

2011

Time : 3 hours

Full Marks : 80

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The questions are of equal value.

Answer any five questions in which

Q. No. 1 is compulsory

1. Indicate (✓) the correct answer :

(a) Oracle is a :

- ☒ (i) Relational DBMS
- ☐ (ii) Hierarchical DBMS
- ☐ (iii) Networking DBMS

(b) Oracle was developed on the basis of paper on :

- ☒ (i) System/R
- ☐ (ii) DB2

- (iii) Sybase
- (iv) None of these
- (c) The SQL data definition language provides commands for :
 - (i) Defining Relational Schemas
 - (ii) Deleting Relations
 - (iii) Modifying Relation Schemas
 - (iv) ☒ All of these
- (d) Which of the following is a clause in SELECT statement ?
 - (i) Group by and Having
 - (ii) ORDER by
 - (iii) WHERE
 - (iv) ☒ All of these
- (e) SELECT operation of SQL is :
 - (i) ☒ Data Query Language
 - (ii) ~~Data~~ Definition Language
 - (iii) Data Manipulation Language
 - (iv) Data Control Language

(f) Which of the following is not a transaction management SQL statement ?

(i) Commit

☒ (ii) Select

☒ (iii) Save point

(iv) Roll Back

(g) Which of the following is a transaction state ?

(i) Active

(ii) Commit

(iii) Aborted

☒ (iv) All of these

(h) Which of the following ensures the Atomicity of a transaction ?

(i) Application Programmer

(ii) Concurrency Control

☒ (iii) Recovery Management

(iv) Transaction Management

2. Discuss the communication features of Oracle.

3. What is SQL * Plus ? What are its features ?
Explain.

4. What is Oracle Internet Developer Suite ?
Explain.

5. What is transaction ? What are its properties ?
Explain.

6. What is Concurrency Control ? What are its objectives ?

7. With a neat diagram, explain the relationship between logical and physical database structures.

8. (a) What are the main components of SQL ?

(b) What are the logical operators in SQL ?
Explain with examples.

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MM-1/4 (100)

(4)

BCA(V) --- 604