

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)
- \_\_\_\_\_