**PROGRAM BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (BCA)**

**SEMESTER III**

**COURSE CODE & NAME DCA2102 – DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

**Set – I**

**1. Explain various storage devices and their characteristics.**

**Ans:** The fastest storage media – for example, cache and main memory – are referred to as primary storage. The media in the next level in the hierarchy – for example, magnetic disks – are referred to as secondary storage, or online storage. The media in the lowest level in the hierarchy – for example, magnetic tape and optical-disk jukeboxes – are referred to as tertiary storage, or

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**2. Explain the important properties of transactions that a DBMS must ensure to maintain data in the face of concurrent access and system failures**

**Ans:** There are four important properties of transactions that a DBMS must ensure to maintain data in the face of concurrent access and system failures:

1. Users should be able to regard the execution of each transaction as atomic: either all actions are carried out or

**3. What do you mean by cardinality ratio? What are its types? Explain by giving a suitable example.**

**Ans:** In a database, the mapping cardinality or cardinality ratio means to denote the number of entities to which another entity can be linked through a certain relation set.

**For a binary relationship set R between entity sets A and B, the mapping cardinality must be one of the following:**

** One-to-one (1:1):** An

**Set – II**

**4. What do you mean by Normalization? How BCNF is different from 3NF?**

**Ans:** Normalization is to reduce redundancy which means that information is to be stored only once. Storing information several times leads to wastage of storage space, and increase in the total size of the data stored. Relations are normalized so that when relations in a database are to be altered during the lifetime of the database, we do not lose information or introduce

**5. Explain Join strategies for parallel processing.**

**Ans:** We can use multiple processors for parallel computation to make the processing faster. There are many cases where multiple processors may be available for parallel computation of the join. The architecture may be different, including database machines. We will consider an architecture where all processors have access to all disks, and all processors share main memory.

**1 Parallel**

**6. What are the features of Object -Oriented System? How it is different from RDBMS?**

**Ans: Object-oriented systems make these promises:**

**Reduced maintenance:**

The primary goal of object-oriented development is the assurance that the system will enjoy a longer life while having far smaller maintenance costs. Because most of the processes within the system are encapsulated, the behaviours may be reused and incorporated into new behaviours.

**Real-world modelling:**

Object-oriented systems tend to model the real world in a more complete fashion than do traditional