

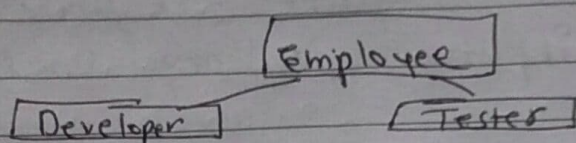
[SECTION - A]

[Answer - 1]

Specialization - Specialization is a top-down approach, & it is opposite to generalization. In Specialization, one higher level entity can be broken down into two lower level entities.

Ex - Employee

↳ Developer
↳ Tester



DML - * It stands for Data Manipulation language.

It is used for accessing & manipulating data in database.

DML Commands -> Select

→ Insert

→ Update

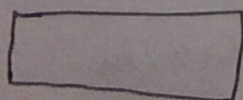
→ Delete

Logical data Independent - It is ability to change the logical schema without changing the external view.

Strong Entity Set

It have always 1 primary key.

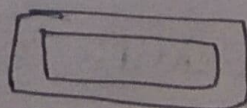
It is represented by single rectangle.



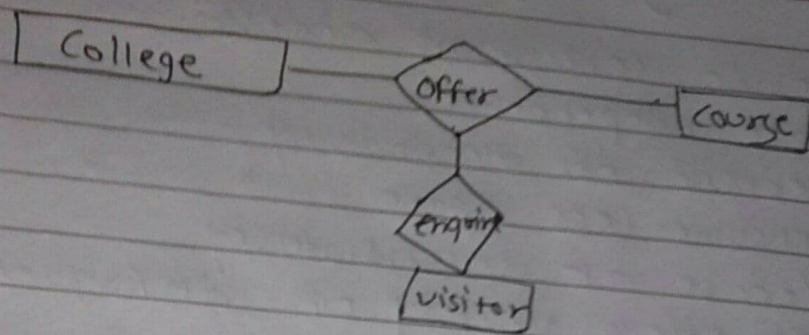
Weak Entity Set

* It have 2 foreign key referencing PK of strong entity.

* It is represented by double rectangle.



(e) Aggregation - It refers to the process by which entities are combined to form a single meaningful entity.
Ex -



[SECTION - B]
[Answer - 2]

(a) Role of DBA -

- * Schema definition - The DBA create the original DB schema by executing a set of data definition statements in the DDL.
- * Storage Structure & access method definition - DBA
- * Schema & Physical organization modification - DBA
out changes to the schema & physical org. to reflect the changing needs of the org. or to alter the physical org. to improve performance.
- * Granting of authorization for data access - DBA can regulate which part of the DB various user can access.
- * Routine Maintenance - Ensuring that enough free disk space is available for normal operation.

Reduced of Redundancy
Consume less space
Reduce of Inconsistency
It Offers variety of techniques to store & retrieve data -
It offer data integrity & security
easy to operate
easy to find data with using command.

[Answer - 4 b]

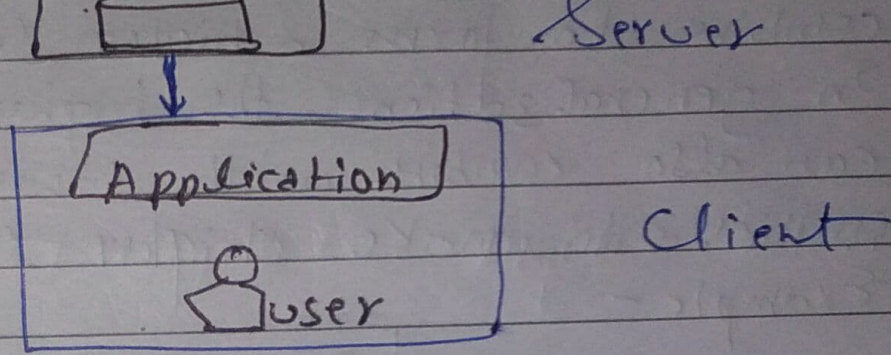
Architecture of DBMS, - * A DBMS architecture allows dividing the DB system into individual components.
A DBA is a representation of DBMS design.
It helps to design, develop, implement, maintain -

