

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

FIRST SEMESTER M.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2015

Computer Science and Engineering

08CS 6031 Advanced Database Technology

Max. Marks: 60

Duration: 3 Hours

Answer ALL six questions. Part (a) of each question is compulsory. Answer EITHER part (b) or part (c) of each question.

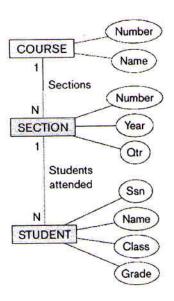
	Marks
Module I Why do we need Normalization in DB?	3
Answer b or c Explain the concept of query processing with steps and optimization with example	le.6
Consider the relation Refrig(model, year, price, manu_plant, color). It decomposes in 1(m, y, p), R2(m, mp, c)}. Is this decomposition lossless? Show why?	into 6
Module 2	
What is range partitioning? Answer b or c	3
Discuss about inter and intra query parallelism in parallel databases. Briefly describe the different types of architectures in DBMS.	6 6
Module 3 Discuss the timestamp ordering protocol for concurrency control. Answer b or c	3
Consider the transactions t1, t2 and t3 and a schedule S given below. S: read1(A); read2 (B); write1(C); read3(B); read3(C); write2 (B); write3(A) Where the subscript denotes the transaction number. Assume that the time t1 <t2<t3. a="" and="" application="" architecture<="" back?="" be="" characteristic's="" client="" concurrency="" control="" explain="" find="" for="" go="" if="" is="" o="" ordering="" rollback,="" schedule="" scheme="" server="" td="" the="" there="" three="" through.="" tier="" time-stamp="" to="" transaction(s)="" using="" which="" will=""><td>stamp of out if the be rolled 6</td></t2<t3.>	stamp of out if the be rolled 6
	Answer b or c Explain the concept of query processing with steps and optimization with example Consider the relation Refrig(model,year,price,manu_plant,color). It decomposes 1(m,y,p),R2(m,mp,c)}. Is this decomposition lossless? Show why? Module 2 What is range partitioning? Answer b or c Discuss about inter and intra query parallelism in parallel databases. Briefly describe the different types of architectures in DBMS. Module 3 Discuss the timestamp ordering protocol for concurrency control. Answer b or c Consider the transactions t1, t2 and t3 and a schedule S given below. S: read1(A); read2 (B); write1(C); read3(B); read3(C); write2 (B); write3(A) Where the subscript denotes the transaction number. Assume that the time t1 <t2<t3. a="" back?<="" be="" concurrency="" control="" find="" for="" go="" if="" is="" of="" ordering="" rollback,="" schedule="" scheme="" td="" there="" through.="" time-stamp="" to="" transaction(s)="" using="" which="" will=""></t2<t3.>

Module 4

4a. What are the differences between structured, semistructured, and unstructured data?3

Answer b or c

b. Explain Xpath and Xquery with suitable examples.
c. Given hierarchical (tree) view with COURSE as the root. Find its XML schema document with course as the root.



	Module 5	
5a.	What is key value data stores?	4
	Answer b or c	
b.	Explain the features of NoSQL databases.	8
c.	Describe graph databases with example.	8
	Module 6	
6a.	Differentiate between soft handoff and hard handoff?	4
	Answer b or c	
b.	Explain the different transaction models in mobile databases?	8
C	Discuss in detail about any two mobile database recovery schemes?	8