PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BBA DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2025
(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	Identify the correct statement for SQL*Plus. a) It allows you to delete the database b) It is used to execute SQL queries and see output c) It defines relationships between tables d) It is only used for data manipulation	K1	CO1
	2	Which operator in SQL is used to check if a value is within a range of values? a) LIKE b) IN c) BETWEEN d) AND	K2	CO1
2	3	Which integrity constraint enforces valid values in a column based on a rule? a) Entity constraint b) Referential constraint c) Check constraint d) Domain constraint	K1	CO2
	4	Identify the constraint that can be temporarily deferred until the end of a transaction. a) Referential b) Deferrable c) Domain d) Entity	K2	CO2
3	5	Identify the operator used to return only distinct rows present in both result sets. a) UNION b) INTERSECT c) MINUS d) UNION ALL	K1	CO3
	6	Which of the following SQL operators combines the results of two queries and includes duplicates? a) UNION b) MINUS c) UNION ALL d) INTERSECT	K2	CO3
4	7	Which control structure is used to execute a block of statements repeatedly as long as a condition is true? a) FOR loop b) DO loop c) WHILE loop d) EXIT loop	K1	CO4
	8	Identify the parameter mode used for both input and output in PL/SQL subprograms. a) IN b) OUT c) IN-OUT d) CONSTANT	K2	CO4
5	9	Which PL/SQL structure is used to retrieve multiple rows one at a time? a) Trigger b) Cursor c) Package d) Function	K1	CO5
	10	Identify the database object that groups related procedures and functions. a) Trigger b) Package c) Cursor d) Synonym	K2	CO5

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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.	Describe the use of single-row functions (numeric, string, conversion, and date functions) in Oracle SQL.	K2, K3	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Summarize the differences between Data Definition Language (DDL) and Data Manipulation Language (DML) with examples.		
2	12.a.	Outline the steps involved in implementing check constraints in an Oracle database.	K2, K3	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Describe how domain constraints can be used to enforce rules on the data in Oracle tables.		
3	13.a.	Explain the role of set operators in SQL and classify them based on their functionality (Union, Union All, Intersect, Minus).	K2, K3	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Describe the concept of database synonyms and sketch the syntax for creating them.		
4	14.a.	Explain the different control structures (DO loop, FOR loop) in PL/SQL and show how they are used in block programs.	K2, K3	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Outline the concept of stored procedures in PL/SQL and classify the different types of parameters (IN, OUT, IN-OUT).		
5	15.a.	Sketch the syntax for creating a trigger and narrate the process of enabling and disabling triggers in Oracle.	K2, K3	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Outline the components of a package in PL/SQL and explain its role in organizing related procedures and functions.		

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	Examine the SQL Group Functions (aggregate functions) and categorize them based on their use cases in summarizing data.	K4	CO1
2	17	Justify the use of deferrable constraints and explain their significance in real-time database transactions.	K6	CO2
3	18	Distinguish between UNION and UNION ALL set operators and highlight scenarios where each would be used.	K6	CO3
4	19	Discuss stored functions in PL/SQL and highlight their differences from stored procedures, with examples.	K5	CO4
5	20	Justify the use of database triggers in managing business rules and highlight how they can automate tasks.	K4	CO5

Z-Z-Z END