8

(iv)

1

Domain constraints and data models.

(iii) Theory of Normalization

Contd...

Differentiate between external schema and internal schema. **(b)** When is the concept of weak entity used in data modelling? Define the terms owner entity weak entity, identifying relationship.

UNIT - II

(a) Consider the following relation 3 Book (book-title, authorname, book-type); listyrica, authoraffiliation, publisher).

Suppose the following functional dependencies exist

book-title

publisher, book-type

book-type

historice

authorname author-affiliation

- What normal form is the relation in? Explain your answer.
- (ii) Apply normalization until you cannot decompose the relations further. State the reasons behind each decomposition.

4+4

8

Explain following terms **(b)**

(i) Physical and logical databases.

(ii) Data abstraction and data independence

(iii) Relational algebra and Relational Calculus

(iv) Primitive and Composite data types.

OR

- How does Boyce-Codd normal form differ from 3NF? Why is 2 (a) it considered stronger from 3NF? Also discuss 4NF and 5NF with suitable example.
 - Define the following terms: **(b)**
 - Multivalued dependency **(i)**
 - Functional dependency (ii)
 - Second Normal form (iii) [
 - Lossless decomposition. (iv)

[Contd.

UNIT - III

3 (a) Let the following relational schema be given: Employee (SSN, name, age, elno)
Salary (SSN, salary)
work-on (projects, SSN)-

project (Projects, project_name, location) for each of the following queries give an expression in SQL.

- (i) Display the names of projects at "delhi".
- (ii) Find the project-name of employee whose salary is greater than 10000.
- (iii) Retrieve the name and SSN of employees working on Project# A100.

(b) What do you mean by Query and sub-query? Discuss the various characteristics of SQL and explain five aggregate functions with suitable example.

OR

- (a) Explain the following terms:
 - (i) Dynamic SQL
 - JDBC,
 - (iii) DDL and DML.

(b) Specify the following queries in relational algebra-Supplier (sid, sname, address)
Part (sid, pname, color)

Catalog (sid. pid. cost)

- find names of supplier who supply some red or green part.
- (ii) find the sids of suppliers who supply every part.
- (iii) find the sids of suppliers who supply red and green parts.

UNIT - IV

What do you mean by schedule in the context of concurrent execution of transactions in RDBMS? Discuss physical data organization in sequential, indexed, random and Hashed files.

16

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6

What is the difference between inverted and multilist structures? Also explain organizations of physical data in random, sequential and indexed files.

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UNIT - V

- 5 (a) What do you mean by deadlock? What are the various conditions under which deadlock occurs? Discuss the wait-die and wound-wait in detail.
 - (b) Define serializability. Differentiate conflict and view serializability.

OR

- 5 (a) State with examples desirable properties of a transaction.
 What is the system log used for?
 - (i) Lock based protocol
 - (ii) Dead lock detection and recovery.

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