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SR.NO	Project NAME	Technology
1	E-Learning HUB	React+Springboot+MySql
2	PG MATES	React+Springboot+MySql
3	Tour and Travel	React+Springboot+MySql
4	Marriage Hall booking	React+Springboot+MySql
5	Bus ticket booking Mini Project	React+Springboot+MySql
6	Quizz App /Exam Portal Mini Project	Springboot,MySql,JSP,Html
7	Event Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
8	Hotel Mangement System	React+Springboot+MySql
9	Agriculture Web Project	React+Springboot+MySql
10	AirLine Reservation System	React+Springboot+MySql
11	E-Commerce Web Project	React+Springboot+MySql
12	Sport Ground Booking	React+Springboot+MySql
13	CharityDonation web project	React+Springboot+MySql
14	Hospital Management Project	React+Springboot+MySql
15	Online voting System Mini project	Springboot,MySql,JSP,Html
16	E-Commerce shop mini project	Springboot,MySql,JSP,Html
17	Job Portal web project	React+Springboot+MySql
18	Insurance policy Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
19	Transpotation Services portal	React+Springboot+MySql
20	E-RTO Driving licence portal	React+Springboot+MySql
21	doctor Appointment Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
22	Online food delivery Project	React+Springboot+MySql
23	Muncipal Corporation Management	React+Springboot+MySql
24	E-College Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySql
25	Gym Management	React+Springboot+MySql
X 26	Bike Booking System Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
27	Food Waste Management Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
28	Online Pizza delivery Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
29	Fruite Delivery portal	React+Springboot+MySql
30	HomeRental Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
31	FarmerMarketplace	React+Springboot+MySql

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- 1) In , we have a strict parent-child relationship only.
A) hierarchical databases. B) network databases
C) object oriented databases D) relational databases
- 2) The file in DBMS is called as in RDBMS.
A) console B) schema C) **table** D) object
- 3) What operator tests column for the absence of data? A) **IS NULL operator** B) ASSIGNMENT
operator
C) LIKE operator D) NOT operator
- 4) The refers to the way data is organized in and accessible from DBMS.
A) database hierarchy B) data organization
C) data sharing D) **data model**
- 5) is the powerful language for working with RDBMS.
A) Embedded Programs B) Dynamic Programs
C) **Query Language** D) Static Language Programs
- 6) A table can have only 0 or 1 primary key
A) **True** B) False
- 7) How many unique keys can a table have
A) 1 B) 0 C) 2 D) **Multiple**
- 8) SQL stands for
A) **Structured Query Language**
B) Solid Query Language
C) Simple Query Language
D) Science Query Language
- 9) Which is more secured
A) File System B) **RDBMS** C) Both D) None
- 10) Excel is -----
A) **DBMS** B) Database C) RDBMS D) ORDBMS
- 11) Oracle is -----

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- A) DBMS B) Database C) RDBMS D) **ORDBMS**
- 12) Office register is -----
A) DBMS B) **Database** C) RDBMS D) ORDBMS
- 13) Various Keywords supported by SQL are
A) Insert B) Update
C) Select D) **All of the Above**
- 14) Which Databases supports SQL
A) Oracle B) SQL Server
C) MySQL D) **All of the above**
- 15) Example of Non-Numerical Data is
A) **Employee Address** B) Bank Balance
C) Examination Score D) None of the Above
- 16) Which of the following is a correct SQL query
A) Select * from emp where eid=100 , ename='a'
B) Select * from emp where eid=100 ename='a'
C) Select * where eid=100 and ename='a' from emp
D) **Select * from emp where eid=100 and ename='a'**
- 17) Which of the following constraint is not supported by MySQL
A) Primary Key B) Unique Key C) **Check Constraint** D) Not Null
- 18) How many null values can a unique key column have in MySQL
A) **Multiple** B) 0
C) 1 D) 2
- 19) How many null values can a primary key column have in MySQL
A) Multiple B) **0**
C) 1 D) 2
- 20) Can the child table foreign key column has null value?
A) **True** B) False
- 21) Which of the following query is used to delete data from table
A) Drop B)
C) **Delete** D) Update C) Update D) Alter
- 22) Does MySQL supports composite Primary keys?

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- A) **True** B) False
- 23) Does MySQL supports composite Unique keys?
A) **True** B) False
- 24) Does MySQL supports composite Foreign keys?
A) **True** B) False
- 25) Which of the following set operators are supported by MySQL.
A) **Union** B) Intersect C) Minus D) Except
- 26) Which of the following joins are not supported by MySQL.
A) **FULL** B) Left C) Right D) Inner
- 27) Which of the following joins will return highest number of rows? A) **Cross Join** B) Left Join
C) Inner Join D) Right Join
- 28) Does MySQL supports case statements?
A) **True** B) False
- 29) Can we have a HAVING Clause in the query without group by clause?
A) True B) **False**
- 30) What is the default sort done in MySQL when you order by clause? A) **Ascending** B)
Descending C) None D) both
- 31) Which of the following is an aggregate function in SQL?
A) Union B) Like C) Group By D) **Max**
- 32) Every Boyce-Codd normal form is in
A) First normal form B) Third normal form
C) Second normal form D) **All of the above**
- 33) 4NF is designed to cope with:
A) Transitive dependency B) Join dependency
C) Multi valued dependency D) None of these
- 34) In a relational database a referential integrity constraint can be specified with the help of
A) primary key B) **foreign key** C) secondary key D) none of the above

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- 35) A Function that has no partial dependencies is in
A) 3NF **B) 2NF** C) 4NF D) BCNF
- 36) If every non-key attribute is functionally dependent on the entire primary key, then the relation will be in:
A) 1NF **B) 2NF** C) 3NF D) 4NF
- 37) Third normal form is based on the concept of
A) Closure Dependency **B) Transitive Dependency** C) Normal Dependency
D) Functional Dependency
- 38) A relation is if every field contains only atomic values that is, no lists or sets.
A) **1 NF** B) 2 NF C) 3 NF D) BCNF
- 39) Which of the following can add a row to a table?
A) Add **B) Insert** C) Update D) Alter
- 40) In a LIKE clause, you can could ask for any value ending in "qpt" by writing
A) **LIKE %qpt** B) LIKE *ton C) LIKE ton\$ D) LIKE ^.*ton\$
- 41) 41) A NULL value is treated as a blank or 0.
A) True **B) False**
- 42) MySQL is
A) A Programming language B) A Programming language
C) A technique for writing reliable programs **D) A Relational Database Management System**
- 43) In a LIKE clause, you can ask for any 6 letter value by writing? A) LIKE ??????
B) LIKE .{6} Answer 5: LIKE ^.{6}\$
C) LIKE (that's six dots)
D) **LIKE _____ (that's six underscore characters)**
- 44) The result of a SELECT statement can contain duplicate rows.
A) False **B) True**
- 45) A table may be joined to itself.
A) **True** B) False
- 46) Which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?

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- A) COUNT B) MIN C) MAX D) **COMPUTE**
- 47) What SQL clause is used to **restrict the rows** returned by a query?
 A) AND B) **WHERE** C) Group D) FROM
- 48) Which of the following commands should be used to create a database named "student"?
 A) **CREATE ?I student** B) CREATE DATABASE student
 C) DATABASE /student D) DATABSE student
- 49) Which one will delete the table data as well as table structure?
 A) TRUNCATE B) **DROP** C) delete D) All of the above
- 50) The USE command?
 A) Is used to load code from another file
 B) Has been deprecated and should be avoided for security reasons
 C) Is a pseudonym for the SELECT command
 D) **Should be used to choose the database you want to use once you've connected to MySQL**
- 51) A SELECT command without a WHERE clause returns?
 A) All the records from a table that match the previous WHERE clause
 B) **All the records from a table, or information about all the records**
 C) SELECT is invalid without a WHERE clause
 D) Nothing
- 52) The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is:
 A) REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER ... B) DROP FROM CUSTOMER ...
 C) **DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE ...** D) UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER ...
- 53) The SQL WHERE clause:
 A) limits the column data that are returned. B) **limits the row data are returned.**
 C) Both A and B are correct. D) Neither A nor B are correct.
- 54) The command to eliminate a table from a database is:
 A) REMOVE TABLE CUSTOMER; B) **DROP TABLE CUSTOMER;**
 C) DELETE TABLE CUSTOMER; D) UPDATE TABLE CUSTOMER
- 55) Which of the following is the correct order of keywords for SQL SELECT statements?
 A) **SELECT, FROM, WHERE** B) FROM, WHERE, SELECT
 C) WHERE, FROM, SELECT D) SELECT, WHERE, FROM;

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- 56) A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement is enclosed in:
 A) braces -- {...}. B) CAPITAL LETTERS. **C) parenthesis -- (...).** D) brackets -- [...].
- 57) Which of the following are the five built-in functions provided by SQL? **A) COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN**
 B) SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, MULT
 C) SUM, AVG, MULT, DIV, MIN D) SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, NAME
- 58) Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in SQL?
 A) Data types B) Primary keys C) Default values **D) All of the above.**
- 59) Find the SQL statement below that is equal to the following: SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA';
 A) SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA');
 B) SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA';
 C) SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'V';
D) SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA');
- 60) Which one of the following is used to define the structure of the relation ,deleting relations and relating schemas ?
 A) DML(Data Manipulation Language) **B) DDL(Data Definition Language)**
 C) Query D) Relational Schema
- 61) Which one of the following provides the ability to query information from the database and to insert tuples into, delete tuples from, and modify tuples in the database ?
 A) **DML(Data Manipulation Language)** B) DDL(Data Definition Language)
 C) Query D) Relational Schema
- 62) Create table employee (name varchar ,id integer) What type of statement is this ?
 A) DML **B) DDL** C) View D) Integrity constraint
- 63) To remove a relation from an SQL database, we use the _____ command.
 A) Delete B) Purge C) Remove **D) Drop table**
- 64) Delete from r; r – relation
 This command performs which of the following action ?
 A) Remove relation B) Clear relation entries C) Delete fields **D) Delete rows**
- 65) A _____ consists of a sequence of query and/or update statements.
 A) **Transaction** B) Commit C) Rollback D) Flashback

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66) Which of the following makes the transaction permanent in the database ?

- A) View **B) Commit** C) Rollback D) Flashback

67) In order to undo the work of transaction after last commit which one should be used ?

- A) View B) Commit **C) Rollback** D) Flashback

68) Consider the following action:

Transaction.....

Commit;

Rollback;

What does Rollback do?

- A) Undoes the transactions before commit
B) Clears all transactions
C) Redoes the transactions before commit
D) **No action**

69) In case of any shut down during transaction before commit which of the following statement is done automatically ?

- A) View B) Commit **C) Rollback** D) Flashback

70) Aggregate functions are functions that take a _____ as input and return a single value.

- A) **Collection of values** B) Single value C) Aggregate value D) Both a & b

71) Select _____ from instructor where dept name= 'Comp. Sci.'; Which of the following should be used to find the mean of the salary ?

- A) Mean(salary) **B) Avg(salary)** C) Sum(salary) D) Count(salary)

72) All aggregate functions except _____ ignore null values in their input collection.

- A) Count(attribute) **B) Count(*)** C) Avg D) Sum

73) Which of the following should be used to find all the courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester but not in the Spring 2010 semester .

