

SULIT



**KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN POLITEKNIK DAN KOLEJ KOMUNITI**

**BAHAGIAN PEPERIKSAAN DAN PENILAIAN
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN POLITEKNIK DAN KOLEJ KOMUNITI
KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI**

JABATAN TEKNOLOGI MAKLUMAT DAN KOMUNIKASI

PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR

SESI I : 2024/2025

DFC20203 : DATABASE DESIGN

TARIKH : 25 NOVEMBER 2024

MASA : 8.30 PAGI – 10.30 PAGI (2 JAM)

Kertas ini mengandungi **TUJUH BELAS (17) halaman bercetak.**

Bahagian A: Objektif (30 soalan)

Bahagian B: Struktur (2 soalan)

Dokumen sokongan yang disertakan : Tiada

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALANINI SEHINGGA DIARAHKAN

(CLO yang tertera hanya sebagai rujukan)

SULIT

SECTION A : 45 MARKS
BAHAGIAN A : 45 MARKAH

INSTRUCTION:

This section consists of **THIRTY (30)** objective questions. Mark your answers in the OMR form provided.

ARAHAAN:

*Bahagian ini mengandungi **TIGA PULUH (30)** soalan objektif. Tandakan jawapan anda di dalam borang OMR yang disediakan.*

CLO1

1. Define database.
Takrifkan pangkalan data.
 - A. Organized collection of information that cannot be accessed, updated, and managed
Kumpulan data tersusun yang tidak dapat diakses, kemaskini dan diuruskan
 - B. Collection of data or information without organizing
Kumpulan data atau maklumat tanpa disusun
 - C. Organized collection of data or information that can be accessed, updated, and managed
Kumpulan data atau maklumat yang tersusun yang boleh diakses, kemaskini dan diuruskan
 - D. Organized collection of data that cannot be updated
Kumpulan data tersusun yang tidak dapat dikemaskini

2. Identify the **CORRECT** properties of databases.
Pilih ciri-ciri pangkalan data yang BETUL.
 - A. Security, Accessibility, Affordability, Scalability
Keselamatan, Kebolehcapaian, Keterjangkauan, Kebolehskaaan
 - B. Inconsistency, Redundancy, Isolation, Dependence
Tidak Konsisten, Berulang, Pengasingan, Kebergantungan
 - C. Completeness, Integrity, Flexibility, Efficiency
Lengkap, Integriti, Fleksibiliti, Kecekapan
 - D. Speed, Accuracy, Complexity, Simplicity
Kelajuan, Ketepatan, Kerumitan, Kesederhanaan

- CLO1 3. Describe distributed database.
Huraikan pangkalan data teragih.
- A. A single logical database that is spread to multiple locations and is interconnected by a network
Sebuah pangkalan data logik tunggal yang diletakkan di pelbagai lokasi dan saling berhubung melalui rangkaian
- B. A loose collection of file that is spread to multiple locations and is interconnected by a network
Beberapa koleksi fail yang diletakkan di beberapa lokasi dan disambungkan melalui rangkaian
- C. A single logical database that is limited to one location
Sebuah pangkalan data logik yang terhad pada satu lokasi
- D. A loose collection of files that is limited to one location
Beberapa koleksi fail yang terhad pada satu lokasi
- CLO1 4. Select component that is NOT included in the relational database structural.
Pilih komponen yang BUKAN dalam struktur pangkalan data hubungan.
- A. Relation / Jadual
- B. Tuple / Tupel
- C. Cardinality / Kardinaliti
- D. Index / Indeks
- CLO1 5. Identify function of the primary key in a relational database.
Kenal pasti fungsi kunci utama dalam pangkalan data hubungan.
- A. A key that is shared between multiple tables
Satu kunci yang dikongsi diantara beberapa jadual
- B. A key used for encryption
Satu kunci yang digunakan untuk penyulitan
- C. A key that uniquely identifies each records in a table
Kunci yang mengenal pasti setiap rekod dalam jadual secara unik
- D. A key used for sorting data
Satu kunci yang digunakan untuk menyusun data

- CLO1 6. Choose the integrity rule that ensures a foreign key in one table matches a primary key in another table.

Pilih peraturan integriti yang memastikan bahawa kunci asing dalam satu jadual sepadan dengan kunci utama dalam jadual lain.

