Question 1(a) [3 marks]

Define the following terms: a). Data items b). Data dictionary c).Meta data

Answer:

Term	Definition
Data Items	Basic units of data that cannot be subdivided further. Individual facts or values stored in database fields
Data Dictionary	Centralized repository containing metadata about database structure, tables, columns, and relationships
Metadata	Data about data that describes structure, constraints, and properties of database elements

Mnemonic: "DDM - Data Dictionary Manages"

Question 1(b) [4 marks]

Explain disadvantages of File oriented system.

Answer:

Disadvantage	Description
Data Redundancy	Same data stored in multiple files leading to storage waste
Data Inconsistency	Different versions of same data in different files
Data Isolation	Difficulty in accessing data scattered across multiple files
Security Issues	Limited access control and security mechanisms

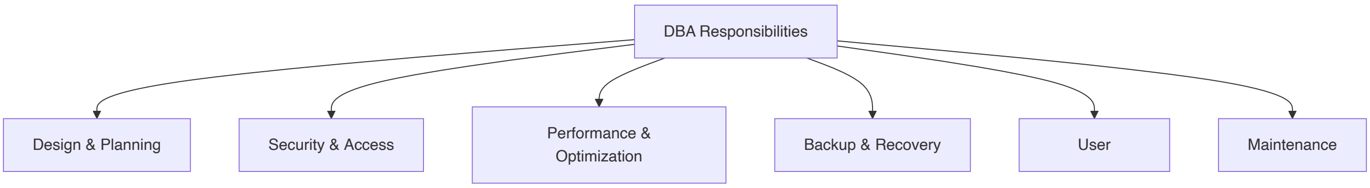
Mnemonic: "RDIS - Really Difficult Information System"

Question 1(c) [7 marks]

Describe the responsibilities of DBA in detail.

Answer:

Responsibility	Details
Database Design	Creating logical and physical database structures
Security Management	Implementing user access controls and data protection
Performance Monitoring	Optimizing database performance and query execution
Backup & Recovery	Ensuring data safety through regular backups
User Support	Providing technical assistance to database users
System Maintenance	Regular updates, patches, and system optimization



Mnemonic: "DSPBUM - Database Specialists Provide Better User Management"

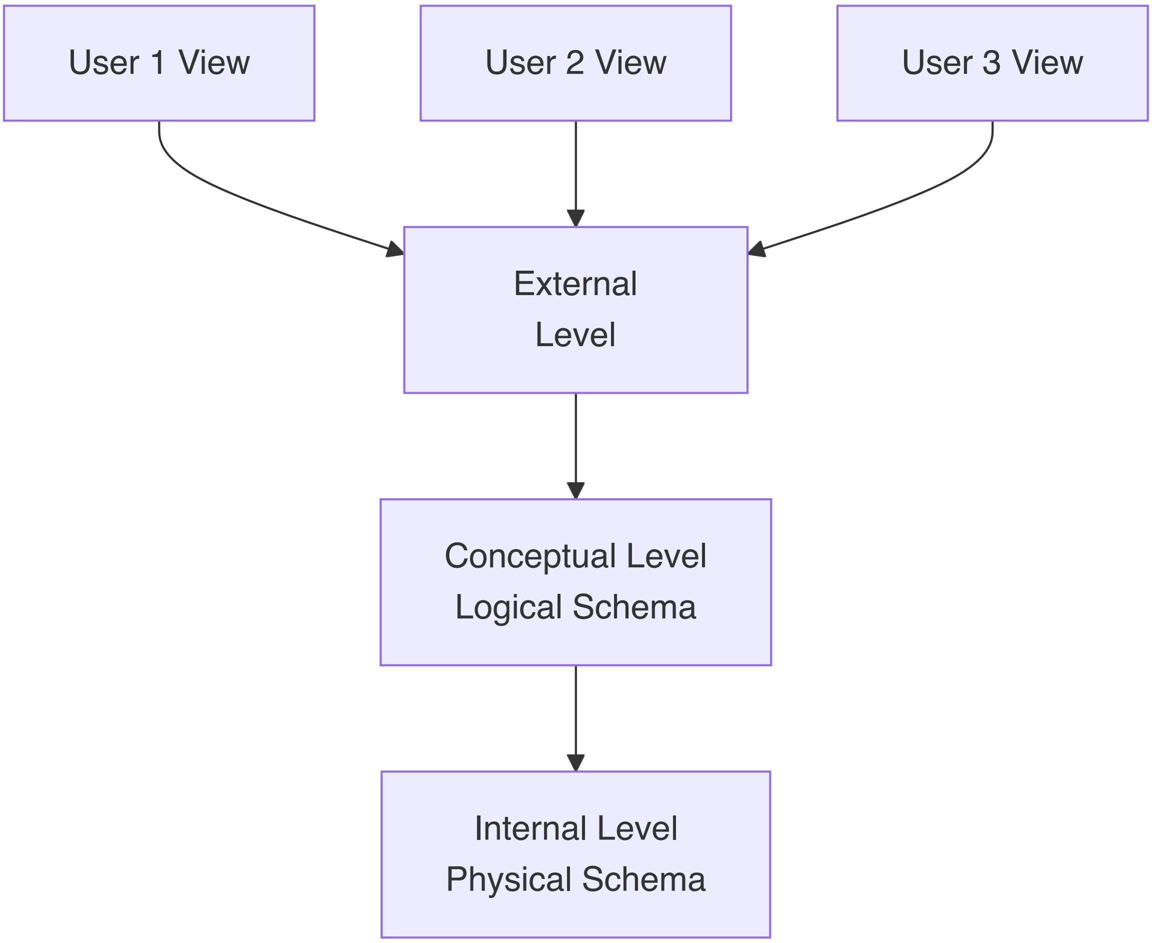
Question 1(c OR) [7 marks]

