

- Q.32 Discuss in brief about creating and destroying a view.
- Q.33 Discuss about pattern matching.
- Q.34 Explain about self join with example.
- Q.35 Discuss in brief about parameterized cursors.

SECTION-D

- Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)
- Q.36 Describe about the use and types of cursors. Differentiate between implicit and explicit cursors.
 - Q.37 Describe the meaning of ORACLE transaction? How procedure of closing a transaction and creating a save point is done in PL/SQL.
 - Q.38 Illustrate the concept of security management using SQL.

No. of Printed Pages : 4

030853A/0843

Roll No.

5th Sem / Branch : Comp. IT

Subject:- Oracle

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

- Note:** Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)
- Q.1 What does the following statement in SQL do?
DROP TABLE STUDENT
 - a) Deletes a table student
 - b) Creates a table student
 - c) Both of above
 - d) None of above
 - Q.2 Which of the following commands is used to delete all rows and free up space from a table
 - a) Truncate
 - b) Drop
 - c) Delete
 - d) Alter
 - Q.3 The Advantage of PL/SQL is-
 - a) Applications written in PL/SQL are fully portable
 - b) PL/SQL provides high security level
 - c) PL/SQL provides access to predefined SQL packages
 - d) All of the mentioned
 - Q.4 The SQL command to create a table is:
 - a) MAKE TABLE
 - b) ALTER TABLE
 - c) DEFINE TABLE
 - d) CREATE TABLE

- Q.5 Which of the following commands are a part of Data Control Language?
- a) Revoke b) Grant
c) Both of above d) None
- Q.6 In SQL, which command(s) is (are) used to change a table's storage characteristics?
- a) ALTER TABLE b) MODIFY TABLE
c) CHANGE TABLE d) All of the mentioned
- Q.7 How many tables may be included with a join?
- a) One b) Two
c) Three d) All of the above
- Q.8 _____ cursors are declared and used by the user to process multiple row, returned by SELECT statement.
- a) Implicit b) Explicit
c) Internal d) External
- Q.9 What type of join is needed when you wish to return rows that do have matching values?
- a) Equi-join b) Natural join
c) Outer join d) All of the above
- Q.10 What is the full form of SQL?
- a) Structured Query Language
b) Structured Query List
c) Simple Query Language
d) None of the mentioned

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

- Q.11 Define foreign key.

(2)

030853A/0843

- Q.12 Describe Union and Minus clause.
- Q.13 State two disadvantages of a view.
- Q.14 How you can drop a constraint?
- Q.15 Write syntax to create a table in SQL.
- Q.16 Define ORACLE ENGINE.
- Q.17 Explain the need of transaction.
- Q.18 What is the use of UNION?
- Q.19 What is DML?
- Q.20 Write down syntax of GRANT command.

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

- Q.21 How the structures of tables are modified?
- Q.22 Write a short note on the primary key and foreign key.
- Q.23 Write a short note on logical operators in SQL.
- Q.24 Write significance and syntax of having clause.
- Q.25 Define identifier. Write rule for naming identifiers in PL/SQL.
- Q.26 How to create a table in Oracle? Give an example.
- Q.27 What are variables? Explain with example.
- Q.28 What do you mean by subqueries? List out different types of subqueries.
- Q.29 Explain in brief the usefulness of indexing in improving database performance.
- Q.30 Define view. What is the signification of using a view?
- Q.31 Write various features of SQL.

(3)

030853A/0843