



**Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women**  
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956, Category 'A' by MHRD)  
Re-accredited with 'A++' Grade by NAAC. Recognised by UGC Under Section 12B  
Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

**Continuous Internal Assessment Test II – October 2025**  
**V SEMESTER**

**Class : III UG**  
**Major : Computer Applications**

**Time: 2 hours**  
**Maximum Marks: 60**

**23BCAC09 Relational Database Management Systems**

**Course Outcomes:**

- CO1: Become familiar with the database management systems.  
CO2: Understand the functional dependencies and design of the relational database.  
CO3: Master the basics of SQL and construct queries using SQL.  
CO4: Design a relational database schema using SQL for a given problem-domain.  
CO5: Recognize the concept of concurrency control of database processing.

**Part-A**

**6x1=6**

**Choose the correct answer**

- All aggregate functions except \_\_\_\_\_ ignore null values in their input collection.  
a. Count (attribute)    b. Count(\*)    c. Avg    d. Sum    **CO3 K1**
- Which of the following is true about the execution section of a PL/SQL block?  
a. It is enclosed between the keywords BEGIN and END.    **CO4 K1**  
b. It is a mandatory section.  
c. It consists of the executable PL/SQL statements.  
d. All of the above.
- Which keyword is used instead of the assignment operator to initialize variables?  
a. NOT NULL    b. DEFAULT    c. %TYPE    d. %ROWTYPE    **CO4 K1**
- Which of the following is used to declare a record?  
a. %ROWTYPE    b. %TYPE    c. Both A & B    d. None of the above    **CO4 K1**
- Which of the following is not true about PL/SQL decision making structures?    **CO4 K1**  
a. The IF statement associates a condition with a sequence of statements enclosed by THEN and END IF.  
b. The IF statement also adds the keyword ELSE followed by an alternative sequence of statement.  
c. The IF-THEN-ELSIF statement allows you to choose between several alternatives.  
d. PL/SQL does not have a CASE statement
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a statement that is executed automatically by the system.    **CO4 K1**  
a. Trigger    b. Assertion    c. Durability    d. Integrity

**Part- B**

**3x6=18**

**Answer ALL Questions**

- a) Discuss in detail about Sub queries with appropriate example.    **CO3 K1**  
(Or)  
b) Explain about Roles, privileges and Data Control Language.    **CO4 K2**
- a) Distinguish between PL/SQL and SQL. Enumerate the characteristics and data types of PL/SQL.    **CO4 K4**  
(Or)  
b) Discuss in detail about the different cursor types in PL/SQL each with an example.    **CO4 K2**
- a) Write a PL/SQL program to display the square of a number using function.    **CO5 K2**  
(Or)  
b) Write a PL/SQL program to calculate employee salary using procedure.    **CO5 K2**

**Part-C**  
**Answer ALL questions**

**3x12=36**

10.a) Discuss about Joins and its types with example.

(Or)

b) Explain in detail about character functions, numeric functions, date function and conversion functions with example.

CO3 K2

CO3 K2

11.a) Explain iterations in PL/SQL each with appropriate example.

(Or)

b) Define cursor. Discuss on implicit and explicit cursors each with example.

CO4 K2

CO4 K1

12.a) What is the use of exception handling? Explain its types with appropriate example.

CO5 K2

(Or)

b) Explain Triggers with syntax and example in PL/SQL.

CO5 K1

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