



**AAQ-003-003403**      Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

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

**April / May - 2016**

**CS-21 : RDBMS Using Oracle**

*(Old Course)*

**Faculty Code : 003**

**Subject Code : 003403**

Time :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Hours ]

[ Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :**
- (1) Section - I contains MCQs of 20 marks.
  - (2) Section - II contains descriptive questions of 50 marks.
  - (3) Answers of MCQs should be written in same answer sheet.

### **SECTION - I**

**1**      Answer the following MCQs : **20**

- (1) Which of the following is not a DDL type of command of SQL?  
(A) CREATE                      (B) SELECT  
(C) ALTER                      (D) DROP
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the Transaction Control Language command.  
(A) COMMIT                      (B) UPDATE  
(C) GRANT                      (D) CREATE
- (3) Which data type is used to store multimedia data in database?  
(A) CLOB                      (B) VARCHAR2  
(C) BLOB                      (D) None of these
- (4) Which of the following is not a type of constraint?  
(A) CHECK                      (B) PRIMARY KEY  
(C) NOT NULL                      (D) DATA

- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ command is used to modify table structure.  
(A) UPDATE (B) INSERT  
(C) DROP (D) ALTER
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_ Command is used to retrieve specified portion of given string.  
(A) INSTR( ) (B) TO\_CHAR( )  
(C) SUBSTR( ) (D) None of the above
- (7) The ORDER BY clause can only use with \_\_\_\_\_ queries.  
(A) SELECT (B) INSERT  
(C) HAVING (D) GROUP BY
- (8) To generate unique integer value for primary key field, \_\_\_\_\_ used.  
(A) PRIMARY KEY (B) SEQUENCE  
(C) UNIQUE (D) DISTINCT
- (9) REVOKE is \_\_\_\_\_ type of command.  
(A) DML (B) TCL  
(C) DCL (D) DDL
- (10) Which of the following is not TCL command?  
(A) COMMIT (B) ROLLBACK  
(C) SAVEPOINT (D) None of these
- (11) \_\_\_\_\_ attribute will check whether the cursor is open or not.  
(A) %OPEN (B) %FOUND  
(C) %ISOPEN (D) %NOTOPEN
- (12) The Container object \_\_\_\_\_ allows PL/SQL objects to be stored in it.  
(A) PROCEDURE (B) PACKAGE  
(C) FUNCTION (D) PL/SQL block
- (13) The special type of event procedures those are called automatically in response to DML statements executed is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) TRIGGER (B) PROCEDURE  
(C) FUNCTION (D) CURSOR

- (14) \_\_\_\_\_ is not a type of collections in ORACLE.  
 (A) VARRAY (B) Nested Tables  
 (C) PL/SQL Tables (D) ARRAY
- (15) Which of the following file contains the information used for recovery, in the event of system failure?  
 (A) Control file (B) Backup file  
 (C) Redo log file (D) Data file
- (16) \_\_\_\_\_ SEGMENT stores only indexes in a Oracle Architecture.  
 (A) Data (B) Index  
 (C) Rollback (D) None of the above
- (17) Which of the following is responsible for keeping track of oracle processes and cleaning up task?  
 (A) PMON (B) DMON  
 (C) SMON (D) CMON
- (18) A copy of oracle object maintained on client-side is called  
 (A) VIEW (B) SNAPSHOT  
 (C) SYNONYM (D) BackUp
- (19) \_\_\_\_\_ product/utility of oracle maintains the network session during transmission of data between client and server in oracle environment.  
 (A) Oracle Network Listener  
 (B) Net8  
 (C) TNS  
 (D) ORA TCP/IP
- (20) The components of SGA are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Shared pool (B) Database buffer  
 (C) Redo log buffer (D) All

## SECTION - II

- 2** (a) Answer the following in brief : (any **three**) **6**
- (1) Explain SQL\*Plus in brief.
  - (2) Explain operators: BETWEEN and LIKE
  - (3) Explain ALTER command.
  - (4) How to create SEQUENCE in oracle?
  - (5) What is Transaction? List out TCL commands.

- (b) Answer the following in detail : (any **three**) **9**
- (1) Explain %TYPE and %ROWTYPE with example.
  - (2) Write a note on SELECT statement with all options.
  - (3) Explain SYNONYM.
  - (4) What is SAVEPOINT? Explain with example.
  - (5) Difference between SQL v/s PL/SQL.
- (c) Answer the following in detail. (any **two**) **10**
- (1) Describe PL/SQL block structure.
  - (2) Explain GROUP BY and HAVING clause with example.
  - (3) Explain TRIGGER.
  - (4) What is JOIN? Explain its type with example.
- 3** (a) Answer the following in brief : (any **three**) **6**
- (1) Explain VARRAY.
  - (2) Explain Tablespace.
  - (3) What is Package?
  - (4) What is control file?
  - (5) What is cold backup and hot backup?
- (b) Answer the following in detail : (any **three**) **9**
- (1) Write a short note on Net 8.
  - (2) Differentiate: Procedure v/s Function.
  - (3) Write a function to display the reverse string of a given string.
  - (4) Explain oracle blocks.
  - (5) What is SNAPSHOT? Explain in brief.
- (c) Answer the following : (any **two**) **10**
- (1) Explain Oracle Instance Architecture.
  - (2) Explain Cursors.
  - (3) Write a PL/SQL block which accept employee name and update salary to 5000 if found, else give appropriate message.
  - (4) Explain following functions:
    - INSTR( )
    - TO\_CHAR( )
    - FLOOR( )
    - ADD\_MONTHS( )
    - ROUND( )