

Oct-2013

Seat
No.

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केंद्रक - 003

COMPUTER SCIENCE PAPER - I (NEW) (12245) - UG-CS-121
Basics of DBMS

P. Pages : 2

Time : Two Hours

Max. Marks : 40

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Do not write anything on question paper except Seat No.
2. Answersheet should be written with blue ink only. Graph or diagram should be drawn with the same pen being used for writing paper or black HB pencil.
3. Students should note, no supplement will be provided.
4. All questions are compulsory.
5. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Attempt any eight.

8

- a) Define primary key.
- b) DBMS stands for -
 - i) Database management student ii) Database management system
 - iii) Datablock memory system iv) DB memory system
- c) Which of the following symbol denote the SELECT operator in relational algebra ?
 - i) σ ii) S
 - iii) \$ iv) @
- d) SQL stands for
 - i) Structured Query Language ii) Systematic Query Language
 - iii) Soft Queue Language iv) Soft Query Language
- e) Which of the following denotes logical connections ?
 - i) AND ii) THE
 - iii) FOR iv) AN
- f) Which of following is the data model ?
 - i) Relational ii) Rational
 - iii) Historical iv) Hypertext
- g) Define Entity.
- h) ER model stands for ?
- i) What is tuple ?
- j) List out and give the symbols of unary operators for Relational Algebra.

2. Attempt any four. 8
- a) What is Relation ?
 - b) Explain SELECT (σ) operator with example.
 - c) Define DDL.
 - d) What is attribute ? List out types of attributes.
 - e) List out the set operations.
 - f) Write down syntax of WHERE clause in SQL.
3. Attempt any two. 8
- a) What are the advantages of DBMS ?
 - b) What is integrity constraints ? Explain referential integrity.
 - c) Explain aggregate functions used in SQL.
4. a) Attempt any two. 6
- a) Define :
 - i) Data ii) Information iii) Knowledge
 - b) Explain network data model.
 - c) Explain Binary Vs. Ternary.
- b) Define : 2
- i) Candidate key ii) Super key
5. Attempt any one. 8
- a) i) Describe in brief nested queries with example.
 - ii) Explain different levels of abstraction.
- OR
- b) i) Give the systax of CREATE with example.
 - ii) Explain Relation Algebra (selection, projection)
