Q.28 What is key? List Out Different types of keys

Q.29 Define Identifier? Write rule for naming identifiers in PL/SQL

Q.30 Write a short note on logical operators in SQL

Q.31 Define:-
a) DML
b) Tuple

Q.32 How sequences can be created, altered and dropped

Q.33 Explain the concept of foreign key

Q.34 How to create a table in Oracle? Give an example.

Q.35 What do you mean by subquerries? List out different types of subquerries

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)

Q.36 Write short notes on:
i) Parameterized cursors
ii) Database administrator

Q.37 Explain in detail about various types of indexes. How Index are created in SQL.

Q.38 What do you mean by constraint? How many types of data constraints are there? Explain each of them

5th Sem / Computer , IT
Subject:- Oracle

Time : 3Hrs.   M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)

Q.1 The database language that allows us to access data in a database is called:
a) DCL   b) DML
c) DDL   d) None

Q.2 Which of the following is a comparison operator in SQL?
a) Double equal sign (==)
b) LIKE
c) BETWEEN
d) Single equal sign(=)

Q.3 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.4 SQL views are also known as
a) Simple tables   b) Virtual tables
c) Complex tables   d) Actual Tables

Q.5 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.6 Which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?

   a) COUNT   b) COMPUTE

   c) SUM   d) MAX

Q.7 Which operator is used to compare a value to a specified list of values?

   a) ANY   b) BETWEEN

   c) ALL   d) IN

Q.8 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.9 Which of the following commands are a part of Data Control Language

   a) Revoke   b) Grant

   c) Both of above   d) None

Q.10 How many Primary keys can have in a table?

   a) Only 1

   b) Only 2

   c) Depends on no of Columns

   d) Depends on DBA

SECTION-B

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

Q.11 What is clustered index.

Q.12 Give syntax of insert command.

Q.13 Write down syntax of GRANT command.

Q.14 Define the function of RTRIM.

Q.15 What is the use of group by clause.

Q.16 State two disadvantages of a view.

Q.17 Define VARCHAR data type.

Q.18 What do you mean by correlated subquery.

Q.19 Define primary key

Q.20 What is the use of Union clause?

SECTION-C

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

Q.21 State the differences between procedures and functions.

Q.22 List the important advantages of PL/SQL.

Q.23 What are the uses of functions.

Q.24 How Indexes are created in SQL.

Q.25 Illustrate the concept of security management using SQL in brief.

Q.26 How the structures of tables are modified

Q.27 State cursor's Importance in PL/SQL