SUBJECT CODE: CA/MC/RD44

B. C. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2008
FOURTH SEMESTER

COURSE   :   MAJOR CORE
PAPER   :   RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
TIME   :   1½ HOURS   MAX. MARKS: 50

SECTION – A

ANSWER ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: (10 x 1 = 10)

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

1.   Table is also called as
      a) Tuple   b) Entity   c) Attribute   d) None

2.   NULL is a _____
      a) Single valued function   b) List valued function
      c) Group valued function   d) Row function

3.   _____ lists out only the distinct rows present in two tables.
      s) Union   b) Union all   c) Intersect   d) None of the above

4.   The _____ symbol signals the end of the PL/SQL block.
      a) '.'   b) '/'   c) ';'   d) ':'

5.   Collectors make use of _____.
      a) varying array   b) nested table   c) abstract datatype   d) none

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

6.   In a table, a unique label or identifier is called _____.

7.   _____ function returns the smallest integer smaller than or equal to the value.

8.   _____ do not change the data that is stored in tables.

9.   The code within a trigger is called the _____.

10.   _____ are set of elements that are treated as part of a single row.

SECTION – B

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS: **(5 x 2 = 10)**

11. What is DML? List any two DML statements.
12. Differentiate single row function and Group functions.
13. What is data dictionary?
14. List the sections of PL/SQL?
15. What is varying array?

SECTION – C

ANSWER ANY SIX QUESTIONS: **(6 x 5 = 30)**

16. Explain the normalization with example.
17. Explain any five numeric functions in Oracle with example.
18. Explain about different types of privileges.
19. List the types of triggers.
20. Describe about nested tables.
21. Write in detail about the different loops available in Oracle.
22. Describe in detail about the views.
23. Explain in detail about varying arrays.

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