1   (A)   Answer the following.   **4**
            (1)   Give the full form of DCL.
            (2)   Describe ttitle and repheader SQL *Plus formatting command.
            (3)   Give the full form of DQL.
            (4)   Give the full form of SQL.

    (B)   Answer in brief.   **2**
            (1)   What is DMBS?

    (C)   Answer in detail.   **3**
            (1)   Write a note on Normalization.

    (D)   Answer the following.   **5**
            (1)   Difference between DBMS V/s. RDBMS

2 **(A)** Answer the following. **4**

    (1) Give the full form of DML.

    (2) Give the full form of DDL.

    (3) Give the full form of RDBMS.

    (4) Describe Set linesize and Set Heading SQL *Plus formatting command.

(B) Answer in brief. **2**

    (1) What is BCNF?

(C) Answer in detail. **3**

    (1) Explain E-R Diagram.

(D) Answer the following. **5**

    (1) Difference between SQL V/s SQL *Plus.

3 (A) Answer the following. **4**

    (1) A _____ is a database object that holds users data.

    (2) All table columns belong to a single record. [True / False]

    (3) The update command is used to change or modifying data values in a table. [True / False]

    (4) A _____ keys represent relationship between tables.

(B) Answer in brief. **2**

    (1) What is candidate key?

(C) Answer in detail. **3**

    (1) Describe abs(), least(), months_between() functions.

(D) Answer the following. **5**

    (1) Write a note on SELECT statement.

4 (A) Answer the following. **4**

    (1) A _____ constraint must be specified as a logical expression that evaluate true or false.

    (2) A _____ is a small Oracle worktable, which consists of only one row & one column.

    (3) The _____ clause imposes a condition on the group by clause.

    (4) A subquery is also termed as nested query. [True / False]

(B) Answer in brief. **2**

    (1) Describe initcap(), soundex() functions.

(C) Answer in detail. **3**

    (1) Explain GRANT, REVOKE, ROLLBACK command.

(D) Answer the following. **5**

    (1) Write a note on JOIN.

5 (A) Answer the following. **4**

    (1) A view is used to only look at table data and nothing else. The view is called a _____ .

    (2) In a _____ index, you walk the braches until you get to the node that has the data you want to use.

    (3) A _____ object is telling oracle how to get from one database to another.

    (4) Two database operations wait for each other to release a lock is known as _____

(B) Answer in brief. 2

    (1) What are latches?

(C) Answer in detail. 3

    (1) Explain Cluster.

(D) Answer the following. 5

    (1) Write a note on sequence.