Reg. No. : .................................

Name : ......................................

V Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.B.A./B.B.A.T.T.M./B.B.A.R.T.M./B.B.M./
B.T.T.M./B.C.A./B.S.W./B.A. Afsal Ul Ulama/B.B.A. (AH) Degree
(CBCSS – Reg./Sup./Imp.) Examination, November 2020
(2014 Admn. Onwards)
Open Course
5D03 BCA : DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Time : 2 Hours                                                                              Max. Marks : 20

SECTION – A

Answer **all** questions :                                                                          (8×0.5=4)

1. In an ER diagram, Rectangles represents _____

2. Write the acronym of DBTG.

3. A person who has entire control over the system is known as _____

4. Name the operation in relational algebra which selects specified columns from a database.

5. The attribute in a table which uniquely identifies a record is known as _____

6. _____ clause in SQL display the tuples in the result of query in a sorted order.

7. 5NF is also known as _____

8. Virtual tables formed as a result of SQL operation or relational algebraic operations are known as _____

SECTION – B

Write short notes on **any three** of the following questions :                          (3×2=6)

9. What is a database schema ?

10. Who are the naïve users in a database ? How are they different from sophisticated users ?

11. What are DML commands ? Mention its types.

12. Write a SQL statement to select the tuples which satisfies the given condition : Select the names of students from a table stud whose age is within the range of 18-25.

13. What is a trigger ?

### SECTION – C

Answer **any two** of the following questions :                  (2×3=6)

14. Comment on different levels of data abstraction.

15. Explain 3NF and 2NF in detail.

16. What are the advantages of using DBMS ?

17. Elaborate on integrity constraints.

### SECTION – D

Write an essay on **any one** of the following questions :        (1×4=4)

18. Explain the various types of data model.

19. Write the uses of the following in SQL with an example : select, having, max, order by.

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