

Oracle-PLSQL

Total Questions: 38

Most Correct Answers: #8

Least Correct Answers: #24

3. Oracle 11g 12.1.5.1.2 . In this what is 5 number stands for?

- 0/29 ☐ A Version number
- 1/29 ☐ B New features release number
- 20/29 ☒ C Maintenance release number
- 2/29 ☐ D generic patch set number
- 3/29 ☐ E platform specific patch set number

4. There are several tools for interfacing with the database using SQL: Identify one form following?

- 1/29 ☐ A Only with DB server
- 25/29 ☒ B Oracle SQL*Plus and iSQL*Plus
- 0/29 ☐ C Oracle cloud
- 0/29 ☐ D Oracle DB Engine

5. What is LGWR stands for in Oracle?

- 0/29 ☐ A Log work writer
- 0/29 ☐ B Log relational writer
- 26/29 ☒ C LoG Writer
- 0/29 ☐ D LoG Rename

```

6. declare
cursor cl is
select batchcode, expectedincome from batch
FOR UPDATE;
Z cl%ROWTYPE;
begin
OPEN cl;
Loop
fetch cl into Z;
Exit when cl%notfound;
Update batch
set expectedincome = 1.1 * expectedincome
where current of cl;
End loop;
CLOSE cl;
END;

```

- 20/29 ☒ A Locking the rows before update
- 1/29 ☐ B Locking the row before update
- 3/29 ☐ C No lock just update
- 2/29 ☐ D Lock table

7. SET TRANSACTION READ ONLY
 SELECT SUM(AMOUNT)
 INTO X
 FROM FEEPAID;
 What is above code mean?

- 24/29 ☒ A Transaction will be read only
- 0/29 ☐ B No mode
- 0/29 ☐ C Set transaction mode is wrong
- 2/29 ☐ D Generate error

8. When Select...into or any DML statement is issued , oracle internally opens the cursor. This is called implicit cursor. It is named as 'SQL'.

- 26/29 ☒ A True
- 0/29 ☐ B False
- 0/29 ☐ C There is no such 'SQL'
- 0/29 ☐ D It is explicit cursor

```

9. declare
amt number(10,2);
i number ;
begin
i:=5;
amt := 2000;
for i in 1..10 loop
amt := (amt *15/100) +amt;
dbms_output.put_line(amt);
end loop;
end;

```

What will be the output of above code?

0/29 ☐ A No output

3/29 ☐ B Infinate

0/29 ☐ C Error

23/29 ☒ D "2300
2645
3041.75
3498.01
4022.71
4626.12
5320.04
6118.05
7035.76
8091.12
"

10. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table: EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25) LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25) Which statement is wrong from following to insert a row into the table? (Choose One.)

1/29 ☐ A INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name) VALUES (1000, 'John', '');

1/29 ☐ B INSERT INTO employees (employee_id) VALUES (1000);

16/29 ☒ C INSERT INTO employees (first_name, last_name, employee_id) VALUES (1000, 'John', 'Smith');

8/29 ☐ D INSERT INTO employees VALUES ('1000', 'John', NULL);

11. User Mary has a view called EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU that was created based on the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and LOCATIONS tables. She has the privilege to create a public synonym, and would like to create a synonym for this view that can be used by all users of the database.

Which SQL statement can Mary use to accomplish that task?

1/29 ☐ A CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM EDL_VU ON emp_dept_loc_vu;

18/29 ☒ B CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM EDL_VU FOR emp_dept_loc_vu;

3/29 ☐ C CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM EDL_VU FOR mary (emp_dept_loc_vu);

3/29 ☐ D CREATE SYNONYM EDL_VU FOR EACH USER ON emp_dept_loc_vu;

12. You need to display the last names of those employees who have the letter "A" as the second character in their names.

Which SQL statement displays the required results?

- 0/29 ☐ A SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name = '_A%';
- 0/29 ☐ B SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name = '*A%'
- 25/29 ☒ C SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name LIKE '_A%';
- 0/29 ☐ D SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name LIKE '*A%'

13. OCI Stands for?

- 0/29 ☐ A Open Call Interface
- 22/29 ☒ B Oracle Call Interface
- 0/29 ☐ C Oracle Communication Interface
- 4/29 ☐ D Oracle Connection Interface

14. Examine this procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE procedure add_player(v_id in number,v_last_name varchar2) is  
Begin
```

