

13. Explain with example each of the different types of cursors in ORACLE.

**SECTION – C** (1 × 15 = 15)

(Compulsory)

14. Create an ER diagram for the loan management system of a finance company, Loans are given on the purchase of various items with different interest rates. The company keeps track of defaulters and taken appropriate steps against them. Make, and state, suitable assumption (if any).

*Answer any FIVE questions.  
ALL questions carry equal marks.*

1. Define Database management.

2. What are the main functions of a database administration?

3. What is Entity sets?

**Turn Over**

Register Number :

Name of the Candidate :

**6 3 6 8**

**M.B.A. ( E-Business )**

**DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2012**

( FIRST YEAR )

( PAPER - VI )

**160. DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

May ] [ Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**SECTION – A** (5 × 3 = 15)

4. Define :

- (a) Specialization.
- (b) Generalization.

5. What is the purpose of “Null”? Is a component of a primary key allows to accept “null” why?
6. For the relation R and S given below, compute natural join and outer join.

R			S		
A	B	C	B	C	D
1	2	3	2	3	10
4	5	6	2	3	11
7	8	9	6	7	12

7. Explain any three aggregate function of SQL with an example for each.
8. What are the advantages of Trigger's?

### SECTION – B (3 × 15 = 45)

*Answer any THREE questions.*

*ALL questions carry equal marks.*

9. What is Data base modes? Explain any two type of Data models with an example for each.
10. Why E-R diagrams are important? Define the following and how they are indicated in E- R diagram?

- (a) Week entity.
- (b) Derived attribute.
- (c) Composite key.

11. Explain in detail the following

- (a) Dynamic SQL.
- (b) Embedded SQL.
- (c) Transaction control using SQL.

12. Write short notes on:

- (a) Concurrency control in ORACLE.
- (b) Database Trigger in ORACLE.

**Turn Over**