B. C. A. (Sem. III) (CBCS) (WEF-2019) Examination

January - 2021

CS-15 : RDBMS USING ORACLE

Faculty Code : 003

Subject Code : 2033003

Time : $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours]   [Total Marks : 70

Instructions : Give the answer of any **five** questions out of ten.

1   (A)   Answer the following.   4
        (1)   Give the full form of DCL.
        (2)   Describe ttitle and repheader SQL *Plus formatting command.
        (3)   Give the full form of DQL.
        (4)   Give the full form of SQL.
    (B)   Answer in brief.   2
        (1)   What is DMBS?
    (C)   Answer in detail.   3
        (1)   Write a note on Normalization.
    (D)   Answer the following.   5
        (1)   Difference between DBMS V/s. RDBMS

2   (A)   Answer the following.   4
        (1)   Give the full form of DML.
        (2)   Give the full form of DDL.
        (3)   Give the full form of RDBMS.
        (4)   Describe Set linesize and Set Heading SQL *Plus formatting command.
    (B)   Answer in brief.   2
        (1)   What is BCNF?
    (C)   Answer in detail.   3
        (1)   Explain E-R Diagram.
    (D)   Answer the following.   5
        (1)   Difference between SQL V/s SQL *Plus.

3 (A) Answer the following.   4
      (1) A _____ is a database object that holds users data.
      (2) All table columns belong to a single record. [True / False]
      (3) The update command is used to change or modifying data values in a table. [True / False]
      (4) A _____ keys represent relationship between tables.

   (B) Answer in brief.   2
      (1) What is candidate key?

   (C) Answer in detail.   3
      (1) Describe abs(), least(), months_between() functions.

   (D) Answer the following.   5
      (1) Write a note on SELECT statement.

4 (A) Answer the following.   4
      (1) A _____ constraint must be specified as a logical expression that evaluate true or false.
      (2) A _____ is a small Oracle worktable, which consists of only one row & one column.
      (3) The _____ clause imposes a condition on the group by clause.
      (4) A subquery is also termed as nested query. [True / False]

   (B) Answer in brief.   2
      (1) Describe initcap(), soundex() functions.

   (C) Answer in detail.   3
      (1) Explain GRANT, REVOKE, ROLLBACK command.

   (D) Answer the following.   5
      (1) Write a note on JOIN.

5 (A) Answer the following.   4
      (1) A view is used to only look at table data and nothing else. The view is called a _____
      (2) In a _____ index, you walk the braches until you get to the node that has the data you want to use.
      (3) A _____ object is telling oracle how to get from one database to another.
      (4) Two database operations wait for each other to release a lock is known as _____

(B) Answer in brief.   **2**

    (1) What are latches?

(C) Answer in detail.   **3**

    (1) Explain Cluster.

(D) Answer the following.   **5**

    (1) Write a note on sequence.

6 (A) Answer the following.   **4**

    (1) Oracle uses a method called _____ to implement concurrency control.

    (2) The Oracle engine automatically locks table data while executing SQL statement. [True / False]

    (3) The select.. for update can be used with set operators and group by clause. [True / False]

    (4) Latches request can be made in two modes _____ or _____.

(B) Answer in brief.   **2**

    (1) What is a synonym?

(C) Answer in detail.   **3**

    (1) Explain Deadlock.

(D) Attempt the following,   **5**

    (1) Write a note on View.

7 (A) Answer the following.   **4**

    (1) Give full form or PL/ SQL.

    (2) Code blocks start with a _____ section.

    (3) A _____ object holds procedure, functions, variables, constants, cursors and exceptions.

    (4) An appropriate action is taken against the error condition known as _____

(B) Answer in brief.   **2**

    (1) What is %Rowtype?

(C) Answer in detail.   **3**

    (1) Explain a PL/SQL block structure.

(D) Answer the following.   **5**

    (1) Write a note on Package.

8 (A) Answer the following.   4
   (1) The _____ attribute to declare variables based on definitions of columns in a table.
   (2) The _____ statement causes the loop to skip the remainder of its body and immediately retest its condition prior to reiterating.
   (3) The oracle engine opened a cursor for its internal processing it is known as _____
   (4) A table within a table is known as _____

  (B) Answer in brief.   2
   (1) What is explicit cursor?

  (C) Answer in detail.   3
   (1) Explain Trigger.

  (D) Answer the following.   5
   (1) Difference between Procedure V/s. Function.

9 (A) Answer the following.   4
   (1) Give full form of SGA.
   (2) Give full form of SMON.
   (3) Give full form of DBWn.
   (4) Give full form of RBS.

  (B) Answer in brief.   2
   (1) What is control file?

  (C) Answer in detail.   3
   (1) Explain Oracle Block.

  (D) Answer the following.   5
   (1) Write a note on managing automated database maintenance tasks.

10 (A) Answer the following.   4
   (1) Give full form of PGA.
   (2) Give full form of PMON.
   (3) Give full form of CKPT.
   (4) Give full form of LGWR.

  (B) Answer in brief.   2
   (1) What is rollback segment?

  (C) Answer in detail.   3
   (1) Explain Tablespace.

  (D) Answer the following.   5
   (1) Write a note on Oracle scheduler Concept.