A) Select distinct course id from section where semester = 'Fall' and year= 2009 and course id not in (select course id from section where semester = 'Spring' and year= 2010);

B) Select distinct course_id from instructor where name not in ('Fall', 'Spring');

C) (Select course id from section where semester = 'Spring' and year= 2010)

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- D)** Select count (distinct ID) from takes where (course id, sec id, semester, year) in (select course id, sec id, semester, year from teaches where teaches.ID= 10101);
- 74) The phrase "greater than at least one" is represented in SQL by _____.
 A) < all B) < some C) > all **D) > any**
- 75) We can test for the nonexistence of tuples in a subquery by using the _____ construct. A) Not exist
B) Not exists C) Exists D) Exist
- 76) Which of the following is not a aggregate function ?
 A) Avg B) Sum **C) With** D) Min
- 77) The EXISTS keyword will be true if:
A) Any row in the subquery meets the condition only.
 B) All rows in the subquery fail the condition only.
 C) Both of these two conditions are met.
 D) Neither of these two conditions is met.
- 78) To include integrity constraint in a existing relation use :
 A) Create table B) Modify table **C) Alter table** D) Drop table
- 79) Which of the following is not a integrity constraint ?
 A) Not null **B) Positive** C) Unique D) Check 'predicate'
- 80) Foreign key is the one in which the _____ of one relation is referenced in another relation.
 A) Foreign key **B) Primary key** C) References D) Check constraint
- 81) Which of the following can be addressed by enforcing a referential integrity constraint?
 A) All phone numbers must include the area code
 B) Certain fields are required (such as the email address, or phone number) before the record is accepted
C) Information on the customer must be known before anything can be sold to that customer
 D) When entering an order quantity, the user must input a number and not some text (i.e., 12 rather than 'a dozen')
- 82) The condition allows a general predicate over the relations being joined.
A) On B) Using C) Set D) Where
- 83) Which of the join operations do not preserve non matched tuples.
 A) Left outer join B) Right outer join **C) Inner join** D) Natural join

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- 84) What type of join is needed when you wish to include rows that do not have matching values?
 A) Equi-join B) Natural join **C) Outer join** D) All of the mentioned
- 85) How many tables may be included with a join?
 A) One B) Two C) Three **D) All of the mentioned**
- 86) In SQL the statement select * from R, S is equivalent to
 A) Select * from R natural join S
 B) **Select * from R cross join S**
 C) Select * from R union join S
 D) Select * from R inner join S
- 87) A _____ indicates an absent value that may exist but be unknown or that may not exist at all.
 A) Empty tuple B) New value **C) Null value** D) Old value
- 88) Select name from instructor where salary is not null; Selects _____
with no null values A) Tuples with null value **B) Tuples**
 C) Tuples with any salary D) All of the mentioned
- 89) The primary key must be _____
 A) Unique B) Not null **C) Both a and b** D) Either a or b
- 90) Which one of the following deletes all the entries but keeps the structure of the relation .
 A) Delete from r where P;
 B) Delete from instructor where dept name= 'Finance';
 C) Delete from instructor where salary between 13000 and 15000; D) Delete from instructor;
- 91) Which of the following deletes all tuples in the instructor relation for those instructors associated with a department located in the Watson building which is in department relation.
 A) Delete from instructor where dept_name in 'Watson';
 B) Delete from department where building='Watson';
 C) **Delete from instructor where dept_name in (select dept name from department where building = 'Watson');**
 D) Both a and c
- 92) Update instructor
 _____ salary= salary * 1.05;
 Fill in with correct keyword to update the instructor relation.
 A) Where **B) Set** C) In D) Select
- 93) Which of the following is the correct format for case statements .
 A) Case when pred1 ... result1 when pred2 ... result2

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- ...
when predn ...
resultn else result0
end
- B) **Case when pred1 then result1 when pred2 then result2**
- ...
when predn then resultn else result0 end
- C) Case when pred1 then result1 when pred2 then result2
- ...
when predn then resultn else result0
- D) All of the mentioned
- 94) A collection of data designed to be used by different people is called a/an
A) Organization **B) Database** C) Relationship D) Schema 105.
- 95) Which of the following terms does refer to the correctness and completeness of the data in a database? A)
Data security B) Data constraint C) Data independence **D) Data integrity**
- 96) The relationship between DEPARTMENT and EMPLOYEE is a A) One-to-one relationship
 B) One-to-many relationship C) Many-to-many relationship D) Many-toone relationship
- 97) If the state of the database no longer reflects a real state of the world that the database is supposed to capture, then such a state is called
A) Consistent state B) Parallel state C) Durable state **D) Inconsistent state**
- 98) Each modification done in database transaction are first recorded into the
A) Harddrive **B) Log** C) Disk D) Datamar
- 99) When the transaction finishes the final statement the transaction enters into
A) Active state **B) Committed state** C) Partially committed state D) Abort state
- 100) Which of the following is an atomic sequence of database actions?
A) **Transaction** B) Concurrency C) Relations D) All of the mentioned
- 101) _____ means that data used during the execution of a transaction cannot be used by a second transaction until the first one is completed.
A) Serializability B) Atomicity **C) Isolation** D) Time stamping

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- 102) In SQL, which command is used to select only one copy of each set of duplicate rows
A) **SELECT DISTINCT** B) SELECT UNIQUE C) SELECT DIFFERENT D) All of the above
- 103) Composite key is made up of
A) One column B) One super key C) One foreign key **D) Two or more columns**
- 104) What command is used to get back the privileges offered by the GRANT command? A) Grant
B) Revoke C) Execute D) Run
- 105) Which of the following query is correct for using comparison operators in SQL?
A) SELECT sname, coursename FROM studentinfo WHERE age>50 and <80;
B) SELECT sname, coursename FROM studentinfo WHERE age>50 and age <80;
C) SELECT sname, coursename FROM studentinfo WHERE age>50 and WHERE age<80; D) None of the above
- 106) How to select all data from studentinfo table starting the name from letter 'r'?
A) SELECT * FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE 'r%';
B) SELECT * FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE '%r%';
C) SELECT * FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE '%r';
D) SELECT * FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE '_r%';
- 107) Which of the following SQL query is correct for selecting the name of staffs from 'tblstaff' table where salary is 15,000 or 25,000?
A) SELECT sname from tblstaff WHERE salary IN (15000, 25000);
B) SELECT sname from tblstaff WHERE salary BETWEEN 15000 AND 25000; C) Both A and B
D) None of the above
- 108) Select a query that retrieves all of the unique course name from the student table?
A) SELECT DISTINCT coursename FROM studentinfo;
B) SELECT UNIQUE coursename FROM studentinfo;
C) SELECT DISTINCT coursename FROM TABLE studentinfo;
D) SELECT INDIVIDUAL coursename FROM studentinfo;
- 109) Which query is used for sorting data that retrieves the all the fields from empinfo table and listed them in the ascending order?
A) SELECT * FROM empinfo ORDER BY age;
B) SELECT * FROM empinfo ORDER age;
C) SELECT * FROM empinfo ORDER BY COLUMN age;
D) SELECT * FROM empinfo SORT BY age;

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- 110) Select the right statement to insert values to the stdinfo table.
- A) INSERT VALUES ("15", "Hari Thapa", 45, 5000) INTO stdinfo;
 - B) INSERT VALUES INTO stdinfo ("15", "Hari Thapa", 45, 5000);
 - C) INSERT stdinfo VALUES ("15", "Hari Thapa", 45, 5000);
 - D) **INSERT INTO stdinfo VALUES ("15", "Hari Thapa", 45, 5000);**
- 111) How to Delete records from studentinfo table with name of student 'Hari Prasad'?
- A) DELETE FROM TABLE studentinfo WHERE sname='Hari Prasad';
 - B) **DELETE FROM studentinfo WHERE sname='Hari Prasad';**
 - C) DELETE FROM studentinfo WHERE COLUMN sname='Hari Prasad';
 - D) DELETE FROM studentinfo WHERE sname
LIKE 'Hari Prasad';
- 112) Which of the following statement is correct?
- A) **SQL processes sets of data as groups rather than as individual units**
 - B) SQL processes sets of data as individual units rather than as groups
 - C) SQL is not a data sublanguage
 - D) SQL does not provide an interface to a relational database
- 113) Which is the default isolation level in MySQL
- A) **Repeatable Reads**
 - B) Read Committed
 - C) Read uncommitted
 - D) Serializable
- 114) Which of the following isolation levels allow dirty reads?
- A) Repeatable Reads
 - B) Read Committed
 - C) Read uncommitted
 - D) **Serializable**
- 115) Which of the following isolation levels doesn't allow phantom reads?
- A) Repeatable Reads
 - B) Read Committed
 - C) Read uncommitted
 - D) **Serializable**
- 116) Which of the following isolation levels doesn't allow non-repeatable reads?
- A) Repeatable Reads
 - B) Read Committed
 - C) both
 - D) **none**
- 117) How many primary keys are allowed in a table?
- A) 0
 - B) 1
 - C) **both**
 - D) None
- 118) How many Unique keys are allowed in a table?
- A) 0
 - B) Multiple
 - C) **both**
 - D) None
- 119) Can we create composite foreign keys?
- A) **True**
 - B) False

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- 120) Which of the following can be called inside queries?
A) Procedures **B) Functions** C) Triggers D) All
- 121) What is used to fetch data row by row from a table-
A) **Cursor** B) Variable C) Both D) None
- 122) Which is the default Isolation level in MySQL
A) Read Uncommitted B) Read Committed **C) Repeatable Reads** D) Serializable
- 123) Which isolation level supports dirty reads-
A) **Read Uncommitted** B) Read Committed C) Repeatable Reads D) Serializable
- 124) Which isolation level doesn't support Phantom reads-
A) Read Uncommitted B) Read Committed C) Repeatable Reads **D) Serializable**
- 125) Which isolation level does support Repeatable Reads-
A) Repeatable Reads B) Serializable C) None **D) Both**
- 126) Which is the strictest isolation level-
A) Read Uncommitted B) Read Committed C) Repeatable Reads **D) Serializable**
- 127) What is used to optimize search?
A) View B) Group by Clause **C) Index** D) Procedure
- 128) Which is following query is correct-
A) Select from emp having count(*)=1
B) select 1 from emp group by deptid having count(*)=1
C) select from dept from emp group by deptname
D) None
- 129) Which of the following can be executed by users?
A) Procedures B) functions **C) Both** D) None
- 130) Which of the following cannot be executed by users-
A) **Triggers** B) Functions C) Procedures D) None
- 131) Which of following commands can be used to start a transaction?
A) **Start Transaction** B) Transaction C) Start Tran D) Non
- 132) What is the command to all salaries which are null?
A) select salary from emp where salary=null

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- B) select salary from emp where salary='null'
C) select salary from emp where salary is not null
D) **select salary from emp where salary is null**
- 133) What is the command show list of all users in mysql **A) select user from mysql.user** B) select user
C) show users D) select current_user()
- 134) What is the command show list the currently connected user in mysql session
A) select user from mysql.user B) select user
C) show users **D) select current_user()**
- 135) How many Auto Increment columns can a table have?
A) 0 B) 1 **C) Both of the above** D) Multiple
- 136) Can you create an Auto Increment on a unique Key
A) True **B) False**
- 137) Which Normal form allows dependency of one non-key attribute on another non-key attribute?
A) **2nd Normal form** B) 3rd Normal form
C) 4th Normal form D) None
- 138) What is the level of Normalization present in Star Schema?
A) **2nd Normal Form** B) 3rd Normal Form
C) 4th Normal Form D) 1st Normal Form
- 139) What is the level of Normalization present in Snowflake Schema?
A) 2nd Normal Form **B) 3rd Normal Form**
C) 4th Normal Form D) 1st Normal Form

