University of Mumbai

Examination June 2021

Examinations Commencing from 15th June to 24th June 2021

Program: Information Technology

Curriculum Scheme: Rev2019

Examination: SE (DSE) Semester III

Course Code:ITC303 Time: 2 hour Course Name: Database Management System

| Q1. | Choose the correct option for following questions. All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks |
|-----------|---|
| | |
| 1. | Considering the constraints of generalization and specialization the constraints of disjoints and completeness is usually |
| Option A: | independent |
| Option B: | dependent |
| Option C: | not calculated |
| Option D: | undefined |
| | |
| 2. | Every weak entity set can be converted into strong entity set by |
| Option A: | Using generalization |
| Option B: | adding appropriate attribute |
| Option C: | Using aggregation |
| Option D: | Using Specialization |
| | |
| 3. | In an ER diagram simple attributes are represented by and derived |
| | attributes are represented by |
| Option A: | ellipse, dashed ellipse |
| Option B: | dashed ellipse, double ellipse |
| Option C: | |
| Option D: | dashed ellipse, ellipse |
| 4. | In relation schema of binary relationship set with one to one mapping cardinality, the primary key is created Using |
| Option A: | Primary Keys of both participating entity sets |
| Option B: | Primary key of entity set pointing towards one side |
| Option C: | Primary key of entity set pointing towards many side |
| Option D: | Primary key of any one participating entity set |
| | |
| 5. | Cardinality represents |
| Option A: | Number of constraints |
| Option B: | Number of tuples. |
| Option C: | Number of tables |
| Option D: | Number of attributes |
| | |
| 6. | Consider R1 and R2 as input relations. The relational algebra operation |
| | produces the relation that has the attributes of R1 and R2 in it. |
| Option A: | Cartesian product |

| Option B: | Difference | |
|--|---|--|
| Option C: | Intersection | |
| Option D: | Product | |
| - | | |
| 7. | Which operation on relation X produces relation Y, such that Y contains only selected tuples of X | |
| Option A: | projection | |
| Option B: | intersection | |
| Option C: | selection | |
| Option D: | union | |
| 8. | If E1 and E2 are relational algebra expressions. Then which of the following is not a relational algebra expression? | |
| Option A: | E1 / E2 | |
| Option B: | E1 X E2 | |
| Option C: | E1 U E2 | |
| Option D: | E1 - E2 | |
| | | |
| 9. | Using Relational Algebra the query that finds customers, who have a balance below 1000 is | |
| Option A: | Π Customer name(σ balance <1000(Deposit)) | |
| Option B: | σ Customer_name(Π balance <1000(Deposit)) | |
| Option C: | Π Customer name(σ balance <1000(Borrow)) | |
| Option D: | σ Customer_name(Π balance <1000(Borrow)) | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 10. | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename isoperator. | |
| 10. Option A: | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename is operator unary , unary | |
| 10. Option A: Option B: | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename isoperator . unary , unary binary , unary | |
| 10. Option A: Option B: Option C: | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename isoperator . unary , unary binary , unary binary , binary | |
| 10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename isoperator . unary , unary binary , unary binary , binary unary , binary | |
| 10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 11. | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename isoperator . unary , unary binary , unary binary , binary unary , binary which of the following displays the unique values of the column? SELECT dept_name FROM instructor: | |
| 10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 11. | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename isoperator . unary , unary binary , unary binary , binary unary , binary which of the following displays the unique values of the column? SELECT dept_name FROM instructor; All | |
| 10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 11. Option A: Option B: | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename isoperator . unary , unary binary , unary binary , binary unary , binary which of the following displays the unique values of the column? SELECT dept_name FROM instructor; All From | |
| 10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 11. Option A: Option B: Option C: | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename isoperator . unary , unary binary , unary binary , binary unary , binary which of the following displays the unique values of the column? SELECT dept_name FROM instructor; All From Distinct | |
| 10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 11. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename is | |
| 10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 11. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename is | |
| 10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 11. Option A: Option A: Option C: Option D: 12. | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename is | |
| 10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 11. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 12. Option A: | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename is | |
| 10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: I1. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: I2. Option A: Option B: | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename is operator . unary , unary binary , unary binary , unary unary , binary unary , binary which of the following displays the unique values of the column? SELECT dept_name FROM instructor; All From Distinct Name Which operator test column for the absence of data? EXISTS operator NOT operator | |
| 10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 11. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option A: Option B: Option A: Option C: | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename is | |
| 10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: I11. Option A: Option A: Option C: Option A: Option A: Option A: Option B: Option B: Option C: Option D: | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename isoperator . unary , unary binary , unary binary , unary which of the following displays the unique values of the column? SELECT dept_name FROM instructor; All From Distinct Name Which operator test column for the absence of data? EXISTS operator NOT operator IS NULL operator LIKE operator | |
| 10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 11. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option A: Option B: Option B: Option B: Option C: Option C: Option D: | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename isoperator . unary , unary binary , unary binary | |
| 10. Option A: Option C: Option D: | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename isoperator . unary , unary binary , unary binary , unary unary , binary unary , binary which of the following displays the unique values of the column? SELECT dept_name FROM instructor; All From Distinct Name Which operator test column for the absence of data? EXISTS operator NOT operator IS NULL operator LIKE operator Which of the following statements contains an error ? | |
| 10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 11. Option A: Option A: Option A: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option A: Option A: Option C: Option C: O | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename isoperator . unary , unary binary , unary binary , binary unary , binary unary , binary which of the following displays the unique values of the column? SELECTdept_name FROM instructor; All From Distinct Name Which operator test column for the absence of data? EXISTS operator NOT operator IS NULL operator LIKE operator LIKE operator Which of the following statements contains an error ? Select empid where empid = 1009 and lastname = 'GELLER'; | |
| 10. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 11. Option A: Option A: Option C: Option A: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option S: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option B: Option C: Option D: 13. Option B: Option B: Option B: Option B: Option C: Option D: Option | In relational algebra, intersection is operator and rename isoperator . unary , unary binary , unary binary , binary unary , binary unary , binary which of the following displays the unique values of the column? SELECT dept_name FROM instructor; All From Distinct Name Which operator test column for the absence of data? EXISTS operator NOT operator IS NULL operator LIKE operator UKE operator Which of the following statements contains an error ? Select empid where empid = 1009 and lastname = 'GELLER'; Select empid from emp; | |

