

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BBA DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Third Semester)

Branch – BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (INFORMATION SYSTEMS)

BUSINESS DATA MANAGEMENT

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	What is the primary purpose of the Data Definition Language (DDL) in Oracle? a) Manage transactions b) Define and modify database structure c) Retrieve data d) Control access	K1	CO1
	2	Which SQL function is used to convert data from one type to another? a) Numeric function b) String function c) Date function d) Conversion function	K2	CO1
2	3	Which constraint ensures that a foreign key value matches a primary key value? a) Domain constraint b) Entity constraint c) Referential constraint d) Check constraint	K1	CO2
	4	What type of constraint ensures that a column cannot have null values? a) Check b) Domain c) Not Null d) Referential	K2	CO2
3	5	Which database object is used to generate unique values automatically? a) View b) Synonym c) Sequence d) Index	K1	CO3
	6	What type of join includes unmatched rows from the outer table? a) Self-join b) Outer join c) Cross join d) Inner join	K2	CO3
4	7	Which of the following is not a valid PL/SQL block? a) Anonymous block b) Stored procedure c) Sequence block d) Function block	K1	CO4
	8	What is a key advantage of PL/SQL over SQL? a) Easier to write SELECT queries b) Supports control structures and procedural logic c) Faster execution of data manipulation queries d) Automatically generates reports	K2	CO4
5	9	Which part of a trigger is executed when the trigger is fired? a) Trigger body b) Trigger header c) Trigger event d) Trigger syntax	K1	CO5
	10	What type of trigger is executed instead of a triggering DML statement? a) AFTER trigger b) BEFORE trigger c) INSTEAD OF trigger d) ENABLE trigger	K2	CO5

Cont...

SECTION - B (35 Marks)Answer **ALL** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Analyze the role of transaction control language (TCL) in Oracle and its importance in database management.	K2, K3	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Apply different select statements in SQL and show how they retrieve data from a database.		
2	12.a.	Explain the importance of integrity constraints and classify the different types of constraints in Oracle.	K2, K3	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Apply the concept of referential integrity and bring out its role in maintaining consistency between database tables.		
3	13.a.	Compare simple joins, self-joins, and outer joins in SQL, providing an example for each.	K2, K3	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Show how views are created in Oracle and summarize their advantages in database management.		
4	14.a.	Develop a PL/SQL block to perform basic arithmetic operations using control structures.	K2, K3	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Summarize the architecture of PL/SQL and state the advantages of using PL/SQL over standard SQL.		
5	15.a.	Describe the use of cursors in PL/SQL and show how they are implemented in PL/SQL blocks.	K2, K3	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Explain the concept of triggers in Oracle and summarize the different types of triggers available.		

SECTION - C (30 Marks)Answer **ANY THREE** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Discuss the various SQL*plus operators and functions, and highlight their importance in query execution.	K4	CO1
2	17	Differentiate between entity and referential constraints with suitable examples.	K6	CO2
3	18	Analyze the usage of subqueries in SQL and elucidate the different types of subqueries with examples.	K6	CO3
4	19	Examine the different PL/SQL data types and point out their specific use cases.	K5	CO4
5	20	Discover the purpose of INSTEAD OF triggers and examine their usage in Oracle databases.	K4	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END