

C.U.SHAH UNIVERSITY

Summer Examination-2017

Subject Name: Advance Database Management Systems

Subject Code: 2TE05ADM1 Branch: Diploma(CE)

Semester: 5 Date: 28/03/2017 Time: 2:30 To 5:30 Marks: 70

Instructions:

- (1) Use of Programmable calculator & any other electronic instrument is prohibited.
 - (2) Instructions written on main answer book are strictly to be obeyed.
 - (3) Draw neat diagrams and figures (if necessary) at right places.
 - (4) Assume suitable data if needed.
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Q-1

Attempt the following questions:

(14)

1. Commit is _____ command.
a) DCL b) DDL c) DML d) TCL
2. Which among the following is not a valid data type in SQL?
a) Date b) Number c) Varchar d) String
3. In the _____ normal form, a composite attribute is converted to individual attributes.
a) First b) Second c) Third d) Fourth
4. Which of the following is NOT an Oracle-supported trigger?
a) Before b) After c) During d) All of the above
5. In ACID property 'D' Stands for _____
a) Decomposition b) Durability c) Duplication d) Deadlock
6. Which among the following is not a valid section for PL/SQL block?
a) Declare b) Begin c) Exception d) Driver
7. Which among the following is not a valid Transaction State?
a) Active b) Partially Committed c) Failed d) Sleeping
8. Grant and Revoke are _____ statements.
a) DDL b) DML c) DCL d) TCL
9. If $A \rightarrow B$ and $B \rightarrow C$ then $A \rightarrow C$ is example of _____ rule in FD.
a) Augmentation b) Reflexivity c) Transitivity d) Composition
10. _____ is the process of organizing data into related tables.
a) Generalization b) Specialization c) Normalization d) Initialization
11. A PL/SQL Procedure may or may not return any value.
a) True b) False

12. There are two functional dependencies with the same set of attributes on the left side of the arrow:
 $A \rightarrow BC$
 $A \rightarrow B$



This can be combined as

- a) $A \rightarrow BC$ b) $A \rightarrow B$ c) $A \rightarrow C$ d) None of the above

13. In order to undo the work of transaction after last commit which one should be used?

- a) View b) Commit c) Rollback d) Flashback

14. The term attribute refers to a _____ of a table.

- a) Record b) Column c) Key d) Domain

Attempt any four questions from Q-2 to Q-8

Q-2

Attempt all questions

- a) What is Granting Privileges? Explain GRANT and REVOKE command associated with it. (07)
b) What is lock? Explain different types of lock in detail. (07)

Q-3

Attempt all questions

- a) Explain the advantages of PL/SQL. (07)
b) Explain creation of View with example. (07)

Q-4

Attempt all questions

- a) Write and explain three constructs to implement loops in PL/SQL (07)
b) Write a PL/SQL code to find out maximum number of three numbers. (07)

Q-5

Attempt all questions

- a) Write syntax to create a trigger and explain various keywords used in this syntax. (07)
b) What is Cursor? Explain various cursor attributes. (07)

Q-6

Attempt all questions

- a) Explain about Exception in PL/SQL block with example. (07)
b) Explain Procedure in detail with suitable example. (07)

Q-7

Attempt all questions

- a) What is Decomposition? Explain the Lossy Decomposition and Lossless join Decomposition with example. (07)
b) What is Normalization? Explain 3NF & BCNF. (07)

Q-8

Attempt all questions

- a) Explain two phase locking protocol. (05)
b) Explain ACID Property. (05)
c) Write a PL/SQL block to check if the entered number is even or odd. (04)

**pÄ/
É.**

nlcena p/Äo na jvab Aapo.

(Éì)

É. Commit _____p/karno kma>D 0e.

- b) DCL b) DDL c) DML d) TCL

É. nlce Aapela 3a[p ma4l kyo SQL De3a 3a[p n4l ?

