Seat No. : 550

ZA-110

April-2014

B.C.A. Sem.-IV

CC-208 : Database Management System – II

Time : 3 Hours] **[Max. Marks : 70**

1. (a) (1) Explain SQL constraint in brief. **4**

(2) Explain INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE command with example. **3**

OR

(1) Write a short note on Aggregate function. **4**

(2) Explain AND, OR and NOT operators with example. **3**

(b) (1) Explain SQL datatype. **4**

(2) Explain BETWEEN, LIKE and IN operators with example. **3**

OR

(1) What is view ? Explain how can you create and drop a view with example. **4**

(2) Explain DISTINCT command with example. **3**

2. (a) Discuss the basic BI architecture components. **7**

OR

Difference between operational and decision support data.

(b) What is OLAP ? Explain OLAP's main characteristics. **7**

OR

Define data warehouse. Explain its main characteristics.

3. (a) Explain distributed database and distributed process in detail. **7**

OR

Write a short note on 'Two-phase commit protocol'.

(b) Explain all levels of data and process distribution in detail. **7**

OR

Define DDBMS. Explain DDBMS advantages and disadvantages.

4. (a) (1) What is an Oracle sequence ? Write an example of creating and dropping sequence. **4**

(2) Explain SYSDATA, ROUND and UPPER function with example. **3**

OR

(1) Define join. List types of joins and explain inner join in detail. **4**

(2) Explain string function with example. **3**

(b) (1) Define subquery. Discuss multirow subquery with example. **4**

(2) Explain use of 'join using clause' and 'join on clause'. **3**

OR

(1) Write a short note on outer join. **4**

(2) Difference between Union and Union All. **3**

5. Answer the following : **14**

(1) The unique constraint specification creates a unique _____ in the respective attributes.

(a) view (b) index

(c) sequence (d) table

(2) The SQL keyword _____ is used delete a table structure.

(a) SELECT (b) DELETE

(c) DROP (d) CREATE

(3) To remove duplicate rows from the result of a query specify the SQL qualifier _____.

(a) DISTINCT (b) DELETE

(c) DROP (d) SELECT

(4) A _____ is typically defined as a subset of the contents of the data warehouse, stored within its own database.

(a) Data Mart (b) Data Warehouse

(c) Database (d) DSS

(5) A _____ is a computer based information system that supports business or organization decision making activities.

(a) Decision-making (b) DSS

(c) Database (d) Data Warehouse

(6) Preparation and final commit are the two phase of _____.

(a) Three-phase commit protocol

(b) Four-phase commit protocol

(c) Two-phase commit protocol

(d) Commit protocol

(7) _____ allows a physically dispersed database to be managed as though it were a centralized database.

(a) Distribution Transparency
(b) Time Transparency
(c) Transaction Transparency
(d) Distributed database Transparency

(8) What is output of below query ?

SELECT substr('Appearance', 3, 7) FROM DUAL;

(a) 'ppearan'
(b) 'ppearance'
(c) 'earance'
(d) 'pearanc'

(9) A cross joins also known as _____.

(a) Sum Product
(b) New Product
(c) Cartesian Product
(d) Common Product

(10) The _____ clause is used to combine the output from multiple queries together into a single result table.

(a) Union
(b) Intersect
(c) Minus
(d) Sum

(11) MPSD stands for _____.

(a) Multiple-site processing, Single-site processing
(b) Single-site processing, Multiple-site processing
(c) Single-site processing, Single-site processing
(d) Multiple-site processing, Multiple-site processing

(12) The default order in order by clause as _____.

(a) Descending
(b) Multiple
(c) Ascending
(d) Any one

(13) The data processor (DP) is also known as _____.

(a) Data manager
(b) Database
(c) Data
(d) DDBMS

(14) _____ function rounds a value to a specified precision.

(a) Floor ( )
(b) Round ( )
(c) ABS ( )
(d) To_char ( )