



LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – COMPUTER SCIENCE & COMPUTER APP.

THIRD SEMESTER – NOVEMBER 2022

UCS 3501/UCA3501 – RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Date: 24-11-2022

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 09:00 AM - 12:00 NOON

SECTION A

Answer ALL the Questions

1.	Define the Following	(5 x 1 = 5)	
a)	RDBMS	K1	CO1
b)	Syntax of updating a table	K1	CO1
c)	View	K1	CO1
d)	Bind variables	K1	CO1
e)	Procedure	K1	CO1
2.	Multiple Choice Questions	(5 x 1 = 5)	
a)	The second primary key column instead of composite key is called as _____ (i) surrogate key (ii) indexed key (iii) super key (iv) foreign key	K1	CO1
b)	Sorting of rows during select implemented using (i) Group by (ii) Order by (iii) Iterate by (iv) Arrange by	K1	CO1
c)	Which is conversion function? (i) TO_CHAR(number _ date [, format]) (ii) TO_NUMBER(char [,format]) (iii) TO_DATE(char [,format]) (iv) All the three	K1	CO1
d)	PL/SQL exceptions are defined inside the package? (i) EXCEPTION (ii) PACKING (iii) STANDARD (iv) HEADER	K1	CO1
e)	PL/SQL supports the composite data of (A) records (B) tables and (C) varrays (i) Only A and B (ii) Only A and C (iii) Only B and C (iv) all three	K1	CO1
3.	Fill in the Blanks	(5 x 1 = 5)	
a)	The attributes that can be subdivided, into atomic form are called _____	K2	CO1
b)	DCL stands for _____	K2	CO1
c)	Sub queries are of _____ and _____ types	K2	CO1
d)	_____ section is a mandatory section on PL/SQL	K2	CO1
e)	Cursors can be categorised as _____ and _____	K2	CO1
4.	State True or False	(5 x 1 = 5)	
a)	Denormalization increases data redundancy.	K2	CO1
b)	'Alter table' is a DML command.	K2	CO1
c)	Top-N queries are used to find the first-N largest or first-N smallest values.	K2	CO1

d)	'SAVEPOINT' is a DML statement.	K2	CO1
e)	Functions always returns values to the calling block	K2	CO1
SECTION B			
Answer any TWO of the following in 100 words		(2 x 10 = 20)	
5.	Articulate on the Database Management System with its component diagram.	K3	CO2
6.	Record the basic notations of ER with example.	K3	CO2
7.	Explain on Structure Query Language.	K3	CO2
8.	Interpret on the Data types of SQL.	K3	CO2
SECTION C			
Answer any TWO of the following in 100 words		(2 x 10 = 20)	
9.	Classify and explain the single row functions in SQL with example.	K4	CO3
10.	Illustrate the set operations with example.	K4	CO3
11.	Explain PL/SQL cursor and its types with necessary examples.	K4	CO3
12.	Criticise on the creation and usage of Trigger with syntax and example.	K4	CO3
SECTION D			
Answer any ONE of the following in 250 words		(1 x 20 = 20)	
13.	Evaluate on various Normal forms with example.	K5	CO4
14.	Asses and report on various constrains of oracle and implemented it in DML with examples.	K5	CO4
SECTION E			
Answer any ONE of the following in 250 words		(1 x 20 = 20)	
15.	Compose a report on various Join Operations with example.	K6	CO5
16.	Express your views on the usage of PL/SQL Conditional and Control structures with example.	K6	CO5

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