

- 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.

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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?
DROPTABLE 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