$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Subject with Code: CS301 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (MINOR)

 Candidates may mark the correct answer in the space provided / may also write answers in the answer sheet provided. The Second section of question paper consists of subjective questions of 20 marks. The candidates may write the answers for these questions in the answer sheets provided with the question booklet.
2. The booklet will be distributed to the candidates before 05 minutes of the examination. Candidates should write their roll no. in each page of the booklet.
3. Place the Student ID card, Registration Slip and No Dues Clearance (if applicable) on your desk. All the entries on the cover page must be filled at the specified space.
4. Carrying or using of mobile phone / any electronic gadgets (except regular scientific calculator)/chits are strictly prohibited inside the examination hall as it comes under the category of unfair means.
5. No candidate should be allowed to enter the examination hall later than 10 minutes after the commencement of examination. Candidates are not allowed to go out of the examination hall/room during the first 30 minutes and last 10 minutes of the examination.
6. Write on both side of the leaf and use pens with same ink.
7. The medium of examination is English. Answer book written in language other than English is liable to be rejected.
8. All attached sheets such as graph papers, drawing sheets etc. should be properly folded to the size of the answer book and tagged with the answer book by the candidate at least 05 minutes before the end of examination.
9. The door of examination hall will be closed 10 minutes before the end of examination. Do not leave the examination hall until the invigilators instruct you to do so.
10. Always maintain the highest level of integrity. Remember you are a BITian.
11. Candidates need to submit the question paper cum answer sheets before leaving the examination hall.

SET-I

## BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MESRA, RANCHI <br> (END SEMESTER EXAMINATION)

CLASS: B.Tech
SEMESTER : VI
BRANCH: ALL (MINOR)
SESSION : SP/22

## SUBJECT: CS301 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

TIME: 2 HRS
FULL MARKS: 50

## INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper contains two sections. Section-A consists of 30 MCQ questions of 1 mark each and Section-B consists of 6 descriptive questions of 4 marks each. Answer all questions of section-A and any 5 of Section-B. Total marks is 50.
2. The missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably.
3. Before attempting the question paper, be sure that you have got the correct question paper.
4. Tables/Data hand book/Graph paper etc. to be supplied to the candidates in the examination hall.

## Section-A

Marks: (1 X 30=30)

