

Question 1: Relational Model [245 points]

- (i) [20 points] **Toolchain:**
Provide brief definitions of these tools/services.
- Compiler
 - Build System
 - Continuous Integration
 - Memory Error Detector
- (ii) [10 points] **External Sort:**
Distinguish between external and internal sort algorithms. How can the former algorithm leverage the latter?
- (iii) [10 points] **External Sort:**
If there are n values to be sorted and only m values fit in memory. How many runs are created initially in an external sort algorithm?
- (iv) [10 points] **Iterative 2-way Merge:**
Consider the task of sorting k runs using an external sort algorithm. How many iterations are needed to sort these runs using an iterative 2-way merge algorithm? Give an asymptotic bound along with a justification.
- (v) [10 points] **Iterative 2-way Merge:**
What is the total time to run an iterative 2-way merge algorithm. Give an asymptotic bound in terms of n and k along with a justification.
- (vi) [10 points] **k-way Merge:**
What is the total time to run a k -way merge algorithm: (1) without a heap and (2) with a heap. Give asymptotic bounds in terms of n and k along with a justification.
- (vii) [10 points] **k-way Merge:**
Consider a heap with k elements. What is the time taken to find the maximum element?
- (viii) [10 points] **k-way Merge:**
If k values do not fit in memory (only contains m slots and $m < k$), how would you sort the data?
- (ix) [15 points] **Flat Files vs Relational DBMSs:**
List three limitations of using flat files as opposed to a relational DBMS.
- (x) [10 points] **Data Integrity:**
Provide a brief definition for data integrity. Give an example of ensuring data integrity in a database application.
- (xi) [10 points] **Relational DBMSs:**
Explain the tight coupling of logical and physical layers in early, non-relational DBMSs. How does a relational DBMS circumvent this limitation?
- (xii) [10 points] **Non-Relational Data Models:**
Give an example of a non-relational data model.

- (xiii) **[10 points] Relation:**
Define a relation. Is it ordered or unordered? Can it contain duplicates?
- (xiv) **[10 points] Primary vs Foreign Key:**
Distinguish between primary and foreign keys with an example application.
- (xv) **[10 points] Many-to-Many Relationship:**
How do you capture a many-to-many relationship with the relational model? Give an example.
- (xvi) **[10 points] Relational Algebra:**
Define relational algebra. Is it procedural or non-procedural?
- (xvii) **[10 points] Relational Operator:**
Define a relational operator. What are its inputs and output? Give three examples of relational operators.
- (xviii) **[10 points] Predicate:**
Distinguish between conjunction and disjunction of two predicates. Which combination is likely to return more tuples?
- (xix) **[20 points] Set vs Bag Semantics:**
Distinguish between set and bag semantics. Which one is used in practice? Why?
- (xx) **[10 points] Product vs Join Operators:**
Distinguish between product and join operators. Which operator is used more often in practice?
- (xxi) **[10 points] Product vs Join Operators:**
Consider two tables with m and n tuples respectively. Is it possible to evaluate the join operator faster than the product operator? Give asymptotic bounds along with a justification.
- (xxii) **[10 points] Set-Oriented Processing:**
Distinguish between tuple- vs set-oriented processing. Which one is faster? Why?