- A. Entity integrity / *Integriti Entiti*
- B. Referential integrity / *Integriti Rujukan*
- C. Domain integrity / *Integriti Domain*
- D. Data integrity / *Integriti Data*

- CLO1 7. Identify the **CORRECT** syntax to generate the output as shown in Table 1.
*Kenal pasti sintaksis yang **BETUL** bagi menjana hasil seperti di Jadual 1.*

Table 1: Student / Jadual 1: Student

StudentID	Sname	Department
DDT1210	Fatimah Ali	JTMK

- A. π StudentID, π Sname, π Department (STUDENT)
- B. π StudentID, Sname, Department (σ StudentID = DDT1210)
- C. π StudentID, Sname, Department (σ StudentID = DDT1210)(STUDENT)
- D. σ StudentID = DDT1210 (π StudentID, Sname, Department)

- CLO1 8. Based on Table 2, identify the relational algebra operator to display *Deptname* column.

*Berdasarkan Jadual 2, kenal pasti operator algebra hubungan untuk memaparkan lajur *DeptName*.*

Table 2: Employee / Jadual 2: Employee

EmpID	EmpName	DeptName
3315	Nelly	Finance
3515	Helen	Sales
3615	George	Finance

- A. X
- B. Σ
- C. π
- D. \cap

- CLO1 9. In database normalization, identify Functional Dependency.

Dalam normalisasi pangkalan data, kenal pasti Pergantungan Fungsi.

- A. A relationship between two attributes where one uniquely determines the other.

Hubungan antara dua atribut di mana satu secara unik menentukan yang lain

- B. A type of data inconsistency.

Sejenis ketidakstabilan data

- C. A relationship between two entities in a database.

Hubungan di antara dua entiti dalam pangkalan data

- D. A type of anomaly in database operations

Sejenis anamoli dalam operasi pangkalan data

- CLO1 10. Identify the **INCORRECT** type of anomaly.

Kenal pasti jenis anamoli yang SALAH.

- A. Search anomaly / Anamoli carian

Anamoli kemaskini

- C. Insert anomaly / Anamoli masukan

Anamoli padam

- CLO1 11. Define a single-line rectangle in an Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD).
Takrifkan segi empat tepat berbaris satu dalam Rajah Perhubungan Entiti (ERD).
- A. A derived attribute
Atribut terbitan
- B. A multivalued attribute
Atribut berbilang nilai
- C. A weak entity that depends on a strong entity
Entiti lemah yang bergantung kepada entiti kuat.
- D. A strong entity that exists independently of other entities
Entiti kuat yang wujud secara bebas daripada entiti lain
- CLO1 12. Identify the term "attribute" in the context of database development.
Kenal pasti terma "atribut" di dalam konteks pembangunan pangkalan data.
- A. A unique identifier for an entity.
Pengecam unik untuk entiti
- B. A field that represents a characteristic of an entity
Lajur yang mewakili ciri-ciri entiti
- C. A collection of related data entries
Koleksi entri data yang berkaitan
- D. A connection between two entities
Hubungan di antara dua entiti
- CLO1 13. Select the rules for Second Normal Form (2NF) table.
Pilih syarat untuk jadual Bentuk Normal Kedua (2NF).
- A. No partial dependency
Tiada kebersandaran separa
- B. No transitive dependency
Tiada kebersandaran transitif
- C. No functional dependency
Tiada kebersandaran fungsian
- D. No multi-valued dependency
Tiada atribut pelbagai nilai

- CLO1 14. The attribute Salary is calculated from Hours_of_work. Choose the type of attribute Salary.

Atribut Gaji dikira daripada Hours_of_work. Pilih jenis atribut Gaji.

- A. Derived/Terbitan
- B. Composite/Komposit
- C. Multi-valued/Pelbagai nilai
- D. Single-valued/Satu nilai

- CLO1 15. Based on statement below, identify the suitable cardinality.
Berdasarkan pernyataan di bawah, kenal pasti kardinaliti yang sesuai.

Each employee is assigned to one project; a project is assigned to many employees.

Setiap pekerja ditugaskan pada satu projek, satu projek ditugaskan kepada ramai pekerja.

