



BCF-003-1015013 Seat No. _____

B. Sc. (Computer Science) (Sem. V) (CBCS) Examination

August – 2021

CA - 501 : RDBMS Using Oracle

Faculty Code : 003

Subject Code : 1015013

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

[Total Marks : 70

Instructions: (1) Attempt any five questions.
(2) The right side figure indicates total marks of the question.

1(a) Answer the following short questions: (ALL COMPULSORY) [4]

1. SQL stands for _____.
2. DDL stands for _____.
3. Which is the highest level of Normalization?
4. The Relational model was founded by _____.

(b) Answer the following questions. [2]

1. Define table in oracle?

(c) Answer of the following questions. [3]

1. Differentiate between DBMS and RDBMS.

(d) Answer of the following questions. [5]

1. Write a note Hierarchical Data Model with suitable example?

2(a) Answer the following short questions: (ALL COMPULSORY) [4]

1. DCL stands for _____.
2. Normalization is used for _____.
3. In which Language Oracle has been developed?
4. DML stands for _____

(b) Answer the following questions. [2]

1. What is RDBMS?

(c) Answer the following questions. [3]

1. Differentiate between SQL and SQL*Plus.

(d) Answer ANY ONE of the following questions. [5]

1. Explain briefly Normalization?

3(a) Answer the following short questions (ALL COMPULSORY) [4]

1. When the 'In' operator returns true?
2. Inner join is also known as _____?
3. Which is the pseudo-column in the oracle table?
4. The symbol of concatenation operator is _____.

(b) Answer the following questions. [2]

1. Explain by giving example: LAST_DAY(), MIN() ?

(c) Answer the following questions. [3]

1. Explain Group by clause and Having clause with suitable example?

(d) Answer the following questions. [5]

1. What is Join? Give types of Join and explain in brief?

4(a) Answer the following short questions (ALL COMPULSORY) [4]

1. Which is not an Input/Output Constraint?
2. Like operator is used to?
3. NVL function is used to _____?
4. Inner join is also known as _____?

(b) Answer the following questions. [2]

1. Define Foreign Key?

(c) Answer the following questions. [3]

1. Explain check constraint with an example?

(d) Answer the following questions. [5]

1. What is Operator? Discuss the operators IN, LIKE, BETWEEN and EXISTS?

5(a) Answer the following short questions: (ALL COMPULSORY) [4]

1. The index created by the Primary key column is called _____.
2. The _____ clause cannot be used while creating a view.
3. What does savepoint do?
4. Oracle caches _____ sequence numbers by default.

(b) Answer the following questions. [2]

1. What is commit and rollback?

(c) Answer the following questions. [3]

1. What is sequence? Explain with suitable example?

(d) Answer the following questions. [5]

1. What is index? Give types of index? Explain in brief?

6(a) Answer the following short questions: (ALL COMPULSORY) [4]

1. When multiple table columns are included in the index, it is called a _____.
2. _____ keyword is used to remove an Index.
3. Synonym is a _____.
4. The _____ parameter cannot be changed while altering a sequence.

(b) Answer the following questions. [2]

1. What is user in oracle?

(c) Answer the following questions. [3]

1. What is view? Explain with suitable example?

(d) Answer the following questions. [5]

1. What is transaction? Explain transactional control statements?

7(a) Answer the following short questions: (ALL COMPULSORY) [4]

1. Which named exception is raised when a select statement returns zero rows?

2. _____ creates fixed sized arrays?

3. How to identify status of a cursor?

4. What %ROWCOUNT returns?

(b) Answer the following questions. [2]

1. What is nested table?

(c) Answer the following questions. [3]

1. Explain Implicit cursor and Explicit cursor?

(d) Answer the following questions. [5]

1. Explain the structure of PL/SQL block? Explain with suitable example?

8(a) Answer the following short questions: (ALL COMPULSORY) [4]

1. The full form of PL in PL/SQL is _____.

2. In PL/SQL block single line comment can be inserted using _____.

3. Fetch statement is required in _____.

4. _____ object is user defined data types?

(b) Answer the following questions. [2]

1. Explain exception?

(c) Answer the following questions. [3]

1. Discuss %TYPE and %ROWTYPE with suitable example.

(d) Answer the following questions. [5]

1. Write a program in PL/SQL to find the sum of given N numbers using loop?

9(a) Answer the following short questions: (ALL COMPULSORY) [4]

1. PL/SQL lets you group logically related types, variables, cursors, and subprograms into a _____.

2. A trigger is fired when any _____ operation or _____ operation occurs.

3. What are the parameters that we can pass through a stored procedure?

4. We cannot use DML statements in a function.(TRUE or FALSE)

(b) Answer the following questions. [2]

1. What is stored function?

(c) Answer the following questions. [3]

1. What is function? Explain briefly?

d) Answer the following questions. [5]

1. Explain oracle scheduler concept?

10(a) Answer the following short questions: (ALL COMPULSORY) [4]

1. The default parameter mode in procedure argument is _____.
2. For READ ONLY access the parameter mode must be _____.
3. All user constraints information can be displaying using _____.
4. The value of :OLD is null in case of _____.

(b) Answer the following questions. [2]

1. What is package?

(c) Answer the following questions. [3]

1. Explain how to manage resources with oracle resource manager?

(d) Answer the following questions. [5]

1. What is Trigger? Explain with suitable example?
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