1. $\qquad$ is NOT a type of constraint in Database?
a) FOREIGN KEY
b) UNIQUE KEY
c) ALTERNATE KEY
d) PRIMARY KEY
2. $\qquad$ command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?
a) ROLLBACK
b) COMMIT
c) TRUNCATE
d) DELETE
3. A process that ensures the system will never enter a deadlock state is called $\qquad$
a) deadlock detection
b) deadlock prevention
c) deadlock elimination
d) deadlock recovery
4. In lock conversion, upgrading can take place in only the shrinking phase, whereas downgrading can take place in only the growing phase.
a) True
b) False
5. Which of the following protocols ensures conflict serializability and safety from deadlocks?
a) Two-phase locking protocol
b) Time-stamp ordering protocol
c) Graph based protocol
d) None of the mentioned
6. When transaction Ti requests a data item currently held by $\mathrm{Tj}, \mathrm{Ti}$ is allowed to wait only if it has a timestamp larger than that of Tj (that is, Ti is younger than Tj ). Otherwise, Tj is rolled back ( Tj is wounded by Ti). This is
a) Wait-die
b) Wait-wound
c) Wound-wait
d) Wait
7. Which of the following is not a transaction state?
a) Active
b) Partially committed
c) Failed
d) Compensated
8. If a schedule $S$ can be transformed into a schedule $S^{\prime}$ by a series of swaps of nonconflicting instructions, then $S$ and $S^{\prime}$ are
a) Non conflict equivalent
b) Equal
c) Conflict equivalent
d) Isolation equivalent
9. A relation is in 2 NF if:
a) All the values of non-key attributes are dependent fully on the candidate key.
b) Any non-key attribute that are dependent on only part of the candidate key should be moved to another relation where the partial key is the actual full key.
c) It must be already in the 1 NF .
d) All of the mentioned
10. Which of the following is TRUE?
a) A relation $R$ is in $3 N F$ if every non-prime attribute of $R$ is fully functionally dependent on every key of $R$.
b) Every relation in $3 N F$ is also in BCNF
c) Every relation in BCNF is also in 3 NF
d) No relation can be in both BCNF and 3NF
11. The relation employee(ID, name, street, Credit, city, salary) is decomposed into employee1 (ID, name)
employee2 (name, street, city, salary) This type of decomposition is called
A. Lossless decomposition
B. Lossless-join decomposition
C. All of the mentioned
D. None of the mentioned
12. If the decomposition is unable to represent certain important facts about the relation, then such a decomposition is called as?
a) Lossless decomposition
b) Lossy decomposition
c) Insecure decomposition
d) Secure decomposition
13. State true or false: Composite attributes have non-atomic domains.
a) True
b) False
14. If $K \rightarrow R$ then $K$ is said to be the $\qquad$ of $R$
a) Candidate key
b) Foreign key
c) Super key
d) Domain
15. $X \rightarrow Y$ is trivial if?
a) $X \subset Y$
b) $Y \subset X$
c) $X \supseteq Y$
d) None of the mentioned
16. Which of the following normal forms does not exist?
a) BCNF
b) PJNF
c) 5 NF
d) None of the mentioned
17. What action does $\bowtie$ operator perform in relational algebra
a) Output specified attributes from all rows of the input relation and remove duplicate tuples from the output
b) Outputs pairs of rows from the two input relations that have the same value on all attributes that have the same name
c) Output all pairs of rows from the two input relations (regardless of whether or not they have the same values on common attributes)
d) Return rows of the input relation that satisfy the predicate
18. Choose the option that correctly explains in words, the function of the following relational algebra expression $\sigma y e a r \geq 2009$ (book $\bowtie$ borrow)
a) Selects all tuples from the Cartesian product of book and borrow
b) Selects all the tuples from the natural join of book and borrow wherever the year is lesser than 2009
c) Selects all the tuples from the natural join of book and student wherever the year is greater than or equal to 2009
d) Selects all tuples from the Cartesian product of book and borrow wherever the year is greater than or equal to 2009.
19. Which of the following information does an SQL DDL not specify?
a) The schema for each relation
b) The integrity constraints
c) The operations on the tuples
d) The security and authorization information for each relation
20. Which of the following commands do we use to delete a relation (R) from a database?
a) drop table $R$
b) drop relation $R$
c) delete table $R$
d) delete from $R$
21. Which of the following is used to denote the selection operation in relational algebra?
a) Pi (Greek)
b) Sigma (Greek)
c) Lambda (Greek)
d) Omega (Greek)
22. In FROM clause, instead of table name a sub query expression may also appear-
a) True
b) False
23. If we specify multiple relations in the from clause and do not specify any conditions in the where clause, what will the result be?
a) The natural join of both the relations
b) The left outer join of both the relations
c) A syntactical error
d) The Cartesian product of both the relations
24. $\qquad$ can work on Schema Definition.
a) Application Programmer
b) Naive User
c) Sophisticated user
d) Database administrator
25. Which of the following refers to the level of data abstraction that describes exactly how the data actually stored?
a. Conceptual Level
b. Physical Level
c. File Level
d. Logical Level
26. Which of the following is a Data Model?
a) Entity-Relationship model
b) Relational data model
c) Object-Based data model
d) All of the above
27. In E-R model, weak entity set can be converted into a strong entity set by:
a) using generalization
b) using aggregation
c) adding appropriate attributes
d) none of the above
28. Which of the following is a top-down approach in which the entity's higher level can be divided into two lower sub-entities?
a. Aggregation
b. Generalization
c. Specialization
d. All of the above
29. Higher level entity sets are designated by the term $\qquad$
a) Sub class
b) Super class
c) Parent class
d) Root class
30. For a binary many to many relationship, the $\qquad$ of the participating entity sets becomes the prime attribute
a) Intersection of primary keys
b) Primary key of either one
c) Union of primary keys
d) Primary key on the many side

## Section-B

(Answer any 5 questions) Marks: (4 X 5=20)
31. Discuss the functions of various query processor components of a DBMS.
32. Explain the concepts of generalization and specialization with appropriate examples.
33. Explain Fully FD, partial FD, MVD, Trivial FD, Trivial MVD
34. What is two-phase locking protocol? Explain some variations of two-phase locking protocol. How does two-phase locking protocol guarantee serializability?
35. Explain view serializability.
36. Explain the following operations with suitable example in Relational algebra - Cartesian product, Rename, Update, Intersect, union.