Define data abstraction? Explain Three level Architecture of DBMS.

Answer:

Data Abstraction: Process of hiding complex implementation details while showing only essential features to users.

Level	Description	Purpose
External Level	User view of database	Individual user perspectives
Conceptual Level	Logical structure of entire database	Overall database organization
Internal Level	Physical storage details	How data is actually stored


User 1 View
User 2 View
User 3 View
External Level
Conceptual Level Logical Schema
Internal Level Physical Schema

Mnemonic: "ECI - Every Computer Industry"

Question 2(a) [3 marks]

Define the Following Terms :a).Relationship set b).Participation c).Candidate key

Answer:

Term	Definition
Relationship Set	Collection of relationships of same type between entity sets
Participation	Constraint specifying whether entity occurrence is mandatory in relationship
Candidate Key	Minimal set of attributes that uniquely identifies each entity in entity set

Mnemonic: "RPC - Relationship Participation Candidate"

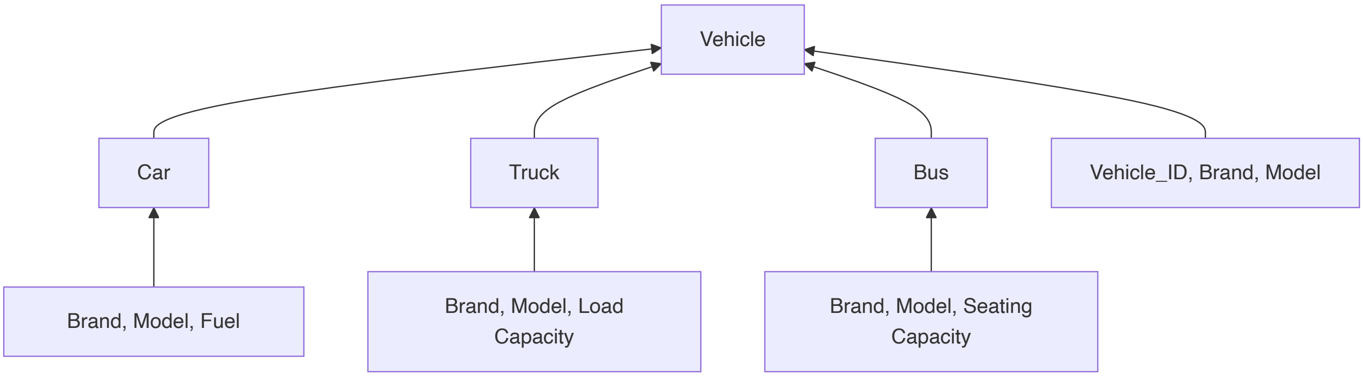
Question 2(b) [4 marks]

Explain Generalization with example.

Answer:

Generalization: Bottom-up approach where common attributes of lower-level entities are combined into higher-level entity.

