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| **SESSION** | **APRIL-JULY’24** |
| **PROGRAM** | **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **III SEMESTER**  |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DITF301 - DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**  |
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**Assignment Set – 1**

**1. Explain the advantages of Database Management System over Traditional File System. 1**

**Ans 1.**

A Database Management System (DBMS) offers significant advantages over traditional file systems for data management, streamlining operations across diverse sectors through enhanced efficiency, scalability, and data integrity. Here are some key advantages explained:

**1. Data Redundancy and Consistency Control**

Traditional file systems often result in redundant storage of the same data across multiple files, leading to inconsistencies. A DBMS, by contrast, centralizes data storage and

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**2. Explain different users of DBMS. What are the key responsibilities of Database Administrator?**

**Ans 2.**

A Database Management System (DBMS) serves a wide range of users, each with distinct roles and responsibilities. Understanding the various users and their interactions with the DBMS is crucial for comprehending its overall functionality and importance in an organization. Additionally, the role of the Database Administrator (DBA) is pivotal in maintaining the integrity, security, and efficiency of the database system.

**Different Users of DBMS**

**End Users:** End users are the individuals who interact with the database applications to

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

**Ans 3.**

Filtered, hash, and unique indexing are three different types of indexing techniques used in database management systems (DBMS) to enhance the speed and efficiency of data retrieval operations. Each of these indexing methods has distinct characteristics and use cases that make them suitable for specific types of queries and data structures.

**Filtered Indexing**

Filtered Indexing is a specialized type of index that is particularly useful in scenarios where

**Assignment Set – 2**

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

**Ans 4.**

**ER Diagram of School Management System**

Creating an Entity-Relationship (ER) Diagram for a School Management System involves detailing the various entities, their attributes, and the relationships between them that define the database structure for managing school operations. This system typically encompasses various functionalities including student management, teacher assignments, course schedules, and examination records. Here's an overview of the typical entities and relationships that

**5. Explain Secondary Storage devices in detail.**

**Ans 5.**

**Secondary Storage Devices**

Secondary storage devices are essential components in the computing world, providing long-term data retention capabilities that primary storage, such as RAM, cannot offer. These devices are non-volatile, meaning they retain data even when the device is turned off. Here’s a detailed look into various types of secondary storage devices:

**Magnetic Storage Devices**

Magnetic storage devices use magnetic patterns to store data. The most common magnetic

**6. Explain I, II and III Normal forms of DBMSwith suitable example.**

**Ans 6.**

**I, II, and III Normal Forms in DBMS**

Database normalization is a process used in designing a database to minimize redundancy and improve data integrity. The process is structured into several "normal forms," each addressing potential issues in table design. In this explanation, we'll explore the first three normal forms (1NF, 2NF, and 3NF) using an example relevant to an Indian academic context.

**First Normal Form (1NF)**

The first normal form (1NF) requires that tables be structured so that there are no repeating