(S.2)

B. C. A. (Sem. IV) (CBCS) Examination

April/May - 2012

RDBMS Using Oracle

Faculty Code : 003
Subject Code : 003403

Time : 3 Hours]   [Total Marks : 70

Instrucitons :   (1)   Section - 1 contains 20 MCQ of 20 marks.

(2)   Section - 2 contains main 2 questions. Q - 2
and Q - 3 each of 25 marks.

(3)   Ans. of the Q - 1 should be written on the same
answersheet.

1   Answer following MCQ :   20

(1)   The HAVING clause does which of the following ?

(A)   Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for groups
rather than rows.

(B)   Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for rows
rather than columns

(C)   Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns
rather than groups

(D)   Acts EXACTLY like a WHERE clause.

(2)   Which of the following is the root directory for oracle ?

(A)   ORACLE_HOME

(B)   ORACLE_ROOT

(C)   ORACLE_BASE

(D)   ORACLE_SERVER

(3) When the database is running of 24*7 basis, the backup should be.

    (A) Online backup

    (B) Offline backup

    (C) Table space backup

    (D) None of above

(4) The value of : NEW is NULL in case of

    (A) Update   (B) Delete

    (C) Insert   (D) Cannot say

(5) Which statement is TRUE about package ?

    (A) The package specification must be declared for all packages

    (B) The package body must be declared for all packages

    (C) The package specification as well as body must be declared for all packages

    (D) None of above

(6) The SQL statement 'select * from emp where exists(select* from emp where sal>1000 and sal<=1000)' will return.

    (A) No rows

    (B) Exactly one row

    (C) Multiple row

    (D) Cannot say

(7) :OLD and :NEW are.

    (A) Records in the table

    (B) Variables in the PL/SQL block

    (C) Pseudo records for row level trigger

    (D) None of above

(8) The Option ON DELETE CASCADE can be defined with

    (A) UNIQUE KEY   (B) PRIMARY KEY

    (C) FOREIGN KEY   (D) All of above

(9) A hot backup is

  (A) Taking up the backup of the database while it is still up and running.

  (B) Taking up the backup followed by taking cold backup

  (C) Taking up the backup of the databse after the user logs off

  (D) None of the above

(10) The Sub Query may have nested Sub Queries inside it.

  (A) True

  (B) False

  (C) Nesting is illegal in Sub Query

  (D) Cannot say

(11) Which character function can be used to return a specified portion of a character string ?

  (A) INSTR

  (B) POS

  (C) SUBSTR

  (D) None of above

(12) Which of the following SQL functions can operate on any datatype ?

  (A) TO_CHAR

  (B) LOWER

  (C) LPAD

  (D) MAX

(13) A cluster is a schema object that contains data from _____ all of which have one or more columns in common.

  (A) One table

  (B) One or more tables

  (C) Two or more tables

  (D) At least two tables

(14) Which SQL statement is used to extract data from a database ?

    (A) SELECT

    (B) GET

    (C) OPEN

    (D) EXTRACT

(15) Which of the following gets the largest integer less than or equal to x ?

    (A) TRUNC

    (B) CEIL (x)

    (C) FLOOR (x)

    (D) ACOS (x)

(16) The ORDER BY clause can only be used in.

    (A) SELECT query

    (B) INSERT query

    (C) GROUP BY query

    (D) Having query

(17) The first step to start the databse is

    (A) Mounting databse

    (B) Open the database

    (C) Start the databse

    (D) Instance creation

(18) In case of EXPORT, the file created by oracle will be.

    (A) Ascii file

    (B) Binary file

    (C) Bitmap file

    (D) Vector file

(19) Which table space is created automatically ?

    (A) DBA

    (B) USER

    (C) SYSTEM

    (D) None of above

(20) The 'Record' type vairable is automatically declared in.

    (A) Simple cursor

    (B) Cursor with WHILE Loop

    (C) Cursor with row processing logic

    (D) Cursor FOR Loop

2   (a) Explain the following in detail : (any three) :   6

    (1) Explain oracle as an RDBMS.

    (2) Explain substr ( ) built in function.

    (3) Explain last _ day ( ) function.

    (4) Basic data types in SQL.

    (5) Define like and exists operator.

    (6) Explain to_char ( ) function.

   (b) Attempt the following in detail : (any three) :   9

    (1) Discuss VIEW.

    (2) Discuss % TYPE and % ROWTYPE with example.

    (3) Explain group by clause and having clause.

    (4) Explain PL/SQL table with suitable example.

    (5) Explain the PL/SQL block structure.

    (6) Define blocks, segments and extents.

(c) Attempt the following in detail : (any two) : 10

    (1) Explain trigger.

    (2) Define the term 'Cursor' justifies the need and use of explicit cursor in PL/SQL taking suitable example.

    (3) What is data constraints ? Explain I/O constraint.

    (4) List and explain various transaction control language commands in oracle.

    (5) What is JOIN ? Explain its types with appropriate example.

3   (a) Attempt the following : (any three) : 6

    (1) Explain INSTR( ).

    (2) What is normalization ? Define 1NF, 2NF and 3NF with their rules.

    (3) What is snapshot ?

    (4) What is synonyms ?

    (5) What is backup ? List out and explain only two different strategies to backup data.

    (6) What is grant and revoke ?

   (b) Attempt the following : (any three) : 9

    (1) Write a short note on NET8.

    (2) Differentiate : SQL V/s. PL/SQL.

    (3) Write a short note on Databse Link.

    (4) Write a short note on Index.

    (5) Differentiate : Procedure v/s function.

    (6) Explain redo logs in detail.

(c) Attempt the following : (any two) :   10

(1) Explain SQL*LOADER.

(2) How to handle the errors in PL/SQL ? Explain any three of them with suitable example.

(3) What is stored procedure ? Explain with example how stored procedure can be created and executed.

(4) Explain oracle instance architecture.

(5) Write a PL/SQL Block which accepts employee name and update salary to 10,000 if found or else give proper message.