



DCV-003-2043003

Seat No. _____

B. Sc. (I. T.) (Sem. III) (WEF-2019) Examination

August - 2022

CS-15 : RDBMS Using Oracle

(New Course)

Faculty Code : 003

Subject Code : 2043003

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

[Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) Attempt any five questions.
(2) Each question has equal marks.

- 1 (A) Answer The Following : 4
(1) RDBMS Stands for _____.
(2) SQL Stands for _____.
(3) Which symbol of ER diagram represent entity set?
(4) Which E.F.Codd rule specify that All information including metadata is represented in tables using rows and columns?
- (B) Answer The Following Question in One Or Two Lines. 2
(1) What is expression ?
- (C) Answer The Following Question. 3
(1) What is relationship? Explain its type.
- (D) Answer The Following Question In Details. 5
(1) Explain Dr. E.F. Codd's rules for RDBMS.
- 2 (A) Answer The Following : 4
(1) DBMS stands for _____.
(2) In char data type we can store _____ bytes of data.
(3) Which operator is used to test for values in a specified list?
(4) One teacher can have many classes is an example of _____ relationship.
- (B) Answer The Following Question in One Or Two lines. 2
(1) What is normalization?
- (C) Answer The Following Question. 3
(1) Write down the difference between SQL and SQL* PLUS.
- (D) Answer The Following Question In Detail. 5
(1) Explain SQL data types in detail.

- 3 (A) Answer The Following : 4
- (1) _____ constraint enforces to a column is always contain a value.
 - (2) DML stands for _____.
 - (3) _____ clause of SELECT used to arrange records in a specific order.
 - (4) _____ command used to change the structure of table.
- (B) Answer The Following Question in One Or Two Lines. 2
- (1) Write down the difference between DROP TABLE and TRUNCATE TABLE command.
- (C) Answer The Following Question. 3
- (1) Explain SELECT statement with all clauses.
- (D) Answer The Following Question In Details. 5
- (1) What is join? Explain various types of join.
- 4 (A) Answer The Following : 4
- (1) Which command is used to change the definition of a table in SQL?
 - (2) In SELECT statement _____ clause used to select the unique rows from table.
 - (3) The _____ join is used to generate a paired combination of each row of the first table with each row of the second table.
 - (4) SELECT SUBSTR ("RDBMS Using ORACLE ",13,6) FROM DUAL; will return _____.
- (B) Answer The Following Question in One Or Two lines. 2
- (1) Explain ALTER TABLE command.
- (C) Answer The Following Question. 3
- (1) Explain DML commands with example.
- (D) Answer The Following Question In Detail. 5
- (1) Explain primary key & foreign key constraint with example.
- 5 (A) Answer The Following : 4
- (1) View without table is called _____.
 - (2) _____ command is used to submit transaction.
 - (3) _____ are numerical series which help us to identify each row of the table with a unique identity.
 - (4) _____ allows you to connect oracle database to another remote database.
- (B) Answer The Following Question in One Or Two Lines. 2
- (1) What is Latches?
- (C) Answer The Following Question. 3
- (1) Explain GRANT and REVOKE command with example.

- (D) Answer The Following Question in Detail. 5
 (1) What is view? Explain all types of view with example.
- 6 (A) Answer The Following : 4
 (1) _____ command set the transaction properties such as readwrite/read only access.
 (2) _____ command save the current point with the unique name in the processing of a transaction.
 (3) A _____ is an alternative name for objects such as tables, views, sequences, stored procedures, and other database objects.
 (4) The purpose of _____ is to guarantee the integrity of data being accessed concurrently by multiple users.
- (B) Answer The Following Question in One Or Two Lines. 2
 (1) What is index? List out types .
- (C) Answer The Following Question. 3
 (1) Write a note on optimistic lock .
- (D) Answer The Following Question In Detail. 5
 (1) Explain DDL locks in detail.
- 7 (A) Answer The Following : 4
 (1) PL/SQL stands for _____.
 (2) _____ Returns the number of rows fetched from explicit cursor.
 (3) _____ are used to assess/evaluate data before or after data modification using DDL and DML statements.
 (4) Execution section of PL/SQL block start with _____ keyword.
- (B) Answer The Following Question in One Or Two Lines. 2
 (1) Explain %TYPE .
- (C) Answer The Following Question. 3
 (1) Explain PL/SQL block in detail.
- (D) Answer The Following Question In Detail. 5
 (1) What is function? Explain function with syntax & example.
- 8 (A) Answer The Following : 4
 (1) Which part of PL/SQL block contain executable statements of the program?
 (2) _____ return Boolean result 'TRUE' if the most recent fetch operation fetched a record successfully in cursor.

- (3) _____ level trigger is fired each time the table is affected by the triggering statement. True Or False?
- (4) _____ is a logical grouping of a related subprogram (procedure/function) into a single element that allows you to execute any subprogram according to your need.
- (B) Answer The Following Question in One Or Two Lines. **2**
 (1) What is procedure?
- (C) Answer The Following Question. **3**
 (1) Explain while and loop looping statement of PL/SQL with example.
- (D) Answer The Following Question in Detail. **5**
 (1) What is cursor? Explain explicit cursor with example.
- 9** (A) Answer The Following. **4**
 (1) _____ is the primary method for store Oracle tables with data from external files.
 (2) The size of oracle data block is _____.
 (3) _____ stores the information that is used for recover the database if the database failure.
 (4) RBS stands for _____.
- (B) Answer The Following Question in one Or Two Lines. **2**
 (1) What is table space?
- (C) Answer The Following Question. **3**
 (1) Explain start up process of oracle database.
- (D) Answer The Following Question In Detail. **5**
 (1) Explain oracle instance architecture in detail.
- 10** (A) Answer The Following : **4**
 (1) SGA stands for _____.
 (2) PGA stands for _____.
 (3) In which shut down process does not wait for the current users to disconnect from the database or current transactions to complete?
 (4) The data of logical database structures, such as tables and indexes, is physically stored in the _____ files.
- (B) Answer The Following Question in one Or Two Lines. **2**
 (1) What is scheduler?
- (C) Answer The Following Question. **3**
 (1) Write a short note on SGA.
- (D) Answer The Following Question In Detail. **5**
 (1) Explain Import & Export in detail.