



**COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCES**

**NCIS301: DATABASE SYSTEMS**

**END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**NOVEMBER 2023**

**LECTURER: MR B. MUKHALELA**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. This paper carries **6** questions.
  2. Answer **ALL** questions from **Section A (Practical using a Lab allocated computer)**. Save your work in a Zipped folder on the Desktop, folder name should be your **Student ID**.
  3. Answer any **4 (four)** from **section B** questions use **Exam provided Answer booklet in the section**.
  4. Each question carries **20 marks**.
  5. The marks for each question are indicated in square [] brackets.
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## SECTION A

### Question One

- a) Consider the relational database shown in figure 2 below and use MySQL Workbench Server to implement it and enter the data into the tables as is:

The database should be named as your fullname+boats like *mukhalelabraitonboatsdb* [5]

Sailors				Boats		
sid	sname	rating	age	bid	bname	color
1	Fred	7	22	101	Nina	red
2	Jim	2	39	102	Pinta	blue
3	Nancy	8	27	103	Santa Maria	red

  

Reserves		
sid	bid	day
1	102	9/12
2	102	9/13

Figure 2: A Sample Relational Database

- b) Using Reverse Engineering, design the corresponding Entity-Relationship diagram. NB: Take a screenshot from MySQL Workbench and save it **as1b reverse and forward engineering**. [5]
- c) Implement the following queries and show the results via a print screen or screenshot.:
- `SELECT s.sname FROM sailors S WHERE s.sname LIKE 'F_%F'.` [2]
  - `SELECT R.sid FROM Boats B, Reserves R  
WHERE R.bid=B.bid AND B.color='red'  
UNION  
SELECT R.sid FROM Boats B, Reserves R  
WHERE R.bid=B.bid AND B.color='green'` [2]
- d) Write SQL code for creating table Reserves and show how you are to enforce referential integrity through referencing foreign keys to the other schemas. Take a screenshot of your executed code. [3]

- e) Soon after attending to an ICT Security Policies workshop with your Senior DBA, he requested that you implement a SQL GRANT COMMAND for securing the database via a user name and a password. Now write the SQL GRANT statement for securing the database to the user 'Zvavharwa' 'Tapedza' who will be the using the Database as an Administrator. [3]

## **SECTION B**

### **Question Two**

- a) Using a diagram, illustrate and explain stages of the DBLC. [14]
- b) Identify and briefly exemplify the three types of anomalies which a Database support professional might want to avoid by normalizing database tables. [6]

### **Question Three**

- a) Using examples, define the following database terms:
- i. Data. [1]
  - ii. Weak Entity. [2]
  - iii. Primary Key. [2]
  - iv. Referential Integrity. [2]
  - v. Cardinality. [2]
  - vi. Composite attribute [2]
- b) Describe the three schema architecture. [9]

### **Question Four**

Consider the following database tables:

Articles			
<u>ArticleNo</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Price</u>
56-01	Shaanewako	Database	100
25-02	Ngeekwedu	Networks	100
96-23	Charakupa	Programing	120
78-98	Mambondiani	Database	90

Journals			
<u>JournalNo</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Price</u>
23334	Shoko	Database	20
97862	Shaanewako	Calculus	40
10023	Ndau	Networks	30

Show the resultant table (if any) and describe the output of the following:

- a)  $\sigma_{\text{subject} = \text{"database"} \text{ and price} \leq 100}(\text{Articles})$ . [4]

Article No	Author	Subject	Price
56-01	Shayanewako	Database	100

- b)  $\prod_{\text{author}} (\text{Articles}) \cup \prod_{\text{author}} (\text{Journals})$ . [4]
- c)  $\sigma_{\text{author} = \text{'Shaanewako'}}(\text{Articles X Journals})$ . [4]
- d)  $\rho_{\text{References}}(\sigma_{\text{subject} = \text{'database'}}(\text{Articles}))$ . [4]
- e)  $\prod_{\text{subject, author}} (\text{Articles})$ . [4]

### Question Five

- a) Briefly describe the concepts of logical and physical data independence as used in databases systems. [4]
- b) Your Database Administrator told you that you shouldn't forget to implement a locking protocol to safeguard execution of transactions. Define a lock and explain the two types of locks available in DBMSs. [4]
- c) Describe any three features of a nested transaction and link these to some of the ACID properties of concurrency control. [12]

### Question Six

- a) Describe the following models of databases:
- ER model. [2]
  - Object oriented model. [3]
  - Network model. [3]
  - Hierarchical model. [3]
- b) Write SQL code snippets for accomplishing the following:
- Creating a new database to be called "*rabbitarydb*." [1]
  - Creating a table called "*buck*" and any two attributes and their data types. [3]
  - Suppose you had forgotten to include the primary key when you coded (bii) above, now write an appropriate SQL code for including a Primary Key. [2]
  - Write a statement for inserting any imaginary values into the table that you created in (bii) above. [3]

**END OF EXAMINATION PAPER**