

**SES's L.S. RAHEJA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE (AUTONOMOUS)**



**BOARD OF STUDIES:** Information Technology and Data Science

**PROGRAMME:** Bachelor of Science (Information Technology)

**SEMESTER:** III

**NOMENCLATURE OF THE COURSE:** Database Management Systems

**NEP Vertical:** MAJOR

**Credit:** 04

(As Per Choice Based Credit System (under NEP 2020) with effect from the academic year 2025-26)



<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Bachelor of Science (Information Technology)</b>
<b>Nomenclature of the Course</b>	<b>Database Management Systems</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Semester:</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>Academic year</b>	<b>2025-26</b>

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

1. Introduce database concepts, architecture, and data models.
2. Develop an understanding of database design and normalization.
3. Equip students with SQL skills for data manipulation and query processing.

**COURSE OUTCOMES:**

1. Explain fundamental database concepts and relational models.
2. Design normalized databases using ER modeling techniques.
3. Write and execute SQL queries for efficient data management.

<b>Unit</b>	<b>Course Content</b>	<b>Andragogy</b>	<b>No of Lectures</b>
<b>I</b>	<p><b>Introduction to Database concepts:</b> Introduction to Data Processing, Overview of files systems, drawback of file systems, purpose of database system, concept of a database, database system vs file system, data models, database languages, Database users, Role of DBA, database system structure, Challenges in building a DBMS.</p> <p><b>E/R Model:</b> Conceptual data modelling - motivation, Entities, Entity types, Various types of attributes, Relationships, Relationship types, E/R diagram notation, extended ER features, Examples.</p> <p><b>Relational database model:</b> Logical view of data, keys, integrity rules, Relational Database design: features of good relational database design, atomic domain and Normalization (1NF, 2NF, 3NF, BCNF).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give students problems: Provide problems for students to solve independently or in groups.</li> <li>• Focus on practical applications: Present knowledge and abilities in terms of their practical uses.</li> <li>• Use real-life examples: Incorporate real life examples into lessons.</li> </ul>	<b>15</b>
<b>II</b>	<p><b>Transaction management and Concurrency</b> Control Transaction management: ACID properties, serializability and concurrency control, Lock based concurrency control (2PL, Deadlocks), Time stamping methods, optimistic methods, database recovery management.</p> <p><b>XML Databases:</b> Structured Semi structure and unstructured data, XML hierarchical tree data model, Documents DTD and XML schema, XML Documents &amp; Database, XML query and transformation, Storage of XML data, Xpath. XQuery, Join and Nesting Queries, XML database</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on practical applications: Present knowledge and abilities in terms of their practical uses.</li> <li>• Consider self-concept: Give adults autonomy</li> </ul>	<b>15</b>

	<p>applications. Exemplar / Case Study: Based on XML Data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• over their learning so they can thrive on self-direction</li> </ul>	
<b>III</b>	<p><b>Structured Query Language (SQL):</b> Background, basic structure, data definition, set operations, aggregate functions, NULL values, nested queries, views, Joined relations. Triggers. <b>Relational Algebra and Calculus</b> Relational algebra: introduction, Selection and projection, set operations, renaming, Joins, Division, syntax, semantics. <b>Constraints and Views</b> Constraints, types of constrains, Integrity constraints, Views: Introduction to views, data independence, security, updates on views, comparison between tables and views</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give students problems: Provide problems for students to solve independently or in groups.</li> <li>• Focus on practical applications: Present knowledge and abilities in terms of their practical uses.</li> <li>• Use real-life examples: Incorporate real life examples into lessons.</li> </ul>	<b>15</b>
<b>IV</b>	<p><b>NoSQL Basics:</b> Characteristics of NoSQL, ACID vs BASE properties, CAP theorem, NoSQL Storage types, Storing Data in and accessing Data from MongoDB/ Cassandra, Redis, HBase, Language Bindings for NoSQL Data Stores. <b>JSON data:</b> Advantages of using JSON, JSON syntax and data types, JSON data structures, objects and arrays, nested JSON objects and Arrays. Exemplar / Case Study: Based on NoSQL and JSON Data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on practical applications: Present knowledge and abilities in terms of their practical uses.</li> <li>• Consider self-concept: Give adults autonomy</li> <li>• over their learning so they can thrive on self-direction</li> </ul>	<b>15</b>

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

1. Abraham Silberschatz, Henry F. Korth, S. Sudarshan, "Database System Concepts", McGraw Hill 7<sup>th</sup> Edition. 2021.
2. Elmarsi and Navathe, "Fundamentals of Database Design", Addison Wesley 7th Edition, 2017

## QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

### (A) FOR CONTINUOUS EVALUATION

Particulars	Marks
Class Test	20
Presentation/Viva Voce/Quiz	10
Assignment/Project	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

### (B) FOR SEMESTER END EXAMINATION

Maximum Marks: 60

Duration: 2 Hours

Question No.	Description	Total Marks
Q. 1	<b>Attempt the following Unit I</b>	<b>15</b>
A	Remembering	
B	Analysing	
C	Applying	
	<b>OR</b>	
P	Remembering	
Q	Analysing	
R	Applying	
Q. 2	<b>Attempt the following Unit II</b>	<b>15</b>
A	Understand	
B	Analysing	
C	Evaluating	
	<b>OR</b>	
P	Understand	
Q	Analysing	
R	Evaluating	
Q. 3	<b>Attempt the following Unit III</b>	<b>15</b>
A	Understand	
B	Apply	
C	Evaluating	
	<b>OR</b>	
P	Understand	
Q	Apply	
R	Evaluating	
Q. 4	<b>Attempt the following Unit IV</b>	<b>15</b>
A	Understand	
B	Evaluating	
C	Creating	
	<b>OR</b>	
P	Understand	
Q	Evaluating	
R	Creating	