- A. 1:M
- B. M:N
- C. 1:1
- D. M:M

- CLO1 16. Choose the situation that shows many to many relationships.
Pilih situasi yang menunjukkan hubungan banyak kepada banyak.
- A. Each customer can purchase more than 20 products and each product can be purchased by at least 4 customers.
Setiap pelanggan boleh membeli lebih daripada 20 produk dan setiap produk boleh dibeli oleh sekurang-kurangnya 4 pelanggan
 - B. Each student can borrow up to 5 books in a library, but each book can be borrowed by a student at the same time.
Setiap pelajar boleh meminjam sehingga 5 buku di perpustakaan, tetapi setiap buku boleh dipinjam oleh pelajar pada masa yang sama.
 - C. A patient is placed in a ward that consists of up to 6 patients.
Seorang pesakit ditempatkan di wad yang terdiri daripada sehingga 6 pesakit.

- D. There are several employees who work in a branch but each employee can only be assigned to a branch.

Terdapat beberapa pekerja yang bekerja di cawangan tetapi setiap pekerja hanya boleh ditugaskan ke cawangan.

- CLO1 17. Based on Table 3, choose a partial dependency.
Berdasarkan Jadual 3, pilih pergantungan separa.

Table 3 : StudGrade / Jadual 3: StudGrade

Stud_NO	Course_code	Grade	Course_name
DDT2001	NET1123	A	NETWORKING
DDT2002	WEP1190	B	WEB PROGRAMMING
DDT2003	MATH01	B	MATHEMATIC
DDT204	CCO1167	C	CLOUD COMPUTING

- A. Stud_NO, Course_code → Grade
- B. Course_code → Course_name
- C. Course_name → Grade
- D. Stud_NO → Course_name

- CLO1 18. Based on the statement below, identify the relationship cardinality for employee and department.

Berdasarkan pernyataan di bawah, kenal pasti kardinaliti hubungan antara pekerja dan jabatan.

NS Berhad is a printing company located in Kelantan and has employees who work in each department. An employee must work in a department. Each department must have at least one employee and at most it can have one employee.

NS Berhad adalah syarikat percetakan yang terletak di Kelantan dan mempunyai pekerja yang bekerja di setiap jabatan. Seorang pekerja mesti bekerja di sebuah jabatan. Setiap jabatan mesti mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya satu pekerja dan paling banyak boleh mempunyai satu pekerja.

- A. 1:1
- B. 1:M
- C. M:N
- D. M:M

CLO1

19. Statement below is related to the usage of X. Identify X.
Pernyataan di bawah adalah berkait dengan penggunaan X. Kenal pasti X.

X is used to control the user access to the database, tables, views, procedure, functions and packages.

X digunakan untuk mengawal akses pengguna ke pangkalan data, jadual, pandangan, prosedur, fungsi dan pakej.

- A. Data Control Language (DCL)
- B. Data Definition Language (DDL)
- C. Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- D. Transaction Control Language (TCL)

CLO1

20. Identify the SQL command which is used to remove row from a ‘Customer’ table.
Kenal pasti arahan SQL yang digunakan untuk menghapuskan baris dalam jadual ‘Customer’.

- A. DROP FROM Customer
- B. UPDATE FROM Customer
- C. REMOVE FROM Customer
- D. DELETE FROM Customer WHERE

CLO1

21. Select the SQL command that belongs to Data Definition Language (DDL).
Pilih arahan SQL milik Data Definition Language (DDL).

- A. CREATE
- B. UPDATE
- C. DELETE
- D. REVOKE

- CLO1 22. Identify the SQL command that is used to retrieve record from a database.
Pilih arahan SQL yang digunakan bagi mendapatkan semula rekod dari pangkalan data.
- A. CREATE
B. SELECT
C. UPDATE
D. DELETE
- CLO1 23. Select the SQL command that is used to add a new column to an existing table.
Pilih arahan SQL yang digunakan untuk menambah lajur baru dalam jadual sedia ada.
- A. ALTER TABLE ADD
B. CREATE TABLE ADD
C. SELECT TABLE ADD
D. INSERT INTO TABLE
- CLO1 24. Describe the purpose of NOT NULL constraint in Data Definition Language (DDL) statement.
Huraikan tujuan kekangan NOT NULL dalam pernyataan Data Definition Language (DDL).
- A. Stores binary byte strings
Menyimpan rentetan bait binary
- B. Ensures a column must have a value
Memastikan lajur mempunyai nilai
- C. Sets a default value for a column
Menetapkan nilai lalai untuk lajur
- D. Allows whole numbers between a specified range
Membenarkan nombor bulat antara julat tertentu

