(6 pages)

Reg. No. : ....

Code No. : 20330 E   Sub. Code : AMCA 53

B.C.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2022.

Fifth Semester

Computer Application — Core

RDBMS

(For those who joined in July 2020 onwards)

Time : Three hours   Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The optional parameters are enclosed within a pair of ———— brackets.

   (a) ( )   (b) [ ]

   (c) { }   (d) < >

2. ———— constraint is also known as referential integrity constraint.

   (a) FOREIGN KEY   (b) PRIMARY KEY

   (c) UNIQUE   (d) NOT NULL

3. Which one of the following is used to change the column's heating?

   (a) column aliases   (b) table aliases

   (c) concatenation   (d) column command

4. The ———— function always returns the next higher integer value.

   (a) EXTRACT   (b) FLOOR

   (c) CEIL   (d) NVL

5. The joint with a join condition involving common columns from two tables is called ————

   (a) Equijoin   (b) Non equijoin

   (c) Outer join   (d) Self-join

6. The oracle objects that are used to create alternate names for tables and other objects are ————

   (a) SYNONYMS   (b) INDEX

   (c) SEQUENCE   (d) VIEWS

7. ———— is a block that is called implicitly by a DML statement.

   (a) Package   (b) Trigger

   (c) Named block   (d) Procedure

8. DCL stands for ————

   (a) Data Control Language

   (b) Data Communication Language

   (c) Decision Control Language

   (d) Decision Communication Language

9. In a ———— cursor, a cursor variable that can refer to different SQL statements at different times.

   (a) Implicit   (b) Explicit

   (c) Dynamic   (d) Static

10. The components in a PL/SQL records are called ————

    (a) tables   (b) fields

    (c) data   (d) all the above

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Explain briefly the SQL statements and its types.

    Or

    (b) What is a constraint? Explain the various constraints with examples.

12. (a) Describe in detail about updating existing rows/records.

    Or

    (b) How having clause can restrict the group? Explain with examples.

13. (a) Define Top-N analysis. Explain the importance of Top-N analysis.

    Or

    (b) Explain how the user's access needs to be controlled in a shared multi-user oracle environment.

14. (a) Describe the uses of anchored declaration in PL/SQL.

Or

(b) Give an account on the conditional or selection statement available for decision making in PL/SQL.

15. (a) Write about the explicit cursor with suitable examples.

Or

(b) Explain in detail about Varrays in PL/SQL.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b)
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Write short note on client-server database.

Or

(b) Give a brief note on displaying table information.

17. (a) Explain adding new rows/records with suitable examples.

Or

(b) Describe briefly about grouping data.

18. (a) What is a join? Explain the various types of join.

Or

(b) Define sequences. Explain how a query can be modify and drop a sequence with example.

19. (a) Explain about the various data types in PL/SQL.

Or

(b) Give an account on control structures with example.

20. (a) State the different types of exception. Explain any two.

Or

(b) Describe about PL/SQL tables in detail.

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