

**AI-111**

**April-2016**

**B.C.A., Sem.-IV**

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

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Max. Marks : 70**

1. (a) What is the use of View ? Explain view in detail. 7  
**OR**  
Explain Alter command with different modifiers.
- (b) List out all Special operators and explain logical operators with example. 7  
**OR**  
List data manipulation commands and explain CREATE, DROP and DELETE command with example.
2. (a) Draw BI architecture. Explain BI architectural component. 7  
**OR**  
Draw and explain phases of data mining.
- (b) Explain any seven rules that define Data Warehouse. 7  
**OR**  
Explain operational data Vs. Decision support data from designer's point of view.
3. (a) Explain levels of Data and Process Distribution. 7  
**OR**  
Explain Distributed Processing and Distributed Database.
- (b) Write a note on advantages and disadvantages of Distributed Database Management System. 7  
**OR**  
List and explain different types of Distributed Database Transparency Features.
4. (a) What is Subquery ? Explain WHERE, IN and FROM subqueries with example. 7  
**OR**  
What is sequence ? Explain CREATE, INSERT and DROP commands of sequence.



(b) Explain different types of join with example.

7

**OR**

Explain following functions :

- (1) Substring
- (2) Lower
- (3) To\_number
- (4) Ceil
- (5) ABS
- (6) Add\_months
- (7) Sysdate

5. (a) Fill in the blanks :

7

- (1) Like Operator use \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ symbols for pattern matching.
- (2) The \_\_\_\_\_ SQL keyword is used to undo the previous command.
- (3) A \_\_\_\_\_ is typically defined as the subset of the contents of the data warehouse.
- (4) OLAP stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- (5) SPSS stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- (6) In DDBMS, Database is composed of several parts known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (7) \_\_\_\_\_ Transparency allows a transaction to update data at more than one network site.

(b) State True/False :

7

- (1) Delete command is used to erase table structure.
- (2) The default order in order by clause is ascending order.
- (3) MDM stands for Master Data Management.
- (4) FLOOR function returns the largest integer value that is equal to or less than a number.
- (5) The transaction processor is also known as data processor.
- (6) A To\_Date function returns today's date.
- (7) Union operator combines two or more queries including duplicate rows.

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