

Exam.Code:0597
Sub. Code: 4259

1056
Diploma Course (Add-on)
Computer Based Business Statistics
Paper – II

Max. Marks: 75

Time allowed: 3 Hours

NOTE: Attempt five questions in all, including Question No. I which is compulsory and selecting one question from each Unit.

x-x-x

I. Attempt any five of the following:-

- a) What are logical errors in a computer program? Give examples.
- b) Give full form of BASIC. Name the rules for naming a variable.
- c) Explain the use of DIM statement in BASIC?
- d) Explain the difference between GOTO and ON-GOTO statements in BASIC.
- e) What is the purpose of a primary key field in a table of a relational database management system (RDBMS)?
- f) What are the pros and cons of using *NULL* values in SQL?
- g) What is the use of set keyword in FoxPro?
- h) Explain group by clause of SQL. (5x3)

II. List and explain various control structures available in BASIC, by taking appropriate examples program for each structure. (15)

III. Differentiate between a function and a subroutine in BASIC. Explain the purpose of both of these with a function as well as a subroutine to find the largest of n integer numbers. (15)

IV. What are one dimensional and two dimensional arrays? How are arrays stored in memory? Write a computer program to find the multiplication of two square matrices A and B to get the third square matrix C. (15)

V. What is the difference between Sequential and Random data files? Write a BASIC program to find the sum and average of 100 numbers stored in a data file. (15)

VI. Name and explain various data types supported by FoxPro? Highlight the DDL and DML capabilities available in FoxPro. (15)

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(2)

VII. Explain the following in the context of Oracle:-

- a) Displaying Data from Multiple Tables
- b) Creating views
- c) Limit and sort the rows retrieved by a query

(5x3)

VIII. Consider the following relational schemas:

EMPLOYEE (EMPLOYEE_NAME, STREET, CITY)

WORKS (EMPLOYEE_NAME, COMPANYNAME, SALARY)

COMPANY (COMPANY_NAME, CITY)

- a) Specify the table definitions in SQL.
- b) Find the names and company names of all employees sorted in ascending order of company name and descending order of employee names of that company. (6,9)

X-X-X