Extra MCQ

1. **Redo Log Buffer** SGA stores all the redo log entries.
2. **Process** is a 'thread of control' or mechanism in Operating System that executes series of steps.
3. The data of a row in a table may not be able to fit the same data block. Data for row is stored in a chain of data blocks which is called as **Row chaining**

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4. A sub-query cannot have a where clause and a group by of selects.
5. A tuple is a set of values that may appear in one or more columns.
6. PL/SQL provides raise keyword, which is used to name an exception.
7. An extent defined as the collection of blocks which must be continuous whenever allocation takes place.
8. A temp table is a table that is currently being modified by a DML statement.
9. The ~ character is used to designate wild characters.
10. Indexes are created in conjunction with primary and foreign constraints.
11. Types of views are simple and complex.
12. The date function that returns a numerical value is TO_CHAR.
13. To define access keys in the menu give the ^ symbol before the desired character.
14. An index may contain upto 16 columns.
15. To print the message along with the variable ew use the package DBMS_OUTPUT.
16. To select data from a range of values BETWEEN operator is used.
17. A boolean expression returns either TRUE or FALSE.
18. 1 number of columns can be used in an ORDER BY clause.
19. Once the values are inserted in a table, the size of its columns can only be **Increased** & can never be **decreased**
20. ROWID is a **pseudo** column
21. In DBMS terms, the number of rows in a table is called its **cardinality** & the no. of columns it has defines its **degree**
22. The most serious drawback in the ER model is that it cannot depict **relationships**

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Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

23. **Dummy records** is used to represent many to many relationship in the Network model
24. The data structure used in the Network model is **graph** & that used in the hierarchical model is **tree**
25. An SQL query is **interpreted** & a PL/SQL block is **compiled** before execution
26. The 4 phases of processing a cursor are **Declare**, **Open**, **Fetch** & **Close**
27. The **FOR UPDATE** clause when used with a SELECT query locks a table
28. When a user executes SELECT FOR UPDATE on a table, it tries to lock it, but if the table is already locked, the user is placed in a no-operation mode. This situation can be prevented by using **NOWAIT** clause
29. A table whose primary key retains its uniqueness in the view created over it is called a **key preserved** table
30. **Instead of** trigger is used to take care of operations on columns of a Non Key-preserved table through the join view
31. A tablespace is a collection of **datafiles**
32. The SQL query for calculating the cube of 4 is **SELECT POWER(4, 3) FROM dual**
33. **WITH READ ONLY** clause when used with CREATE VIEW statement prevents the users from modifying the underlying base tables through the view
34. The **With admin option** clause of the GRANT command makes the recipient the owner of the granted object
35. The **With grant option** clause of the GRANT command allows the recipient to pass the privilege to others
36. The 5 important components of a Database Management system (DBMS) are **Database engine**, **data dictionary**, **query processor**, **report writer** & **form generator**
37. Specialization is a **IS-A** relationship and Composition is a **HAS-A** relationship
38. 1NF specifies that there should be no **repeating groups**
39. The join that combines every row (no matter matching or non-matching) of both the tables is a **FULL** join
40. All uncommitted data during the course of a transaction is stored in **REDO LOG buffer**

USM's Shriram Mantri Vidyanidhi Info Tech Academy

Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

41. The precompiler used for SQL statements embedded in a C program is **Pro*C**
42. DBMS_OUTPUT is a **package** and PUT_LINE is a **function**
43. The 2 implicit variables available to a trigger that contain the row values before and after updates are **:new** and **:old**
44. The error codes for user defined error messages must lie between **-20000**, and **-20999**
45. **RAISE APPLICATION ERROR** statement terminates the PL/SQL block abruptly and displays the specified error message
46. A **NULL** value in the column indicates that the value is not applicable or currently not available
47. In the FOR UPDATE clause in cursors
- A. Lock is not obtained on the rows fetched
 - B. All locks are released when COMMIT is issued
 - C. Locks for the rows processed before the COMMIT, are released
 - D. Locks are released when the cursor is closed
48. If a User-defined Exception has the same name as a Predefined Exception
- A. There is a compilation error
 - B. The User-defined Exception overrides the Predefined Exception
 - C. The Predefined Exception overrides the User-defined Exception
 - D. None of the above
49. If a row is attempted to be fetched from an unallocated row in a PL/SQL table
- A. A NULL value is returned
 - B. The VALUE_ERROR Exception is raised
 - C. The NO_DATA_FOUND Exception is raised
 - D. The value of the data returned cannot be predicted
50. Given this procedure
- ```
Procedure dept_salary
(v_bonus IN BOOLEAN, v_raise IN BOOLEAN, v_issue_chk IN OUT BOOLEAN) IS
BEGIN v_issue_chk := v_bonus OR v_raise;
END;
```
- If v\_bonus = TRUE and v\_raise = NULL, which value is assigned to v\_issue\_chk?
- A. True
  - B. False
  - C. NULL
  - D. None

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

51. You create a view with the following statement
- ```
CREATE VIEW COW_MILK_VW AS
(Select cow_name, milk_type from COW_MILK);
```
- What will happen when a user attempts to INSERT a new cow_name and milk_type via this view?
- A. The INSERT will fail.
 - B. The INSERT will succeed or fail based on whether the user can see the record once added.
 - C. The INSERT will succeed
 - D. The INSERT will succeed only if the user has the privilege to insert data into the view.
 - F. The INSERT will succeed only if the user has the privilege to insert data into the table.
 - G. into the table.
52. Which of the following objects are dropped automatically when a table is dropped.
- A. Procedure
 - B. Constraints
 - C. Views
 - D. Synonyms
53. Consider the following four options from a single statement. Which of the following lines in the SELECT statement below contain an error.
- A. SELECT DECODE (EMPID, 58385, 'INACTIVE', 'ACTIVE') EMPID
 - B. FROM EMP
 - C. WHERE SUBSTR (LASTNAME, 1, 1) > TO_NUMBER ('S')
 - D. AND EMPID > 02000
 - E. ORDER BY EMPID DESC, LASTNAME ASC;
54. User 'Janko' would like to insert a row into the Emp table, which has 3 columns: empid, lastname, salary. The user would like to enter data for empid 59694, lastname Harry, but no salary. Which statement would work best.
- A. INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (59694, 'Harry', NULL);
 - B. INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (59694, 'Harry');
 - C. INSERT INTO EMP (empid, lastname, salary) VALUES (59694, 'Harry');
 - D. INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (Select 59694 from 'Harris');
 - E. INSERT INTO EMP(empid, lastname) VALUES (59694, 'Harry');
55. Examine the trigger
- ```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER upd_team_salary FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
 Update team
 Set salary = tot_salary + :new.salary
 Where ID = :new.team_id;
END;
```

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

Which statement must be added to make this trigger execute after updating the salary column of player table

- A. After update on player
- B. After salary update of player
- C. After update [salary] on player
- D. After update of salary on player

56. For every new ballplayer added to the Player table, a record must be inserted into the Player\_Bat\_Stat table.

You have written a trigger to accomplish this task. To which timing will this trigger be assigned.

- A. After
- B. Instead of
- C. Statement
- D. Pre-Insert

57. Which of the following is one of the benefits of using procedures and functions
- A. Procedures and functions increase the number of calls to the database.
  - B. Procedures and functions are reparsed for multiple users by exploiting shared SQL areas.
  - C. Procedures and functions avoid reparsing for multiple users by exploiting shared SQL areas.
  - D. Testing of procedures and functions requires the database to be restarted to clear out shared SQL areas for future access.

58. Overall logical structure of a database can be expressed graphically by
- A. ER diagram
  - B. Records
  - C. Relations
  - D. Hierarchy

59. A table can have maximum no. Of Long Raw datatype columns
- A. One
  - B. No limit
  - C. 255
  - D. depends on tablespace

60. A user is setting up a join operation between Emp and Dept tables. The query should return all the employees, which are assigned dept, as well as the employees which are yet not assigned any dept.

- A. Select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d;
- B. Select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d where e.deptno = d.deptno;
- C. Select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d where e.deptno = d.deptno (+);
- D. Select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d where e.deptno (+)= d.deptno;

61. Output from a table called PLAYS with two columns, PLAY\_NAME and AUTHOR, is shown next. Which of the following SQL statements produced it?

PLAY\_TABLE

-----  
"Midsummer Night's Dream", SHAKESPEARE

"Waiting For Godot", BECKETT

"The Glass Menagerie", WILLIAMS

- A. select PLAY\_NAME || AUTHOR from PLAYS;
- B. select PLAY\_NAME, AUTHOR from PLAYS;



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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

- C. `select PLAY_NAME || ', ' || AUTHOR from PLAYS;`
- D. `select PLAY_NAME || ', ' || AUTHOR play_table from PLAYS;`

62. Which of the following statements contains an error?

- A. `select * from EMP where EMPID = 493945;`
- B. `select EMPID from EMP where EMPID = 493945;`
- C. `select EMPID from EMP;`
- D. `select EMPID where EMPID = 56949 and LASTNAME = 'SMITH';`

63. Which of the following statements are NOT TRUE about ORDER BY clauses?

- A. Ascending or descending order can be defined with the asc or desc keywords.
- B. Only one column can be used to define the sort order in an order by clause.
- C. Multiple columns can be used to define sort order in an order by clause.
- D. Columns can be represented by numbers indicating their listed order in the select clause within order by.
- E. *Shriram Mantri*

64. In order to perform an inner join, which criteria must be true?

- A. The common columns in the join do not need to have shared values.
- B. The tables in the join need to have common columns.
- C. The common columns in the join may or may not have shared values.
- D. The common columns in the join must have shared values.

65. A user is setting up a join operation between tables EMP and DEPT. There are some employees in the EMP table that the user wants returned by the query, but the employees are not assigned to department heads yet. Which SELECT statement is most appropriate for this user?

- A. `select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d;`
- B. `select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d where e.dept# = d.dept#;`
- C. `select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d where e.dept# = d.dept# (+);`
- D. `select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d where e.dept# (+) = d.dept#;`

66. Developer ANJU executes the following statement: `CREATE TABLE animals AS SELECT * from MASTER.ANIMALS;` What is the effect of this statement?

- A. A table named ANIMALS will be created in the MASTER schema with the same data as the ANIMALS table owned by ANJU.
- B. A table named ANJU will be created in the ANIMALS schema with the same data as the ANIMALS table owned by MASTER.
- C. A table named ANIMALS will be created in the ANJU schema with the same data as the ANIMALS table owned by MASTER.
- D. A table named MASTER will be created in the ANIMALS schema with the same data as the ANJU table owned by ANIMALS.

