Q.27 Differentiate between nested sub queries and Co-relate sub queries.

Q.28 How to write a database trigger after update.

Q.29 Write a PL/SQL Code for finding the reverse of number 1234

Q.30 Differentiate between Group function & scalar functions.

Q.31 Write a short note on security management using SQL.

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

Q.33 Give syntax of insert command. What is its purpose

Q.34 What is Key? List Out Different Types Of Keys

Q.35 Explain about char and To-char function in SQL.

SECTION-D

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

Q.36 Write short notes on:
   a) Parameterized cursors
   b) Database administrator

Q.37 What do you mean by constraint? How many types of data constraints are there? Explain each of them

Q.38 Explain syntax of insertion, viewing, deletion and updation operations of tables in SQL with suitable example.

Subject:- Oracle

Time : 3Hrs.   M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

Q.1 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

Q.2 Which operator performs pattern matching
   a) BETWEEN operator
   b) LIKE operator
   c) Exists operator
   d) None of these

Q.3 _____clause is an additional filter that is applied to the result.
   a) Select   b) Group-by
   c) Having   d) Order by

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 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 The SQL command to create a table is:
a) MAKE TABLE   b) ALTER TABLE
c) DEFINE TABLE   d) CREATE TABLE

Q.7 Which of the following is not valid aggregate function?
a) COUNT   b) COMPUTE
c) SUM   d) MAX

Q.8 Which operator tests column for the absence of data
a) exists   b) not
c) is null   d) none

Q.9 Which of the following is one of the basic approaches for joining tables?
a) Subqueries   b) Union Join
c) Natural join   d) All of the above

Q.10 Which operator is used to compare a value to specified list of values?
a) ANY   b) BETWEEN
c) ALL   d) IN

SECTION-B

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

Q.11 What is the use of rollback statement

Q.12 What is Truncate command used for

Q.13 What do you mean by indexing

Q.14 Define transaction

Q.15 Write the syntax of update command

Q.16 What is the use of creating save point in ORACLE

Q.17 Do aggregate functions return multiple values

Q.18 Write the restrictions on check constraint.

Q.19 What do you mean by correlated subquery

Q.20 List out two Oracle's suite of products that are commonly known

SECTION-C

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

Q.21 What do you mean by operators in ORACLE and also describe their types.

Q.22 Write any two forms of SELECT statement.

Q.23 Define :
a) DML   b) Tuple

Q.24 Explain the difference between oracle server and Personal Oracle

Q.25 Define the term Oracle, its features, advantages and tools.

Q.26 What are the advantages of creating a view.