MQ-103

May-2022

BCA., Sem.-II

CC-110 : Database Management System – I

Time : 2 Hours] [Max. Marks : 50

Instructions : (1) Attempt any **two** questions from Section-I.

(2) Question – **5** in Section – II is compulsory.

Section – I

1. (A) What is DBMS ? Explain advantage and disadvantage of DBMS. **10**

   (B) Write a short note on DBMS function. **10**

2. (A) What is Key ? Explain primary, foreign, candidate, alternate key with example. **10**

   (B) List and explain different relational set operators with proper example. **10**

3. (A) What is Attributes ? Explain types of attributes with example. **10**

   (B) Write a short note on Relationship Degree. **10**

4. (A) What is Normalization ? Explain 1NF with example. **10**

   (B) Explain 2NF and steps of conversion of 1NF into 2NF with example. **10**

Section – II

5. MCQs. : (any **five**) **10**

   (1) Information is nothing but the processed _____.

   (A) DBMS (B) Data

   (C) MIS (D) None of these

(2) Who is taking care of the general operations of the database system ?

    (A) End user   (B) Firmware

    (C) Administrator   (D) None of these

(3) The basic component of E-R models include

    (A) Entity   (B) Attribute

    (C) Relationship   (D) All of these

(4) The _____ is the relational set operator of relational model that takes two tables and combines only the rows that appear in both tables.

    (A) Union   (B) Difference

    (C) Intersect   (D) None of these

(5) _____states that primary keys should not be null.

    (A) Entity integrity   (B) Referential integrity

    (C) Both (A) and (B)   (D) None of these

(6) In chen's notation multi valued attribute is indicated by _____.

    (A) Single line   (B) Dashed line

    (C) Double line   (D) None of these

(7) Which of the following is the multi valued attribute ?

    (A) Gender   (B) Age

    (C) E-mail id   (D) None of these

(8) An attribute that contain a single value is called a _____.

    (A) Multi value attribute   (B) Single value attribute

    (C) Stored value attribute   (D) None of these

(9) The FD stands for

    (A) Functional Dependency   (B) Facilitate Dependency

    (C) Functional Data   (D) None of these

(10) Which of the following is not the basic type of data anomalies ?

    (A) Insertion anomalies   (B) Update anomalies

    (C) Delete anomalies   (D) Redundancy anomalies