```
Insert into player(id,last_name)values(v_id,v_last_name);
```

```
Commit;
```

```
End;
```

This procedure must invoke the UPD_BAT_STAT procedure and pass a parameter. which statement, when adding to the above procedure will successfully invoke the UPD_BAT_STAT procedure?

- 1/29 ☐ A Start upd_bat_stat(v_id);
- 2/29 ☐ B Run upd_bat_stat(v_id);
- 19/29 ☒ C Execute upd_bat_stat(v_id);
- 4/29 ☐ D Upd_bat_stat(v_id);

```

15.  Declare
My_exe exception;
Begin
...
..beginning of sub block...
Begin
If....then....
Raise my_exe;
End if;

....
Exception
When my_exe then
---handle the error---
Raise;
End;
----end of the sub block----
Exception
When my_exe then
----handle the error differently-----
End;
Why is the raise statement used in sub block?

```

- 13/29 ☒ A To reraise the exception so that it could be handled locally and then passed to an enclosing block
- 3/29 ☐ B To pass the control to the enclosing block
- 5/29 ☐ C To raise the exception of the enclosing block
- 5/29 ☐ D All of the listed options

16. You want to create a pl/sql block of code that calculates discounts on customer orders. This code will be invoked from several places, but only within the program unit ORDERTOTAL. What is the most appropriate location to store the code that calculates the discounts

- 3/29 ☐ A A block of code in the body of the program unit ORDERTOTAL
- 8/29 ☐ B A local subprogram defined within the program unit ORDERTOTAL
- 0/29 ☐ C A block of code in a pl/sql library
- 14/29 ☒ D A stored procedure on the server

17. What is the difference between the sql & sql* plus commands

- 5/29 ☐ A Sql commands need termination character where as sql* plus commands don't need termination character
- 6/29 ☐ B Sql commands manipulate the data in the database where as sql*plus commands don't manipulate the data in the database
- 3/29 ☐ C Sql commands can be abbreviated whereas sql*plus cannot be abbreviated
- 11/29 ☒ D All of the listed options

18. Which of the following choices identifies a dynamic performance view in the oracle database?

3/29 ☐ A DBA_SEGMENTS

4/29 ☐ B DBA_DATA_FILES

2/29 ☐ C DBA_EXTENTS

17/29 ☒ D V\$DATAFILES

19. You need to change the definition of an existing table. The commercials table needs its DISCRIPTION column changed to hold varying length character upto 2000 bytes. The column can currently hold 1000 bytes per value. The table contains 20000 rows. Which statement is valid?

1/29 ☐ A You cant increase the size of a column if the table has rows

2/29 ☐ B ALTER TABLE commercials MODIFY (description CHAR2(2000));

22/29 ☒ C ALTER TABLE commercials MODIFY (description VARCHAR2 (2000));

0/29 ☐ D ALTER TABLE commercials CHANGE (description CHAR2(2000));

20. When creating a function in sql *plus, you receive this message; warning:function created with compilation errors..which command can you issue to see the actual error message?

1/29 ☐ A Show all_errors

20/29 ☒ B Show errors

2/29 ☐ C Show function_error

3/29 ☐ D Show user_errors

21. Use the following code block to answer this question:

```
SQL>select empno,ename,mgr from emp;
```

```
EMPNO ENAME MGR
```

```
7369 SMITH 7902
```

```
7499 ALLEN 7698
```

```
7521 WARD 7698
```

```
7566 JONES 7839
```

```
7654 MARTIN 7698
```

```
7698 BLAKE 7839
```

```
7782 CLARK 7839
```

```
7788 SCOTT 7566
```

```
7839 KING
```

```
7844 TURNER 7698
```

```
7876 ADAMS 7788
```

```
Sql>Select empno,ename,nvl(mgr,'none')as mgr
```

```
From emp
```

Which of the following choices describes what oracle will return as the output in the mgr column for KING's record from this query?

- 0/29 ☐ A Oracle returns mgr in the mgr column for KING's record
- 4/29 ☐ B Oracle returns NULL in the mgr column for KING's record
- 19/29 ☒ C Oracle returns NONE in the MGR column for KING's record
- 3/29 ☐ D Oracle returns an error

22. You have this PL/SQL script

