

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination July – 2026

Course	: BCA	Date	: 12-07-2026
Subject Code	: BCAMA-303 / BCAOL-303	Time	: 11:30am to 01.45pm
Subject Name	: Relational Database Management system (RDBMS)	Duration	: 02.15 Hours
		Max. Marks	: 70

Section A

Answer the following (Attempt any three) (30)

1. Write a detailed note on data models with their characteristics & advantages.
2. What is Normalization? Explain its stages with examples in brief.
3. Write a note on database backup & recovery methods.
4. Differentiate Implicit Vs. Explicit locking strategy in detail.
5. What is Cursor? Explain its types with appropriate examples.

Section B

Answer the following (Attempt any four) (20)

1. What is RDBMS? How is it better than traditional file system? State its advantages.
2. Define types of functional dependencies with example.
3. How does database client server architecture work? Explain in brief with its tiers.
4. Differentiate DDL Vs. DML.
5. What are exceptions? List out predefined exceptions available in PL/SQL.
6. Write a short note on parameterized cursor.

Section C

Part – A (Multiple Choice Questions) (10)

1. Which software is used to manage a database?
A. Operating System B. DBMS
C. Compiler D. Assembler
2. Which level of DBMS architecture is also known as the logical view?
A. Internal Level B. External Level
C. Conceptual Level D. Physical Level
3. _____ data model stores data in the form of tables.
A. Hierarchical Model B. Network Model
C. Relational Model D. Object-Oriented Model
4. Which normal form removes partial dependency?
A. First Normal Form (1NF) B. Second Normal Form (2NF)
C. Third Normal Form (3NF) D. BCNF
5. _____ database stores data at multiple locations.
A. Centralized Database B. Relational Database
C. Distributed Database D. Object Database
6. Which language is used to write PL/SQL programs?
A. SQL with Procedural Features B. Java
C. C++ D. Python
7. _____ Oracle database object is automatically executed when a specified event occurs.
A. View B. Index
C. Trigger D. Sequence
8. Which privilege allows a user to create a table?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| A. INSERT | B. CREATE TABLE |
| C. UPDATE | D. DELETE |
9. _____ cursor is created automatically by Oracle.
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. Explicit Cursor | B. Dynamic Cursor |
| C. Implicit Cursor | D. Static Cursor |
10. Which block is used to handle runtime errors in PL/SQL?
- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| A. DECLARE | B. BEGIN |
| C. EXCEPTION | D. END |

Part - B (Do as Directed)

(10)

1. The process of organizing data to reduce redundancy is called _____.
2. State full form of PL/SQL.
3. A View stores data physically in the database. State True or False.
4. Name the SQL command used to remove a table.
5. A _____ key uniquely identifies each record in a table.
6. State full form of DDL.
7. PL/SQL supports exception handling. State True or False.
8. _____ clause is used to filter records in an SQL query.
9. A table can have more than one primary key. State True or False.
10. State full form of RDBMS.

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ANSWER KEY

Section C

Part – A (Multiple Choice Questions)

(10)

Q. No.	Answer
1	B
2	C
3	C
4	B
5	C
6	A
7	C
8	B
9	C
10	C

Part - B (Do as Directed)

(10)

Q. No.	Answer
1	Normalization
2	Procedural Language/Structured Query Language
3	False
4	DROP
5	Primary
6	Data Definition Language

7	True
8	WHERE
9	False
10	Database Management System