- b) Date b) Number c) Varchar d) String



- È. _____ nomRI foRmma>, composite attribute ne individual attributes ma vlwa+t krvamaAave 0e.
a) First b) Second c) Third d) Fourth
- Ì. nlce Aapela 3a[p ma4I kyo Oracle supported trigger 3a[p n4I ?
b) Before b) After c) During d) All of the above
- Í. ACID p/opR3lma> 'D' no mtlb _____ 4ay 0e.
b) Decomposition b) Durability c) Duplication d) Deadlock
- Î. nlce Aapela ma4I ક્યે PL/SQL block ને valid section n4I ?
a) Declare b) Begin c) Exception d) Driver
- Ï. nlce Aapela ma4I kyu Transaction nu S3e3 n4I ?
b) Active b) Partially Committed c) Failed d) Sleeping
- Ð. Grant Ane Revoke _____ statements 0e.
a) DDL b) DML c) DCL d) TCL
- Ñ. If $A \rightarrow B$ and $B \rightarrow C$ then $A \rightarrow C$ FD ma _____ nu]dahr`0e.
b) Augmentation b) Reflexivity c) Transitivity d) Composition
- Ê. _____De3a ne rlle3eD 3eblma go#vvanl p/klya 0e.
a) Generalization b) Specialization c) Normalization d) Initialization
- É. PL/SQL Procedure ne return value હોય કે ના પણ હોય.
a) True b) False
- Ê. nlce Aapel FD કે જેના left attributes કોમન છે તેને combine કરતા જવાબ શુ મળે
 $A \rightarrow BC$
 $A \rightarrow B$
a) $A \rightarrow BC$ b) $A \rightarrow B$ c) $A \rightarrow C$ d) None of the above
- Ë. Last commit ઓપરેશન પછી Transaction દ્વારા કરાયેલ ઓપરેશન ને undo કરવા ક્યો ક્રમાં વપરાય છે ?
a) View b) Commit c) Rollback d) Flashback
- È. Attribute ને table માટે _____ પણ કહેવામાં આવે છે.
a) Record b) Column c) Key d) Domain

nlcena ma>4I ko[p` Ì p/Äo na jvab Aapo.

pÄ/ È. nlcena p/Äo na jvab Aapo.

AÝ Granting Privileges xu 0e? GRANT તથા REVOKE kma>D sm=vo. (İ)

bÝ lok xu 0e? lokna vlvl6 p/karo vlStar4I sm=vo. (İ)

pÄ/ È. nlcena p/Äo na jvab Aapo.

AÝ PL/SQL ના ફાયદા vlStar4I sm=vo. (İ)

bÝ View Creation]dahr` sa4e sm=vo. (İ)

pÄ/ Ì. nlcena p/Äo na jvab Aapo.

AÝ PL/SQL માં લુપ નો ઉપયોગ કરવા માટેની ત્રણ સંરચનાઓ લખો તથા સમજાવો. (İ)



- bÝ** આપેલ ત્રણ નંબર માંથી મોટો નંબર શોધવા માટે નો PL/SQL બ્લોક લખો. (İ)
- pÄ/İ.** **nlcena p/Äo na jvab Aapo.**
- AÝ** Trigger create કરવામાટે ની syntax લખી તેમા વપરાતા વિવિધ keywords સમજાવો. (İ)
- bÝ** Cursor xu 0e? Cursor attributes vİStar4I sm=vo. (İ)
- pÄ/İ.** **nlcena p/Äo na jvab Aapo.**
- AÝ** Exception in PL/SQL block]dahr` sa4e sm=vo. (İ)
- bÝ** Procedure]dahr` Aapl vİStar4I sm=vo. (İ)
- pÄ/İ.** **nlcena p/Äo na jvab Aapo.**
- AÝ** Decomposition xu 0e? Lossy Decomposition તથા Lossless join Decomposition]dahr` sa4e sm=vo. (İ)
- bÝ** Normalization xu 0e? 3NF & BCNF vİStar4I sm=vo (İ)
- pÄ/İ.** **nlcena p/Äo na jvab Aapo.**
- AÝ** Two phase locking protocol vİStar4I sm=vo. (İ)
- bÝ** ACID Properties vİStar4I sm=vo. (İ)
- k)** Aapel n>br Aekl 0e ke bekl te xo6va ma3e no PL/SQL p/og/am lqo. (İ)