Concept	Description
Purpose	Reduce redundancy by creating common superclass
Direction	Bottom-up (specific to general)
Example	Car, Truck, Bus → Vehicle



Mnemonic: "GBU - Generalization Builds Up"

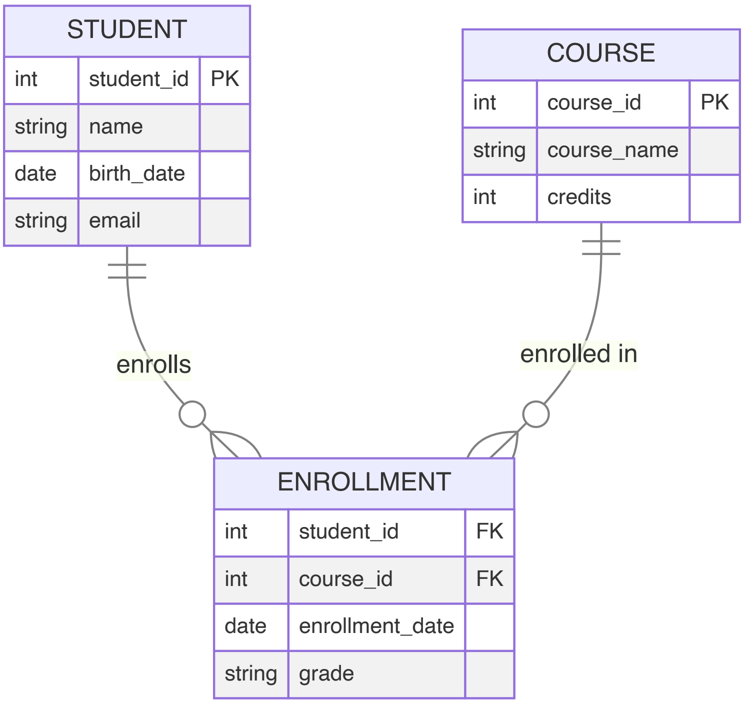
Question 2(c) [7 marks]

Define E-R diagram? Explain different symbols used in E-R diagram with example.

Answer:

E-R Diagram: Graphical representation showing entities, attributes, and relationships in database design.

Symbol	Shape	Usage	Example
Entity	Rectangle	Represents objects	Student, Course
Attribute	Oval	Properties of entities	Name, Age, ID
Relationship	Diamond	Connections between entities	Enrolls, Teaches
Primary Key	Underlined oval	Unique identifier	Student_ID
Multivalued	Double oval	Multiple values	Phone_Numbers
Derived	Dashed oval	Calculated attributes	Age from DOB



Mnemonic: "EARPM - Every Attribute Represents Proper Meaning"

Question 2(a OR) [3 marks]

Define Relational Algebra? List out various operations in relational algebra?

Answer:

Relational Algebra: Formal query language with operations for manipulating relational database tables.

Operation Type	Operations
Basic Operations	Select, Project, Union, Set Difference, Cartesian Product
Additional Operations	Intersection, Join, Division, Rename

Mnemonic: "SPUDC-IJDR - Simple People Use Database Concepts"

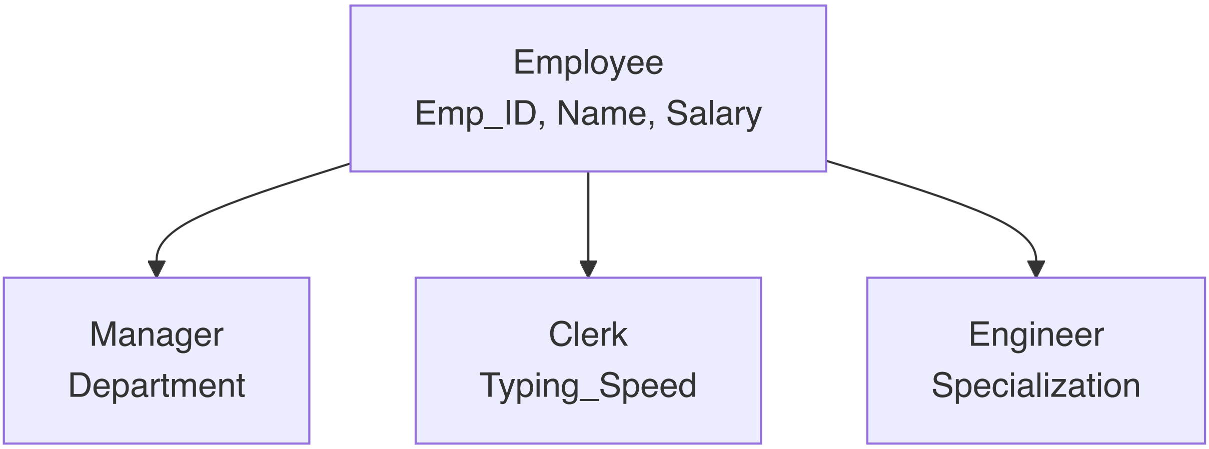
Question 2(b OR) [4 marks]

Explain Specialization with example.

