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| **SESSION** | **AUG-SEP’23** |
| **PROGRAM** | **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **III SEMESTER** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DITF301 & DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM** |
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**Assignment Set – 1**

**1. Differentiate between Traditional File System and Database Management System**

**Ans 1.**

**Traditional File System vs. Database Management System**

In the realm of data management and organization, two primary systems have historically been employed: Traditional File Systems (TFS) and Database Management Systems (DBMS). Each system offers distinct methodologies for storing, retrieving, and managing data, catering to different needs and scenarios. Understanding the differences between these two systems is crucial for selecting the right Its Half solved only

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**2. Explain Different Types of database Models in detail**

**Ans 2.**

Databases are a fundamental component of modern computing environments, supporting a wide range of applications from web services to banking systems. They are designed to store, retrieve, manage, and manipulate data efficiently. There are several database models, each with unique characteristics and suited to specific needs. Understanding these models is essential for selecting the right

**3. Explain Filtered, Hash and Unique indexing**

**Ans 3.**

Filtered, Hash, and Unique indexing are crucial concepts in database management, each serving a distinct purpose in optimizing data retrieval and maintaining data integrity. Understanding these types of indexes is essential for database administrators and developers to ensure efficient and accurate data handling.

**Filtered Indexing**

Filtered indexing, a feature

**Assignment Set – 2**

**4. Draw an ER Diagram of Hospital Management System**

**Ans 4.**

**Hospital Management System: ER Diagram Overview**

The Hospital Management System is a comprehensive framework designed to manage all aspects of hospital operations such as medical, financial, administrative, legal, and compliance. An Entity-Relationship (ER) Diagram is crucial for understanding and mapping out the system's data relationships and structure. This diagram is a visual representation of the entities within the system and their

**5. Explain Different Types of Join available in RDBMS**

**Ans 5.**

Relational Database Management Systems (RDBMS) are foundational to modern data management and analysis. At the core of their functionality are 'joins', which are operations that allow for the combination of rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them. Understanding the different types of joins is crucial for anyone working with relational

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**6. Differentiate between III Normal form and BCNF with suitable example**

**Ans 6.**

**Introduction to Normalization**

Normalization in database design is a process used to organize data to reduce redundancy and improve data integrity. The primary goal is to construct tables in a manner that dependencies are properly enforced by database integrity constraints. Two important forms of normalization are the Third Normal Form (