**SESSION MARCH 2023**

**PROGRAM MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (MCA)**

**SEMESTER I**

**COURSE CODE & NAME DCA6104 – ADVANCED DATABASE MANAGEMENT**

**SYSTEM**

**Set – I**

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

**Ans:** Normalisation comprises of various set of rules which are used to make sure that the database relations are fully normalised by listing the functional dependencies and decomposing them into smaller, efficient tables.

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**2. Explain the eddy architecture and how it allows for extreme flexibility.**

**Ans: Eddy architecture** is a machine learning architecture that is specifically designed for processing streaming data, such as those encountered in real-time data analytics or natural language processing applications.

The Eddy architecture is named after the swirling motion of water in eddies, as it seeks to capture and analyze data streams in a similar way. At a high level, the Eddy architecture consists of three

**3. (A) Write a short note on Semantic query optimisation.**

**Ans:** Semantic query optimisation is a technique to modify one query into another query by using the relational database constraints. These constraints may be unique attributes or much more complex constraints. This technique is used for the efficient execution of the query.

**Let’s discuss this**

**Set – IInd**

**4. What are the major design issues of parallel system? How Intraquery is different from inter-Query parallelism?**

**Ans:** Designing parallel systems is not an easy task.

**Some major issues in parallel systems designs are discussed below:**

* Parallel processing of data from outside sources is required in order to manage large quantities of arriving data.
* Proper technique should be there to manage problem of data skew.
* Adaptability in case of

**5. (A) What is a persistent programming language? How can it be differentiated with embedded SQL? Illustrate**

**Ans:** Persistent data is defined as the data that continue to occur even after program that generated it, has finished. A programming language which is expanded by means of constructs to manage persistent data is known as a persistent programming language.

A persistent

**6. (a) Differentiate between RDBMS, OODBMS and ORDBMS**

**Ans: Introduction:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Criteria** | **RDBMS** | **ODBMS** | **ORDBMS** |
| **Defining standard** | SQL2 | ODMG-2.0 | SQL3 (in process) |
| **Support For object oriented features** | No support provided; Program object is hard to be mapped to the database | Extensive Support provided | Restricted support; mainly to new data type |