Answer:

Specialization: Top-down approach where higher-level entity is divided into specialized lower-level entities.

Concept	Description
Purpose	Create specialized subclasses with unique attributes
Direction	Top-down (general to specific)
Example	Employee → Manager, Clerk, Engineer



Mnemonic: "STD - Specialization Top Down"

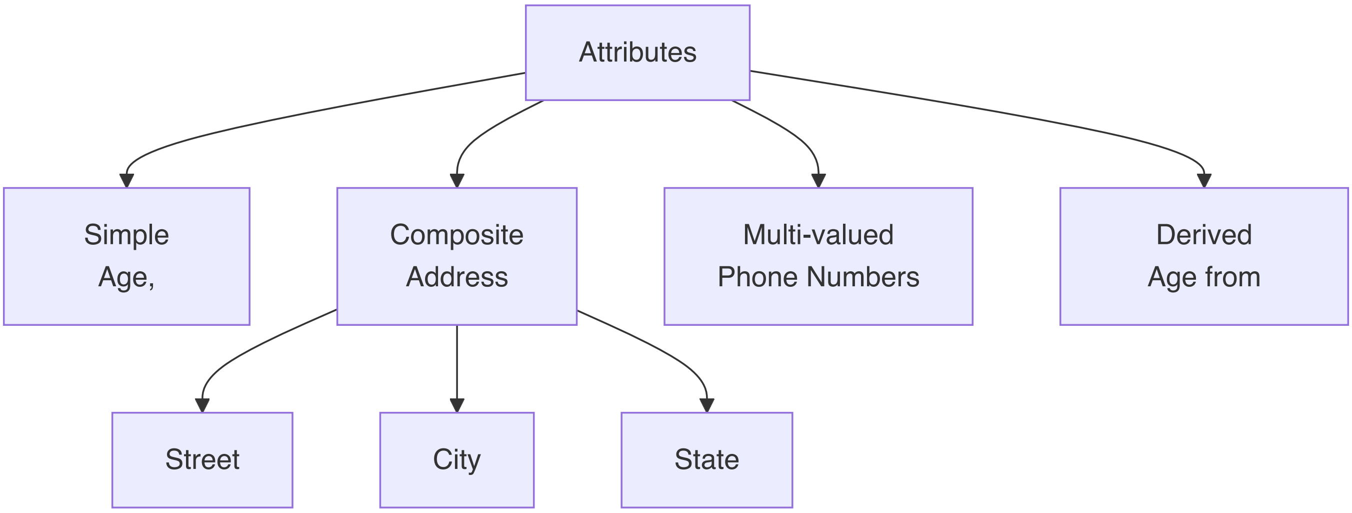
Question 2(c OR) [7 marks]

Define attribute? Explain different types of attributes with example.

Answer:

Attribute: Property or characteristic that describes an entity.

Attribute Type	Description	Example
Simple	Cannot be divided further	Age, Name
Composite	Can be subdivided	Address (Street, City, State)
Single-valued	Has one value	SSN, Employee_ID
Multi-valued	Can have multiple values	Phone_Numbers, Skills
Derived	Calculated from other attributes	Age from Birth_Date
Key	Uniquely identifies entity	Student_ID



Mnemonic: "SCSMDK - Simple Composite Single Multi Derived Key"

Question 3(a) [3 marks]

Explain the GRANT and REVOKE statement in SQL.

