	Seat No.:					
		AI-111 April-2016				
		B.C.A., SemIV				
		CC-208 : Database Management System – II				
Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks						
1.	(a)	What is the use of View ? Explain view in detail. OR	7			
	(b)	Explain Alter command with different modifiers. List out all Special operators and explain logical operators with example. OR	7			
		List data manipulation commands and explain CREATE, DROP and DELETE command with example.				
2.	(a)	Draw BI architecture. Explain BI architectural component. OR	7			
		Draw and explain phases of data mining.				
	(b)	Explain any seven rules that define Data Warehouse. OR	7			
		Explain operational data Vs. Decision support data from designer's point of view.				
3.	(a)	Explain levels of Data and Process Distribution. OR	7			
		Explain Distributed Processing and Distributed Database.				
	(b)	Write a note on advantages and disadvantages of Distributed Database Management System.	7			
		OR				
		List and explain different types of Distributed Database Transparency Features.				

4.

(a)

sequence. **AI-111** 1 P.T.O.

OR

What is Subquery? Explain WHERE, IN and FROM subqueries with example.

What is sequence? Explain CREATE, INSERT and DROP commands of

7

	(b)	Explain different types of join with example.		7
			OR	
		Expl	ain following functions:	
		(1)	Substring	
		(2)	Lower	
		(3)	To_number	
		(4)	Ceil	
		(5)	ABS	
		(6)	Add_months	
		(7)	Sysdate	
_				_
5.	(a)		in the blanks:	7
		(1)	Like Operator use and symbols for pattern matching.	
		(2)	The SQL keyword is used to undo the previous command.	
		(3)	A is typically defined as the subset of the contents of the data warehouse.	
		(4)	OLAP stands for	
		(5)	SPSD stands for	
		(6)	In DDBMS, Database is composed of several parts known as	
		(7)	Transparency allows a transaction to update data at more than one network site.	
	(b)	State	e True/False :	7
		(1)	Delete command is used to erase table structure.	
		(2)	The default order in order by clause is ascending order.	
		(3)	MDM stands for Master Data Management.	
		(4)	FLOOR function returns the largest integer value that is equal to or less than a number.	
		(5)	The transaction processor is also known as data processor.	
		(6)	A To_Date function returns today's date.	
		(7)	Union operator combines two or more queries including duplicate rows.	

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