```
1 DECLARE
```

```
2 CURSOR c1(salary) is
```

```
3 select ename, sal
```

```
From employee where
```

```
Sal>salary;
```

```
4 begin
```

```
Open c1(3000);
```

```
Fetch ik into ik;
```

```
Close c1;
```

```
End;
```

When executin the script

Why does it fail?

- 0/29 ☐ A A reqd cluse is missing in SELECT statement
- 9/29 ☐ B A missing datatype for the for the variable required in the cursor definition
- 15/29 ☒ C INTO clause in the FETCH statement is not needed.
- 1/29 ☐ D Missing a keyword in the cursor definition.

23. In which sections of a PL/SQL, you can use a 'RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR' Procedure to issue a user_defined Error message.

- 0/29 ☐ A Declare and exception
- 2/29 ☐ B Declare and Begin
- 3/29 ☐ C All three sections.
- 20/29 ☒ D Begin and Exceptions.

24. Which type pf argument passes a value from a procedure to the calling environment?

- 0/29 ☐ A VARCHAR2
- 4/29 ☒ B in
- 22/29 ☐ C out
- 0/29 ☐ D Boolean

25. Evaluate the SQL statement:
DROP TABLE DEPT;
Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- 17/29 ☒ A All views based on the DEPT table are deleted.
- 5/29 ☐ B All pending transactions are committed.
- 3/29 ☐ C All indexes based on the DEPT table are dropped.
- 1/29 ☐ D You cannot roll back this statement.

26. For loop:
BEGIN
For l in 1...10 loop
If i=4 or i=6
NULL
Else
Insert into parts
Values(i);
End if
Commit;
End loop; rollback ; <-----
END;
How many values has been inserted?

- 1/29 ☐ A 6
- 24/29 ☒ B 8
- 0/29 ☐ C 5
- 0/29 ☐ D 3

27. The EMP_SALARY table has two columns: EMP_USER and SALARY. EMP_USER is set to be the same as the Oracle username. To support user PRAVEEN, the salary administrator, you create a view with the following statement:

```
Create view EMP_SAL_VW
As select emp_user, salary
From emp_salary
Where emp_user<>PRAVEEN;
```

PRAVEEN is supposed to be able to view & update anyone's salary in the company except her own through this view. Which of the following clauses do you need to add to your view-creation statement in order to implement this functionality?

- 0/29 ☐ A The statement will insert everything except the date.
- 19/29 ☒ B The statement will succeed.
- 3/29 ☐ C The statement will fail due to primary key constraint.
- 3/29 ☐ D The statement fails due to the with check option clause.

28. Examine the description of the STUDENT table

