PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE

(AUTONOMOUS)

BBA DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2024

(Fourth Semester)

Branch – BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (INFORMATION SYSTEM)

RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Time: Three Hours Maximum: 50 Marks **SECTION-A (5 Marks)** Answer ALL questions ALL questions carry EQUAL marks $(5 \times 1 = 5)$ 1 Which Oracle data type is commonly used to store date and time information? (i) NUMBER (ii)VARCHAR2 (iii) DATE (iv) BOOLEAN 2 Which SQL*Plus function is used to clear the screen? (i) CLEAR (ii) CLS (iii) SCR (iv) CLEAN 3 In a SQL query, what does a self-join refer to? (i) A query that combines two tables. (ii) A query that joins a table with itself. (iii) A query that performs a UNION operation. (iv) A query that uses subqueries. 4 What is PL/SOL? (i) A data modeling language (ii) A scripting language (iii) A procedural extension of SQL (iv) A NoSQL database system 5 Which statement is used to create a database trigger in Oracle? (i) CREATE TRIGGER (ii) BEGIN TRIGGER (iii)DECLARE TRIGGER (iv) INITIATE TRIGGER SECTION - B (15 Marks) Answer ALL Questions ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks $(5 \times 3 = 15)$ 6 Define an Entity in a Database. OR What does DDL stand for in SQL, and what is its primary purpose? b 7 What is the role of the SQL GROUP BY clause in a query? а How SQL set operator returns all rows from both SELECT statements, b including duplicate rows? What is the purpose of the Second Normal Form (2NF)? 8 а OR Define a self-join and provide a simple example. b а Define the purpose of control structures in PL/SQL? OR Which data types are commonly used in PL/SQL for variable declaration? b

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10	a	What is a subprogram in the context of database programming? OR
	ь	How can you enable and disable triggers in Oracle?
		SECTION -C (30 Marks) Answer ALL questions ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (5 x 6 = 30)
11	a	Discuss the role of the Data Definition Language (DDL) in SQL with examples. OR
	b	Discuss how DML statements, such as INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE, are used to manage data in a database.
12	a	Explain the differences between the following SQL SELECT statements: SELECT * FROM table, SELECT column1, column2 FROM table, and SELECT DISTINCT column FROM table. OR
	b	Explain SQL set operators, including UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT, and MINUS.
13	а	Discuss the various applications of synonyms in a database with examples. OR
	b	Explain integrity constraint is used to define conditions that must be true for a row to be entered into a table?
14	a	Explain how objects are used in Oracle 8, including their definition, storage, and retrieval. OR
	ъ	Discuss the advantages of using PL/SQL for database programming.
15	a	How subprograms are passed as parameters? OR
	b	Explain the 4 types of triggers in SQL?
		Z-Z-Z END