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Examiner : Dr. Ahmed Shehata

Q1: Write True or False for each of the following Statements:

(10 Marks)

1. A table can have more than one primary key column.
2. A SQL query can contain a HAVING clause only if it has a GROUP BY clause
3. Not all attributes used in the GROUP BY clause need to appear
4. In a row of a relational table, an attribute can have more than one value
5. Check constraints defines a condition that each row must satisfy
6. A composite key is a primary key that consists of more than one column
7. MODIFY DATABASE command is used to change the structural design of a table
8. ROLLBACK command is used to undo all changes made by transaction.
9. Group functions work across many rows to produce one result.
10. Commit is used to make the transaction permanent in the database

Q2: Complete the following statements:

(10 Marks)

1. A/An is an object in the real world that share the same properties.
2. The keyword excludes duplicate values from the aggregate value calculation.
3. To Add, Drop or Modify a column we use statement.
4. The multiple row operators are,, or.....that are used with multiple row subqueries.
5. data type contains variable length character data.
6. Two types of Relational Query languages are:and
7. Thecommand is used to undo last DML operations.
8. Thefunction is used to return the number of rows in a table
9. Suppose $r_1=(A, B)$ and $r_2=(C, D)$ are two relation schemas. B in r_1 is a foreign key that refers to C in r_2 . Then the output of $\Pi_B(r_1) - \Pi_C(r_2) = \dots\dots\dots$
10. Clause that used to allow deletion in the parent table and deletion of the dependent rows in the child table is

Q3: Select the best answer:

(10 Marks)

1. The relational model is based on the concept that data is organized and stored in two-dimensional tables called
A. Fields
B. Records
C. Relations
D. Keys
2. In an ER model, is described in the database by storing its data.
A. Entity
B. Attribute
C. Relationship
D. Notation

3. Aallows to make copies of the database periodically to help in the cases of crashes.
 - A. Recovery utility
 - B. Backup Utility
 - C. Monitoring utility
 - D. Data loading utility
4.specifies a search condition for a group or an aggregate.
 - A. GROUP BY Clause
 - B. HAVING Clause
 - C. FROM Clause
 - D. WHERE Clause
5. Clause used in SQL for ensuring referential integrity is classified as
 - A. PRIMARY KEY clause
 - B. SECONDARY KEY clause
 - C. FOREIGN KEY clause
 - D. INTERVAL KEY clause
6. Which statements are DCL(Data Control Language) statement:
 - A. Commit
 - B. Revoke
 - C. Grand
 - D. Rollback
7. Which SQL statement is used to add new row in a database?
 - A. INSERT INTO
 - B. ADD NEW
 - C. ADD RECORD
 - D. Alter Table
8. command can be used to modify a column in a table
 - A. alter
 - B. update
 - C. set
 - D. create
9. In the case of entity integrity, the primary key may be.....
 - A. not Null
 - B. Null
 - C. both Null and not Null
 - D. any value
10. Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a constraint.
 - A. Local Key
 - B. Primary Key
 - C. Composite Key
 - D.Foreign Key

2/6

Q4: Consider the following three Tables A, B, and C: (6 Marks)

Table A

Id	Name	Age
12	Arun	60
15	Shreya	24
99	Rohit	11

Table B

Id	Name	Age
15	Shreya	24
25	Hari	40
98	Rohit	20
99	Rohit	11

Table C

Id	Phone	Area
10	2200	02
99	2100	01

- Write a SQL query to find the phone and area for persons who has Id equal to Id of person who has age =11 in table B (3 Marks)
- Draw the output of the following SQL query (3 Marks)
 SELECT A.id, A.Name, Age
 FROM A
 WHERE A.age > ALL (SELECT B.age
 FROM B
 WHERE B.name = "Rohit")

Q5: According to the following table instance charts: (18 Marks)

Column name	Id	Name	salary
Key Type	Primary key		
Null/Unique/ Check		Not Null	>2000
FK Table			
FK column			
Data Type	Number	Varchar2	Number
Size	3	15	(5,2)

Table q1

Column name	SNN	Dname	Phone	qid
Key Type	Primary key			Foreign key
Null/Uniq/ Check				
FK Table				q1
FK column				Id
Data Type	Number	Char	Number	Number
Size	3	5	8	3

Table q2

- Write SQL statements to create q1 and q2 tables. (4 Marks)
- Assume the following sample of data in q1 and q2. Write statements to insert data in the two tables (2 Marks)

Id	Name	Salary
10	Aly	2400
20	Majid	4000

q1

SNN	Dname	Phone	Qid
300	Comp.	1010999	10
400	Phys.	1123399	10
500	Chem.	1178399	20

q2

- Display the data in two tables. (2 Marks)
- Check constraint violation and write correct DML to:**
- Add record (30,'kkkk',1800) in table q1. (2 Marks)
 - Remove the first row in table q2. (2 Marks)
 - Remove the last row in table q1. (2 Marks)
 - Add record (600,'wwwwww',123456,40) in table q2. (2 Marks)
 - Display the Dname, phone numbers for persons who has qid equal to id for who gets salary >3000. (2 Marks)

Q6: Consider the following tables

(6 Marks)

student		enrolledIn		subject	
id	name	id	code	code	lecturer
1234	joe	1234	cs1500	cs1500	curtis
4000	hector	1234	cs1200	cs2001	dave
2000	ling	1234	cs2001	cs3010	curtis
		4000	cs3010	cs2001	olivier
		4000	ma3000	ma3000	roger

id is a primary key in student table, and foreign key in enrolledin table. Code is a primary key in subject table and foreign key in enrolledin table.

Write the following queries in the relational algebra using the relational schema

a. Who teaches cs1500 or cs3020?

(2 Marks)

b. What are the names of all the students in cs1500?

(2 Marks)

c. To obtain the following table

(2 Marks)

id	name	id	code
1234	joe	1234	cs1500
1234	joe	1234	cs1200
1234	joe	1234	cs2001
1234	joe	4000	cs3010
1234	joe	4000	ma3000