G. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOVILPATTI – 628 502.

UG DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - APRIL 2025.
(For those admitted in June 2023 and later)

PROGRAMME AND BRANCH: B.C.A.

SEM	CATEGORY	COMPONENT	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
I	PART - III	ELECTIVE GENERIC - 1	U23CA1A1	RDBMS WITH PL/SQL

Date & Session:26.04.2025 / AN   **Time : 3 hours**   **Maximum: 75 Marks**

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	SECTION – A (10 X 1 = 10 Marks) Answer ALL Questions.
CO1	K1	1.	What is an RDBMS? a) Database that stores data elements that are not linked b) Database that accesses data elements that are not linked c) Database that stores and allows access to data elements that are linked d) All of these
CO1	K2	2.	The descriptive property possessed by each entity set is _____. a) Entity b) Attribute c) Relation d) Model
CO2	K1	3.	_____ is a procedural language. a) Domain relational calculus b) Relational algebra c) Tuple relational calculus d) Query language
CO2	K2	4.	QBE stands for _____. a) Query By Example b) Query By Entity c) Queue By Example d) Queue By Entity
CO3	K1	5.	Which of the following are TCL commands? a) UPDATE and TRUNCATE b) SELECT and INSERT c) GRANT and REVOKE d) ROLLBACK and SAVEPOINT
CO3	K2	6.	A set of possible data values is called_____. a) Attribute b) Degree c) Tuple d) Domain
CO4	K1	7.	PL/SQL is a _____. a) Brick Structured Language b) Block Structured Language c) Banner Structured Language d) Build Structured Language
CO4	K2	8.	A Variable in PL/SQL should not exceed _____. a) 10 b) 20 c) 30 d) 40
CO5	K1	9.	Choose the correct statement. a) PL/SQL literals are case-sensitive b) PL/SQL literals are not case-sensitive c) PL-SQL Variables are not case-sensitive d) None of the above
CO5	K2	10.	SQL ____ refers to a program that retrieves and processes one row at a time, based on the results of the SQL statement. a) Cursor b) Procedure c) Function d) View

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	**SECTION – B (5 X 5 = 25 Marks)** **Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b)**
CO1	K3	11a.	Mention the advantages of DBMS. **(OR)**
CO1	K3	11b.	Define the following terms with suitable examples. (i) Entity　　　　(ii) Attribute
CO2	K3	12a.	Write about CODD's Rules. **(OR)**
CO2	K3	12b.	Write the use of Domain Relational Calculus with suitable queries.
CO3	K4	13a.	Write a short note on Functional Dependency. **(OR)**
CO3	K4	13b.	Explain 1NF and 2NF with suitable examples.
CO4	K4	14a.	Explain Selection, Projection operations. **(OR)**
CO4	K4	14b.	Elaborate the Sub Queries with suitable examples.
CO5	K5	15a.	Evaluate the Data types in PL/SQL with example. **(OR)**
CO5	K5	15b.	Define the following terms with suitable examples (i) Cursor (ii) Procedure

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	**SECTION – C (5 X 8 = 40 Marks)** **Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b)**
CO1	K3	16a.	Define DBMS and describe the architecture of the DBMS. **(OR)**
CO1	K3	16b.	Discuss about the building blocks of an Entity Relationship diagram.
CO2	K4	17a.	List the Relational Algebra Operations and explain with examples. **(OR)**
CO2	K4	17b.	Analyse the Relational Calculus with suitable queries.
CO3	K4	18a.	Discuss the concepts of transaction processing. **(OR)**
CO3	K4	18b.	Describe about Database Security.
CO4	K5	19a.	Explain about Join and Operations with example. **(OR)**
CO4	K5	19b.	Write a note on Constraints with examples.
CO5	K5	20a.	Differentiate the implicit cursor and explicit cursor. **(OR)**
CO5	K5	20b.	Discuss about Triggers and its types.