| Option D: | Select * from emp where empid = 10003; |
|-----------------------|---|
| | |
| 14. | SELECT course_id |
| | FROM physics_fall_2009 |
| | WHERE building= 'Watson'; |
| | |
| | Here the tuples are selected from the view. Which one denotes the view. |
| Option A: | Course 1d |
| Option B: | Watson |
| Option C: | Building |
| Option D: | |
| 15 | In SOL creates a virtual relation |
| Option A ⁺ | Function |
| Option B: | Procedure |
| Option C: | View |
| Option D: | Cursor |
| | |
| 16. | In SQL, for adding new attribute A with domain D to an existing relation r, which |
| | of the following command is used ? |
| Option A: | alter table r add A |
| Option B: | alter table r add A D |
| Option C: | update table r add A |
| Option D: | update table r add A D |
| | |
| 17. | B in BCNF stands for- |
| Option A: | Bouston |
| Option B: | Bold |
| Option C: | Back |
| Option D: | Boyce |
| 10 | |
| 18. | Third Normal Form has the requirement of- |
| Option A: | Iransitive Dependency |
| Option B: | Trivial Eurotional Dependency |
| Option D: | Non Trivial Eurotional Dependency |
| Option D. | |
| 19 | Which normal form has the requirement: Every non-prime attribute is fully |
| 17. | functionally dependent on every key of R |
| Option A: | 1NF |
| Option B: | 2NF |
| Option C: | 3NF |
| Option D: | BCNF |
| | |
| 20. | The notation A-> B is used to denote |
| Option A: | Non-transitive dependency |
| Option B: | Transitive dependency |
| Option C: | Functional dependency |
| Option D: | Reflexive dependency |

| Q2 | Solve any Four out of Six | 5 marks each |
|------------|---|---------------------|
| (20 Marks) | | |
| A | Design an ER diagram for education databases that c about an inhouse company education training scheme. The relevant relations are course(course_no, title) offering(course_no, offer_no, off_date, location) teacher(coure_no, offer_no, emp_no) enrolment(course_no, off_no, stud_no, grade) employee(emp_no, emp_name, job) student(stud_no, stud_name, ph_no) | ontains information |
| В | Explain with example any two Fundamental Operations Algebra. | in Relational |
| С | What is JOIN? Differentiate between Left and Right outer join with examples. | |
| D | Consider the following relations for a book club: Members(Member-Id, Name, Designation, Age) Books(Book-Id, Booktitle, BookAuthor, Bookpublisher, Bookprice) Reserves(Member-Id, Book-Id, Date) Write SQL queries for following statements. (i) Find the names of members who are professors older than 50 years. (ii) List the titles of books reserved by professors. | |
| E | Explain the following. i) DCL ii) DML | |
| F | Define Boyce-Codd normal form. How does it differ fro | m 3NF? |

| Q3. | Solve any Four out of Six5 marks each | |
|------------|---|--|
| (20 Marks) | | |
| А | Differentiate Strong and weak entities . | |
| В | Explain Generalization & specialization with suitable examples. | |
| С | Explain the following Relational algebra operations with suitable examples. (i)Set Difference (ii) Division | |
| D | What are aggregate functions in SQL? Explain any two with examples. | |
| E | Explain with example any two integrity constraints in SQL. | |
| F | What is Normalization ? Justify its need. | |

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Program: Information Technology

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Examination: SE (DSE) Semester III

Course Code:ITC303 Time: 2 hour

Course Name:Database Management System

Max. Marks: 80

| Question Number | Correct Option (Enter either 'A' or 'B' or 'C' or 'D') |
|--------------------|--|
| Q1. | А |
| Q2. | В |
| Q3. | А |
| Q4 | D |
| Q5 | В |
| Q6 | А |
| Q7 | С |
| Q8. | А |
| Q9. | А |
| Q10. | В |
| Q11. | С |
| Q12. | С |
| Q13. | А |
| Q14. | D |
| Q15. | С |
| Q16. | В |
| Q17. | D |
| Q18. | С |
| Q19. | С |
| Q20. | С |