Class Assignment -2

MCA - Ist sem

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Q1:- What is a database ..... file system?

Ans:- A database is an organized collection of structured information, or data, typically stored electronically in a computer system. A database typically requires a comprehensive database software program known as a database management system (DBMS). A DBMS serves as an interface between the database and its end users or programs, allowing users to retrieve, update, and manage how the information is organised and optimized. Some examples of popular database software include MySQL, Microsoft Access, dBASE etc.

In database approach, a single repository of data is maintained that is defined once and then accessed by many users. But in traditional file processing system the application is developed for a specific purpose and they will access specific database only.

Q2- How are forms-based ----- data independence?

Ans- Forms-based - interface displays a form to each user. Users can fill out all of the form entries to insert a new data, or they can fill out only certain entries, in which case the DBMS will redeem same type of data for other remaining entries. Where as in Menu-Based - interfaces present the user with lists of options (called menus) that lead the user through the formation of a request. Basic advantage of using menus is that they provides you basically composed step by step by collecting or picking options from a menu that is basically shown by the system.

- In Logical data independence is used to change the conceptual scheme without changing the following things:
  → External views → External API or programs.
  Example: Merging two records into one.
- In Physical data Independence is basically used to separate conceptual levels from the internal/physical levels. It is easy to achieve physical data independence. User is able to change the physical storage structures or the devices which have an effect on the conceptual schema.

Q3:- Difference b/w two-tier and three-tie..... ?

Ans:- In two-tier, the application logic is ~~better~~ either buried inside the user interface on the client or within the database on the server (or both). Three-Tier database - the application logic or process lives in the middle-tier, it is separated from the data and the user interface. Three-tier system are more scalable, robust and flexible.

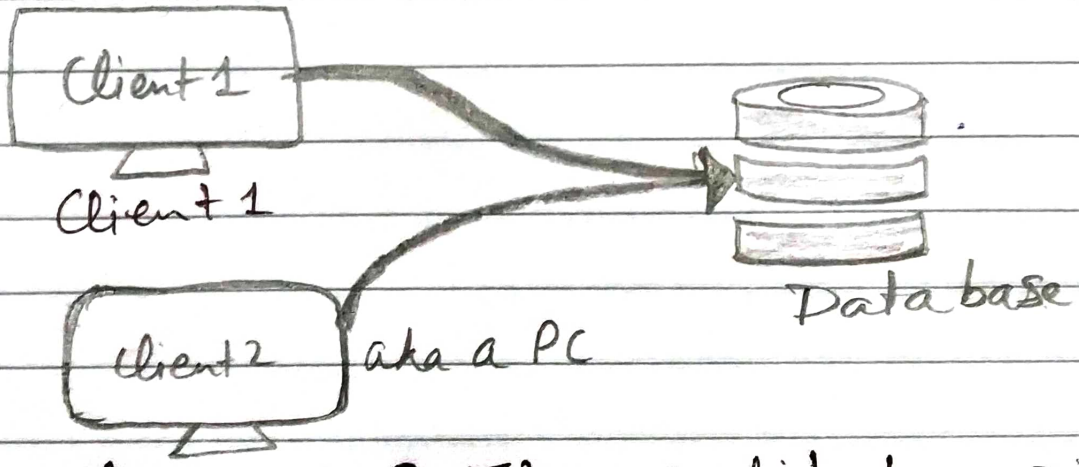

Fig:- 2 Tier Architecture Diagram.

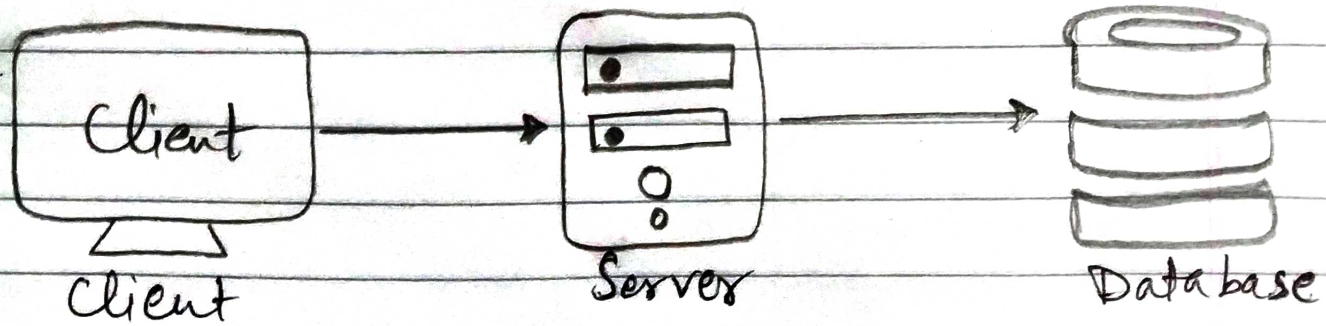

Fig:- 3 Tier Architecture Diagram.