Seat No.:	Enrolment No.
Seat No	Ellionnent No.

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

Diploma Engineering - SEMESTER-IV • EXAMINATION - WINTER • 2014

Subject Name: Advanced Database Management System

Date: 26-11-2014

Subject Code: 3340701

		e: 02:30 pm - 05:00 pm Total Marks: 70	
	Instru	 Attempt all questions. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary. Figures to the right indicate full marks. 	
		4. English version is considered to be Authentic.	
Q.1	(a)	Define the following terms	05
		(1) Transaction (2) Cursor (3) Exception (4) Normalization (5) Synonym	
	(b)	Differentiate between followings:	09
		(1) Commit and Rollback	
		(2) Grant and Revoke	
		(3) SQL and PL/SQL	
Q.2	(a)	What is Concurrency Control? Explain types and levels of lock.	07
	(b)	What is View? Write advantages and types of View.	07
	<i>a</i> >	OR	05
0.2	(b)	What is Sequence? Explain how to create and destroy sequence with example.	07
Q.3	(a)	Describe the structure of generic PL/SQL block.	04
	(b) (c)	Explain anchored data type with example. Write following PL/SQL programs	02 08
	(C)	(1) Write a program to find maximum out of three numbers.	VO
		(2) Consider a table Account having three columns ano, balance and bname.	
		Write a program to display three accounts having top three highest	
		balances.	
		OR	
Q.3	(a)	Explain various steps to manage explicit cursors.	05
	(b)	State the meaning of PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT.	02
	(c)	Write short-note on Stored Procedures.	07
Q.4	(a)	What is Trigger? Write advantages and types of Triggers.	07
	(b)	What is functional dependency? Explain with algorithm and example how to	07
		determine redundant functional dependency from the given set of FDs.	
		OR	
Q. 4	(a)	Compute the closure of the following set F of functional dependencies for relation	07
		schema R=(A, B, C, D, E)	
	(b)	$F = \{A> BC, CD> E, B> D, E> A\}$ What is Decomposition?	07
	(b)	What is Decomposition? Explain Lossy join and Lossless join Decomposition with example	07
Q.5	(a)	Explain Lossy join and Lossless join Decomposition with example. Explain 1NF and 2NF with example.	07
Q. .5	(b)	Explain ACID properties of a transaction.	07
	(0)	OR	01
Q.5	(a)	List various problems of Concurrency Control and explain Inconsistent Retrieval	07
	` /	problem with example.	-
	(b)	What is Deadlock? Explain Deadlock detection and prevention techniques.	07

ગુજરાતી

પ્રશ્ન. ૧	અ	નીચેના શબ્દો સમજાવો	૦૫
		(1) Transaction (2) Cursor (3) Exception (4) Normalization (5) Synonym	
	બ	નીયેના તફાવત લખો:	06
		(1) Commit and Rollback	
		(2) Grant and Revoke(3) SQL and PL/SQL	
પ્રશ્ન. ર	અ	Concurrency control એટલે શું? lockના પ્રકારો અને લેવલ સમજાવો.	0.9
	બ	View એટલે શું? Viewની ઉપયોગીતાઓ અને પ્રકારો લખો.	೦೨
		અથવા	
	બ	Sequence એટલે શું? Sequence કેવી રીતે create અને destroy થાય તે ઉદાહરણ	೦೨
		સહિત સમજાવો.	
પ્રશ્ન. 3	અ	Generic PL/SQL બ્લોકનું માળખું વર્ણવો.	٥٧
	બ	Anchored data type ઉદાહરણ સહિત સમજાવો.	0.5
	ક	નીચેના PL/SQL પ્રોગ્રામ લખો	٥٥
		(1) Write a program to find maximum out of three numbers.(2) Consider a table Account having three columns ano, balance and bname. Write a program to display three accounts having top three highest balances.	
		અથવા	
પ્રશ્ન. 3	અ	Explicit cursorsને મેનેજ કરવાના વિવિધ સ્ટેપ સમજાવો.	૦૫
	બ	PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INITનો અર્થ સમજાવો.	0.5
	ક	Stored Procedures વિષે ટૂંકનોંધ લખો.	0.9
પ્રશ્ન. ૪	અ	Trigger એટલે શું? Triggersની ઉપયોગીતાઓ અને પ્રકારો લખો.	೦೨
	બ	Functional dependency એટલે શું? આલ્ગોરીઝમ અને ઉદાહરણ સાથે સમજાવોકે	೦೨
		આપેલ FDs ના સેટમાંથી redundant functional dependency કેવી રીતે શોધવામાં આવે છે.	
		અથવા	
પ્રશ્ન. ૪	અ	Relation schema R = (A, B, C, D, E) นเอิดใ functional dependencies oll	೦೨
		નીચેના સેટ F માટેના closureની ગણતરી કરો.	
		$F = \{A>BC, CD>E, B>D, E>A\}$	
	બ	Decomposition એટલે શું? Lossy join અને Lossless join Decomposition	೦೨
		ઉદાહરણ સહિત સમજાવો.	
પ્રશ્ન. પ	અ	1NF and 2NF ઉદાહરણ સહિત સમજાવો.	೦೨
	બ	ટ્રાન્ઝેક્શન માટેની ACID properties સમજાવો.	೦೨
		અથવા	
પ્રશ્ન. પ	અ	Concurrency Controlના વિવિધ પ્રોબ્લેમની યાદી બનાવો અને Inconsistent	೦೨
		Retrieval problem ઉદાહરણ સહિત સમજાવો.	
	બ	Deadlock એટલે શું? Deadlock detection અને prevention ટેકનીક સમજાવો.	೦೨