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

67. Which of the following is not a feature of a CURSOR FOR loop?
- A. Record type declaration
  - B. Opening and parsing of SQL statements
  - C. Fetches records from cursor
  - D. Requires exit condition to be defined
68. Which line in the following statement will produce an error?
- A. cursor action\_cursor is
  - B. select name, rate, action
  - C. into action\_record
  - D. from action\_table;
  - E. There are no errors in this statement.
69. You issue the following statement. What will be displayed if the EMPID selected is 60494? SELECT DECODE (empid,38475, 'Terminated',60494, 'LOA', 'ACTIVE') FROM emp;
- A. 60494
  - B. LOA
  - C. Terminated
  - D. ACTIVE
70. After executing an UPDATE statement, the developer codes a PL/SQL block to perform an operation based on SQL%ROWCOUNT. What data is returned by the SQL%ROWCOUNT operation?
- A. A Boolean value representing the success or failure of the update
  - B. A numeric value representing the number of rows updated
  - C. A VARCHAR2 value identifying the name of the table updated
  - D. A LONG value containing all data from the table
71. A procedure declares a user-defined exception but does not raise it explicitly. Which of the following statements is true about this function?
- A. The user-defined exception will never be raised.
  - B. The user-defined exception will be handled by a WHEN OTHERS exception handler.
  - C. The procedure will fail on compile.
  - D. The user-defined exception is defined incorrectly.
72. Which statement most accurately describes the result of not creating an exception handler for a raised exception?
- A. The program will continue without raising the exception.
  - B. There will be a memory leak.
  - C. Control will pass to the PL/SQL block caller's exception handler.
  - D. The program will return a %notfound error.
73. Which three of the following are implicit cursor attributes?
- A. %found
  - B. %too\_many\_rows
  - C. %notfound
  - D. %rowcount
  - E. %rowtype

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

74. If left out, which of the following would cause an infinite loop to occur in a simple loop?    A. loop  
B. end loop                      C. if-then                      D. exit
75. Which of the following is not a feature of a CURSOR FOR loop?  
A. Record type declaration                      B. Opening and parsing of SQL statements  
C. Fetches records from cursor                      D. Requires exit condition to be defined
76. Developer JANET receives an error due to the following statement in the DECLARATION section: PI  
CONSTANT NUMBER;. The problem is because:  
A. There is not enough memory in the program for the constant.  
B. There is no value associated with the constant.  
C. There is no datatype associated with the constant.  
D. PI is a reserved word.
78. The OTHERS exception handler is used to handle the OTHERS  
raised exception.    A. TRUE                      B. FALSE
79. Which of the following statements are true about WHILE loops?    A.  
Explicit exit statements are required in while loops.  
B. Counter variables are required in while loops.  
C. An if-then statement is needed to signal when a while loop should end.  
D. All exit conditions for while loops are handled in the exit when clause.
80. Which line in the following statement will produce an error?  
A. cursor action\_cursor is                      B. select name, rate, action  
C. into action\_record                      D. from action\_table;  
E. There are no errors in this statement.
81. The command used to open a CURSOR FOR loop is  
A. open                      B. fetch                      C. parse                      D. None, cursor for loops handle cursor opening implicitly.
82. After executing an UPDATE statement, the developer codes a PL/SQL block to perform an operation based  
on SQL%ROWCOUNT. What data is returned by the SQL%ROWCOUNT operation?  
A. A Boolean value representing the success or failure of the update  
B. A numeric value representing the number of rows updated  
C. A VARCHAR2 value identifying the name of the table updated    D. A LONG value containing all data from the  
table
83. A developer would like to use referential datatype declaration on a variable. The variable name is

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

EMPLOYEE\_LASTNAME, and the corresponding table and column is EMPLOYEE, and LASTNAME, respectively.

How would the developer define this variable using referential datatypes?

- A. Use employee.lname%type.
- B. Use employee.lname%rowtype.
- C. Look up datatype for EMPLOYEE column on LASTNAME table and use that.
- D. Declare it to be type LONG.

84. The RAISE\_APPLICATION\_ERROR( ) procedure defines errors returned in which of the following numeric ranges?

- A. -00000 and -99999
- B. -01200 and -01299
- C. -00030 and -00039
- D. -20000 and -20999

85. When developing a PL/SQL library, the developer defines variable NUM2 as IN OUT in the ADD\_NUMS( ) function. Which of the following statements may happen as a result of this? A. The add\_nums( ) function will not compile.

- B. Code running after add\_nums( ) that uses the NUM2 variable may behave unpredictably because NUM2's value was changed in add\_nums( ).
- C. The add\_nums( ) function will return errors to the user when run.
- D. The add\_nums( ) function will cause a memory leak.

86. In which areas of a PL/SQL block must the developer place code for user-defined exceptions? (Choose three)

- A. Command line PL/SQL block call
- B. Variable declaration section
- C. Executable section
- D. Exception handler

87. A procedure declares a user-defined exception but does not raise it explicitly. Which of the following statements is true about this function?

- A. The user-defined exception will never be raised.
- B. The user-defined exception will be handled by a WHEN OTHERS exception handler.
- C. The procedure will fail on compile.
- D. The user-defined exception is defined incorrectly.

88. Which of the following lines in the PL/SQL source code will return an error?

- A. create procedure estatus (
- B. eid NUMBER, statchar CHAR ) is begin
- C. select status into statchar from EMP where EMPID = eid; end;
- D. There are no errors in this code block

89. Which of the following trigger types will be impacted by constraining factors brought on by mutating tables?

- A. Row triggers only
- B. Statement triggers only
- C. Both row and statement triggers
- D. Neither row or statement triggers



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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

90. The developer issues the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER soccer_fans_snacks_02 BEFORE DELETE ON SOCCER_FANS BEGIN
DELETE FROM soccer_fans_snacks END; WHERE fan_id = :old.fan_id; Why will trigger creation fail?
```

- A. The row trigger does not properly reference the old value in FAN\_ID.
- B. The statement trigger should have been defined as a row trigger.
- C. The statement trigger fires after the delete statement is processed.
- D. The row trigger does not properly define the associated table

91. To find information about trigger status, which of the following views are appropriate?

- A. ALL\_TRIGGERS
- B. ALL\_OBJECTS
- C. ALL\_TRIGGER\_COLS
- D. ALL\_SOURCE

92. UPDATE OR DELETE ON SOCCER\_FAN\_SNACKS. Which two of the following keywords may be useful in your trigger source code to distinguish what should run, and when?

- A. inserting
- B. updating
- C. deleting
- D. truncating

93. The SOCCER\_FANS table has a trigger associated with it that inserts data into SOCCER\_FANS\_SNACKS whenever rows are inserted into SOCCER\_FANS. A foreign key constraint exists between FAN\_ID on SOCCER\_FANS and SOCCER\_FANS\_SNACKS. What happens when the trigger fires?

- A. The trigger processes normally.
- B. The trigger invalidates.
- C. The trigger execution fails because of a mutating or constraining table.
- D. The trigger execution succeeds because the trigger is a statement trigger.

94. The developer issues the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER soccer_fans_snacks_02 BEFORE DELETE ON
SOCCER_FANS FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
```

```
DELETE FROM soccer_fans_snacks
WHERE fan_id = :prechange.fan_id;
```

```
END;
```

Why does the trigger fail on creation?

- A. The statement trigger improperly references the changed row data.
- B. The row trigger does not define prechange as the referencing keyword for old column values.
- C. Row triggers cannot process before the triggering statement.
- D. Statement triggers cannot process before the triggering statement.

95. Table SOCCER\_FAN\_SEAT contains two columns: FAN and SEAT\_NUM.

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

- A trigger is created in this table, whose triggering statement definition is AFTER UPDATE OF SEAT\_NUM ON SOCCER\_FAN\_SEAT. You issue an UPDATE statement that changes column FAN only. Which of the following best describes what happens next?
- The trigger fires successfully.
  - The trigger fires unsuccessfully.
  - Nothing, the SEAT\_NUM column was not updated.
  - The trigger invalidates
96. The maximum length of varchar2 when used in PL/SQL block is
- 16k
  - 32k**
  - 4k
  - Either b or c
97. The max length of varchar2 when used in a table is
- 16k
  - 32k
  - 4k**
  - Either b or c
98. Any value added to NULL gives
- the value itself.
  - 0
  - NULL**
  - Unpredictable
99. The keys that can have NULL values are
- Primary Key
  - Unique Key
  - Foreign Key
  - Both b and c**
100. A Decision Support System (DSS) consists of
- More DML, less DQL
  - More DQL, less DML**
  - Half DML, half DQL
  - Only DML
101. The number of columns in a table is known as its
- Degree**
  - Cardinality
  - Domain
  - Range
102. The clause(s) that every SQL Server query must have is/are
- Select**
  - From
  - Where
  - Both (a) and (b)
103. System event triggers are always
- Row level
  - Table level
  - Schema level**
  - Either (b) or (c)
104. Triggers can be written for
- Insert, delete, update
  - Create, alter, drop
  - Login, logout
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - (a), (b) and (c)**
105. Rollback and Commit affect
- Only DML statements**
  - Only DDL statements
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - All statements executed in SQL\*PLUS

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

106. The NOWAIT option works for

- A. **Implicit cursors only**      B. Explicit cursors only      C. Both (a) and (b)      D. Neither (a) or (b)

107. The query associated with a cursor is executed in

- A. Declare phase      B. **Open phase**  
C. Fetch phase      D. Close phase

108. The INSTEAD OF trigger works at

- A. **Row level**      B. Table level      C. Schema level      D. Database level

109. The default parameter type in stored procedures is

- A. **IN**      B. OUT      C. INOUT      D. There is no default type

110. GRANT and REVOKE are

- A. **DDL statements**      B. DML statements  
C. DCL statements      D. None of these

111. The value of INSTR('CALIFORNIA','A',1,2) is

- A. 2      B. 1      C. **10**      D. 9

112. The correct syntax of DECODE statement is

- A. DECODE(if1,then1,if2,then2,.....,else)  
B. DECODE(if1,then1,else1,if2,then2,else2.....,)  
C. DECODE(value,if1,then1,else1,if2,then2,else2.....,)

D. **None of these**

113. Consider the following where clause WHERE A.no=B.no(+)

The above outer join lists

- A. All matching & non-matching rows of table B  
B. **All matching & non-matching rows of table A**  
C. All non-matching rows of table B  
D. All non-matching rows of table A

114. TRUNCATE TABLE statement

- A. Drops a table temporarily      B. **Removes all rows of a table**  
C. Removes specified number of rows from a table      D. Removes all constraints from a table

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

115. Consider a table OLD with few rows. The statement  
CREATE TABLE new AS SELECT \* FROM OLD WHERE 1=2

- A. copies all the rows from OLD to NEW
- B. creates a dummy NEW table
- C. (c) **creates an empty NEW table with column definitions same as OLD**
- D. (d) creates a table NEW that acts as a synonym for OLD

116. In a query with a GROUP BY clause, the columns in the SELECT clause

- A. must be aggregate functions only
- B. must also appear in the GROUP BY clause
- C. must also appear in the GROUP BY and HAVING clauses
- D. **Both (a) and (b)**
- E. Can be selected arbitrarily

117. The name of the only column in the DUAL table is

- A. X
- B. C
- C. **DUMMY**
- D. None of these

118. TNS in the file tnsnames.ora stands for

- A. **Transparent Network Substrate**
- B. Transport Network Substrate
- C. Transparent Network System
- D. Transparent Network Server

119. Comments in a PL/SQL code are inserted using

- A. —
- B. /\* \*/
- C. **Both (a) and (b)**
- D. #

120. The CHAR and NCHAR data types

- A. have no difference
- B. **belong to two different character sets**
- C. have different storage requirements
- D. have different storage requirements and retrieval time

121. Consider a table TAB with a single row

NAME

CHARRIS

Then, the query

SELECT SUBSTR(Name,-3) FROM TAB gives

- A. **RIS**
- B. CHA
- C. ARRIS
- D. ARR

122. The wild card character % used in strings means

- A. **any number of characters**
- B. one or more characters
- C. at least one character
- D. at least one alphabet

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

123. In an RDBMS, another word for Column is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Row      B. Tuple      **C. Attribute**

124. \_\_\_\_\_ is the fastest RDBMS. D. Applet

- a. Oracle      **B. Informix**      C. Progress      D. MS SQL Server

125.. For an Oracle user, the privilege to access the tables of other users is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Object level security**      B. Command level security  
C. Logging in security      D. File level security

126. \_\_\_\_\_ is used for taking backups of table data.

