**Time allowed: 90 Minutes Max. Marks: 40**

**General Instructions:**

* **Follow the instructions given in each section.**
* **Make sure that you attempt the questions in order.**

**SECTION-A (10\*1 mark=10 marks)**

***(All questions are compulsory)***

1. What is the primary difference between stored procedures and cursors in DBMS?
   1. Stored procedures are used for data retrieval, while cursors are used for data manipulation
   2. Stored procedures can only be executed by the database administrator, while cursors can be executed by users
   3. **Stored procedures are predefined and stored in the database, while cursors are created and used dynamically**
   4. Stored procedures can return a result set, while cursors cannot
2. Which type of trigger is executed before the modification of data in DBMS?
   1. **Before trigger**
   2. After trigger
   3. Instead of trigger
   4. All of the above
3. Which type of trigger is executed after the modification of data in DBMS?
   1. Before trigger
   2. **After trigger**
   3. Instead of trigger
   4. All of the above
4. Concurrency control in DBMS is used to:
   1. **Ensure data consistency during concurrent transaction execution**
   2. Prevent any transaction from accessing the database
   3. Allow multiple transactions to access and modify the same data simultaneously
   4. Control the order in which transactions are executed
5. The schedule of transactions that preserves the order of all transactions is called:
   1. Conflict-serializable schedule
   2. **Serializable schedule**
   3. Recoverable schedule
   4. Strict schedule
6. Which of the following is NOT an Oracle-supported trigger?
   1. BEFORE
   2. **DURING**
   3. AFTER
   4. INSTEAD OF
7. The recoverability property in a DBMS ensures that:
   1. **Transactions can be undone or redone**
   2. Transactions execute serially
   3. Data integrity is maintained
   4. Deadlocks are prevented
8. Which of the following is a benefit of deferred database modifications?
   1. **Increased concurrency**
   2. Improved data integrity
   3. Reduced disk space usage
   4. Faster transaction processing
9. What are the after triggers?
   1. Triggers generated after a particular operation
   2. **These triggers run after an insert, update or delete on a table**
   3. These triggers run after an insert, views, update or delete on a table
   4. All of the mentioned
10. The variables in the triggers are declared using
    1. –
    2. **@**
    3. /
    4. /@

**SECTION-B (5\*2 mark=10 marks)**

***(All questions are compulsory)***

**SECTION-C(Coding Question) (4x5 marks=20 marks)**