```
STD_IN NUMBER(4)
COURSE_ID VARCHAR2(10)
START_DATE DATE
END_DATE DATE
```

Which of the following aggregate functions is valid on START_DATE column?

- 24/29 ☒ A COUNT(start_date)
- 1/29 ☐ B AVG(start_date)
- 0/29 ☐ C SUM(start_date)
- 0/29 ☐ D MAXIMUM(start_date)

29. Given a function CALTAX:

Create or replace function calc tax (sal NUMBER) return number is begin

Return (sal*0.05)

End;

If you want to run the above function from SQL *PLUS prompt which statement is true?

- 2/29 ☐ A You need to execute the command EXECUTE FUNCTION calc tax
- 3/29 ☐ B You need to create a SQL *PLUS environment variable X a & issue the command = calctax
- 8/29 ☐ C You need to create a SQL * PLUS environment variable X and issue the command x:=calctax(1000)
- 13/29 ☒ D You need to create a SQL * PLUS environment variable X and issue the command EXECUTE:X : calctax(1000)

30. Which type of cursor should be created when you want to create a cursor that can be used several times in a block, selecting a different active set each time it is opened?

- 5/29 ☐ A A cursor for each active set.
- 6/29 ☐ B A loop cursor.
- 4/29 ☐ C A multiple selection cursor
- 11/29 ☒ D A cursor that uses parameters.

31. You are selecting data from multiple tables in Oracle with the intent of merging the results together. In order to perform an inner join, which criteria must be true?

- 17/29 ☒ A The tables in the join need to have common columns.
- 6/29 ☐ B The common columns in the join must have shared values.
- 1/29 ☐ C The common columns in the join do not need to have shared values.
- 2/29 ☐ D The common columns in the join may or may not have shared values.

32. A multinational fortune 500 company uses internal testing to determine employee promotability and job placemen. Tests are offered at multiple locations. Employees are permitted ti take tests for any job they want to apply for, with obe restriction: An employee may take a specific exam for a corresponding job position only once per year. Recently Human Resources discovered that some employees were circumventing this restriction by taking the same exams in a different test location. Which one of the following queries might be useful in identifying employees who have circumvented this restriction?

- 1/29 ☐ A Select a.name, a.test, a.test_date, b.location from tests a, tests b where a.ename = b.ename and a.test_name <> b.test_name and a.location = b.location and trunk(a.test_date)>trunk(sysdate-365) and trunk(b.test_date) > trunk(sysdate-365)
- 5/29 ☐ B Select a.name, a.test, a.test_date, b.location from tests a, tests b where a.ename <> b.ename and a.test_name = b.test_name and a.location = b.location and trunk(a.test_date)>trunk(sysdate-365) and trunk(b.test_date) > trunk(sysdate-365)
- 10/29 ☐ C Select a.name, a.test, a.test_date, b.location from tests a, tests b where a.ename = b.ename and a.test_name = b.test_name and a.location = b.location and trunk(a.test_date)>trunk(sysdate-365) and trunk(b.test_date) > trunk(sysdate-365)
- 8/29 ☒ D Select a.name, a.test, a.test_date, b.location from tests a, tests b where a.ename = b.ename and a.test_name <> b.test_name and a.location <> b.location and trunk(a.test_date)>trunk(sysdate-365) and trunk(b.test_date) > trunk(sysdate-365)

33. Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table:

Last_Name Department_ID salary

Getz 10 3000

Davis 20 1500

King 20 2200

Davis 30 5000

Which of the following sub queries will display department id whose salary is more than the least avg salary?

- 5/29 ☐ A Select department_id From employees where salary>ALL(Select AVG(salary) From employees Group By AVG(salary));
- 18/29 ☒ B Select distinct department_id From employees where salary>ANY(Select AVG(salary) From employees Group By department_id);
- 3/29 ☐ C Select *From employees where salary>(Select MIN(Salary) From employees Group By department_id);
- 0/29 ☐ D Select *From employees where salary=(Select AVG(Salary) From employees Group By department_id);

34. Which of the following is TRUE about Raise_Application_Error?

- 2/29 ☐ A Raise_Application_Error returns a user defined error message to the application.
- 4/29 ☐ B When called Raise_Application_Error ends the subprogram and rolls back any database changes it made.
- 0/29 ☐ C An application can call Raise_Application_Error only from executing subprogram.
- 20/29 ☒ D All of the listed options.

35. Which is not valid usage of into clause in a PL/SQL block?

- 2/29 ☐ A Select ename,sysdate into v_ename,v_date from emp;
- 3/29 ☐ B Select ename into v_ename from emp;
- 21/29 ☒ C Select ename,sal into v_ename from emp;
- 0/29 ☐ D Select ename,sal into v_ename,v_sal from emp;

36. Examine this function: CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION CALC_PLAYER_AVG (V_ID in PLAYER_BAT_STAT.PLAYER_ID%TYPE) RETURN NUMBER IS V_AVG NUMBER; BEGIN SELECT HITS / AT_BATS INTO V_AVG FROM PLAYER_BAT_STAT WHERE PLAYER_ID = V_ID; RETURN (V_AVG); END; Which statement will successfully invoke this function in SQL *Plus?

- 8/29 ☒ A SELECT CALC_PLAYER_AVG(PLAYER_ID) FROM PLAYER_BAT_STAT;
- 15/29 ☐ B EXECUTE CALC_PLAYER_AVG(31);
- 1/29 ☐ C CALC_PLAYER_AVG(31);
- 1/29 ☐ D CALC_PLAYER('RUTH');

37. Which of following statements describe the state of a package variable after executing the package in which it is declared?

- 12/29 ☒ A It persists across transactions within a session
- 5/29 ☐ B It persists from session to session for the same user
- 6/29 ☐ C It does not persist across transaction within a session.
- 2/29 ☐ D It persists from user to user when the package is invoked

38. Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION gen_email_name
(p_first_name VARCHAR2, p_last_name VARCHAR2, p_id NUMBER)
RETURN VARCHAR2
is
v_email_name VARCHAR2(19);
BEGIN
v_email_home := SUBSTR(p_first_name, 1, 1) ||
SUBSTR(p_last_name, 1, 7) ||
'@Oracle.com';
UPDATE employees
SET email = v_email_name
WHERE employee_id = p_id;
RETURN v_email_name;
END;
```

You run this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT first_name, last_name
gen_email_name(first_name, last_name, 108) EMAIL
FROM employees;
```

What occurs?

- 4/29 ☐ A Employee 108 has his email name updated based on the return result of the function
- 11/29 ☒ B The statement fails because functions called from SQL expressions cannot perform DML.
- 6/29 ☐ C The statement fails because the functions does not contain code to end the transaction.
- 4/29 ☐ D The SQL statement executes successfully, because UPDATE and DELETE statements are ignoring in stored functions called from SQL expressions.

39. Which table should you query to determine when your procedure was last compiled?

- 0/29 ☐ A USER_PROCEEDURES
- 2/29 ☐ B USER_PROCS
- 24/29 ☒ C USER_OBJECTS
- 0/29 ☐ D USER_PLSQL_UNITS

40. Which of the following is not a background process

1/29 ☐ A Smon

2/29 ☐ B Pmon

20/29 ☒ C sqlplus

3/29 ☐ D Dbwr