- A. IMP      B. SQL\*Loader      C. Oraterrm      **D. EXP**

127. Music videos can be stored in a \_\_\_\_\_ datatype.

- A. Long      **B. Long raw**      C. Raw      D. Varchar2

128. Null value has an ASCII value of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 0**      B. 32      C. 64      D. 255

129. In a SELECT statement, the WHERE clause is used to retrieve rows from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Server RAM to client end      B. Server RAM to server disk      **C. Server disk to server RAM**  
D. Client RAM to server end

130. Logical operator \_\_\_\_\_ has higher precedence than OR.

- A. NOT      B. AND      **C. Both of the above**      D. None of the above

131. \_\_\_\_\_ is used for importing data from other RDBMS into Oracle.

- A. IMP      **B. SQL\*Loader**      C. Oraterrm      D. EXP

132. The component of SQL that is used for inserting rows in tables is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. DDL      **B. DML**      C. DCL      D. DQL

133. The component of SQL that is used for granting and revoking privileges is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. DDL      B. DML      **C. DCL**      D. DQL

134. Which one of the following is an invalid table name?

- A. EMP\_2008      B. Emp\_2008      C. emp\_2008      **D. 2008\_EMP**

135. In Oracle, you can have a maximum of \_\_\_\_\_ columns per table.



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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

A. 1000      B. 254      C. 255      D. 256

136. To suppress the duplicate values, you can use the keyword \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Distinct      B. Unique      **C. Either of the above**      D. None of the above

137. Each table is perceived as

A. a flat structure.      **B. a two-dimensional structure.**      C. a linked structure.      D. None of the above

138. Which one is a TCL (or DTL) statement?

A. update      B. Truncate      C. Alter      **D. RollBack**

139. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to set the keyboard mapping in Oracle.

A. Key-Function      **B. Oratorm**      C. Oramap      D. SQL\*Loader

140. Which of the following is NOT a type of SQL statement?

A. DDL      B. DCL      **C. DNL**      D. DML

141. Which of the following statement contain an error?

A. Select \* from EMP where EMPNO=493945;  
B. Select EMPNO from EMP where EMPNO=493945;  
C. Select EMPNO from EMP;  
**D. Select EMPNO where EMPNO = 56949 and LASTNAME='SMITH';**

142. Maximum size of RAW datatype is -----

A. 255 bytes      **B. 2000 bytes**      C. 225 bytes      D. 1234 bytrs

143. The transaction control that prevents more than one user from updating data in a table is called

\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. **Locks**      B. Commits      C. Rollbacks      D. Savepoints

144. Which of the following has the same meaning as <>?

A. <=      B. :=      **C. !=**      D. =>

145. The max length of varchar2 when used in table is

A. 16000      B. 32000      **C. 4000**      D. Either 2. Or 3.

146. Oracle 11g can be best described as

A. Object-based DBMS      B. Object-oriented DBM  
**C. Object-Relational DBM**      D. Relational DBMS

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

147. Oracle 11g runs on  
A. Windows NT      B. UNIX      C. Solaris      **D. (a), (b) and (c)**
148. \_\_\_\_\_ holds the definitions of all of the data tables.  
A. database      B. **data dictionary**      C. data source      D. data mining
149. The \_\_\_\_\_ operator is used for pattern matching.  
A. DISTINCT      B. **LIKE**      C. GROUP BY      D. ORDER BY
150. Which of the following is invalid rollback statement in oracle?  
A. ROLLBACK;      B. ROLLBACK WORK;  
C. **ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT A;**      D. None of the above
151. Omitting the WHERE clause from a DELETE statement has which of the following effects? A. The delete statement will fail because there are no records to delete.  
B. The delete statement will prompt the user to enter the criteria for the deletion.  
C. The delete statement will fail because of syntax error.  
D. **The delete statement will remove all records from the table.**
152. When char datatype is converted to Varchar2 data type of same width then  
A. All the blank spaces associated with that column value are removed.  
B. **All the blank spaces associated with that column value will remain.**  
C. It is not possible to convert the character to varchar2 data type.  
D. None of the above
153. CHR function  
A. **Accepts a number & returns the character**      B. Accepts a character & returns the number  
C. Accepts a number & returns the number      D. None of the above
154. A COMMIT statement  
A. **Saves the previous changes**      B. Saves the changes for the current session  
C. Saves the changes for all sessions      D. None of the above
155. Select ' ' || SUBSTR('happybirthday',-4,6) || ' ' from dual;  
What is the output of the above statement?  
A. "happyb"      B. "ybirth"      C. Statement generates an error      **D. "hday"**
156. Which function will NOT automatically return NULL if passed a NULL argument ?  
A. TRUNC      B. INSTR      C. **REPLACE**      D. TRANSLATE

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

157. The character used for concatenating strings in Oracle is  
A. &&                      B. +                      C. ||                      D. None of these
158. How many columns are presented after executing this query:  
SELECT address1||','||address2||','||address2 "Address" FROM  
employee; A. 3                      B. 2                      C. 1  
D. ERROR
159. Choose the Incorrect option related to DBMS  
A. There is no Security of data    B. Not support distributed database    C. **satisfy more than 8 rule of Dr. E.F. Codd**    D. None
160. Choose the correct pattern Matching sign for matching a single character.  
A. \_    B. ?    C. \*    D. %
161. EDIT or ED command places the contents of the query buffer in a file named \_\_\_\_\_ by default  
A. AFEIDT.BUF                      B. ATFIED.BUF                      C. **AFIEDT.BUF**                      D. AETIED.BUF
162. INITCAP(cdac) returns  
A. Cdac                      B. CDAC                      C. cdac                      D. **Cdac**
163. The DUAL table has  
A. One row many columns                      C. One column and many Rows  
C. **One row and One Column**                      D. Many Rows and many columns
164. \_\_\_\_\_ makes a string of certain length by adding a certain set of characters to the left A.  
LTRIM    B. **LPAD**                      3. SUBSTR                      4. INSTR
165. SQL command can be terminated by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. semicolon    B. slash                      C. blank line                      D. **All of the above**
166. DESCRIBE is an \_\_\_\_\_ command.  
A. SQL                      B. **SQL\*Plus**                      C. PL\*SQL                      D. Forms 6i
167. In Oracle, the upper limit for nested functions is upto \_\_\_\_\_ levels.  
A. 0                      B. 32                      C. 64                      D. **255**
168. Wildcards used for pattern matching are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. \* and ?                      B. \$ and #                      C. @ and !                      D. **% and \_**

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

169. \_\_\_\_\_ functions can be used to make your queries case-insensitive.

- A. **Upper and lower**    B. Lpad and rpad    C. Ltrim and rtrim    D. Replace and translate

170. Which of the following is not a group function?

- A. Avg( )    B. **Sqrt( )**    C. Sum( )    D. Max( )

171. The value of INSTR('CALIFORNIA','A',1,2) is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. 2    B. 1    C. **10**    D. 9

172. The SQL query to retrieve current time in Oracle is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Select SysTime from dual;  
B. Select SysDate from dual;  
c. **Select TO\_CHAR (SysDate,'HH:MI:SS') from dual;**  
d. Select TO\_CHAR (SysDate,'HH:MM:SS') from dual;

173. To lock the rows of a table manually, you can use a Select statement with the \_\_\_\_\_ clause. A.

- For Update**    B. For Delete    C. For Insert    D. For Lock

174. \_\_\_\_\_ function can be used to make character column data as right-justified.

- A. **Lpad**    B. Rpad    C. Ljustify    D. Rjustify

175. Nesting of \_\_\_\_\_ functions is allowed.

- A. Date    B. List    C. Aggregate    D. **All of the above.**

176. The correct syntax of DECODE statement is

- A. DECODE(if1,then1,if2,then2,.....,else)  
B. DECODE(if1,then1,else1,if2,then2,else2....,)  
C. DECODE(value,if1,then1,else1,if2,then2,else 2.....,)  
D. **None of the above**

177. Which of the following is not a number function?

- A. sinh( )    B. **to\_number( )**    C. sqrt( )    D. round( )

178. Which line in the following SELECT statement will produce an error?

- A. select dept, avg(salary)    B. from emp  
C. **group by empid;**    D. No errors in this statement

179. Which of the following is the correct order of precedence of SQL clauses?

- A. HAVING, GROUP BY, WHERE    B. **WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING**  
C. GROUP BY, HAVING, WHERE    D. HAVING, WHERE, GROUP BY

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

180. Fill in the blank with a numeric function to get 15 as the output.    SELECT \_\_\_\_\_(-15) "Absolute"  
FROM DUAL;  
A. FLOOR                      B. MOD                      C. EXP                      D. **ABS**
181. Which of the following is NOT a GROUP function?  
A. **LENGTH()**              B. AVG()                      C. MAX()                      D. COUNT()
182. Which of the following SQL functions is used to display the current session date and time?  
A. DATE                      B. TO\_DATE                      C. **SYSDATE**                      D. CURRDATE
183. Which of the following is the correct syntax for using the HAVING clause?  
A. SELECT (column\_name)  
HAVING (function condition)  
GROUP BY (column\_name)  
FROM (entity\_name);  
B. **SELECT (column\_name) FROM  
(entity\_name)  
GROUP BY (column\_name)  
HAVING (function condition);**  
C. SELECT (column\_name)  
FROM (entity\_name)  
HAVING (function condition)  
GROUP BY (column\_name);  
D. SELECT (column\_name)  
HAVING (function condition)  
FROM (entity\_name)  
GROUP BY (column\_name);
184. Which of the following SQL functions can operate on any datatype?  
A. TO\_CHAR                      B. LOWER                      C. LPAD                      D. **MAX**
185. The NVL( ) function  
A. Assists in distribution of output across multiple columns.  
B. Allows you to specify alternate output for non-NULL column values.  
C. **Allows you to specify alternate output for NULL column values.**  
D. Nullifies the values of the column output.



