

[57]

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
M.Sc.(Information Technology)
I-Semester Examination (NC) -2016
PS01CINT04 (RDBMS & Client Server Computing)

Date: 11/4/2016
 Time: 10:30 P.M To 1:30 P.M

Marks: 70

Q:1 Give Answers of following Multiple Choice Questions**[08]**

- [1] _____ is not constraint.
 (A) Unique (B) Primary key
 (C) varchar2 (D) not null
- [2] The _____ data model organizes data in a tree structure.
 (A) Hierarchical (B) Network
 (C) Relational (D) Organization
- [3] _____ Normalization process focus on transitive dependency.
 (A) 1NF (B) 2NF
 (C) 3NF (D) None of these
- [4] A _____ is a database object that holds user data.
 (A) FORM (B) TABLE (C) QUERY (D) None of given
- [5] _____ Command is used to modify the structure of a table.
 (A) Update (B) Modify (C) Alter (D) None of given
- [6] The _____ function returns the length of a word.
 (A) length() (B) lcase()
 (C) len() (D) All of these
- [7] A _____ command can undo the work changes made in the table during the transaction.
 (A) COMMIT (B) Rollback (C) Savepoint (D) None of given
- [8] The _____ statement provides various types of access to database objects.
 (A) Grant (B) Commit
 (C) Revoke (D) None of these

Q:2 Do as directed (Any Seven)**[14]**

- [1] What do you mean by E-R diagram?
- [2] List out E.F. Codd rules.
- [3] Define the term normalization.
- [4] What is joining? Give name of any four join.
- [5] Differentiate clearly RDBMS and DBMS.
- [6] Write about cursor attributes.
- [7] Differentiate clearly trigger and Stored procedures.
- [8] What is View?
- [9] What is deadlock?

- Q:3 [A] Explain briefly the Normalization process. [6]
 [B] Explain client- server architecture. [6]
- OR**
- [B] Explain Relational Data Model with its advantages and disadvantages. [6]
- Q:4 [A] What do you mean by data constraint ? Explain any two data constraint with example. [6]
 [B] Difference Between 2-Tier and 3-Tier Architecture. [6]
- OR**
- [B] What is PL/SQL? Explain the basic structure of PL/SQL block. [6]
- Q:5 [A] Write SQL commands for the following (Any **THREE**) [6]
- i. To create a table SPUEMP having fields (ENO number(2,0), DNO number(1,0), ENAME varchar2(15)), where ENO is primary key and DNO is foreign key referencing DEPTNO of table SPUDEPT.
 - ii. Add primary key on column DNO to an existing table SPUDEPT.
 - iii. To give all permission on table SPUSTUD to user XYZ.
 - iv. To take back read permission given to user XYZ on table SPUSTUD.
- [B] Assume that table named BOOK has fields BNO Number(5), BNAME varchar2 (20), NCOPIES number(3) and PRICE number (5) and TAMT Number(10). Write a PL/SQL code block to read BNO from user and to calculate and update the TAMT for that book, where: TAMT = NCOPIES * PRICE. [6]
- OR**
- [B] Explain briefly the following commands / built in functions with example(s) : [6]
 (Any **THREE**)
- i. Round()
 - ii. DELETE
 - iii. Substr()
 - iv. ALTER TABLE
- Q:6 [A] What do you mean by Cursor? Explain briefly types of cursor and write the steps to manage the explicit cursor. [6]
 [B] **Answer the questions:** [6]
- i. What do you mean by Concurrency control?.
 - ii. Write clearly the difference between stored procedure and functions.
- OR**
- [B] Write a procedure named ADD, which calculates addition of two numbers. [6]
 Write a PL/SQL block code, which reads two numbers and using procedure ADD, calculates addition of that two numbers and print the result.
