This question paper co	ontains 3 printed pages]		, ,		
	Ī	Roll No.			
S. No. of Question Pape	er : 5315			•	
Unique Paper Code	: 234251			D	
Name of the Paper	: Database Manageme	nt and Systems	(DBMS)		
Name of the Course	: B.A. (Prog.)		,	,	•
Semester	: II				
Duration: 3 Hours				Maximum	Marks: 45
(Write your	Roll No. on the top immediat	ely on receipt of	f this ques	tion paper.)	
	Section A is co	ompulsory.			
	Attempt any three quest	ions from Secti	on B.		
	Section	n A .			
1. (a) Define the	following:				2
(i) Secon	ndary key				
(ii) Altern	nate key.				
(b) Define card	linality. Give a suitable exam	nple.			2
(c) Give full for	orms of :				2
(i) ERD					
(ii) DML	.				
(d) Write any	two SQL DDL commands.				2
(e) What are the	he limitations of database m	anagement syst	ems?		2
(f) Name any	three database software.				3
(g) What are b	ousiness rules ?				2
,	•				P.T.O.

Section B

2.	(a)	Describe any three benefits of DBMS.	•
	(b)	A database consists of the following tables:	4
		Student (RollNo, Name, DOB, CNo)	
		Course(CNo, CName, Dept)	
		Write queries in SQL for the following:	
		(i) Display the names and roll number of students born before December 199)5.
		(ii) List the names of courses run by English Department.	
3.	(a)	Define the following terms:	4
	•	(i) Field	
		(ii) Record.	
	(b)	What is the importance of entity integrity and referential integrity in database? Exp	olain
		with the help of an example.	6
1 .	(a)	Describe different types of database on the basis of criteria namely number of us	sers,
		data location, data usage and XML.	4
	(b)	Briefly describe any three relational operators with example.	6
5.	(a)	Differentiate between hierarchical and network model.	4
	(b)	Briefly describe data dictionary and system catalog with example.	4
	(c)	Why is normalization done on data?	2

- 6. Draw an ER diagram (using any notation) and state any assumption made for the information given below:
 - (i) An invoice is written by one sales representative but a sales representative writes many invoices.
 - (ii) A vendor sells many products but a product is bought from one vendor.
 - (iii) An invoice has one or many products and a product is found on zero, one or many invoices.