Types of DBMS Architecture

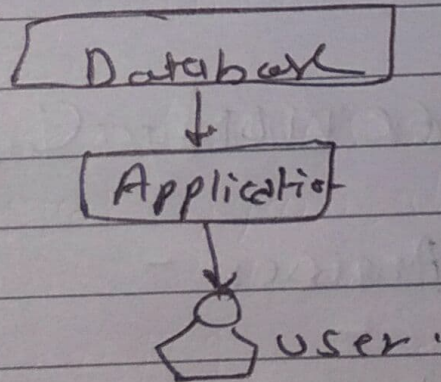
One tier Architecture

Two " "

Three " "



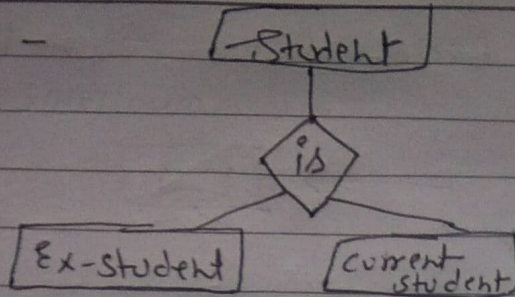
3 Tier Architecture - It contains application layer b/w the client & server.



(Answer - 5 6)

Specialization - It is opposite to Generalization.
* It is top down approach in which one higher level entity can be broken down into 2 lower level entity.

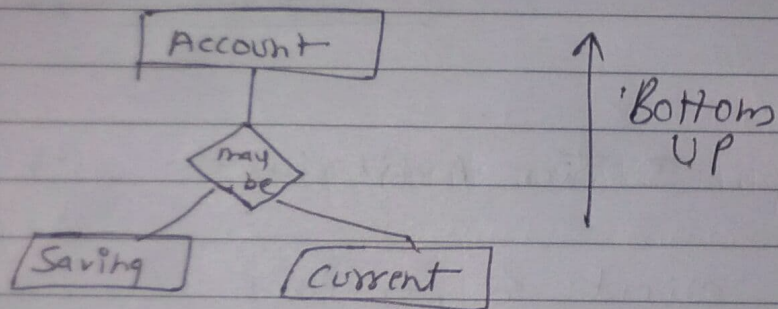
for Example -



Generalization - It is a bottom-up approach in which two lower level entities combine to form a higher level entity.

In generalization, the higher level entity can also combine with other lower level entities to make higher level entity.

Example -



[SECTION - C]

Answer -

⑥ Disadvantages of File system which were removed by DBMS.

* In file system there can be inconsistency so in DBMS, there is no inconsistency due to normalization.

* It is simple but not secure so DBMS provides

Security:

Concurrent DB access is not possible but DBMS is provide DB access is possible.

File system is not provide atomicity so DBMS remove the problem & provides atomicity.

File system is decentralized system but DBMS are centralized system.

File system have not provide backup & recovery of loss data so DBMS remove this problem and provide backup & recovery features.

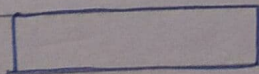
[Answer - 7(a)]

ER Diagram — It stands for Entity-Relationship Diagram, also known as ERD.

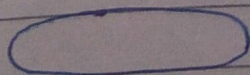
It helps to explain logical structure of DB.

Components of ER Diagram.

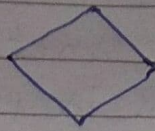
Rectangles: It represent entity set —



Ellipses: It represent attributes —

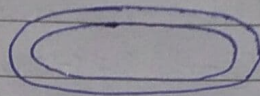


→ Diamonds - It represent relationship set.

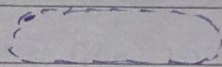


→ Line - It represent & denote flow

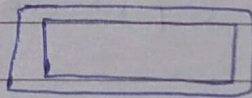
→ Double ellipse - It represent multivalued attributes



→ Dashed ellipse - It represent Derived attributes.



→ Double Rectangles: It represent weak entity set



ER Diagram for Employee Project Management System.

Entities

- Employee
- Project
- Department
- company.

