

Year/SEM SE/IV R2019	SUBJECT <u>Database Management System</u>	SEAT NUMBER:- RWM4181	SIGNATURE <u>Kurj</u>	PAGE NO:- 1/3
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Q.2 (A)

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- Database users are differentiated by the way they expect to interact with the system:
- 1] Application programmers: i) Application programmers are computer professionals who write application programs. Application programmers can choose from many tools to develop user interfaces. ii) Rapid application development (RAD) tools are tools that enable an application programmer to construct forms and reports without writing a program.
 - 2] Sophisticated Users: i) Sophisticated users interact with the system without writing programs. Instead, they form their requests in a database query language. ii) ~~Among these applications are computer-aided design systems, knowledge base and expert systems, systems~~
ii) They submit each such query to a query processor, whose function is to breakdown DML statements into instructions that the storage manager understands.
 - 3] Specialized users: i) Specialized users are sophisticated users who write specialized database applications that do not fit into the traditional data processing framework.
 - 4] Native users: i) Native users are unsophisticated users who interact with the system by involving one of the application programs that have been written previously.
ii) For example, a bank teller who needs to transfer Rs 50 from account A to account B ~~is~~ invokes a program called transfer.

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Q. 2(A)

Database Administrator :-

Co-ordinates all the activities of the database system. The database administrator has a good understanding of the enterprise's information resources and needs.

Responsibilities of DBA :-

- i) Schema Definition :- The DBA creates the original database schema by executing a set of data definition statements in the DDL.
- ii) Storage structure and access method definition.
- iii) Schema and physical organisation modification.
- iv) Granting user authority to access the database.
- v) Specifying integrity constraints.
- vi) Monitoring performance and responding to changes in requirements.

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Q.2(c)

→ (i) Modify the cost of DBMS books by 10%

→ UPDATE Book
SET cost = cost + (0.1 * cost)
WHERE title like '%DBMS%'

(ii) Find the author of the books which are available in Mumbai store.

→ SELECT b.author FROM Book b, Store s
WHERE s.city = 'Mumbai'.

(iii) Find the title of the most expensive book

→ SELECT title FROM Book
WHERE cost = (SELECT MAX(cost) FROM Book)

(iv) Find total quantity of books in each store.

→ SELECT SUM(quantity) FROM stock s, store st
WHERE s.storeno = st.storeno.

(v) Add a new record in Book

→ INSERT INTO Book (bookid, title, author, cost)
VALUES (002, 'Kunj', 'Gurvedi', 395)