

Seat No. : _____

MT-101

March-2019

B.C.A., Sem.-IV

CC-208 : Database Management System – II
(Old Course)

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

1. (A) (1) Write a short-note on Logical Operators used in SQL. 7
(2) Explain ALTER command with different modifiers. 7
- OR**
- (1) Write a short-note on Aggregate Functions.
(2) Write a short-note on SQL Constraints.
- (B) Answer the following : (Any **four**) 4
- (1) DML is stands for Data Manipulation Language. (True/False)
(2) VARCHAR is the fixed length character data types. (True/False)
(3) _____ command is used to delete the table row in SQL.
(4) _____ is used to modify data in a table.
(5) A view is the virtual table based on a UPDATE query.(True/False)
(6) _____ command is used to list the contents of a table.
2. (A) (1) Write a short-note on Data Warehouse. 7
(2) What is OLAP ? Explain the main characteristics of it in detail. 7
- OR**
- (1) Give the difference between Operational Data vs. Decision Support Data.
(2) Write a short-note on Decision Support Database Requirements.
- (B) Answer the following : (Any **four**) 4
- (1) BI is stands for _____.
(2) Operational data cover a short time frame. (True/False)
(3) The data mining tools initiate analyses to create knowledge. (True/False)
(4) The _____ architecture provides a frame work within which new system can be designed, developed and implemented.
(5) A decision support database schema must support complex data representation. (True/False)
(6) BI tools focus on the strategic and tactical use of information. (True/False)

3. (A) (1) Write a short-note on characteristics of DDBMS 7
(2) Write a short-note on dis-advantages of DDBMS. 7

OR

- (1) Write a short-note on Components of DDBMS.
(2) Write a short-note on Performance Transparency and Query Optimization

- (B) Answer the following. (Any **three**) 3

- (1) A distributed database store physically related database over two or more physically independent sites. (True/False)
(2) TP is stands for _____.
(3) Give the full form of MPSD.
(4) The two-phase commit protocol requires _____ protocol.
(5) Data Processor is also known as Data Manager. (True/False)

4. (A) (1) Write a short-note on Attribute list Subqueries. 7
(2) Explain Intersect and Minus Operator with example. 7

OR

- (1) Define sub-query. Discuss multi-row sub-query with example.
(2) Explain CROSS JOIN and NATURAL JOIN with example.

- (B) Answer the following : (Any **three**) 3

- (1) Oracle Sequences are not a data type. (True/False).
(2) _____ returns a part of a given string parameter.
(3) _____ yields only the rows that appear in both the tables.
(4) The _____ statement combines rows from two or more queries without including duplicate rows.
(5) _____ returns absolute value of a number.

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1. (A) (1) Write a short-note on Special Operators used in SQL. 7
(2) How can you ADD and DROP the column in existing table using SQL query ? Explain with example. 7
- OR**
- (1) Write a short-note on SQL data types.
(2) Write a short-note on SQL Constraint.
- (B) Answer the following. (Any **four**) 4
- (1) DDL is stands for Database Definition Language. (True/False)
(2) _____ is used to delete a table structure.
(3) The default order in ORDER BY clause is ascending. (True/False)
(4) AND/OR/NOT are comparison operators. (True/False)
(5) UPDATE command is used to modify data in a table. (True/False)
(6) The _____ command permanently saves all changes.
2. (A) (1) Explain Binary Locks and Shared Locks in detail. 7
(2) Write a short-note on Transaction Properties. 7
- OR**
- (1) Write a short-note on Lock Granularity.
(2) Write a short-note on WAIT/DIE and WOUND/WAIT concurrency control scheme.
- (B) Answer the following. (Any **four**) 4
- (1) A transaction is any action that reads from and/or writes to a database. (True/False)
(2) A DBMS uses a transaction log to keep track of all transactions that update the data base. (True/False)
(3) Inconsistent retrievals occur when two transactions are updating the same data elements and one of the updates is lost. (True/False)
(4) _____ occurs when two transaction wait indefinitely for each other to unlock data.
(5) The Time stamps value produces an _____ order in which transactions are submitted to the DBMS.
(6) Database recovery restores a database from a given state to a previously consistent state. (True/False)

3. (A) (1) Write a short note on Two-Phase Commit Protocol. 7
 (2) Write a short-note on Distributed Database Transparency Features. 7
- OR**
- (1) Write a short-note on Distributed Processing and Distributed Database.
 (2) Write a short-note on Levels of Data and Process Distribution.
- (B) Answer the following. (Any **three**) 3
- (1) DDBMS is stands for _____.
 (2) A DDBMS database transaction can update data stored in many different computers connected in a network. (True/False)
 (3) _____ is the highest level of transparency.
 (4) A _____ transparency allows a transaction to update the data at more than one network sites.
 (a) transaction (b) failure
 (c) performance (d) heterogeneity
 (5) SPSD is stands for single site processing, single site data. (True/False)
4. (A) (1) Explain “JOIN ON” clause and “JOIN USING” clause with example. 7
 (2) Explain Intersect and Union Operator with example. 7
- OR**
- (1) Explain TO_CHAR and TO_NUMBER conversion function with example.
 (2) Write a short note on Oracle Sequences.
- (B) Answer the following : (any **three**) 3
- (1) Cross join is also known as _____.
 (2) Minus yields only the rows that appear in both the tables. (True/False)
 (3) _____ function returns today's date.
 (4) TO_DATE returns a date value using character string and a date format mask. (True/False)
 (5) A subquery is a query inside a query. (True/False)