Answer:

Statement	Purpose	Syntax Example
GRANT	Provides privileges to users	`GRANT SELECT ON table TO user`
REVOKE	Removes privileges from users	`REVOKE SELECT ON table FROM user`

Common Privileges: SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, ALL

Mnemonic: "GR - Grant Removes (via REVOKE)"

Question 3(b) [4 marks]

Explain following Character functions. 1) INSTR 2) LENGTH

Answer:

Function	Purpose	Syntax	Example
INSTR	Finds position of substring	`INSTR(string, substring)`	`INSTR('Hello', 'e')` returns 2
LENGTH	Returns string length	`LENGTH(string)`	`LENGTH('Hello')` returns 5

Mnemonic: "IL - INSTR Locates, LENGTH measures"

Question 3(c) [7 marks]

Write SQL statements for following table: Student(Enno,name,branch,sem,clgname,bdate)

Answer:

```sql
-- 1. Create a table Student
CREATE TABLE Student (
    Enno VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(50),
    branch VARCHAR(20),
    sem INT,
    clgname VARCHAR(100),
    bdate DATE
);

-- 2. Add a column mobno in Student table
ALTER TABLE Student ADD mobno VARCHAR(15);

-- 3. Insert one record in student table
INSERT INTO Student VALUES
('E001', 'Raj Patel', 'IT', 3, 'GTU College', '2003-05-15', '9876543210');

-- 4. Find out list of students who have enrolled in "IT" branch
SELECT * FROM Student WHERE branch = 'IT';

-- 5. Retrieve all information about student where name begin with 'a'
SELECT * FROM Student WHERE name LIKE 'a%';

-- 6. Count the number of rows in student table
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Student;

-- 7. Delete all record of student table
DELETE FROM Student;
```

Mnemonic: "CAIRSCD - Create Add Insert Retrieve Search Count Delete"

Question 3(a OR) [3 marks]

Explain equi join with example in SQL.

Answer:

Equi Join: Join operation using equality condition to combine tables.

Join Type	Condition	Result
Equi Join	Column1 = Column2	Matching rows from both tables

```sql
-- Example
SELECT s.name, c.course_name
FROM Student s, Course c
WHERE s.course_id = c.course_id;
```

Mnemonic: "EE - Equi Equals"

Question 3(b OR) [4 marks]

Explain following Aggregate functions. 1) MAX 2) SUM

Answer:

Function	Purpose	Syntax	Example
MAX	Returns maximum value	`MAX(column)`	`MAX(salary)`
SUM	Returns total sum	`SUM(column)`	`SUM(marks)`

Mnemonic: "MS - MAX Sum"

Question 3(c OR) [7 marks]

Write SQL statements for the following table: Employee(EmpID,Ename,DOB,Dept,Salary)

Answer:

```sql
-- 1. Create a table Employee
CREATE TABLE Employee (
    EmpID VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,
    Ename VARCHAR(50),
    DOB DATE,
    Dept VARCHAR(30),
    Salary DECIMAL(10,2)
);

-- 2. Find sum of salaries of all employee
SELECT SUM(Salary) FROM Employee;

-- 3. Insert one record in Employee table
INSERT INTO Employee VALUES
('E001', 'John Doe', '1990-05-15', 'IT', 35000);

-- 4. Find names of employees who salary between 25000/- and 48000/-
SELECT Ename FROM Employee WHERE Salary BETWEEN 25000 AND 48000;

-- 5. Display detail of all employees in descending order of their DOB
SELECT * FROM Employee ORDER BY DOB DESC;
```

```sql
-- 6. List name of all employees whose name ends with 'a'
SELECT Ename FROM Employee WHERE Ename LIKE '%a';

-- 7. Find highest and least salaries of all employees
SELECT MAX(Salary) AS Highest, MIN(Salary) AS Lowest FROM Employee;
```

Mnemonic: "CSIDDHL - Create Sum Insert Display Display List HighLow"

Question 4(a) [3 marks]

Consider a following relational schema & give Relational Algebra Expressions for the following queries.

Answer:

```
Student (Enrollment_No,Name,DOB,SPI)

i. σ(SPI > 7.0)(Student)
ii. π(Name)(σ(Enrollment_No = 007)(Student))
```

Mnemonic: "SP - Select Project"

Question 4(b) [4 marks]

Write a short note on partial functional dependency.

Answer:

Concept	Description
Definition	Non-prime attribute depends on part of composite primary key
Occurs in	Tables with composite primary keys
Problem	Causes redundancy and update anomalies
Solution	Decompose into 2NF

Example: In table(StudentID, CourseID, StudentName, CourseName), StudentName depends only on StudentID (part of key).

Mnemonic: "PDPR - Partial Dependency Problems Resolved"

Question 4(c) [7 marks]

Explain need of Normalization? Discuss about 2NF with example.

