

**AN-101**

**April-2022**

**BCA, Sem.-IV**

**CC-208 : Database Management System-II**

**[Max. Marks : 50]**

**Time : 2 Hours]**

- Instructions :**
- (1) All Questions in Section – I carry equal marks.
  - (2) Attempt any **two** questions in Section – I.
  - (3) Question **5** in Section – II is compulsory.

**Section – I**

1. (A) What is Constraint ? Explain Input/Output Constraint with syntax and example. 10  
(B) Explain Arithmetic and Logical operator with syntax and example. 10
2. (A) Explain Lock with Lock granularity and Two-Phase Locking Protocol. 10  
(B) What is Database recovery ? Explain types of Backups. 10
3. (A) Explain levels of Data and Process Distribution. 10  
(B) Explain DDBMS transparency features and Transaction Transparency. 10
4. (A) Explain Union, Intersect and Minus set operators with example. 10  
(B) Explain AVG( ), LENGTH( ), MAX( ), LOWER( ), and ROUND( ) functions with syntax and example. 10

**Section – II**

5. MCQs. (any five) 10
  1. SQL was developed by IBM in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) 1970 (B) 1972  
(C) 1969 (D) 1971
  2. DDL stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Data Definition List (B) Data Definition Language  
(C) Data Definition Lock (D) Data Definition Level
  3. Primary Key = \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Unique + Null (B) Duplicate + Null  
(C) Unique + Not Null (D) Duplicate + Not Null

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4. \_\_\_\_\_ is any action that reads from and/or writes to a database.  
☒ (A) Query ☒ (B) Unlock  
☒ (C) Lock ☒ (D) Transaction
5. The co-ordination of the simultaneous execution of transactions in a multiuser database system is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ (A) Concurrency Control ☒ (B) Parallel Control  
☒ (C) Inconsistent Control ☒ (D) None of Above
6. \_\_\_\_\_ indicates the level of lock use.  
☒ (A) Lock ☒ (B) Lock Granularity  
☒ (C) Lock Manager ☒ (D) All of Above
7. SPSPD stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ (A) Small-Site Processing, Single-Site Data  
☒ (B) Similar-Site Processing, Single-Site Data  
☒ (C) Single-Site Processing, Single-Site Data  
☒ (D) Sample-Site Processing, Single-Site Data
8. DDBMS provides \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ (A) Faster Data Access ☒ (B) Improved Communication  
☒ (C) Faster Data Processing ☒ (D) All of Above
9. Subquery also known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ (A) Nested Query ☒ (B) Join Query  
☒ (C) Inline Query ☒ (D) None of Above
10. \_\_\_\_\_ returns the same result as the Cartesian product of two sets or tables.  
☒ (A) Inner Join ☒ (B) Cross Join  
☒ (C) Outer Join ☒ (D) None of Above