**SESSION DEC 2022**

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

**SEMESTER 3**

**COURSE CODE &amp; NAME DCA2102 – DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

**Set – I**

**1. What do you mean by cardinality? What are the different types of Cardinalities in RDBMS? Explain by giving suitable example.**

**Ans:** Cardinality is a mathematical term. It translates into the number of elements in a set. In databases, cardinality refers to the relationships between the data in two database tables. Cardinality defines how many instances of one entity are related to instances of another entity.

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whatsapp no 8791490301.

**2. What do you mean by Entity Integrity Constraint and Referential Integrity Constraint? Explain by giving suitable example.**

**Ans: Entity Integrity**

**Relational Database Schema:** A set S of relation schemas that belong to the same database. S is the name of the database.

S = {R1, R2, ..., Rn}

**Entity Integrity:** The primary key attributes PK of each relation schema R in S cannot

have null values in any tuple of r(R). This is because primary key values are used to identify the individual

**3. Explain 3-tier architecture for a DBMS. Why mapping is required in between Levels?**

**Ans:** The three-schema architecture divides the database into three-level used to create a separation between the physical database and the user application. In simple terms, this architecture hides the details of physical storage from the user.

The database administrator (DBA) responsible is to change the structure of database storage without affecting the user’s view. It deals with the data, the relationship between them and the

**Set – II**

**4. Discuss different Operations in Relational Algebra? Explain each operation by giving suitable example.**

**Ans:** The relational algebra is a procedural query language. It consists of a set of operations that take one or two relations as input and produce a new relation as their result.

i. **Set Intersection**

* Set Intersection is used to **ADD CO**

**5. What do you mean by Normalization? What are the different Normal Forms. Explain by giving suitable example.**

**Ans:** Normalization or normalisation refers to **a process that makes something more normal or regular**. Most commonly it refers to: Normalization (sociology) or social normalization, the process through which ideas and behaviors that may fall outside of social norms come to be regarded as "normal"

The relation shown in

**6. What do you mean by Fragmentation? What are the different types of fragmentation. Explain by giving suitable example.**

**Ans: Fragmentation:** The relation is partitioned into several fragments. Each fragment is stored at a different site.

**Types of Fragmentation:-**

**Data Fragmentation** If the relation r if fragmented, r is divided into a number of fragments r1, r2 ,rn. These fragments contain sufficient information to reconstruct the original relation r. As we shall see, this reconstruction can take place through the application of either the union operation or a special type of