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186. Which function can be categorized as similar in function to an IF-THEN-ELSE statement?  
 A. sqrt( )      B. **decode( )**      C. new\_time( )      D. rowidtochar( )
187. Which of the following uses of the HAVING clause are appropriate?  
 A. To put returned data into sorted order.  
 B. To execute certain data groups based on known criteria.  
 C. To include certain data groups based on unknown criteria.  
 D. **To include certain data groups based on known criteria**
188. Months\_between returns -----  
 A. **a number**      B. a character      C. a date      D. a month
189. Which of the following is not a group function.  
 A. **LTRIM**      B. MAX      C. MIN      D. STDDEV
190. Select CEIL(MOD(POWER(2,3), FLOOR(3.5))) from dual; What is the result of the above statement?  
 A. 0      B. 1      C. **2**      D. 4
191. \_\_\_\_\_ makes a string of certain length by adding a certain set of characters to the left  
 A. LTRIM      B. **LPAD**      C. SUBSTR      D. INSTR
192. SQL command can be terminated by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. semicolon      B. slash      C. blank line      D. **All of the above**
193. In an RDBMS, another word for Column is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A Row      B Tuple      C **Attribute**      D Applet
194. The default value of linesize is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 14      B. 25      C. 66      D. **80**
195. A Cartesian product is  
 A. A group function  
 B. **Produced as a result of a join select statement with no clause**  
 C. The result of fuzzy logic  
 D. A special feature of oracle server
196. Consider the following where clause  
 WHERE A.no=B.no(+)  
 The above outer join lists....  
 A. All matching & non-matching rows of table B

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

B. **All matching & non-matching rows of table A**

C. All non-matching rows of table B

D. All non-matching rows of table A

197. Which one of the following statements about oracle's set operators is incorrect:

A. UNION - Combine the unique rows returned by 2 SELECT statements

B. UNION ALL - Combine the rows returned by 2 SELECT statements (including all duplicates)

C. INTERSECT - Return only those rows that are in both SELECT statements

D. **EXCEPT - Return the rows that are in the first SELECT but not the second**

198. To alter the Oracle prompt for accepting input from the keyboard, one can A.

Change the prompt in the config.ora file.

B. **Use the prompt clause of the accept command.**

C. Enter a new prompt in the login.sql file.

D. There is no way to change a prompt in Oracle.

199. The default character for specifying substitution variables in SELECT statements is

A. **Ampersand**

B. Ellipses

C. Quotation marks

D. Asterisk

200. Evaluate the SQL statements

```
CREATE TABLE dept (dept_id NUMBER (2), dname VARCHAR2 (14), Loc VARCHAR2 (13));
```

```
ROLLBACK;
```

```
DESCRIBE DEPT
```

What is true about the statements?

A .The ROLLBACK statement frees the storage space occupied by the DEPT table.

B The DESCRIBE DEPT statement returns an error.

C The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table only if there is a COMMIT statement introduced before the ROLLBACK statement.

D. **The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table**

201. If five tables are given & three join conditions are given & select Query is applied then what will happen?

A. Cartesian product of first 3 tables

B. **Three joins make relation between four tables & keep the fifth independent**

C. We cannot apply 3 joins on 5 tables

D. None of above

202.The RAW datatype stores what type of data?

A. Character data

B. **Binary data**

C.Numeric data

D. ASCII data

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

203. In a correlated query
- A. The inner query fires first
  - B. The outer query fires first
  - C. **inner query fires for every row returned by outer query**
  - D. no order
204. A user is setting up a join operation between Emp and Dept tables. The query should return all the employees, which are assigned a dept, as well as the employees which are yet not assigned any dept.
- A. Select e.empid, d.dname from emp e, dept d;
  - B. Select e.empid, d.dname from emp e, dept d where e.deptno = d.deptno;
  - C. **Select e.empid, d.dname from emp e, dept d where e.deptno = d.deptno (+);**
  - D. Select e.empid, d.dname from emp e, dept d where e.deptno (+)= d.deptno
205. The limit of level of nesting is \_\_\_\_\_ subqueries in SQL
- A. 255
  - B. 1024
  - C. 1000
  - D. 2000
206. Which is not a Set operator?
- A. Union
  - B. Intersect
  - C. **Join**
  - D. Minus
207. How many types of joins are there?
- A. 3
  - B. 6
  - C. **5**
  - D. 4
208. Which of the following is auto committed?
- A. insert
  - B. delete
  - C. update
  - D. **truncate**
209. Which SQL commands are used to create, modify and delete database structure but not data?
- A. **DDL**
  - B. DML
  - C. DCL
  - D. QL
210. Which of following is not a set operator?
- A. union
  - B. union all
  - C. **subtract**
  - D. Intersect
211. The join which performs Cartesian product is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Left join
  - B. Left outer join
  - C. Right outer join
  - D. **Cross join**
212. Which of the following queries can you use to search for employees with the pattern 'A\_B' in their names?
- A. SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE '%A\\_B%';
  - B. SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE '%A\_B%';
  - C. SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE 'A\_B%';
  - D. **SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE '%A\\_B%';**

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

213. Which of the following correctly shows the correct use of the TRUNC command on a date?
- A. SELECT TRUNC(TO\_DATE(12-Feb-99,DD-MON-YY, 'YEAR')) "Date " FROM DUAL;
  - B. TRUNC = TO\_DATE('12-Feb-99','DD-MON-YY'), 'YEAR', "Date " FROM DUAL;
  - C. **SELECT TRUNC(TO\_DATE('12-Feb-99','DD-MON-YY'), 'YEAR') "Date " FROM DUAL;** D. date = TRUNC(TO\_DATE('12-Feb-99','DD-MON-YY'), 'YEAR') "Date " FROM DUAL
214. Evaluate this SQL statement: SELECT e.employee\_id, (.15 \* e.salary) + (.5 \* e.commission\_pct) + (s.sales\_amount \* (.35 \* e.bonus)) AS CALC\_VALUE FROM employees e, sales WHERE e.employee\_id = s.emp\_id; What will happen if you remove all the parentheses from the calculation?
- A. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be lower.
  - B. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be higher.
  - C. **There will be no difference in the value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column.**
  - D. An error will be reported.
215. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns: EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(4) ENAME VARCHAR2 (25) JOB\_ID VARCHAR2(10) Which SQL statement will return the ENAME, length of the ENAME, and the numeric position of the letter "a" in the ENAME column, for those employees whose ENAME ends with a the letter "n"?
- A. **SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, 'a') FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';**
  - B. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, , -1, 1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';
  - C. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE INSTR(ENAME, 1, 1) = 'n';
  - D. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE INSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';
216. You would like to display the system date in the format "Monday, 01 June, 2001". Which SELECT statement should you use?
- A. SELECT TO\_DATE (SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;
  - B. SELECT TO\_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'FMDD, DY Month, YYYY') FROM dual;
  - C. **SELECT TO\_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'FMDay, DD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;** D. SELECT TO\_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;
217. Which is an SQL\*Plus command?
- A. INSERT      B. UPDATE      C. SELECT      D. **DESCRIBE**
218. Which SELECT statement should you use to extract the year from the system date and display it in the format "1998"?
- A. **SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'yyyy') FROM dual;**
  - B. SELECT TO\_DATE(SYSDATE, 'yyyy') FROM dual;

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

- C. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'YYYY') FROM dual;
- D. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'year') FROM dual;

219. Evaluate this SQL statement: SELECT ename, sal, 12\*sal+100 FROM EMP; The SAL column stores the monthly salary of the employee. Which change must be made to the above syntax to calculate the annual compensation as "monthly salary plus a monthly bonus of \$100, multiplied by 12"? A. No change is required to achieve the desired results.

- B. **SELECT ename, sal, 12\*(sal+100) FROM emp;**
- C. SELECT ename, sal, (12\*sal)+100 FROM emp;
- D. SELECT ename, sal+100,\*12 FROM emp;

220. Which describes the default behavior when you create a table? A.

The table is accessible to all users.

- B. Tables are created in the public schema.
- C. **Tables are created in your schema.**
- D. Tables are created in the DBA schema.

221. Evaluate the SQL statement: SELECT ROUND (TRUNC (MOD (1600, 10),-1), 2) FROM dual; What will be displayed?

- A. **0**
- B. 1
- C. 0.00
- D. an error statement

222. You added a PHONE-NUMBER column of NUMBER data type to an existing EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES table already contains records of 100 employees. Now, you want to enter the phone numbers of each of the 100 employees into the table some of the employees may not have a phone number available. Which data manipulation operation do you perform?

- A. MERGE
- B. INSERT
- C. **UPDATE**
- D. ADD

223. You define a multiple-row subquery in the WHERE clause of an SQL query with a comparison operator="". What happens when the main query is executed?

- A. the main query executes with the first value returned by the subquery
- B. the main query executes with the last value returned by the subquery
- C. the main query executes with all the values returned by the subquery
- D. **The main query fails because the multiple-row subquery cannot be used with the comparison operator.**

224. A subquery can be used to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. create groups of data
- B. sort data in a specific order
- C. convert data to a different format
- D. **retrieve data based on an unknown condition**



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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

225. 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?

- A. SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last\_name LIKE '\_A%';
- B. **SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last\_name='\*A%**
- C. SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last name ='\* \_A%';
- D. SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last name LIKE '\* a%

226. How should a many-to-many relationship be handled?

- A. By adding an join table
- B. **By adding an intersection table**
- C. By adding union table
- D. By adding Cartesian table

227. PL/SQL is a \_\_\_\_\_ GL.

- A.1 GL
- B.2 GL
- C.3 GL
- D.4 GL**

228. When you create a variable in PL/SQL that has not been initialized, it stores a \_\_\_\_\_ value.

- A.Blank
- B.0
- C.**Null**
- D.Garbage

229. Datatype conversion from number to \_\_\_\_\_ is implicit.

- A.Date
- B.Char**
- C.Boolean
- D.Raw

230. The if elsif else end if construct is similar to \_\_\_\_\_ function of SQL.

- A.Decode**
- B. Round
- C.Trunc
- D.Sign

231. In PL/SQL, we can use \_\_\_\_\_ for single line comment.

- A.\*\*
- B.- -
- C.\
- D.||

232. In PL/SQL, A \_\_\_\_\_ variable can store a logical true or false value.

- A. Char**
- B. Binary
- C. **Boolean**
- D. Logical

233. In PL/SQL, the \_\_\_\_\_ loop variable need not be declared.

- A. While**
- B. Do While
- C. Infinite
- D. **For**

234. Which of the following statements is true about while loops?

- A. Explicit exit statements are required in while loops.
- B. **Counter variables are required in while loops.**
- C. An if-then statement is needed to signal when a while loop should end.
- D. All exit conditions for while loops are handled in the exit when clause.

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

235. Comments in a PL/SQL code are inserted using

A. --

B. /\* \*/

C. Both (1) and (2)

D. #

236. Which of the following is true?

A. For nested blocks an object defined in a parent block is available within all its child blocks (nested blocks).

B. The reverse is not true; objects defined in a child block are not visible to the parent.

C. If a nested block defines an object with the same name as an object in its parent block then only the local object is visible.

D. All of the above

237. Consider the following PL/SQL block:

```
DECLARE v_itemcode warehouse.
item_code % TYPE; v_ordered
warehouse.order_id% TYPE;
v_shipdate warehouse.shipdate_id%
TYPE;
BEGIN
SELECT item_code, order_id, v_shipdate INTO v_itemcode,
v_ordered
FROM WAREHOUSE
WHERE Quantity >=500;
END;
```

What will be the result upon execution of this block?

A. The block will be execute without any error.

B. An error is caused by the declaration of v\_orderid.

C. An error is caused by the WHERE clause.

D. An error is caused by the INTO clause.

238. The PL SQL blocks can contain \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ statements

A.DML,DCL

B. DML,DDL

C. GRANT,REVOKE

D. TCL,DML

239. begin

```
for i in 3..1 loop dbms_output.put_line(i);
 for j in 1..3 loop dbms_output.put_line(j);
 end loop;
```

```
end loop;
```

```
end;
```

```
/
```

What is the output of the sample code above assuming SETSERVEROUTPUT is set ON?