Answer:

Need of Normalization:

Problem	Solution through Normalization
Data Redundancy	Eliminates duplicate data
Update Anomalies	Prevents inconsistent updates
Insert Anomalies	Allows independent data insertion
Delete Anomalies	Prevents loss of important data

Second Normal Form (2NF):

- Must be in 1NF
- No partial functional dependencies

Example:

```
Before 2NF:
StudentCourse(StudentID, CourseID, StudentName, CourseName)

After 2NF:
Student(StudentID, StudentName)
Course(CourseID, CourseName)
Enrollment(StudentID, CourseID)
```

Mnemonic: "NUID2 - Normalization Unifies Important Data to 2NF"

Question 4(a OR) [3 marks]

Consider a following relational schema & give Relational Algebra Expressions for the following queries.

Answer:

```
Student(Enno,name,age,address)

i. π(name)(σ(address = 'Surat')(Student))
ii. π(name)(σ(age > 30)(Student))
```

Question 4(b OR) [4 marks]

Define 1 NF? Explain 1NF with suitable example.

Answer:

First Normal Form (1NF): Each column contains atomic (indivisible) values, and each column contains values of a single type.

Rule	Description
Atomic Values	No multiple values in single cell
No Repeating Groups	No duplicate columns
Unique Rows	Each row must be unique

Example:

```
Before 1NF:
Student(ID, Name, Subjects)
1, John, Math,Science,English

After 1NF:
Student(ID, Name, Subject)
1, John, Math
1, John, Science
1, John, English
```

Mnemonic: "ANU - Atomic No-repeat Unique"

Question 4(c OR) [7 marks]

Define Transitive Dependency? Explain 3NF with suitable example.

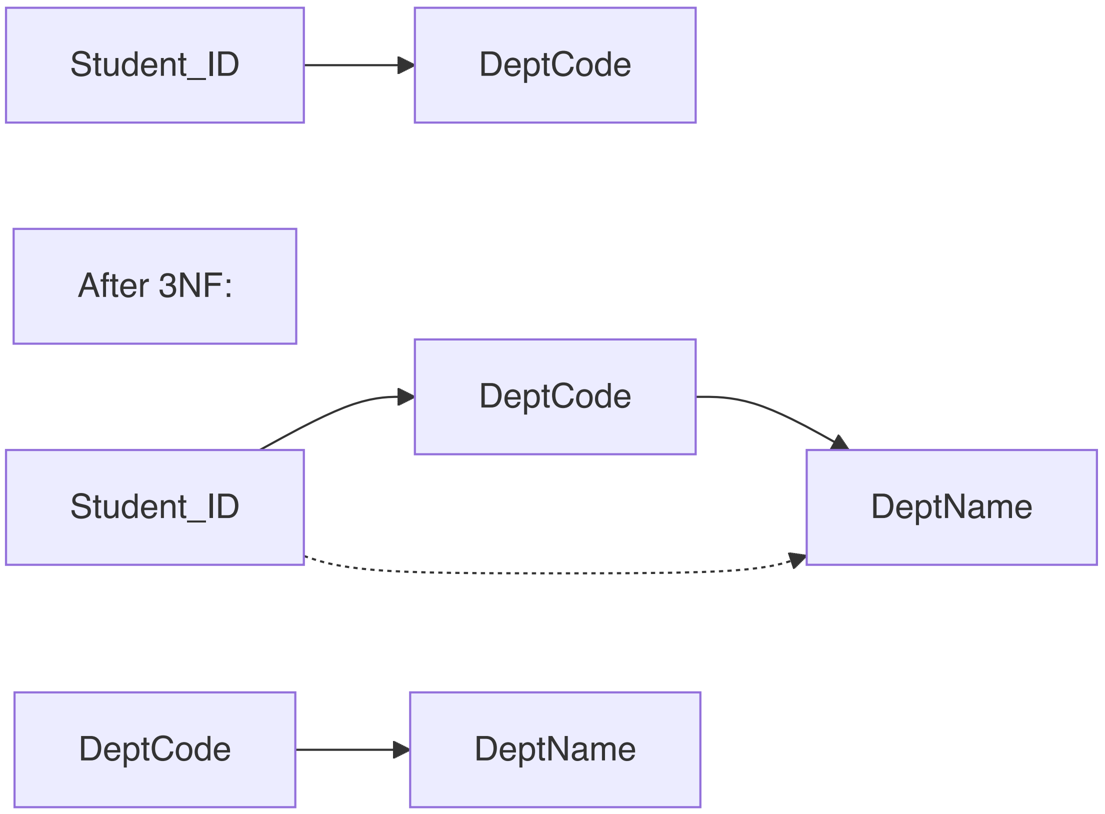
Answer:

Transitive Dependency: Non-prime attribute depends on another non-prime attribute rather than directly on primary key.

