

**Post Graduate Diploma in Management (Hospital & Health Management)**  
**PGDM – 2022-24 Batch**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Year - 5<sup>th</sup> Term Examination**

**Course & Code : Health Data Management-HIT 705**

**Reg. No. :**

**Term & Batch : V, 2022-24**

**Date : 26-12-2023**

**Duration : 3 Hrs.**

**Max. Marks : 70**

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**Instructions:**

- Budget your time as per the marks given for each question and write your answer accordingly.
  - Don't write anything on the Question Paper except writing your Registration No.
  - Mobile Phones are not allowed even for computations.
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**Part A:** Q. 1 to Q.10 (10 questions\*1 marks = 10 marks).

**One liner, MCQs, True/False**

**Q.1 Which of the following is not Modification of the Database?**

- A. updating
- B. sorting
- C. deletion
- D. insertion

**Q.2 Set of permitted values of each attribute is called**

- A. tuple
- B. schema
- C. domain
- D. relation

**Q.3 Which of the following is true regarding Null Value?**

- A. null<0
- B. null=0
- C. null<>0
- D. null>0

**Contd...2..**

Q.4 Snapshot of the data in the database at a given instant of time is called

- A. database instance
- B. all of the options
- C. database schema
- D. database snapshot

Q.5 Which of the following is correct regarding Aggregate functions?

- A. it takes a single value and returns a single value as result
- B. it takes a list of values and return a single values as result
- C. it takes a list of values and return a list of values as result
- D. it takes a single value and returns a list of values as result

Q.6 A command to remove a relation from an SQL database

- A. delete table
- B. erase table
- C. alter table
- D. drop table

Q.7 The attribute that can be divided into other attributes is called

- A. composite attribute
- B. derived attribute
- C. simple attribute
- D. multi-valued attribute

Q.8 What is ACID properties of Transactions?

- A. atomicity, consistency, isolation, database
- B. automatically, concurrency, isolation, durability
- C. atomicity, consistency, isolation, durability
- D. atomicity, consistency, inconsistent, durability

Q.9 If every non-key attribute is functionally dependent on the primary key, the relation will be in

- A. fourth normal form
- B. third normal form
- C. first normal form
- D. second normal form

Q.10 Which of the following is true regarding Referential Integrity?

- A. every primary-key value must match a primary-key value in an associated table
- B. every primary-key value must match a foreign-key value in an associated table
- C. every foreign-key value must match a foreign-key value in an associated table
- D. every foreign-key value must match a primary-key value in an associated table

**Part B: Short Notes Q.11 to Q.15 (4 questions \*5 Marks =20 Marks) Attempt any four.**

Q.11 What are Constraints in SQL? Explain

Q.12 What are UNION, MINUS and INTERSECT commands?

Q.13 What is an Alias in SQL?

Q.14 What are the differences between OLTP and OLAP?

Q.15 What is an Index? Explain its different types.

**Part C: Long Notes Q.16 to Q.20 (4 questions \*10 Marks =40 Marks) Attempt any four.**

Q.16 What is a UNIQUE constraint? Write code syntax for Unique table of Students?

Q.17 What is a Join? List its different types.

Q.18 What are the various forms of Normalization? Explain each of them Considering example with the table presentation.

Q.19 Write a SQL Query to fetch based on the statements below.

- a. Write an SQL query to fetch "names" that are present in either table "accounts" or in table "registry".
- b. Write an SQL query to fetch "names" that are present in "accounts" but not in table "registry".
- c. Write an SQL query to fetch "names" from table "contacts" that are neither present in "accounts.name" nor in "registry.name".

Q.20 What are Entities and Relationships? List the different types of relationships in SQL.