A. 3,1,2,3,2,1,2,3,1,1,2,3

B. 1,1,2,3,2,1,2,3,3,1,2,3,

C. 1,1,2,3

D. Nothing is printed

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

240. Which of the following describes the concept of composite data type?

- A. A composite data type is a variable that is comprised of multiple datatypes and can hold multiple rows of data.
- B. **A composite datatype is a type that is comprised of multiple datatypes.**
- C. A composite data type is a type that can hold multiple rows of data.
- D. A composite datatype is a variable object that can hold multiple rows.

241. DECLARE v\_total\_records

stats\_tab.t\_recs%TYPE;

BEGIN

SELECT COUNT(\*)

INTO v\_total\_records

FROM records\_tab;

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('Total records

found:| |v\_total\_records'); END;

/

Why will the sample call to DBMS\_OUTPUT above NOT show the total records in the RECORDS\_TAB table?

- A. DBMS\_OUTPUT will only work in a stored procedure, function, or package.
- B. The call to the PUT\_LINE procedure is not syntactically correct.
- C. DBMS\_OUTPUT can only be used from within a function(anonymous, stored, or client-side).
- D. **The variable is treated as literal string**

242. \_\_\_\_\_ is a compulsory section of a PLSQL block.

- A. Declaration section marked by the keyword DECLARE
- B. **Executable section marked by the keyword BEGIN .... END**
- C. Exception section marked by the keyword EXCEPTION
- D. All of the above

243. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to declare a variable X based on EMPNO column of EMP table. A.

- A. Empno%type X
- B. Emp.Empnop%type X
- C. X(Emp.Empno%type)
- D. **None of the above**

244. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to declare a composite variable X which has as many columns as in the table EMP

- A. X Emp%tabletype
- B. **X Emp%rowtype**
- C. X Emp
- D. Emp X

245. In \_\_\_\_\_ loop, the variable CTR is implicitly created by oracle

- A. **FOR CTR in 1..10 loop ----- end loop**

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

B.WHILE CTR<=10 loop ----- end loop  
C.LOOP ----- exit when <condition(s)  
end loop D. All of the above

246. In \_\_\_\_\_ loop, the variable CTR is incremented/decremented implicitly by oracle

**A.FOR CTR in 1..10 loop ----- end loop** B.WHILE  
CTR<=10 loop ----- end loop C.LOOP -----  
----- exit when <condition(s) end loop D. All  
of the above

247. \_\_\_\_\_ loop if used properly can be used to ensure that the statements within the loop are executed iteratively but at least once.

**A. loop .. end loop;**  
B. While loop .....end loop;  
C. for l in 1..10 loop ..... end loop;  
D. All of the above

248. The concept of Labels in a PLSQL block can be used to \_\_\_\_\_

A. Differentiate between variables with the same name in nested loop or nested blocks  
B. Divert the course of execution of the program to a specific point rather than the normal course of flow **C. Both option a and b**  
D. Neither a nor b

249. The attribute to declare a variable according to another previously declared variable or database column.

A.%ROWTYPE **B.%TYPE** C.%DATATYPE D.%VARIABLE

250. Identifiers in PLSQL can contain upto \_\_\_\_\_ characters.

A.255 **B.30** C.1000 D. none

251. Dropping a table has the following effects on a non-unique index created for the table.

A. No effect  
**B. The index will be dropped**  
C. The index will be rendered invalid  
D. The index will contain NULL values

252. An oracle – defined exception is raised

A. By the PL/SQL raise statement  
B.. In the PL/SQL exception handler  
**C. Automatically by oracle**  
D.. By the user

253. The command used to open a CURSOR FOR loop is

A.Open B.Fetch C. Parse **D. None of the above**

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

254. Which line in the following statement will produce an error?
- A. cursor action\_cursor is
  - B. select name, rate, action
  - C. **into action\_record**
  - D. from action\_table;
255. The NOWAIT option works for
- A. Implicit cursors only
  - B. **Explicit cursors only**
  - C. Both (1) and (2)
  - D. Neither (1) or (2)
256. The query associated with a cursor is executed in
- A. Declare phase
  - B. **Open phase**
  - C. Fetch phase
  - D. Close phase
257. Which statement most accurately describes the result of not creating an exception handler for a raised exception? A. The program will continue without raising the exception
- B. There will be a memory leak
  - C. **Control will pass to the PL/SQL block caller's exception handler.**
  - D. The program will return a %notfound error
258. When we combine multiple columns in a single index, it is known as a \_\_\_\_\_ index. A. **Composite** B. Multiple C. Multicol D. Complicated
259. Which of the following is true?
- A. An exception is a named error condition in a PL/SOL program.
  - B. PL/SQL program can define their own exceptions.
  - C. Exception handlers are program blocks that Handle error conditions.
  - D. **All of the above.**
260. In PL/SOL if you need to deal with a group of rows, then you must place returned data into
- A. Select statement
  - B. **Cursors**
  - C. into clause
  - D. Code storage
261. In Explicit cursors the \_\_\_\_\_ attribute returns the number of rows fetched from the active set.
- A. SQL %FOUND
  - B. SQL %ROW
  - C. **SQL %ROWCOUNT**
  - D. SQL %COUNT
262. Which of the following database objects stores table column data and row reference information?
- A. Tables
  - B. Sequences
  - C. **Indexes**
  - D. Views
263. Fetching past the last row of a cursor
- A. Raises the NO\_DATA\_FOUND Exception
  - B. Raises the VALUE\_ERROR Exception
  - C. Raises the CURSOR\_NOT\_FOUND Exception
  - D. **Does not raise an exception**



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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

264. The attribute \_\_\_\_\_ indicates whether a FETCH statement returns a row from the active set .  
 A. %isfound      B. %notpresent      **C. %notfound**      D. %isopen

265. Values in table BOX\_RCPT\_TAB

ID    RECEIPT\_DT

100 09-JAN-98

101 08-JAN-98

102 09-JAN-98

DECLARE

v\_id    NUMBER(2);

BEGIN

SELECT id

INTO v\_id

FROM box\_rcpt\_tab

WHERE receipt\_dt = '08-JAN-98';

END;

/

Which exception will be raised by the statement above?

A. INVALID\_NUMBER

B. TOO\_MANY\_ROWS

**C. VALUE\_ERROR**

D. NO\_DATA\_FOUND

266. What is a PRAGMA?

A. A conversion function

B. A composite data type

**C. A pre-compiler directive**

D. A utility program used to extract data into flat files.

267. The \_\_\_\_\_ statement retrieves the current row and advances the cursor to the next row.

A. SET

B. GET

C. MOVE

**D. None of the above**

268. What is the PRAGMA exception\_init used for ?

A. To declare an exception

**B. To associate an exception name with an exception number.**

C. To handle exception

D. To associate a function with an exception number.

269. \_\_\_\_\_ is the name of the Implicit cursor created by Oracle in a PLSQL block

A. Oracle

B. PLSQL

**C. SQL**

D. Cursor

270. \_\_\_\_\_ is the type of cursor used for DML statements within a PLSQL block **A. IMPLICIT** B. EXPLICIT

C. both IMPLICIT and EXPLICIT

D. neither IMPLICIT and EXPLICIT

271. \_\_\_\_\_ is the type of cursor used for SELECT statements in a PLSQL block which return more than one row

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

A. **Explicit**      B. Implicit      C. Both Explicit and Implicit      D. Neither Explicit nor Implicit

272. \_\_\_\_\_ is the sequence of steps for handling Explicit cursors
- Declare--Fetch and Process Iteratively--Open—Close
  - Declare—Open--Close-- Fetch and Process Iteratively
  - Declare--Open--Fetch and Process Iteratively--Close**
  - Open—Declare--Fetch and Process Iteratively—Close
273. The \_\_\_\_\_ step actually executes the SELECT query associated with an Explicit cursor
- Declare
  - B. Open**
  - C. Fetch
  - D. Close
274. \_\_\_\_\_ is the valid syntax for a Cursor For Loop.
- While EREC in <Cursorname> loop ----- end loop
  - EREC in <Cursorname> loop ----- end loop
  - IF EREC in <Cursorname> then ----- end if
  - D. For EREC in <Cursorname> loop ----- end loop**
275. Using a Cursor For Loop does not require explicit
- Open
  - Fetch
  - Close
  - D. All of the above**
276. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a Explicit Cursor attribute
- A. %Open**
  - B. %Found
  - C. %NotFound
  - D. %rowcount
277. \_\_\_\_\_ is an explicit cursor attribute which does not return a Boolean value
- A. %Open
  - B. %Found
  - C. %NotFound
  - D. %rowcount**
278. \_\_\_\_\_ is an explicit cursor attribute which can be used to exit from a Cursor loop after certain number of rows in the cursor have been processed
- A. %Open
  - B. %Found
  - C. %NotFound
  - D. %rowcount**
279. Actual values for parameterized cursors have to passed at the time of \_\_\_\_\_ the cursor.
- A. Declaring
  - B. Opening**
  - C. Fetching (values from the cursor)
  - D. Closing
280. To open an already opened explicit cursor, you need to first \_\_\_\_\_ the cursor
- A. Redefine
  - B. Fetch from
  - C. Reopen
  - D. Close**
281. \_\_\_\_\_ option can be used with the query of the cursor to obtain a lock on the rows opened by the cursor
- A. FOR LOCK
  - B. FOR UPDATE**
  - C. FOR CHANGE
  - D. FOR EXPLICIT
282. \_\_\_\_\_ clause can be used with the clause to obtain a lock to return an error in case you cannot get a lock.
- A. GiveError
  - B. NOWAIT**
  - C. WAIT
  - D. Error

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

283. In case a lock is requested for, in the cursor's query, the lock is actually achieved when you \_\_\_\_\_ the cursor.  
 A. Declare      **B. Open**      C. Fetch(from the cursor)      D. Close
284. \_\_\_\_\_ option can be used with an Update/Delete command to update/delete the row from the table through the corresponding row in the cursor to avoid a possible table scan.  
**A. Where Current of <cursorname>**  
 B. Where Current of <tablename>  
 C. Where Current of Row  
 D. Where Current of Thisrow
285. \_\_\_\_\_ is an Oracle Pre-Defined exception.  
 A. **No\_Data\_Found**      B. Found\_No\_Data      C. Data\_Not\_Found      D. No\_data
286. \_\_\_\_\_ type of exceptions have to be explicitly raised  
 A. Oracle Pre-defined      B. Oracle Non-Pre-defined      **C. User-defined**      D. All of the above
287. \_\_\_\_\_ is an Exception-handler which can handle unhandled exception  
 A. When All      **B. When Others**      C. When Any      D. When Exception
288. \_\_\_\_\_ is a false statement.  
 A. Begin the Exception-handling section with the EXCEPTION Keyword  
 B. Define the required number of exception-handlers, each with its own set of actions  
 C. When an exception occurs, PL SQL processes only one Exception-handler before leaving the block **D. Place the OTHERS clause before all the other exception-handlers**
289. The \_\_\_\_\_ utility tells the compiler to associate an exception name with an Oracle error number  
**A. PRAGMA INIT\_EXCEPTION**  
 B. PRAGMA EXCEPTION\_INITIALISE  
**C. PRAGMA EXCEPTION\_INIT**  
 D. PRAGMA EXCEPTIONINIT
290. \_\_\_\_\_ returns the numeric value for the error code in PLSQL.  
 A. SQLERRM      B. SQLERRCODE      C. SQLERR      **D. SQLCODE**
291. \_\_\_\_\_ returns the message associated with an error code in PLSQL.  
**A. SQLERRM**      B. SQLERRMSG      C. SQLMSG      D. SQLCODE
292. When an exception occurs in a PLSQL block and it is handled, the block is said to \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Complete      **B. Terminate with success**      C. Terminate with failure      D. Neither of the above
293. When an exception occurs in a PLSQL block and it is handled, the uncommitted DMLs in the block \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. are implicitly rolled back

