SECTION – A   (10X1=10)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ command is used to provide authorization

    a. Select   b. grant   c. update   d. create

2. _____ operation is an extension of join operation to deal with missing

    information.

    a. Inner join   b. closed join   c. outer join   d. aggregation.

3. _____ is used for data serialization.

    a. Locks   b. sequence   c. synonym   d. views

4. Normalization is used for avoiding_____

    a. Redundancy   b. composite keys   c. sequence   d. joins

5. The _____type attribute is very useful when declaring variable that refers to database

    columns

    a. $(Dollar)   b. & (ampersand)   c. % (percentage)   d. null

II. Fill in the blanks:

6. _____decomposition is used to avoid the problem of repetition of

    information.

7. _____ functions are functions that take a collection of values and return a single value

    as a result.

8. Key which helps to identify unique data are _____

9. _____ data type is used to store binary data or byte strings.

10. _____ function is used to convert the value from one data type of another.

SECTION – B   **(5X2=10)**

Answer ALL questions:

11. Give the syntax and example for Grant and revoke command

12. Write note on Join Command

13. List the different types of locks.

14. Define trigger.

15. List any TWO differences between ORDBMS and RDBMS

SECTION – C   **(6X5=30)**

Answer any SIX questions:

16. Discuss Transaction control and Data control language with example.

17. Discuss the types of set operators and explain them with suitable syntax.

18. Explain referential integrity constraint with example.

19. Describe the architecture of PL/SQL in detail.

20. Explain abstract data types with syntax and example.

21. Briefly discuss about normalization used in Oracle

22. Describe the concept of sequences in detail.

23. Explain predefined exception and user defined exception with example.

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