



TECHNICAL UNIVERISTY OF MOMBASA

Faculty of Engineering & Technology

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
DIPLOMA IN INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
(DICT 12S)

EIS 2203: DATABASE MANAGEMENT

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION
SERIES: AUGUST 2013
TIME: 2 HOURS

Instructions to Candidates:

You should have the following for this examination

- *Answer Booklet*

This paper consists of **FIVE** questions. Attempt question **ONE** and any other **TWO** questions
Maximum marks for each part of a question are as shown

This paper consists of **THREE** printed pages

Question One (Compulsory)

- a) Distinguish between “data” and “information” (2 marks)
- b) List the main features of file based system used to store data. (5 marks)
- c) Explain any **FIVE** advantages of DBMS. (10 marks)
- d) State **THREE** categories of users of a database system. (3 marks)

Question Two

- a) Describe any **THREE** components of a database system. (6 marks)
- b) Explain main characteristics of database technology. (8 marks)
- c) Distinguish between “user data” and “meta data” (4 marks)
- d) List any **FOUR** disadvantages of DMS. (2 marks)

Question Three

- e) Define “Database management system” (DBMS) (1 mark)
- f) Explain how data independence is achieved by DBMS (4 marks)
- g) Describe the ANSI/X3/SPARC database system structure. (6 marks)
- h) Describe the **THREE** database schemas. (6 marks)
- i) Define “distributed database” and explain how the distributed database is kept up-to-date. (3 marks)

Question Four

- a) State the complete format of select statement (2 marks)
- b) Explain the functions of the following SQL predicates.
 - (i) Distinct
 - (ii) Top (2 marks)
- c) List the stages of database design. (3 marks)
- d) Define the following terms:
 - (i) Primary key (2 marks)
 - (ii) Foreign key
 - (iii) Domain (3 marks)
- e) Define **TWO** relational database integrity constraints. (4 marks)

f) Using a suitable example, describe anomalies that can occur in unnormalized data base.

(6 marks)

Question Five

a) A relation Emp(EmpNo, Name, Id, Gender, DOB, Dept, Dept#, Location Extension), is used to store employee and department data an instance of the relations shown in table below.

Emp No.	Name	Id	Gender	DoB	Dept	Dept #	Location	Extension
E001	J. Kamau	5520968	M	1/1/1996	Sales	D008	2nd Floor	300
E002	F. Ali	5520967	F	1/1/1998	Sales	D008	2nd Floor	300
E003	M. Owino	415689	F	10/2/1995	IT	D001	1st Floor	100
E010	J. Mwangi	310015	M	5/1/1990	IT	D001	1st Floor	100
E006	A. Abdul	31068	M	1/1/1989	Accounts	D005	3rd Floor	200
E007	Hawa Ali	98651	F	10/10/1988	Accounts	D005	3rd Floor	200

(i) State the primary of the relation Emp

(1 mark)

(ii) Normalize the relation to 3rd Normal form

(6 marks)

(iii) State the primary key of the resulting relations after the normalization process.

(2 marks)

(iv) State the foreign key.

(1 mark)

b) Consider the relation sale (Emp#, county, sales) representing sales made by employee. An instance of the relation is shown below.

Emp#	County	Sales
E001	Mombasa	85,000
E001	Kilifi	25,000
E002	Kwale	15,000
E002	Mombasa	200,000
E004	Mombasa	28,000
E001	Kwale	28,000

Write SQL statements to:

(i) Create the table above

(ii) Relative all the details from the table, ordering records by Emp#

(iii) Find total sales made by each employee

(iv) Obtain sales for each county

(v) Obtain total sales

(vi) Obtain the highest sale

(10 marks)