SLR-SR-14

Seat No.	

Set P

B.C.A (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination Mar/Apr-2018
DBMS WITH ORACLE

Time: 2½ Hours | Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose and write correct answer from given alternatives:- **14**

1) DBMS is a collection of _____ that enables user to create and maintain a database.
   a) Keys b) Translators
   c) Program d) Language Activity

2) In a relational schema, each tuple is divided into fields called
   a) Relations b) Domains
   c) Queries d) All of the above

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

4) _____ table store information about database or about the system.
   a) SQL b) Nested
   c) System d) None of these

5) DBMS helps achieve.
   a) Data independence b) Centralized control of data
   c) Neither a nor b d) Both a and b

6) _____ is preferred method for enforcing data integrity.
   a) Constraints b) Storage Procedure
   c) Triggers d) Cursors

7) _____ data type can store unstructured data.
   a) RAW b) CHAR
   c) NUMERIC d) VARCHAR

8) Which are the two ways in which entities can participate in a relationship?
   a) Passive and active b) Total and partial
   c) Simple and Complex d) All of the above

9) Which database level is closest to the users?
   a) External b) Internal
   c) Physical d) Conceptual

10) Which are the following are the properties of entities?
   a) Groups b) Table
   c) Attributes d) Switchboards

11) The database schema is written in
   a) HLL b) DML
   c) DDL d) DCL

12) _____ is the process of organizing data into related tables.
   a) Normalization b) Generalization
   c) Specialization d) None of the above

13) A _____ is used to define overall design of the database.
   a) Schema
   b) Application Program
   c) Data Definition language
   d) Code

14) Which of the following is not a binary operator in relational algebra?
   a) Join
   b) Semi-Join
   c) Assignment
   d) Project

Q.2 Answers to the following: [Any seven] **14**

a) What do you mean by Entity type and Entity Set?
b) Define Aggregate functions. List function name.
c) Enlist the advantages of normalizing database.
d) Define database model.
e) What is DBMS?
f) What are cursors give different types of cursors?
g) What is a query?
h) Define Projection and Selection.
i) What is indexing and what are the different kinds of indexing?

Q.3 A) Answer <u>any two</u> of the following questions : **10**

1) Explain advantages and disadvantages of DBMS.
2) Explain the different attribute types with respect to E-R model.
3) Explain Hierarchical data model and Network data model.

B) Explain date function with suitable example. **04**

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any 2) **14**

a) What is transaction? Explain ACID properties.
b) Define Join. Explain its type with suitable example.
c) Write notations used in ER-Model.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Any 2) **14**

a) Define Trigger, Create a trigger which allows user to perform DML operation on table only working day & office hour.
b) Write a PL/SQL block which handles two user defined exceptions.
c) Explain cursor attributes with suitable example.