

**Bachelor in Information Technology (BIT)**

00239

**Term-End Examination****June, 2010****CSI-14 : DATA ANALYSIS AND DATABASE  
DESIGN***Time : 3 hours**Maximum Marks : 75*

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*Note : There are two sections in this paper. All questions from Section-A are compulsory. Answer any three questions from Section-B. All multiple choice questions carry one mark each.*

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**SECTION - A**

1. Which level of data abstraction describes, how the data is stored ? **15x1=15**  
(a) Physical                      (b) Conceptual  
(c) Storage                        (d) File level
  
2. The number of entities to which another entity can be associated via a relationship set is expressed as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Schema                        (b) Attributes  
(c) Tuple                          (d) Cardinality
  
3. Data about data is normally termed as :  
(a) Data dictionary                (b) Meta Data  
(c) Data base                      (d) Tuple

4. The statement requesting the retrieval of information is normally in the form of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Query
  - (b) Record
  - (c) Data entry screen
  - (d) Report
5. If  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  are domains in a relational model then the relation is a table which is a subset of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a)  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$
  - (b)  $A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n$
  - (c)  $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n$
  - (d)  $\text{Min} \{ A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \}$
6. Data independence concept is similar to the concept of :
- (a) Polymorphism
  - (b) Inheritance
  - (c) Abstract Data Type
  - (d) Consolidation
7. Every BCNF is in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) 4 NF.
  - (b) 5 NF.
  - (c) 3 NF.
  - (d) All of the above.
8. Functional dependencies are a generalisation of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Relational dependencies.
  - (b) Database dependencies.
  - (c) Key dependencies.
  - (d) None of the above.

9. What is the use of Roll back of transaction ?
- (a) Retrieve old records.
  - (b) Restore records.
  - (c) Transaction update.
  - (d) Recover from the transaction failure.
10. Which of the following method should be used to parallel process a join of three or more relationships ?
- (a) Join Decomposition
  - (b) Pipeline
  - (c) Parallel Query
  - (d) Merge Join
11. Which of the following technique ensures that the system will never enter a deadlock ?
- (a) Validation Protocol
  - (b) BCNF
  - (c) Deadlock Prevention Protocol
  - (d) Time stamped transaction
12. The columns of a table are called \_\_\_\_\_ in relational data model.
- (a) Fields
  - (b) Attributes
  - (c) Entities
  - (d) Records
13. In a relational Database, \_\_\_\_\_ are not allowed to have null values.
- (a) Join
  - (b) Key
  - (c) Field
  - (d) All of the above

- (b) What is the difference between Specialization and Generalization with respect to database ? Explain, with an example for each. 5
19. (a) What do you mean by transaction in a database ? What are the properties of transaction ? Explain. 5
- (b) Write the advantages of BCNF over 3 NF. Give an example of a relational scheme that is in 3 NF but not in BCNF. 5
- (c) What are the problems of concurrent transactions ? Explain using an example for each. 5
20. A relational database is to be created for recording the information about entities and relationships of Inventory Management System. It should contain the information about item-code, item-name, minimum quantity, quantity in stock, item-unit, item-cost, date of receipt, quantity receipt, item issued to, date of issue, quantity of issue, supplier code, supplier name, etc.
- Note :* Make necessary assumptions, if any
- (a) Draw an ER diagram with all keys, attributes, entities and relationships. 6
- (b) Derive tables from the ER diagram. 9
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14. SQL queries are based on \_\_\_\_\_ operation.
- (a) Join                      (b) Selection  
(c) Read                      (d) Where
15. Temporary relationships are created by using \_\_\_\_\_ Relation command.
- (a) GET                      (b) SET  
(c) PROJECTION      (d) JOIN
16. Differentiate between each of the following :  $5 \times 3 = 15$
- (a) Super key and candidate key  
(b) Schema and Instance  
(c) 4 NF and BCNF  
(d) Logical and physical data Independence  
(e) Where and Having clause in SQL.

## SECTION - B

Answer *any three* questions from this section. Each question carries 15 marks :

17. Consider the following relations with primary keys underlined :

Employee (Emp-ID, Emp-Name, Designation)

Project (Project\_No, Project\_Name,  
Project\_Manager, Project\_Leader)

Assigend\_To (Project\_No, Emp-ID)

Make assumptions, if necessary.

(a) Write DDL statements for implementation of project database. Statements should clearly indicate the primary and Foreign keys. 6

(b) Write the following queries in relational algebra SQL : 9

(i) Get the details of employees working on the projects named PROJ 112 and PROJ 342.

(ii) List the name and designation of employees working on PROJ 342 but not on PROJ 112.

(iii) Delete the record of employees who are working on a project for which "EMP 3672" (emp-ID) is the Project\_Manager.

18. (a) Explain the following Codd's commandments :

(i) Rules of referential integrity 4

(ii) Rule of entity integrity 3

(iii) Comprehensive sublanguage rule 3