

# Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University

Term End Examination July-2016

Course	: BCA	Numerical Code: (Not Require)
Subject Code	: BCA –202	Numerical Code: (Not Require)
Subject	: Database Management System	Total Marks : 70
Date	: (Not Require)	Time : (Not Require)

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## Section A

(30)

Attempt any Three of the following:

1. What is DBMS? Explain merit and de-merit of DBMS.
2. What are Entity Relationship Diagram? Explain with example.
3. Explain Codd's 12 rules.
4. Explain types of transaction.
5. Explain 3-tier architecture of data warehouse in details.

## Section B

(20)

Write short notes on any four.

1. Explain terms ODBC, MDBS, DCOM, CPRBA
2. Short note on Data abstraction.
3. Define primary key, super key and foreign key with example.
4. Explain SQL statements involving set membership, set comparisons and set cardinality operations.
5. What are the general standards for giving passwords?
6. Explain object security model.

## Section C

(A) Multiple Choice Questions.

(10)

- 1 In the relational modes, cardinality is termed as:
  - a. Number of Tuples
  - b. Number of attributes.
  - c. Number of tables.
  - d. Number of constraints.
- 2 Architecture of the database can be viewed as
  - a. Two levels.
  - b. Four levels.
  - c. three levels
  - d. one levels
- 3 In tuple relational calculus  $P1 \text{ @ } P2$  is equivalent to
  - a.  $\neg P1 \cup P2$
  - b.  $P1 \cup P2$
  - c.  $P1 \cap P2$
  - d.  $P1 \cap \neg P2$
- 4 Key to represent relationship between tables is called
  - a. Secondary Key
  - b. Primary key
  - c. Foreign Key
  - d. None of the above
- 5 The database schema is written in

- a. HLL  
c. DDL
- b. DML  
d. DCL
- 6 In an E-R diagram an entity set is represent by a  
a. ellipse.  
c. rectangle.
- b. diamond box.  
d. circle.
- 7 Related fields in a database are grouped to form a  
a. data file.  
c. menu.
- b. data record.  
d. bank.
- 8 data manipulation command the combines the records from one or more tables is called  
a. SELECT  
c. PRODUCT
- b. PROJECT  
d. JOIN
- 9 'AS' clause is used in SQL for  
a. Selection operation.  
c. Join operation.
- b. Rename operation.  
d. Projection operation.
- 10 ODBC stands for  
a. Object Database Connectivity.  
c. Oracle Database Connectivity.
- b. Oral Database Connectivity.  
d. Open Database Connectivity.

**(B) True or False.**

**(10)**

1. A database is a collection of interrelated files. True/ False.
  2. Data redundancy means \_\_\_\_\_
  3. How many types of relation exist in database designing?
  4. Define RDBMS.
  5. A field is a collection of records arranged in a predefined format. True/ False
  6. What is normalization?
  7. \_\_\_\_\_ allows the database management system to uniquely identify a specific row in a table.
  8. A principal advantage of the database approach is that you can build a single super-database that contains all data items of interest to an organization. True/ False.
  9. What is "Group by" clause?
  10. What is Data Independence?
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SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER