Printed Page:-	Subject Code:- ACSML0603 Roll. No:
	Kon. No:
NOIDA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING	G AND TECHNOLOGY, GREATER NOIDA
	Affiliated to AKTU, Lucknow)
*	Tech
SEM: VI - THEORY EX	AMINATION (20 20)
Subject: Advanced Data	base Management Systems
Time: 3 Hours	Max. Marks: 100
General Instructions:	
-	n paper with the correct course, code, branch etc.
1. This Question paper comprises of three Sections (MCQ's) & Subjective type questions	
2. Maximum marks for each question are indicated as a subjective type question are indicated as a subjective type question are indicated as a subjective type question.	
3. Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wh	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
4. Assume suitable data if necessary.	, and the second
5. Preferably, write the answers in sequential o	rder.
6. No sheet should be left blank. Any written mo	iterial after a blank sheet will not be
evaluated/checked.	
SECTION-A	20
1. Attempt all parts:-	
1-a. If a transaction does not modify the d	atabase until it has committed it is said to use 1
a modification technique. (C	2O1, K2)
(a) Immediate	
(b) Deferred	
(c) More than one of the mentioned	3
(d) None of the mentioned	
1-b. The system must create a query	plan before it can fully evaluate a query.
(CO1, K1)	print corone to contractly eventuate at query.
(a) Optimization	
(b) Parser	
(c) Translation	
(d) Evaluation	
1-c. The relationship between DEPARTM	IENT and EMPLOYEE is
a(CO2,K1)	
(a) One-to-one relationship	
(b) One-to-many relationship	
(c) Many-to-many relationship	
(d) Many-to-one relationship	
1-d. The process of finding a good strategy	y for processing a query is called (CO2, 1

	K	1)	
	(a)	Query optimization	
	(b)	Query processing	
	(c)	Query management	
	(d)	Query cost	
1-e.	A	ggregation pipeline was introduced in MongoDB version(CO3, K1)	1
	(a)	2.1	
	(b)	2.2	
	(c)	2.4	
	(d)	3	
1-f.		oSQL databases is used mainly for handling large volumes of nta. (CO3,K1)	1
	(a)	Structured	
	(b)	Unstructured	
	(c)	Semi-structured	
	(d)	None	
1-g.	In	an object-oriented database, an object can contain: (CO4, K1)	1
	(a)	Attributes and methods	
	(b)	Rows and columns	
	(c)	Keys and indexes	
	(d)	Keys and indexes Relationships and joins	
1-h. ETL stand for (CO4, K1)		TL stand for (CO4, K1)	1
	(a)	Effect,transfer and load	
	(b)	Explain,transfer and load	
	(c)	Extract,transfer and load	
	(d)	Extract,transform and load	
1-i.	sc	database stores are used to store information about networks, such as ocial connections.(CO5,K2)	1
	(a)	Key-value	
	(b)	Wide-column	
	(c)	Graph	
	(d)	Document	
1-j.	S	OAP stands for (CO5,K1)	1
	(a)	Simple Object Access Protocol	
	(b)	Service-Oriented Architecture Protocol	
	(c)	Secure Open Access Protocol	
	(d)	Simple Online Application Protocol	
2. Atte	empt a	all parts:-	

2.a.	Explain SELECT command in SQL with example.(CO1,K1)	2
2.b.	Explain the Distributed Query processing techniques in detail. (CO2, K2)	2
2.c.	How do you Delete a Document in mongodb? (CO3, K3)	2
2.d.	How can a constraint be disabled in a database? (CO4, K3)	2
2.e.	Explain SQL standards, and why are they important in the industry?(CO5,K2)	2
SECTIO	ON-B	30
3. Answ	er any <u>five</u> of the following:-	
3-a.	Explain DISTINCT and count() statement with example. (CO1,K2)	6
3-b.	Explain how two-phase locking handles conflicting lock requests from concurrent transactions. (CO1, K3)	6
3-c.	Classify concurrency protocols in distributed database. Explain biased and primary copy protocol with suitable example.(CO2,K4)	6
3-d.	Explain the working of master-slave replication in a distributed database, explain its advantages and disadvantages.(CO2,K2)	6
3.e.	Explain the concept of pipeline in the MongoDB aggregation framework.(CO3, K2)	6
3.f.	Explain the difference between temporal database and traditional database. (CO4, K2)	6
3.g.	EExplain how public key encryption works, and what are some common algorithms used in public key encryption(CO5,K4)	6
SECTIO	<u>ON-C</u>	50
4. Answ	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
4-a.	Explain query optimization in relational databases. Explain the importance of query transformations in improving query performance. (CO1,K3)	10
4-b.	Compare and contrast two-phase locking and deadlock prevention as concurrency control mechanisms. Discuss their advantages and limitations. (CO1, K4)	10
5. Answ	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
5-a.	Explain the concept of distributed transactions in a distributed database system. Discuss the challenges and techniques involved in ensuring transaction atomicity and consistency across multiple nodes. (CO2, K4)	10
5-b.	Draw the overall structure of distributed database and explain its various components. (CO2, K3)	10
6. Answ	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
6-a.	Discuss the techniques and best practices for modifying and managing NoSQL data stores in MongoDB. Include topics such as data modeling, data migration, and backup strategies. (CO3, K4)	10
6-b.	Explain the importance of indexing in MongoDB. Describe how indexes improve query performance and provide examples of scenarios where indexing is beneficial. Write a query to retrieve all documents from the products collection	10

ordered by the price field in ascending order. (CO3,K2)

- 7. Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-
- 7-a. Discuss data warehousing as a modern database application and architecture. 10 Explain the purpose, components, and benefits of data warehousing in supporting business intelligence and decision-making processes. (CO4,K2)
- 7-b. In a healthcare system, explain how deductive database technology can be used to store patient records, manage medical histories and treatment plans, and support decision-making for diagnosis and treatment. (CO4, K5)
- 8. Answer any one of the following:-
- 8-a. Given a database containing sensitive customer information (e.g., Social Security numbers, credit card details), how would you implement data masking to ensure that only authorized users can view the full data? (CO5,K3)
- 8-b. Explain the importance of standards for interoperability and integration in the database industry. Discuss how web services and technologies like JSON contribute to seamless data exchange and integration between systems. (CO5, K4)