CLO1	<p>25. Identify the SQL command to eliminate a database named SPMP. <i>Kenal pasti arahan SQL untuk menghapuskan pangkalan data bernama SPMP.</i></p> <p>A. REMOVE DATABASE SPMP; B. UPDATE DATABASE SPMP; C. DELETE DATABASE SPMP; D. DROP DATABASE SPMP;</p>
CLO1	<p>26. Choose the CORRECT SQL command to modify “Kemaman” into “Marang” for the employee ID 123 in the Employee table. <i>Pilih arahan SQL yang BETUL bagi menukar “Kemaman” kepada “Marang” bagi ID pekerja 123 dalam jadual Employee.</i></p> <p>A. MODIFY Employee SET State='Marang' WHERE EmpID=123; B. UPDATE Employee SET State='Marang' INTO EmpID=123; C. MODIFY Employee SET State='Marang' INTO EmpID=123; D. UPDATE Employee SET State='Marang' WHERE EmpID=123;</p>
CLO1	<p>27. Locking is a mechanism to control concurrent access to a data item. Choose the CORRECT lock mode that will allow data item to be read. <i>Penguncian ialah satu mekanisme untuk mengawal akses serentak kepada item data. Pilih mod kunci yang BETUL bagi membolehkan item data di baca.</i></p> <p>A. shared (S) mode B. binary mode C. exclusive (X) mode D. exclusive (Y) mode</p>
CLO1	<p>28. Identify the main characteristic of a real-time transaction processing system. <i>Kenal pasti ciri utama sistem pemprosesan transaksi masa nyata.</i></p> <p>A. Transactions are processed in batches <i>Transaksi di proses secara berkumpulan</i></p> <p>B. Transactions are only processed during business hours <i>Transaksi di proses semasa waktu bekerja</i></p> <p>C. Transactions are processed immediately as they occur <i>Transaksi di proses segera apabila berlaku.</i></p> <p>D. Transactions are stored for later processing <i>Transaksi di simpan dan di proses kemudian.</i></p>

CLO1

29. Identify the transaction properties as described in the below statement.
Kenal pasti ciri-ciri transaksi seperti yang diuraikan dalam pernyataan di bawah.

Each transaction should carry out its work independently of any other transaction that might occur at the same time.

Setiap transaksi harus melaksanakan kerjanya secara bebas daripada mana-mana transaksi lain yang mungkin berlaku pada masa yang sama.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Atomic / Atomik | C. Isolation / Pengasingan |
| B. Concurrency / Keserentakan | D. Durability / Ketahanan |

()

CLO1

30. Based on time 5 in Table 4, identify the problem occurred in concurrency control (X).

Berdasarkan masa ke-5 dalam Jadual 4, kenal pasti masalah yang berlaku dalam kawalan serentak (X).

Table 4 : Transaction / Jadual 4 : Transaction

Time	Transaction	Step	Stored value
1	T1	Read BAL_X	35
2	T2	Read BAL_X	35
3	T1	$BAL_X = 35 + 100$	
4	T2	$BAL_X = 35 - 30$	
5	T1	Write BAL_X (Concurrency control - X)	135
6	T2	Write BAL_X	5

- A. Deadlocks / Kuncimati
B. Lost update / Kemaskini hilang
C. Uncommitted data / Data tidak komited
D. Inconsistent retrieval / Perolehan semula yang tidak konsisten

SECTION B: 55 MARKS
BAHAGIAN B: 55 MARKAH

INSTRUCTION:

This section consists of **TWO (2)** structured questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

ARAHAN:

*Bahagian ini mengandungi **DUA (2)** soalan berstruktur. Jawab semua soalan.*

QUESTION 1

SOALAN 1

CLO1

- (a) i) List **THREE (3)** major steps in database development process.

*Senaraikan **TIGA (3)** langkah utama dalam proses pembangunan pangkalan data.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

CLO1

- ii) State **THREE (3)** Database Management System (DBMS) that commonly used.

