Tutorial - 2

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Q1

a) Data: It is a collection of facts about an entity such as value or measurements.
Ex/ Text data, audio data, vedio data.

b) Information: It is a processed, organised, useful and meaning ful date.

c) Data Base: a collection of related pieces of data. It is representing / capturing the information about a real would enterprice or part of an enterprice.

d) Data Base Management System:
A software package or set of computer programs designed to store and manage database.

e) Peristance Data: Data which is available after fully closing the application.

Q2 Both.

Q3. The role of DBMS in web is to provide
a) Data consistency
b) Easy in sharing of date
c) Minimal data redundancy
d) Uniform security, privacy and integrity of date

Yes it is imp to mave user friendy DBMs.

Q4 The Drawbacks of old files systems are
a) Inflexibility i.e hard to change data and change programs
b) Inconsistent data
c) limited data sharing
d) Security issues
e) uncontrolled Duplication or data redundancy.

Q6

OLTP (is Online Transaction Processing) is a data processing category that deals with numerous transaction preformed by many users. The OLTP system is an online database system that processes day to day queries that usually involve inserting updating & deleting data.

Q5 Application Programmers are involve in handling of DBMS while sophisticated users (analysis) are involve in designing DBMS.
The DBMS give more power to administrator as they can control / see / extract every data in DBMS and also restrict the veiw of data to particular entity.

Q7
a) Sequrity : Must buy, as it secures its data.
b) Concurrency control : May not buy as he was the only user.
c) Crash recovery : May buy as it will roll back to stable state
d) A view mechanism :
e) A query language : Must buy as it help to retreive fer

Q8 The 3 level of data abstraction are.
a) physical level: This is a lowest level of data abstraction
b) logical level: This level comprise the information that is actually stored in the Database in the form of table. It also stores the relationship among the data entities is relatively simple structres.
c) View This is the highest level of abstraction. only a part of the actual database is Viewed by the user.

Schema →	Name	Address	Email	Picture
instenus.	Yash	xyz	a@gmu.con	
	abcd	efch	b@gmu.com	
	Lmn	qrst	c@amu.com	

(ii) Schema is a plan to organize data
physical data is called instenus.