



Note:

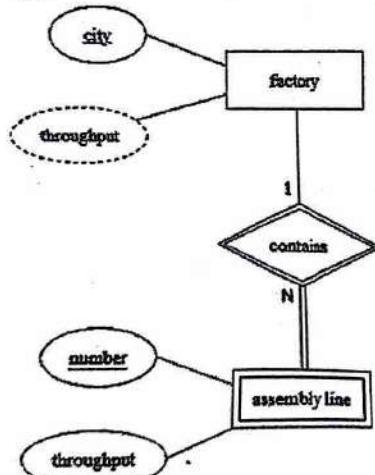
1. Please follow all the *Instructions* given on the cover page of the answer book.
2. All parts of a question should be answered consecutively.
3. All the questions are compulsory.

Q.1 Answer the following briefly. (1M x 5 = 5M)

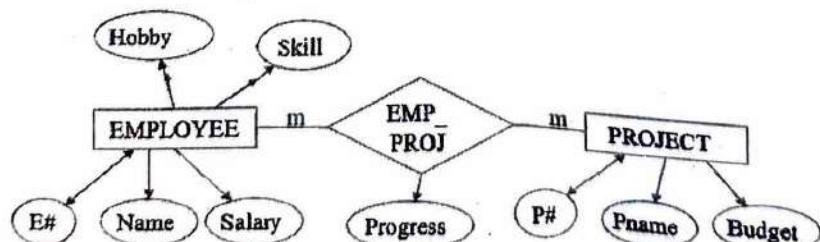
- a. Candidate Key
- b. Cardinality and Degree of a relation
- c. Total participation of entity in a relationship
- d. Data Model
- e. Domain of an attribute

Q.2 The following ER diagram examples are given. Convert them into the Relations (Tables) with all the information. (2M x 3 = 6M)

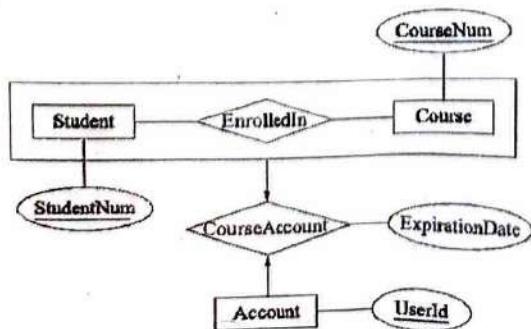
(a)



(b)



(c)



Q.3 The following relation schema is given: (2M x 3 = 6M)
Employee (Fname, Minit, Lname, SSN, Bdate, Address, Sex, Salary, Super_SSNN, Dno)
Department (Dname, Dno, Mgr_SSNN, Mgr_start_date)
Dept_locations (Dno, Dlocation)
Works_on (Essn, Pno, Hours)
Project (Pname, Pnumber, Plocation, Dnum)

Dependent (Essn, Department_name, sex, Bdate, Relationship)

Answer the following queries in Relation Algebra (RA).

- Retrieve the name and address of all employees who work for the 'Research' department.
- Retrieve the names (Dname) of departments that have locations in 'Houston'.
- Retrieve the first (Fname) and last (Lname) names of employees who have dependents with a Relationship of 'Son' or 'Daughter'.

Q.4 (i) Let a relation R = {A,B,C,G,H,I}. The set of FDs = {A→B, A→C, CG→H, CG→I, B→H}. Prove or disprove the following: (Explicitly mention the rule that is used to prove/disprove) (3M)

(a) A→H, (b) CG→HI, (c) AG→I.

(ii) Let R = {A,B,C,D,E} and FDs = {AB→C, A→D, D→E, AC→B} (3M)

List all the candidate keys, prime attributes, and non-prime attributes.

Q.5 (i) What is the need for the normalization of a database schema? Mentioned all types of normal forms with their necessary entry and exit conditions. (5M)

(ii) What normal form is the following relation is (Only H and I together is the key) (2M)

stuff(H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O), FDs are:

HI→JKL

J→M

K→N

L→O