**Roll No…………….. Total No. of Pages:……**

**ST-3 (SET-VI)**

**4th SEMESTER 2023-24**

**22CS007- Database Management System**

**Time allowed: 90 Minutes Max. Marks: 40**

**General Instructions:**

* **Follow the instructions given in each section.**
* **Make sure that you attempt the questions in order.**

**SECTION-A (10\*1 mark=10 marks)**

***(All questions are compulsory)***

1. A view is actually a?
2. **composition of a table**
3. decomposition of a table
4. associated to a table
5. None of the above
6. What is true about view?
7. Database views are created using the CREATE VIEW statement.
8. To create a view, a user must have the appropriate system privilege according to the specific implementation.
9. **Both A and B are true**
10. Both A and B are false
11. Which of the following is true about recursive triggers?
    1. They are triggered by other triggers
    2. They can only be fired once per event
    3. **They can cause an infinite loop if not handled properly**
    4. They are not supported in DBMS
12. Which keyword is used to define an exception handler in PL/SQL?
    1. **EXCEPTION**
    2. CATCH
    3. TRY
    4. HANDLE
13. Which recovery technique is suitable for databases with large amounts of write-intensive operations?
    1. Undo logging
    2. **Redo logging**
    3. Deferred update
    4. Shadow paging
14. Which of the following recovery techniques provides the best performance for read-intensive workloads?
    1. Undo logging
    2. Redo logging
    3. Deferred update
    4. **Shadow paging**
15. In a two-phase locking protocol, when are locks released?
    1. After the transaction is committed
    2. After the transaction is aborted
    3. In the growing phase
    4. **In the shrinking phase**
16. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of using locking for concurrency control?
    1. Deadlock prevention
    2. Data consistency
    3. Serializable execution
    4. **High performance**
17. Which of the following is true about compound triggers?
    1. They can only be defined for tables, not views
    2. **They are fired once for each row affected by the triggering event**
    3. They cannot contain any SQL statements
    4. They are not supported in DBMS
18. What is the purpose of the SAVEPOINT statement in DBMS?
    1. To define the start of a transaction
    2. To create a temporary table
    3. **To define a point within a transaction to which you can roll back**
    4. To release a lock on a database object

**SECTION-B (5\*2 mark=10 marks)**

***(All questions are compulsory)***

**SECTION-C(Coding Question) (4x5 marks=20 marks)**