BCA Semester-IV (Hons.) Examination, 2022-23

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

Course ID : 43315   **Course Code : SEC-02**

Course Title : Database programming with PL/SQL

Time : 2 Hours   Full Marks : 50

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Illustrate the answers wherever necessary.

GROUP–A

1. Choose the best alternative from the following options for each questions: 1×10=10

    i)   Which of the following is equivalent to multiple IF-ELS IF statements?

         a)   Loop statement

         b)   For statement

         c)   While statement

         d)   Case statement

         e)   None of these

    ii) Which of the following is not a PL/SQL unit?

         a)   Table

         b)   Type

         c)   Trigger

         d)   Package

         e)   None of these

    iii) Which of the following is true about scalar data type in PL/SQL?

         a)   They hold single values with no internal components

         b)   Example of scalar data types are data types in NUMBER,DATE OR BOOLEAN

         c)   PL/SQL provides subtypes of data types

         d)   All are true

         e)   None of these

    iv) What is initial value of index for a reverse for loop?

         a)   Upper bound

         b)   Lower bound

         c)   1

         d)   Upper bound/Lower bound/2

         e)   None of these

v) What of the following is not true about large object data type in PL/SQL?

   a) BFILE is used to store large binary objects in operating system file outside the database

   b) BLOB is used to store character data in database.

   c) CLOB is used to store large blocks of character data in database

   d) NCLOB is used to store blocks of NCHAR data in the database

   e) None of these

vi) Which is a simple or compound symbol that has a special meaning to PL/SQL?

   a) Delimiter

   b) Identifiers

   c) Literals

   d) Comments

   e) None of these

vii) PL/SQL is a procedure language that has which of the following advantages?

   a) Integration with database

   b) Better performance

   c) Portability

   d) All mention above

   e) None of these

viii) Which of the following defines a cursor

   a) A cursor is a pointer to a temporary work area created in the system memory.

   b) A cursor is a pointer to a permanent work area created in system memory.

   c) A cursor is a pointer to temporary area created in DDL statement.

   d) A cursor is a pointer to a permanent work area created in DDL statement.

   e) None of these

ix) A variable in PL/SQL should not exceed

   a) 10

   b) 20

   c) 30

   d) 40

   e) None of these

x) Choose the correct syntax to declare a constant

   a) A constant_name CONSTANT data type: =:VALUE;

   b) Data type CONSTANT Constant_name:= : VALUE;

c) Constant_name CONSTANT datatype=
:VALUE

d) Datatype CONSTANT constant_Name:=
:VALUE

e) None of these

GROUP–B

2. Answer any **five** from the following: 2×5=10

a) Show how functions and procedures are called in a PL/SQL block

b) Differentiate between syntax and runtime errors.

c) Explain commit, Rollback.

d) When is a declare Statement required?

e) What operators deal with NULL?

f) If a cursor is open how can we find a PL/SQL block?

g) What are characters?

h) How is process of PL/SQL compiled?

GROUP–C

3. Answer any **four** from the following: 5×4=20

a) Briefly explain PL/SQL block structure.

b) Explain different comparison and logical operator used in PL/SQL.

c) Write a PL/SQL block to generate odd numbers within given range.

d) Explain Jump and Exit statesman in PL/SQL with example.

e) Write a PL/SQL block to accept total marks and obtained marks and print grade A, D AND F depending on obtained marks using selector code expression.

f) Briefly Explain cursor with is types.

GROUP–D

4. Answer any **one** from the followings: 10×1=10

i) a) Write a PL/SQL Cursor Program to display all employee name and their salary from the Emp table by using % NOTFOUND attributes.

b) Explain in short term collection in PL/SQL with its type.   5+5=10

ii) a) Explain %ROWTYPE attribute with any one example.

b) State and explain with example the application of triggers.   5+5=10

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