

17332

11920

3 Hours / 100 Marks

Seat No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- Instructions :**
- (1) All Questions are *compulsory*.
 - (2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.
 - (3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
 - (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - (5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
 - (6) Preferably, write the answers in sequential order.

Marks

1. (A) Attempt any SIX of the following :

12

- (a) Define Relational Database Management system.
- (b) List four applications of Database Management system.
- (c) Define updating anomalies.
- (d) List the four different parts of SQL.
- (e) List four limitations of PL/SQL.
- (f) Draw the diagram of PL/SQL execution environment.
- (g) Which attribute is used to find out how many rows were fetched from cursor so far ? Give example.
- (h) What are the limitations of views ? (four points)

- (B) Attempt any TWO of the following :** **8**
- (a) Explain Integrity constraints with example.
 - (b) List four different types of join and explain it with student example considering, Enroll_no, sname, course, city.
 - (c) Explain the loop control structure in PL/SQL with example and two demerits of it.
- 2. Attempt any FOUR of the following :** **16**
- (a) Enlist the six characteristics of database administration and explain any two of them.
 - (b) List the types of cardinality relation and explain it with diagram.
 - (c) Explain the command to update the data in the table with example using Data Manipulation Language command.
 - (d) Give difference between Having clause and Where clause (four points).
 - (e) Define synonyms. Explain how to drop synonyms with example.
 - (f) Explain the domain relational calculus with example.
- 3. Attempt any FOUR of the following :** **16**
- (a) Give difference between two tier client/server and three tier client/server architecture (four points).
 - (b) Describe 2NF with suitable example.
 - (c) Explain Referential Integrity constraints with example of student database.
 - (d) Explain Range searching operators and patterns matching operator in SQL with example.
 - (e) Define sequence. Give syntax to create sequence command and explain it with example.
 - (f) What is the procedure to write the PL/SQL code ?

4. Attempt any FOUR of the following : 16

- (a) Explain the need of Data Mining over Data warehousing in detail..
- (b) Describe weak entity and strong entity.
- (c) Explain the DROP command with example.
- (d) Draw a neat labelled state diagram of transaction, list five steps of transaction and explain it.
- (e) State the importance of views. Give its syntax, explain its advantages.
- (f) Give difference between Shared lock and Exclusive lock.

5. Attempt any FOUR of the following : 16

- (a) Enlist the types of database users and explain any two of them along with their interfaces.
- (b) Give the difference between primary key and foreign key (four points).
- (c) Explain any four data functions in SQL.
- (d) Define snapshots. List three types of snapshot with its syntax and explain it with example.
- (e) Explain implicit cursors & explicit cursors with example.
- (f) Explain the importance of shared lock with example.

6. Attempt any FOUR of the following : 16

- (a) Explain any four function of database administrator.
 - (b) Draw the ER diagram for managing credit card account.
 - (c) Explain the requirement to maintain database security.
 - (d) Name and explain the command used to undo the changes done in the current transactions.
 - (e) List the different types of exception handling and explain it with example.
 - (f) Give the difference between procedure and triggers.
-