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

B. are implicitly committed

**C. can be committed or rolled back as per requirement**

D. Have to be committed, else they are rolled back

294. A field, or a combination of fields, that has a unique value is a \_\_\_\_\_. A. foreign key B. **primary key**  
C. relation D. Table

295. \_\_\_\_\_ holds the definitions of all of the data tables.  
A. database B. **data dictionary** C. data source D. data mining

296. If you delete a row in a table, and Oracle deletes the related entries in all other tables. This is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Referential Integrity B. Deleting rows C. Data Integrity D. **Cascading delete**

297. The RAISE\_APPLICATION\_ERROR( ) procedure defines errors returned in which of the following numeric ranges? A. – 00000 and –99999  
B. –01200 and –01299  
C. –00030 and –00039  
D. **–20001 and –20999**

298. The default parameter type in stored procedures is \_\_\_\_\_. A. **IN**  
B. OUT C. IN OUT D. There is no default type

299. Denormalization is needed:  
A. to utilize disk space efficiently  
B. **to speed up data access**  
C. to optimize update operation  
D. All of the above

300. Developer ANJU executed the following statements:  
create table animals as select \* from Master.animals;  
What is the effect of this statement?  
A. A table named animals will be created in the Master schema with the same data as the animals table owned by ANJU.  
B. Syntax error in the statement.  
C. **A table named animals will be created in the ANJU schema with the same data as the animals table owned by Master.**  
D. None of the above.

301. Select \* from \_\_\_\_\_ will give a listing of the source code of Stored procedures, Stored functions and Packages.  
A. User\_source B. All\_source C. DBA\_source D. **All of the above**

302. When a Database trigger causes a second one to fire, which in turn causes a third one to fire, the concept is known as \_\_\_\_\_ triggers.  
A. **Cascading** B. Mutating C. Constraining D. Waterfall

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

303. When we combine multiple columns in a single index, it is known as a \_\_\_\_\_ index.  
A. **Composite**    B. Multiple    C. Multicol    D. Complicated
304. In PL/SQL, to raise our own user-defined backend error messages, we can issue the command \_\_\_\_\_. A. Raise    B. Raise exception name    C. Raise error    D. **Raise\_application\_error**
305. Entity Integrity is managed in RDBMS with the help of \_\_\_\_\_ constraint.  
A. **Primary key**    B. Not Null    C. Unique    D. Foreign key
306. Normalisation is needed to reduce data \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. **Redundancy**    B. Complexity    C. Visualization    D. Processing
307. Repeating groups are removed from table design. This is definition of which Normal Form? A. **1<sup>st</sup> Normal Form**    B. 2<sup>nd</sup> Normal Form    C. 3<sup>rd</sup> Normal Form    D. 4<sup>th</sup> Normal Form
308. Denormalisation is needed to improve \_\_\_\_\_ efficiency.  
A. **SELECT**    B. INSERT    C. UPDATE    D. DELETE
309. The CREATE VIEW command is used to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. To recompile View  
B. To recompile a Table  
C. **To define a View of one or more tables or Views**  
D. All of the above
310. Which of the following views will allow DML operations?  
A. View based on ORDER BY clause  
B. View based on GROUP BY clause  
C. View based on join  
D. **None of the above**
311. In which of the following SQL commands can you call a stored function?  
A. SELECT    B. UPDATE    C. DELETE    D. **All of the above**
312. Oracle periodically runs \_\_\_\_\_ algorithm to free the server RAM of unused packages.  
A. Bubblesort    B. **L.R.U.**    C. Cache    D. F.I.F.O.
313. Entity integrity ensures that  
A. Every field value corresponds to a related Field value  
B. Every field value is within a certain range of values  
C. **Every row is unique**

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

- D. None of the above
314. Which of the following statement is true about packages?
- A. Packages allow granting of privileges easily
  - B. Packages enable the overloading of procedures, functions and triggers
  - C. **Packages improve performance by loading multiple objects into RAM at once**
  - D. Packages improve performance by loading single object into library at once.
315. Which of the following is the capability of a stored function?
- A. Return a value
  - B. Accept Parameters
  - C. **Accept & return parameters**
  - D All of the above
316. Create or replace procedure aaa(num number) as  
 Begin  
 .....  
 End;  
 /  
 How to call this stored procedure at SQL prompt?
- A. Run aaa;
  - B. Execute aaa;
  - C. **Execute aaa(56);**
  - D. Run aaa(56);
317. To find information about trigger status , which of the following views are appropriate?
- A. **ALL\_TRIGGERS**
  - B. ALL\_OBJECTS
  - C. ALL\_TRIGGER\_COLS
  - D. ALL\_SOURCE
318. A trigger is based on After insert on a table. The reference :old.column will
- A. Give the previous value for that column
  - B. Give the current value for that column
  - C. Give NULL
  - D. **Invalid statement**
319. A table can contain how many individual primary keys ?
- A. **Only One**
  - B. Only Two
  - C. Depends on the user
  - D. None
320. On-delete-cascade option with foreign key constraint does which one of the following?
- A. Delete from the master table
  - B. Delete from the transaction table
  - C. **Removes all the transaction entries along with master**
  - D. None
321. To drop a constraint, which statement is valid?
- A. **Alter table tablename drop constraint constraintname;**
  - B. Alter table tablename delete constraint constraintname;



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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

- C. Alter table tablename drop constraintname;  
D. None
322. A user can use the procedure of another user if he is having  
A. Read privilege  
B. Write privilege  
C. **Execute Privilege**  
D. All the privileges
323. Which integrity constraint enforces Relationship between two tables?  
A. Primary key      B. Check      C. **References**      D. None
324. Create procedure P1( arg1 number, arg2 out number)      as      Begin  
    ---  
    ---  
    E  
    nd;  
    /  
    Calling P1(2,3) will  
A. Execute successfully  
B. **Will return an error due to second argument**  
C. Will return an error due to the first argument  
D. Nothing

### True and False

1. Data is raw facts whereas Information is meaningful data. (**True**/False)
2. In an RDBMS, relationship between 2 files is maintained programmatically. (True/**False**)
3. DBMS does not support Distributed Databases. (**True**/False)
4. The upper limit for CHAR datatype is 4000 characters. (True/**False**)
5. Null value is independent of datatype. (**True**/False)
6. The Relational operator < has higher precedence than >. (True/**False**)
7. The Arithmetic operator \*\* can be used for exponentiation. (**True**/False)
8. By default, the ORDER BY clause returns output in ascending order. (**True**/False)
9. You can commit to a savepoint. (True/**False**)
11. Dual is a system table. (**True**/False)

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

- 12.The work done by the computer to convert Information into Data is known as processing. (True/False)
- 13.DBMS does not support Client-Server architecture. (True/False)
- 14.SQL\*Plus can be used for creating ordinary text reports. (True/False)
- 15.In Oracle, the upper limit for table name is 30 characters. (True/False)
- 16.The upper limit for Varchar2 datatype is 2000 characters. (True/False)
- 17.In Oracle, Date and time is stored together in a single Date datatype. (True/False)
- 18.You can have only 1 Long column per table, either Long or Long Raw. (True/False)
- 19.You can specify an Alias only for computed fields and not for ordinary columns of a table. (True/False)
- 20.You can Commit to a savepoint but you cannot Rollback to a savepoint. (True/False)
- 21.The ORDER BY clause whenever used should always be the last clause of an SQL query (True/False)
- 22.Oracle reserved words can be used for naming a table. (True/False)
- 23.In order to select data that is within a range of values, the "BETWEEN" operator is used. (True/False)
- 24.Date and time arithmetic is not supported by Oracle. (True/False)
- 25.NVL function can be used only with number datatype. (True/False)
- 26.Log(m,n) will return the Log of m to the base n. (True/False)
- 27.The default date format in Oracle is 'DD-MON-YY'. (True/False)
- 28.Group functions are not allowed in the WHERE clause of Select statement. (True/False)
- 29.Any operation done with null, returns null. (True/False)
- 30.Within PL/SQL block, screen input and screen output is not allowed. (True/False)
- 31.EXISTS,SOME,ANY are operators in SQL. (True/False)
- 32.COUNT(expr)function returns the number of rows where expr is not null. (True/False)
- 33.The "i" in Oracle9i stands for "improved". (True/False)
- 34.A Rollback statement cannot be used to close a transaction. (True/False)
- 35.ROWID is the only pseudo column in any Oracle table. (True/False)
- 36.The second parameter in the ROUND function specifies the number of digits after the decimal point. (True/False)
- 33.DCL commands are allowed within a PL/SQL block. (True/False)
- 34.& works after compilation. (True/False)
- 35.Value of a constant can be changed in a sub-block. (True/False)
- 36.To break and come out of a loop in PL/SQL, we can use EXIT statement. (True/False)
- 37.PL/SQL For loop variable is a Read-only variable. (True/False)
- 38.Using goto statement, you cannot transfer control from main block into sub-block. (True/False)
- 39.PL/SQL extends SQL by adding control structures found in other procedural language. (True/False)
- 40.DDL commands can be used in PL/SQL block. (True/False)
- 41.PL/SQL supports boolean data type. (True/False)
- 42.You can fetch backwards in PL/SQL cursors. (True/False)
- 43.You cannot specify default value for cursor parameters. (True/False)
- 44.You can create a cursor based on a join of two tables. (True/False)
- 45.Control cannot be transferred from the exception back into the block. (True/False)
- 46.No upper limit on the number of indexes per table. (True/False)
- 47.Null values are stored in an index. (True/False)

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## Database Technologies Question Bank eDAC May 21

- 48.The "%FOUND", "%NOTFOUND" and "%ISOPEN" attributes of cursors are boolean. (**True**/False)
- 49.The close statement disables the cursor and the active set becomes undefined. (**True**/False)
- 50.Stored procedures support recursion. (**True**/False)
- 51.In the case of OUT parameters, you can pass variables only. (**True**/False)
- 52.In the case of IN parameters, it is call by reference. (True/**False**)
- 53.Unique constraint will allow null values. (**True**/False)
- 54.You can disable all constraints except for foreign key constraint. (True/**False**)
- 55.DML operations are not allowed for a view containing an order by clause. (**True**/False)
- 56.View contains table data. (True/**False**)
- 57.You can create a synonym for a table even if the table doesn't exist. (**True**/False)
- 58.You can create server side session variables by declaring them in stored procedures. (True/**False**)
- 59.A stored function must compulsorily return a value. (**True**/False)
- 60.2NF applies only to the tables with composite primary keys. ( **True**/ False)
- 61.Primary key is Compulsory in Table. (True/**False**)
- 62.Packages enable the overloading of procedures and functions when required. (**True**/False)
- 63. Oracle, by default creates an index on every UNIQUE column of a table.(**True**/False)