END TERM EXAMINATION

SECOND SEMESTER [BBA] MAY- JUNE 2016

Paper Code: BBA-108	**Subject: Database Management System**
BBA (B&I)-108	
BBA (TTM)-108	
BBA (MOM)-108	

Time: 3 Hours   **Maximum Marks: 75**

Note: Attempt any five questions including Q.No1 which is compulsory.

Q1 Attempt all: -   **(3x5=15)**
(a) List the two advantages of DBMS over the file system.
(b) What is data model also define Relational data Model.
(c) What is meant by data abstraction? What is the need of abstraction?
(d) Define candidate key with the help of an example.
(e) What is the difference between database schema and database state.

Q2 (a) Write the difference between logical view independence and physical view independence. **(8)**
(b) Explain the Architecture of DBMS. **(7)**

Q3 (a) What are the features of E-R Modeling? Draw an E-R model for the Hospital Management System. **(10)**
(b) What is meant by cardinalities? How we map the cardinalities in E-R diagram. **(5)**

Q4 (a) What are Codd's twelve rules? Explain any five. **(7)**
(b) What is meant by referential integrity constraint in Relation Database? **(3)**
(c) What is a View in Database. How is it different from the table? What are the different operations which are not performed on views? **(5)**

Q5 Discuss the Normal forms (1st, 2nd, 3rd) and also explain the meaning of functional dependency in database. **(15)**

Q6 (a) What is meant by de-composition of a table? **(2)**
(b) A relation *info* is defined as follows.
info (name, street, city, state, postal code) where name is unique, and for any given postal code, there is just one city and state a. Give a set of FDs for this relation. **(3)**
(c) Write syntax for Unary relation operations. **(3)**
(d) What is need for normalization of database? How can we achieve the normalized database. **(7)**

Q7 (a) What are the different DML commands in SQL. **(3)**
(b) Explain the following with the help on en example. **(8)**
    (i) Insert Command
    (ii) Delete Command
    (iii)Update Command
    (iv)Constraint as assertions
(c) What are the aggregate operators in SQL? Write a query using any aggregate operator in SQL. **(4)**

Q8 (a) What is meant by structured query language. What are its advantages? (2)

(b) What is Sql Query for these statements. (4x2=8)
Book_author(book-id), Name of author, age, book-name)

a. Find the "names of authors" from the relation **"Book_author"** where the age of author are greater than 50.
b. Delete a row from the relation "Book_author" where the Name of the Author is John.

(c) What is meant by nested Queries in Sql. Give an Example of Nested query. (5)

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