**Unit-1**

1. Generate the trigger to generate the primary key values for order id in the orders next (ord id, ord\_date) table and display the values in the table.
2. Explain the hashed file organization.
3. What is sequence? How to create, alter and drop a sequence?
4. Employees of the testing department in the Perpetual Systems does testing of the software and result is taken as test-id, test-name, date of testing, test result.ATION Execute the procedure to insert the values in the table "test specifications".
5. Define index. Write the commands for creating, altering and dropping an index.
6. Write a short note on using DML. statements used in trigger using before/after clause by giving an example.
7. Generate the trigger to generate the primary key values for product\_id in the products (prod id, pname, p\_price) table and display the values in the table
8. How to create an index? Explain with an example
9. Employees of the testing department in the Perpetual Systems dnes testing of the software and result is taken as test-id, test-name date of testing test result. Execute the procedure to insert the values in the table "test specifications".
10. Explain heap file organization
11. How to create and execute stored procedure?
12. Write a short note on using DDL statements in trigger by giving an example
13. Compare the procedures and functions under the stored pricedures along with syntax and example.
14. write a trigger block to execute the primary key groeration on order id for order details (order\_id and order\_date, qty)
15. State the various types of file organization methods and explain any 2.
16. Write a short note on creation, alteration and dropping a s ence
17. Write down a procedure in PLSQL to insert the values in the products table product id
18. Write a short note on using insert/update classe ined in trigger using before/after clause by giving an example.

**Unit-2**

1. Explain the role of Null values in PL/SQL block.
2. Write a pl/sql block to store the details of flat in flat details(flat type, no of rooms). Accept the no of rooms from the table. If the no of rooms > 5 then store flat type as BIG, if no of rooms>3 and less than 5 then store flat\_type as SPACIOUS. If no of rooms >1 and less than or equal to 2 then flat type is STUDIO. Store the flat type by Case structure
3. Write on the role of exit when statement in loop... end loop with an example
4. State how to write, call and execute the function from a PL/SQL block along with an example
5. Writes PL/SQL block to calculate the simple interest when the values of Principal amount, rate and duration is accepted from the user.
6. Write down how Case structure in PL/SQL is different from if the statement.
7. Write a PL/SQL block that will accept an account number from the user, check if the users balance is less than minimum balance, then deduct Rs. 1000/- from the balance Refer the table accts acctno, current balance, updt\_balance)
8. Explain declaration and assignment in PL/SQL alone with explanation of Begin block
9. Explain PL/SQL data types.
10. Explain case statement with an example
11. Write a PL/SQL block that calculate the area of circle for a value of radius varying from 3 to 7. Store the radius and the corresponding values of calculated area in an empty table name areas (radius, area)
12. Explain GOTO and NULL statement with an example
13. Write a PL/SQL. block to carry out the transaction for D(Debit) or C(Credit operation. Assuming Account details(accoutno balances the table to be used, where accto transaction amount and transaction\_type are to be accepted from the mer. If the transaction type is C then the transaction amount can be credited and whereas for the transaction\_type 'D', the mansaction amout can be debited from the balance Display the remaining amount in both the cases for the said accoutno
14. Differentiate between if..else condition and case structure by stating PL/SQL block
15. Explain the rule of Null values with an example in PL/SQL block.
16. Write a PL/SQL block to reverse the string using for loop
17. Discuss the role of exit when statement in loop end loop with an example
18. Write a PL/SQL, block to calculate the total and average of first 10 numbers using while Loop

**Unit-3**

1. What is ACID? What does each property say with respect to the execution of transaction?
2. What is lock? Explain locking commands in context with SQL, along with its types
3. Define log What are the contents of log record?
4. Explain two phase commit protocol
5. Describe Aries Algorithm
6. Write a short note on Write Ahead Log Protocol.
7. Define and explain ACID
8. Explain two phase commit protocol
9. What is lock? Explain it along with its types
10. Differentiate between serial schedule and serialurable schedule with example
11. Explain shadow paging and log based recovery scheme
12. Describe Aries Algorithm
13. What is ACID? What does each property say with respect to the execution of transaction?
14. State the role of locks in serializability
15. How do two transactions conflict? Explain the scenario.
16. Comment on-The recovery manager is responsible for ensuring two important properties: Atomicity and durability
17. Define log. What are the contents of log record?
18. Elaborate on important recovery related structure

**Mix**

1. Write a short note on PL/SQL Data Types
2. Write a PL/SQL, to satisfy following conditions, refer employee the (emp id, emp name, emp salary, job)
   1. If job is clerk then increase the salary by Rs 2000
   2. job is manager then increase the salary by Rs. 10000.

Otherwise, if job is other than above two categories, then block should show an error message No change in salary

1. Write the commands for the following-

Refer a table products (prodid, prime, quantity, price, type)

* 1. Insert 2 records into the same table
  2. Save the contents
  3. Delese the record which is recently inserted.
  4. Rollback the transaction
  5. Save the changes done till this point by the name as T1

1. Explain Time Stamp Based Prosocel
2. What is the leaning of the error "exact fetch retums more than one now" which oscars when executing PL/SQL block?
3. Create table simple interest (pami, no of yr, rate int, simp int) calculate simple interest and update table using for loop for 3 values
4. Explain the concept of transaction
5. Describe Features of PL/SQL
6. Explain cluster file organization.
7. Define indexes? Explain with an example creating and dropping of indexes
8. Write a short note on PL/SQL data types
9. Write a PL/SQL block to update the price of the book by its book title which is to be accepted from the user. If the price is between 300 and 500, then give the discount of 10%, else if the price < 300 then give the discount of 5%. Display the error message if a specific book title is not available. Use the table book details(bookid, book title, price). Display the updated price.
10. Write a short note on growing phase and shrinking phase
11. What is the meaning of the error "exact fetch returns more than one row" which occurs when executing PL/SQL block?
12. What is ARIES Explain its phases