

RGPV 2019

Q. Differentiate between Database approach vs Traditional file accessing approach ?

Ans.

Database approach	Traditional file accessing approach
All Application shares a pool of related and integrated data.	Use separate data file for each application
Minimal data redundancy - Separate data files are integrated in to a single, logical structure.	Data redundancy - independent data files included a lot of duplicated data.
Each occurrence of a data item is recorded only once.	Same data is recorded and stored in several files.
Single version of data exist	Data inconsistency - several versions of the same data may exist.
Single update is required.	Same update must be done in all occurrences of same data item in each file.
A database is developed to share the data among the user who access to it	Users have very little opportunity to share data outside of their own application.
There is centralized control for overall data in database.	There is no centralized control for overall data in different files.
Data independence - the database system separates data descriptions from the application programs that use the data in it	Data dependence - description of files, records and data items are embedded within individual application programs.
Data structure can be modified without changing the programs accessing the data	Modification to data files requires the programs which access that file to be modified.
Less program maintenance	High program maintenance
Data are organized in to a single logical structure with logical relationships defined between associated data	Lack of data integration - accessing data in several files are difficult

Related posts:

1. RGPV DBMS Explain the concepts of generalization and aggregation with appropriate

examples

2. Database approach v/s Traditional file accessing approach | RGPV
3. SQL Functions
4. History of DBMS
5. Introduction to DBMS
6. Introduction to Database
7. Advantages and Disadvantages of DBMS
8. SQL | DDL, DML, DCL Commands
9. Domain
10. Entity and Attribute
11. Relationship among entities
12. Attribute
13. Database Relation
14. DBMS Keys
15. Schema
16. Twelve rules of CODD
17. Normalization
18. Functional Dependency
19. Transaction processing concepts
20. Schedules
21. Serializability
22. OODBMS vs RDBMS
23. RDBMS
24. SQL Join
25. SQL Functions
26. Trigger
27. Oracle cursor

28. Introduction to Concurrency control
29. Net 11
30. NET 3
31. NET 2
32. GATE, AVG function and join DBMS | Prof. Jayesh Umre
33. GATE 2014 DBMS FIND Maximum number of Super keys | Prof. Jayesh Umre
34. GATE 2017 DBMS Query | Prof. Jayesh Umre
35. Data types
36. Entity
37. Check Constraint
38. Primary and Foreign key
39. SQL join
40. DDL DML DCL
41. Database applications
42. Disadvantages of file system data management
43. DBMS definition and major components | RGPV PYQ
44. Concept of primary, foreign key, integrity constraints | RGPV DBMS PYQ
45. Data modelling, compare Data models | RGPV DBMS PYQ
46. Consider the following employee database
47. Explain select, project and division operations with examples.
48. Explain the concepts of Generalization and Aggregation with appropriate examples.
49. Find all employees who live in the city where the company for which they work is located
50. Concept of table spaces, segments, extents and block
51. Triggers: mutating errors, instead of triggers
52. Dedicated Server vs Multi-Threaded Server
53. Distributed database, database links, and snapshot

- 54. RDBMS Security
- 55. SQL queries for various join types
- 56. Cursor management: nested and parameterized cursors
- 57. Oracle exception handling mechanism
- 58. Stored Procedures and Parameters