Third Normal Form (3NF):

- Must be in 2NF
- No transitive dependencies

Before 3NF	After 3NF
Student(ID, Name, DeptCode, DeptName)	Student(ID, Name, DeptCode)
DeptName depends on DeptCode	Department(DeptCode, DeptName)



Mnemonic: "T3ND - Transitive Third Normal Form No Dependencies"

Question 5(a) [3 marks]

Define Serializability? Explain rules of serializability?

Answer:

Serializability: Property ensuring concurrent transaction execution produces same result as serial execution.

Rule	Description
Conflict Serializability	No conflicting operations in different order
View Serializability	Same read-write patterns as serial schedule

Mnemonic: "SCV - Serial Conflict View"

Question 5(b) [4 marks]

Explain Attributes of Implicit Cursors.

Answer:

Attribute	Description
%FOUND	TRUE if last SQL affected at least one row
%NOTFOUND	TRUE if last SQL affected no rows
%ROWCOUNT	Number of rows affected by last SQL
%ISOPEN	Always FALSE for implicit cursors

Mnemonic: "FNRI - Found NotFound RowCount IsOpen"

Question 5(c) [7 marks]

Explain two phase locking protocol with suitable example.

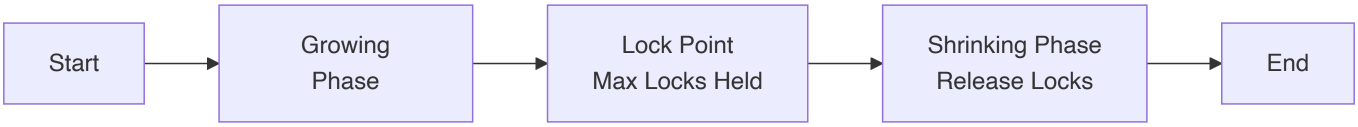
Answer:

Two Phase Locking (2PL): Protocol ensuring serializability through two phases.

Phase	Description	Rules
Growing Phase	Acquire locks only	Can acquire locks, cannot release
Shrinking Phase	Release locks only	Can release locks, cannot acquire

Example:

```
Transaction T1:
1. Lock(A) - Growing
2. Lock(B) - Growing
3. Read(A), Write(A)
4. Unlock(A) - Shrinking
5. Read(B), Write(B)
6. Unlock(B) - Shrinking
```



Mnemonic: "2PGS - Two Phase Growing Shrinking"

Question 5(a OR) [3 marks]

Explain ACID properties of transaction.

Answer:

Property	Description
Atomicity	Transaction is all-or-nothing
Consistency	Database remains in valid state
Isolation	Concurrent transactions don't interfere
Durability	Committed changes are permanent

Mnemonic: "ACID - All Changes In Database"

Question 5(b OR) [4 marks]

Define Triggers? Explain advantages of triggers.

Answer:

Triggers: Special stored procedures that automatically execute in response to database events.

Advantage	Description
Automatic Execution	Runs without explicit call
Data Integrity	Enforces business rules
Auditing	Tracks database changes
Security	Controls data access

Mnemonic: "ADAS - Automatic Data Auditing Security"

Question 5(c OR) [7 marks]

List down problems of concurrency control. Explain any two with suitable example.

Answer:

Problems of Concurrency Control:

Problem	Description
Lost Update	One transaction's update overwrites another's
Dirty Read	Reading uncommitted data
Non-repeatable Read	Different values read in same transaction
Phantom Read	New rows appear between reads

Example 1 - Lost Update:

```
T1: Read(A=100)
T2: Read(A=100)
T1: A = A + 50 (A=150)
T2: A = A + 30 (A=130) <- Lost T1's update
T1: Write(A=150)
T2: Write(A=130) <- Final value wrong
```

Example 2 - Dirty Read:

```
T1: Write(A=200) [Not committed]
T2: Read(A=200)  <- Dirty read
T1: Rollback     <- A back to original
T2: Continues with wrong value
```

Mnemonic: "LDNP - Lost Dirty Non-repeatable Phantom"