AAG-003-001626 Seat No. _____

B. Sc. (Sem. VI) (CBCS) Examination

April/May - 2016

CA-601 : Oracle

(New Course)

Faculty Code : 003
Subject Code : 001626

Time : $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours] [Total Marks : **70**

Instruction : Write correct answer for Q.1 MCQ in given answer sheet only.

1 Attempt Following MCQ. **20**

(1) The Relational Model of database was introduced by:

(A) Dr.J.Morgan (B) Dr.E.F.Codd

(C) Dr.K.V.Roger (D) None of the above

(2) The standard language to work with database is:

(A) Higher Level Language

(B) AI Based Language

(C) Structured Query Language

(D) Database Interaction Language

(3) Which out of the following satisfy all 12 rules for ideal DBMS?

(A) Oracle (B) Microsoft SQL Server

(C) Access (D) None of the above

(4) After a table has been created, its structure can be modified using the SQL command:

(A) UPDATE TABLE [TableName].

(B) MODIFY TABLE [TableName].

(C) ALTER TABLE [TableName].

(D) CHANGE TABLE [TableName].

(5) Types of relationship in RDBMS may be:

(A) One-to-One (B) One-to-Many

(C) Many-to-Many (D) All the above

(6) Normalization is used for

(A) For Data Protection

(B) To minimize data redundancy

(C) For data distribution

(D) None of the above

(7) A table must have primary key:

(A) True (B) False

(C) Cannot say (D) None of the above

(8) When the tables are formed with primary keys, the DBMS is in,

(A) 2NF (B) 1NF

(C) BCNF (D) None of the above

(9) `Select * from tab- command displays

(A) Table columns (B) Table description

(C) Table data (D) Table names

(10) DISTINCT option may be used to:

(A) Remove duplicate columns

(B) Remove duplicate rows

(C) Remove duplicate tables

(D) Remove duplicate constraints

(11) The aggregate function is:

(A) Min (B) Count

(C) Sum (D) All the above

(12) Using 'LIKE' operator , we may compare single character with

(A) _(underscore) (B) %%

(C) $ (D) #

(13) The symbol of concatenation operator is:

(A) + (B) @

(C) # (D) ||

(14) In oracle, the DATE data type can store:

(A) Month (B) Hour

(C) Minute (D) All the above

(15) In RDBMS the absence of information is represented by:

(A) Zero(0) (B) Blank

(C) NULL (D) All the above

(16) Which processes is an instance made of Oracle?

(A) Oracle background processes

(B) Memory processes

(C) Data processes

(D) All of the Mentioned

(17) How should a many-to-many relationship to be handled?

(A) By adding an join entity table

(B) By adding intersection entity table

(C) By adding union table

(D) By adding Cartesian entity table

(18) Which of the following is the root directory for oracle?

(A) ORACLE_HOME (B) ORACLE_ROOT

(C) ORACLE_BASE (D) None of the above

(19) The default extension for an Oracle SQL*Plus file is:

(A) .txt (B) .pls

(C) .ora (D) sql

(20) What type of failure occurs when Oracle fails due to an operating system or computer hardware failure?

(A) Application failure (B) Instance Failure

(C) Media Failure (D) Rollback failure

2 (a) Explain any **three** : **6**

(1) Explain relational data model.

(2) Explain how to alter table in SQL?

(3) Explain spooling.

(4) Explain BETWEEN operators with example.

(5) Explain set serveroutput on for SQL *Plus.

(6) What is personal database?

(b) Explain any **three** : **9**

(1) Explain integrity rules.

(2) Explain dependency diagram.

(3) What is demoralization? Explain.

(4) Explain data types available in Oracle.

(5) Differentiate: DBMS v/s RDBMS.

(6) Explain how to truncate table in oracle with appropriate example.

(c) Attempt any **two** : **10**

(1) Discuss %type and %rowtype with example.

(2) What is exception handling in oracle? Explain

(3) Explain CASE structure and DEFINE command.

(4) Explain Group By.

(5) Explain SET operators in Oracle.

3 Explain any **three** : **6**

(1) List out any two arithmetic operators.

(2) Explain how to rename table in oracle with example.

(3) Explain 1st Normal Form.

(4) Explain types of exceptions.

(5) What is Data Dictionary?

(6) What is a nested table?

(b) Explain any **three** : **9**

(1) Differentiate: Implicit Cursor v/s Explicit Cursor.

(2) List out PL/SLQ composite data types.

(3) Explain for loop and while loop with suitable example.

(4) What is function in pl/sql? Explain.

(5) Write a note on vrray.

(6) What is data dictionary views? Explain.

(c) Attempt any **two** : **10**

(1) Differentiate: Procedure v/s Function

(2) Explain package.

(3) Explain Trigger in detail.

(4) Explain block structure of PL/SQL.

(5) Explain cursor with parameters. Give appropriate example.
