King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals

Department of Information and Computer Science

ICS 324: Database Systems

Spring 2007-2008

<u>Date:</u> 16-March-2008 Major Exam I: Basics of Database Systems &

<u>Time Slot:</u> 6:10 p.m. – 7:25 p.m.

Data Models

<u>Duration:</u> 75 minutes <u>**Total Points:**</u> 100

Name:	Student ID #:
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Notes:

- Check that you have **seven** (7) pages, including this one, containing **four** (4) questions.
- Please skim through all the questions, make sure that you understand them, and then attempt to answer them with a time-allocation in mind. If any question is not clear, get it clarified during the <u>first fifteen minutes</u>.
- If you need to make any assumptions, please state them clearly as part of your answers.
- There are **four** questions in this exam each focusing on one of the topics. You are expected to answer **all** of them.
- In some questions some parts may have some choices. Clearly identify which selection you decided to do.

Scores:

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Points</u>	<u>Score</u>
Question 1: Databases Concepts	45	
Question 2: Relational Database Model	30	
Question 3: ER & EER Model: Concepts	35	
Question 4: ER & EER Model: Design	40	
<u>Total</u> →	<u>150</u>	

1. [Databases Concepts]

(45 Points)

A. (Answer **four** parts only)

(20 points)

- *i.* What is the difference between <u>Database Management System (DBMS) and Database system?</u>
- *ii.* List <u>two</u> of the advantages of using the DBMS approach and briefly explain <u>one</u> of them.
- iii. What is the difference between the database administrator and the database designer?
- iv. List two situations where it is not recommended to use a DBMS.
- v. Briefly discuss one of the levels of the three-Schema Architecture, and identify which data model it uses.
- *vi.* Briefly describe the difference between the <u>conceptual</u> and <u>logical</u> design phases of the database design process.

B. <i>i</i> .	List two of the main criteria a DBMS can be categorized with its categories.		(25 points) (10 Points)
	Criterion:	Categories:	
	Criterion:	Categories:	
ii.	Briefly describe only <u>two</u> of the for the <u>Pre-Compiler</u> or the <u>Query Com</u>	escribe only two of the following DBMS component modules: The Isompiler or the Query Compiler.	
iii	List two of the database system util	ities and briefly explain <u>one</u> of them.	(5 Points)

2. [Relational Database	Model]
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(30 points)]

A. Describe <u>two</u> of the following concepts in the <u>context of the relational model</u>: (1) relation, attribute; (2) intension and extension; (3) degree and cardinality. (8 points)

B. What is the difference between the primary key and a foreign key in a relation? (8 points)

C. What is the difference between entity integrity and the referential integrity constraints? (8 points)

D. Consider the following relations for a database that keeps track of auto sales in a car dealership.(6 points)

CAR (Serial#, Model, Manufacturer, Price)

OPTIONS (Serial#, OptionName, Price)

SALES (SalespersonId, Serial#, Date, SalePrice)

SALESPERSON (SalespersonId, Name, Phone)

Specify the <u>foreign keys</u> for the above schema, showing which <u>relation they refer to</u>.

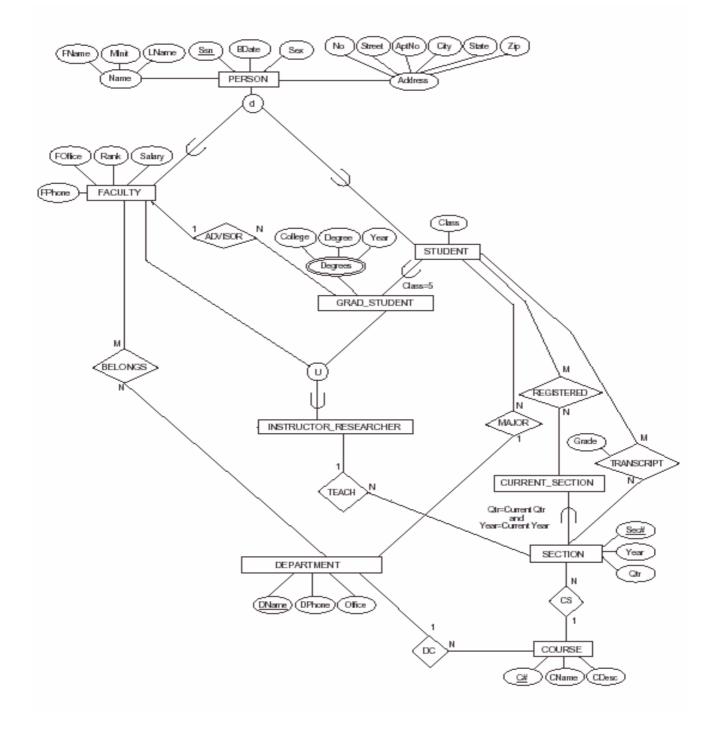
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3.	[ER & EER Model: Concepts]	(35 points)]

A. (20 points)

i. Briefly describe the <u>three</u> basic components of the Entity-Relationship Model. For each component outline two of its types.)

ii. Briefly describe <u>two</u> of the following concepts in the EER model and present an example that clearly presents the concept: <u>Generalization</u>, <u>Specialization</u> or <u>Categorization</u>.

- **B.** Given the EER diagram in the next page, answer only three of the following: (15 points)
 - i. Identify one relation with attributes, its participating entities and their participations.
 - *ii.* Identify <u>one</u> specialization, its superclass, subclass and its completeness constraints.
 - iii. Identify one categorization, and its superclasses and subclass.
 - iv. Identify one multi-value attribute and another composite attribute.
 - v. Identify an entity that participates in more than one relation, with the entities participating with it in the relations and all cardinality constraints.



4. [ER & EER Model: Design]

(40 points)]

Design an EER diagram for the following Dental Clinic database. Your diagram should have all the needed details. You may make any <u>reasonable</u> assumptions but you have to state them clearly

- a. The clinic has several dentists. Each dentist has a unique Number, name, nationality, multiple room-number, salary, birth-date and home-address (Box, City, Zip).
- b. Each client (patient) has a unique Code, name, home-phone, work-phone, address, and birth-date. Each client is assigned to one dentist. All future visits will be to the same dentist. A client can be insured or self-paying. An insured client should have an insurance company-name, and company-Phone, while a self-paying client must have a bank-name and a bank account.
- c. Each visit of a client is described by a date, type, action, fee, and date-of-next-appointment
- **A.** Develop an Enhance Entity Relationship (EER) Model to represent the above requirements using the following steps: (20 points)
 - Identify Entity types, and for each entity identifies its attributes and its primary key.
 - Identify relationship types, attributes (if any), and determine the cardinality and participation constrains of each relationship.
 - Specialize/generalize entity types (where appropriate)
 - Categorize entity types (where appropriate)
- **B.** Draw an EER Diagram representing the EER model presented in part (i) (20 points)