

## JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, WAKNAGHAT

TEST -1 EXAMINATION- 2015

B.Tech/ M.Tech VII/I Semester

COURSE CODE: 10M11CI113

MAX. MARKS: 15

COURSE NAME: Advanced Database Systems

COURSE CREDITS: 3

MAX. TIME: 1 HR

*Note: All questions are compulsory. Carrying of mobile phone during examinations will be treated as case of unfair means. Make suitable assumption if any.*

**Section-A (5 x 1 = 5)**

- Q1. Why would you choose a database system instead of simply storing data in operating system files?  
 Q2. Why does a DBMS interleave the actions of different transactions instead of executing transactions one after the other?  
 Q3. What is an unsafe query? Give an example and explain why it is important to disallow such queries.  
 Q4. Why some functional dependencies are called trivial?  
 Q5. What is a transaction? In what ways is it different from an ordinary program (in a language such as C)?

**Section-B (2.5 X 2 = 5)**

Suppose you are given a relation  $R$  with four attributes  $ABCD$ . For each of the following sets of FDs, assuming those are the only dependencies that hold for  $R$ , do the following:

- Q1. Identify the candidate key(s) for  $R$ . and also Identify the best normal form that  $R$  satisfies (1NF, 2NF, 3NF, or BCNF).  
 Q2. If  $R$  is not in BCNF, decompose it into a set of BCNF relations that preserve the dependencies.

(a).  $C \rightarrow D, C \rightarrow A, B \rightarrow C$ (b).  $B \rightarrow C, D \rightarrow A$ (c).  $ABC \rightarrow D, D \rightarrow A$ (d).  $A \rightarrow B, BC \rightarrow D, A \rightarrow C$ (e).  $AB \rightarrow C, AB \rightarrow D, C \rightarrow A, D \rightarrow B$ **Section-C (2.5 X 2 = 5)**

The Prescriptions-M-X chain of pharmacies has offered to give you a free lifetime supply of medicine if you design its database. Given the rising cost of health care, you agree. Here's the information that you gather:

Patients are identified by an SSN, and their names, addresses, and ages must be recorded.

Doctors are identified by an SSN. For each doctor, the name, specialty, and years of experience must be recorded.

Each pharmaceutical company is identified by name and has a phone number.

For each drug, the trade name and formula must be recorded. Each drug is sold by a given pharmaceutical company, and the trade name identifies a drug uniquely from among the products of that company. If a pharmaceutical company is deleted, you need not keep track of its products any longer.

Each pharmacy has a name, address, and phone number.

Every patient has a primary physician. Every doctor has at least one patient.

Each pharmacy sells several drugs and has a price for each. A drug could be sold at several pharmacies, and the price could vary from one pharmacy to another.

Doctors prescribe drugs for patients. A doctor could prescribe one or more drugs for several patients, and a patient could obtain prescriptions from several doctors. Each prescription has a date and a quantity associated with it. You can assume that, if a doctor prescribes the same drug for the same patient more than once, only the last such prescription needs to be stored.

Pharmaceutical companies have long-term contracts with pharmacies. A pharmaceutical company can contract with several pharmacies, and a pharmacy can contract with several pharmaceutical companies. For each contract, you have to store a start date, an end date, and the text of the contract.

Pharmacies appoint a supervisor for each contract. There must always be a supervisor for each contract, but the contract supervisor can change over the lifetime of the contract.

Answer the following Questions:

- Q1. Draw an ER diagram that captures the preceding information. Identify any constraints not captured by the ER diagram.  
 Q2. Convert ER Diagram into Relational Model.