

Q.30 Define the following functions:-

- a) Min
- b) Count
- c) Avg.

Q.31 Differentiate between WHERE and HAVING clause with example.

Q.32 Write significance and syntax of having clause.

Q.33 What do you mean by constraint? How many types of data constraints are there?

Q.34 Brief about commercial application development using ORACLE.

Q.35 Differentiate between Group functions & Scalar functions.

SECTION-D

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

Q.36 Write the short note on the following:

- a. Select statement
- b. Join operator

Q.37 Describe about the use and types of cursors. Explain explicit cursors.

Q.38 Describe the control structure in PL/SQL? Explain with an example.

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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 The term attribute refers to a _____ of a table
- a) Record
 - b) Tuple
 - c) Column
 - d) Key
- Q.2 The _____ operation performs a set union of two “similarly structured” tables:
- a) Intersect
 - b) Product
 - c) Union
 - d) Join
- Q.3 In the relational modes, cardinality is termed as:
- a) Number of tuples
 - b) Number of attributes
 - c) Number of table
 - d) Number of constraints
- Q.4 Which of the following is a valid SQL data type.
- a) DATE
 - b) NUMERIC
 - c) FLOAT
 - d) All of the above
- Q.5 In SQL which command is used to SELECT only one copy of each set of duplicable rows
- a) SELECT DISTINCT

- b) SELECT UNIQUE
 - c) SELECT DIFFERENT
 - d) All of the Mentioned
- Q.6 Which command is used to remove all the rows from the table:
- a) Delete
 - b) Remove
 - c) Truncate
 - d) Both a and b
- Q.7 Which of the following is DML commands?
- a) Insert
 - b) Update
 - c) Delete
 - d) All of the above
- Q.8 The SQL command to create a table is:
- a) MAKE TABLE
 - b) ALTER TABLE
 - c) DEFINE TABLE
 - d) CREATE TABLE
- Q.9 Which operator performs pattern matching
- a) Between operator
 - b) Like operator
 - c) Exists operator
 - d) None of the above
- Q.10 Which of the following is a SQL aggregate function
- a) LEFT
 - b) AVG
 - c) JOIN
 - d) LEN

SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 The clause that return specific rows _____
(Specific/where)
- Q.12 Write syntax for ‘Alter Table’ command.
- Q.13 Write the use of GRANT statement.
- Q.14 SQL stands for _____

- Q.15 Define transaction
- Q.16 _____ command is used to add a column to an existing table (Create/Alter)
- Q.17cursor are declared by the ORACLE for each UPDATE, DELETE and INSERT SQL commands.
- Q.18 Write down the commands to display all the data in the table “emp”
- Q.19 Define join.
- Q.20 Count function is aggregate function. (T/F)
- SECTION-C**
- Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)
- Q.21 Give the syntax of the following statement:
- a) How to create table
 - b) How to drop table
- Q.22 How can indexing be useful in improving the database performance.
- Q.23 What is Oracle transaction? Give an example.
- Q.24 Write a short note on :- Parameterized cursor and implicit cursor
- Q.25 Define the term Oracle. its features and advantages and tools.
- Q.26 Discuss about creating a view, renaming the columns of a view and destroying a view.
- Q.27 How sequences be created, altered and dropped
- Q.28 Explain about self join with example.
- Q.29 State the use of insert command with example.