**Unit-I**

**Long Answers**

1. **Explain the % type data types.**
2. **What is PL/SQL? Discuss the advantage of PL/SQL in compare to SQL.**
3. **What is SQL? What is difference between SQL and PL/SQL. Explain data types in PL/SQL.**
4. **Explain the Iterative control structures in PL/SQL. Provide appropriate examples.**
5. **Explain the architecture of PL/SQL. Discuss various control structures of PL/SQL. 6.**
6. **Discuss PL/SQL block structure. Also explain architecture of PL/SQL.**
7. **Discuss PL/SQL data types**

**Unit-II**

**Q. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are stored programs, which are automatically executed or fired when some events occur.**

**A. Procedure  
B. Triggers  
C. Collection  
D. Transaction**

**Ans : B**

**Explanation: Triggers are stored programs, which are automatically executed or fired when some events occur.**

**Q. Triggers can be defined on the?**

**A. table  
B. view  
C. schema  
D. All of the above**

**Ans : D**

**Explanation: Triggers can be defined on the table, view, schema, or database with which the event is associated.**

**Q. [ON table\_name] specifies the name of the table associated with the trigger.**

**A. Yes  
B. No  
C. Can be yes or no  
D. Can not say**

**Ans : A**

**Explanation: Yes, [ON table\_name] specifies the name of the table associated with the trigger.**

**Long Answer**

1. **What is Active Data Set?**
2. **What is a cursor? Give its types.**
3. **Explain %Rowcount attributes of cursor.**
4. **Define explicit cursor; give its use.**
5. **What is cursor? Explain difference explicit and implicit cursors.**
6. **Discuss cursor attributes. Explain the use of each attributes providing appropriate example.**

**UNIT-III**

**MCQ/One word Questions**

**Q. An operation is part of a transaction if it is \_\_\_ related.**

1. **Logically**
2. **Analytically**
3. **Reasonably**
4. **None**

**Answer: A) Logically**

**Explanation:**

**An operation is part of a transaction if it is logically related.**

**Q. To access the contents of the database, \_\_\_ user performs transactions.**

1. **Single**
2. **Two**
3. **Three**
4. **Multiple**

**Answer: A) Single**

**Explanation:**

**To access the contents of the database, a single user performs transactions.**

**Q. Which of the following is an operation of transactions?**

1. **Read**
2. **Write**
3. **Commit**
4. **All of the above**

**Answer: D) All of the above**

**Explanation:**

**The operations of transactions are -**

1. **Read**
2. **Write**
3. **Commit**
4. **Rollback**

**Q. X is read from a database and stored in a buffer in main memory with the \_\_\_ operation.**

1. **Read**
2. **Write**
3. **Commit**
4. **Rollback**

**Answer: A) Read**

**Explanation:**

**X is read from a database and stored in a buffer in main memory with the read operation.**

**Q.  Writing the data from the buffer back to the database is accomplished by using the \_\_\_\_\_ operation.**

1. **Read**
2. **Write**
3. **Commit**
4. **Rollback**

**Answer: B) Write**

**Explanation:**

**Writing the data from the buffer back to the database is accomplished by using the write operation.**

**Q. \_\_\_ is used to permanently save the work.**

1. **Read**
2. **Write**
3. **Commit**
4. **Rollback**

**Answer: C) Commit**

**Explanation:**

**Commit is a tool used to permanently save the work.**

**Q. An undo operation is called a \_\_\_.**

1. **Rollback**
2. **Commit**
3. **Write**
4. **Read**

**Answer: A) Rollback**

**Explanation:**

**An undo operation is called a rollback.**

**Q. In a database, prior to and after a transaction, properties are used to ensure \_\_\_.**

1. **Consistency**
2. **Redundancy**
3. **Latency**
4. **Anonymity**

**Answer: A) Consistency**

**Explanation:**

**In a database, prior to and after a transaction, properties are used to ensure consistency.**

**Q. \_\_\_ states that all operations of a transaction must occur simultaneously; otherwise, the transaction will be aborted.**

1. **Atomicity**
2. **Consistency**
3. **Isolation**
4. **Durability**

**Answer: A) Atomicity**

**Explanation:**

**Atomicity states that all operations of a transaction must occur simultaneously; otherwise, the transaction will be aborted.**

**Q. Which of the following is an operation in atomicity?**

1. **Abort**
2. **Commit**
3. **Both A and B**
4. **None of the above**

**Answer: C) Both A and B**

**Explanation:**

**The operations in the atomicity are -**

1. **Abort**
2. **Commit**

**Q. Transactions that are \_\_\_ do not expose all changes.**

1. **Committed**
2. **Rollbacked**
3. **Aborted**
4. **None of the above**

**Answer: C) Aborted**

**Explanation:**

**Transactions that are aborted do not expose all changes.**

**Q. All changes made in a transaction are \_\_\_ once it commits.**

1. **Visible**
2. **Not Visible**
3. **Broken**
4. **Not Broken**

**Answer: A) Visible**

**Explanation:**

**All changes made in a transaction are visible once it commits.**

**Q.  The reliability property of a DBMS is managed by the \_\_\_ subsystem.**

1. **Recovery**
2. **Reliability**
3. **Property**
4. **Database**

**Answer: A) Recovery**

**Explanation:**

**The reliability property of a DBMS is managed by the recovery subsystem.**

**SHORT ANSWERS:**

1. Define Two Phase Commit Protocol?

2. Explain about multiple granularity?

3. List the properties of transaction?

4. Define a Transaction?

5. Discuss about View Serializability?

6. Explain about remote backup systems?

7. Explain about ACID properties?

8. Define a checkpoint?

9. Discuss about Conflict Serializability?

**LONG ANSWERS:**

1. Explain in detail about the two-phase locking protocol?

2. Explain about Remote Backup Systems?

3. Explain in detail about Lock-Based Protocols?

4. Explain about Buffer Management?

5. Explain in detail about Validation-Based Protocols?

6. Explain in detail about Serializability?

7. Explain in detail about Timestamp-Based Protocols?

8. What is transaction? Explain the ACID Properties of transactions?