a)	Explain division operation with an example in relational Algebra.	CO2	PO2	4
	b)	Discuss the Equijoin and Natural join with suitable examples in relational algebra.	CO1	PO1	6
	c)	Design an Entity-Relationship (ER) diagram for the following requirements (capture all the relationship constraints in the diagram): i. Each Employee is identified by EMP_ID, EMP_Name and Address (Street num, Area name, City).	CO3	PO3	10

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. Each Customer is identified by CUST_ID, CUST_Name, Mobile Number (multiple values).</li> <li>iii. Each Product is identified by Product_ID, Product_name, Price and Quantity.</li> <li>iv. Each Employee can take order from more than one Customer.</li> <li>v. Each Customer can place request for more than one Product.</li> <li>vi. Each Employee can deliver more than one Product.</li> </ul>		
		<b>UNIT - III</b>		
5	a)	<p>Consider schema <math>U = \{ A, B, C, D, E, F \}</math> and the set of functional dependencies:</p> $\{AB \rightarrow C, B \rightarrow E, CF \rightarrow D\}$ <p>Find closure of AB.</p>	<i>CO3</i>	<i>PO3</i>
	b)	<p>Suppose you are given a relation <math>R</math> with four attributes <math>ABCD</math>. For each of the following sets of FDs,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <math>ABC \rightarrow D, D \rightarrow A</math></li> <li>ii. <math>A \rightarrow B, BC \rightarrow D, A \rightarrow C</math></li> </ol> <p>Assuming those are the only dependencies that hold for <math>R</math>, do the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Identify the candidate key(s) for <math>R</math>.</li> <li>b. Identify the best normal form that <math>R</math> satisfies (1NF, 2NF, 3NF, or BCNF).</li> <li>c. If <math>R</math> is not in BCNF, decompose it into a set of BCNF relations that preserve the dependencies.</li> </ol>	<i>CO4</i>	<i>PO3</i>
	c)	Describe the Fourth Normal Form (4NF) in database normalization and provide instances where it is violated, explaining the consequences with examples.	<i>CO2</i>	<i>PO2</i>
		<b>UNIT - IV</b>		
6	a)	<p>Consider the three transactions <math>T1, T2</math> and <math>T3</math> and schedules <math>S1</math> and <math>S2</math> given below.</p> <p>Determine whether each schedule is serializable or not?</p> <p><math>T1 : r1(x); r1(z); w1(x); w1(z)</math>  <math>T2 : r2(y); r2(z); w2(z);</math>  <math>T3 : r3(y); r3(x); w3(y);</math>  <math>S1 : r1(x); r3(y); r3(x); r2(y); r2(z); w3(y); w2(z); r1(z); w1(x); w1(z)</math>  <math>S2 : r1(x); r3(y); r2(y); r3(x); r1(z); r2(z); w3(y); w1(x); w2(z); w1(z)</math></p>	<i>CO3</i>	<i>PO3</i>
	b)	<p>Consider the following two transactions:</p> <p><math>T1:</math></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Read(X)  <math>X := X + 10</math>  <math>Write(X)</math></p> <p><math>T2:</math></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Read(Y)  <math>Y := Y * 2</math>  <math>Write(Y)</math></p>	<i>CO3</i>	<i>PO3</i>

		Write a version of the above two transactions that use two-phase locking protocol.			
	c)	Illustrate with a state transition diagram the states for transaction execution and explain.	CO3	PO3	<b>5</b>
		<b>UNIT – V</b>			
7	a)	Design NoSQL queries considering MongoDB for the following. Consider a library database with a collection named "books" containing documents with fields: (ISBN, Title, Author, Genre, Pages). Example : { ISBN: "978-0061120084", Title: "Mockingbird", Author: "Harper Lee", Genre: "Fiction", Pages: 336 } i. Retrieve all documents from the "books" collection. ii. Retrieve all books written by "J.K. Rowling". iii. Retrieve all books in the "Fiction" genre sorted by their title in ascending order. iv. Retrieve the count of books in the "Mystery" genre. v. Retrieve the title and author of the book with ISBN "978-0061120084".	CO4	PO3	<b>10</b>
	b)	Explain the advantages and drawbacks of NoSQL.	CO1	PO1	<b>5</b>
	c)	List and explain different types of NoSQL storage types	CO1	PO1	<b>5</b>

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