*Nyatakan **TIGA (3)** Sistem Pengurusan Pangkalan Data yang biasa digunakan.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

CLO1

- (b) i) State **THREE (3)** fundamental operators used to retrieve information from a relational database.

*Nyatakan **TIGA (3)** operator asas yang digunakan untuk mendapatkan maklumat daripada pangkalan data.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

- CLO1 b) ii) Based on Table 5, show the output of relational database component.
Berdasarkan Jadual 5, tunjukkan hasil komponen pangkalan data hubungan.

Table 5: Student / Jadual 5: Student

Student No	Name	Program	Age	Class ID
S001	Hanim	SAD	21	DDT1A
S002	Sofia	SAD	22	DDT1A
S003	Raj	DNS	20	DDT1B
S004	Chiw Yiew	DNS	19	DDT1B

- () a. Degree [1 mark]
 b. Cardinality [1 mark]
 c. Primary key [1 mark]
 d. Foreign Key [1 mark]
 e. Relation scheme [2 marks]

- CLO1 (c) Database Transaction Management is to ensure the operations are executed in a reliable and consistent manner.
Pengurusan Transaksi Pangkalan Data adalah untuk memastikan operasi dilaksanakan dengan cara yang boleh dipercayai dan konsisten.

- i) List **FOUR (4)** properties of database transaction.
*Senaraikan **EMPAT (4)** ciri-ciri transaksi pangkalan data.*

[2 marks]
 [2 markah]

- CLO1 ii) Explain **TWO (2)** functions of two-phase locking.

*Terangkan **DUA (2)** fungsi kunci dua-fasa.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

QUESTION 2

SOALAN 2

- CLO1 (a) i) Describe **THREE (3)** basic elements of Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD).

*Huraikan **TIGA (3)** elemen asas bagi Rajah Perhubungan Entiti (ERD).*

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

- CLO1 ii) State **FIVE (5)** advantages of normalization process in database.

*Nyatakan **LIMA (5)** kelebihan proses normalisasi dalam pangkalan data.*

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

- CLO1 iii) Based on Table 6, illustrate the entity and attribute by using Chen's Model Notation.

Berdasarkan pada Jadual 6, lakarkan entiti dan attribut dengan menggunakan notasi Chen Model.

Table 6: Employee / Jadual 6: Employee

Emp_id	Name	Age
E001	AHMAD	40
E002	KAMAL	43
E003	SURIA	35

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

- CLO1 iv) Based on the given relation scheme, sketch an Entity Relationship Diagram by using Chen notation with the condition “a project is assigned to employees and each employee are assigned to one project.”

Berdasarkan skema perhubungan yang diberikan, lakarkan Rajah Perhubungan Entiti menggunakan notasi Chen dengan syarat “satu projek diberikan kepada ramai pekerja dan satu pekerja diberikan satu projek.”

Employee (<u>Emp_id</u> , emp_name, emp_phoneNO, <u>Project_ID</u>)
Project (<u>Project_ID</u> , Proj_Name)

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

- CLO1 (b) i) List **FIVE (5)** commands of Structured Query Language (SQL) Aggregate function.

*Senaraikan **LIMA (5)** arahan Structured Query Language (SQL) fungsi aggregate.*

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

- CLO1 ii) State **THREE (3)** data types example of Structured Query Language.

*Nyatakan **TIGA (3)** contoh jenis data dalam Structured Query Language.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

CLO1

- iii) Based on Table 7, show the output for the given SQL command.

Berdasarkan Jadual 7, tunjukkan hasil bagi arahan SQL yang diberikan.

Table 7: Employee / Jadual 7: Employee

Emp_id	Emp_Name	Position	Salary
E001	AHMAD	Accountant	6700
E002	KAMAL HISHAM	Manager	8000
E003	SURIATI	Manager	7500
E005	SIEW LIM	HR	6500

```
SELECT COUNT(Emp_id), Position
FROM Employee
GROUP BY Position;
```

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO1

- iv) Referring to Table 7, write the SQL command to display all information for employee's name starting with S.

Merujuk kepada Jadual 7, tuliskan arahan SQL untuk memaparkan semua maklumat bagi nama pekerja yang bermula dengan S.

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

SOALAN TAMAT

END OF QUESTION