

Seat No. : _____

AN-101

April-2022

BCA, Sem.-IV

CC-208 : Database Management System-II

Time : 2 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

- 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

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. SPSD 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