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 -----------
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) **Delete**   **C)** Update   D) Alter

22)   Does MySQL supports composite Primary keys?
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

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?
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;

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 Langauge)

B) DDL(Data Definition Langauge)

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 Langauge)

B) DDL(Data Definition Langauge)

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

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)

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

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
A) Tuples with null value   **B) Tuples with no null values**
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
. . .
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-to-one 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

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;

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

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 is 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
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**

4. A sub-query cannot have a_ clause and a _____of selects.

5. A _____is a set of values that may appear in one or more columns.

6. PL/SQL provides_keyword, which is used to name an exception.

7. An____defined as the collection of blocks which must be continuous whenever allocation takes place.

8. A_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____and___constraints.

11. Types of views are _ and ____ .

12. The date function that returns a numerical value is _____.

13. To define access keys in the menu give the _ symbol before the desired character.

14. An index may contain upto _ columns.

15. To print the message along with the variable ew use the package _.

16. To select data from a range of values _____ operator is used.

17. A _ expression returns either TRUE or FALSE.

18. 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**

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**

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. **init.ora** file contains the no. of failed login attempts after which the SQL*PLUS application shuts down 54. A **Sequence** can be used to provide a surrogate key in a table that does not have a primary key of its own

48. **Snapshots** are the means of creating local copies of remote tables.

49. Materialized views are also known as **Snapshots**

True or False

1. The use of DBMS automatically removes redundancies.

2. Relational model requires the use of connectors as 'links'.

3. In the network model a record can have many parents.

4. Char conserves memory as compared to varchar.

5. A table once created can be dropped.

6. The name of a table can be changed with Alter command.

7. A table can have more than one primary key.

8. The columns on which ORDER BY is done must be a part of <Select Statement> 9. For a valid UNION of two result sets, the column names of the result sets should match.

9. Char datatype stores only characters in the database.

10. The VARCHAR2 datatype comes under standard SQL datatypes

11. The maximum length of VARCHAR2 datatype is identical when used in a PL/SQL code and when used in a table

12. The ORDER BY clause whenever used should always be the last clause of an SQL query (True)

13. 4 The size of a column in a table cannot be decreased once a value is inserted in it (True)

14. The UNIQUE and FOREIGN keys cannot have NULL values (False)

15. Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) consists of more DML and less DQL statements(True)

16. Decision Support System (DSS) is used to understand the trends of data (True)

17. Database Manager is the person responsible for proper functioning of a DBMS. (False)

18. A set of privileges assembled together is called a ROLE (True)

19. A SELECT statement cannot be used to lock a table (False)

20. All functions performed by constraints can equally be performed by triggers (True)

21. By default, the trigger is created at ROW level (False)

22. A single trigger can be used for handling Insert/delete/update on a table (True)

23. DDL operations, once performed are automatically committed & do not require any commit statement for confirmation (True)

24. No column of a Non-key preserved table can be modified through a view (True)

25. No trigger other than the INSTEAD OF trigger can be applied to a view (True)

26. PL/SQL programs residing at the client side are called named PL/SQL blocks (False)

27. The difference between a procedure and a function is that a procedure needs to be executed explicitly using EXECUTE whereas a function can be executed within an SQL statement as well (True)

28. The datatypes of parameters passed to stored procedures cannot have any width (True)

29. DDL statements cannot be executed within a Pl/SQL code (False)

30. The updates made to a view are not reflected to the underlying base tables (False)

31. A single query cannot have WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING and ORDER BY clauses simultaneously (False)

32. DECODE is a standard function specified by SQL 92 standards (False)

33. The two SELECT statements joined using UNION, INTERSECT and MINUS must have same no, of columns & datatypes, the size of these columns does not matter (True)

34. The UNION clause does not eliminate duplicates (False)

35. A view is non-updateable if it has a reference to ROWNUM (True)

36. An ORDER BY clause cannot be used in a CREATE VIEW statement (True)

37. ROWID is a datatype (True)

38. 2NF applies only to the tables with composite primary keys (True)

39. The inner join (or equi join) is same as the natural join (True)

40.   The implicit variables :new and :old cannot be used in context of table level triggers (True)

41.   A function and a table cannot have a same name but a function and a trigger can (True)

42.   Indexing a table increases the speed of execution of queries based on it (True)

43.   The HAVING clause can only contain aggregate functions (True)

44.   The ROWNUM column can be modified through update statement (False)

45.   SELECT NLOG(7) FROM dual returns the natural log of 7 (False)

46.   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

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

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

E.   into the view.

F.   The INSERT will succeed only if the user has the privilege to insert data

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;

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 the 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;
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
E.   clause within order by.

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.

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

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 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

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.

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?

a) The trigger fires successfully.   b) The trigger fires unsuccessfully.

c) Nothing, the SEAT_NUM column was not updated.   d) The trigger invalidates

96. The maximum length of varchar2 when used in PL/SQL block is

A. 16k   B. **32k**   C. 4k

97. The max length of varchar2 when used in a table is   D. Either b or c

A. 16k   B. 32k   C. **4k**   D. Either b or c

98. Any value added to NULL gives

A. the value itself.   B. 0   C. **NULL**   D. Unpredictable

99. The keys that can have NULL values are

A. Primary Key   B. Unique Key

C. Foreign Key   D. **Both b and c**

100. A Decision Support System (DSS) consists of

A. More DML, less DQL   B. **More DQL, less DML**

C. Half DML, half DQL   D. Only DML

101. The number of columns in a table is known as its

A. **Degree**   B. Cardinality   C. Domain   D. Range

102. The clause(s) that every SQL Server query must have is/are

A. Select   B. From   C. Where   D. Both (a) and (b)

103. System event triggers are always

A. Row level   B. Table level   **C. Schema level**

104. Triggers can be written for   D. Either (b) or (c)

A. Insert, delete, update   B. Create, alter, drop   C. Login, logout

D. Both (a) and (b)   **E. (a) , (b) and (c)**

105. Rollback and Commit affect

A. Only DML statements   **B.** Only DDL statements

C. Both (a) and (b)   D. All statements executed in SQL*PLUS

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

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   D. **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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123. In an RDBMS, another word for Column is _____.
 A. Row   B. Tuple   **C. Attribute**   D. Applet

124. _____ is the fastest RDBMS.
 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. Oraterm   **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. Oraterm   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.
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. Oraterm**   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

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

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 _**

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

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 SOL 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.

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
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

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. DCLD.   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%';**

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 shre 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;
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**

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.

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

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. 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
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 I 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**

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 PI/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

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. <mark>NO_DATA_FOUND</mark>

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

272. _____ is the sequence of steps for handling Explicit cursors
A.   Declare--Fetch and Process Iteratively--Open—Close
B.   Declare—Open--Close-- Fetch and Process Iteratively
C.   Declare--Open--Fetch and Process Iteratively--Close
D.   Open—Declare--Fetch and Process Iteratively—Close

273. The _____ step actually executes the SELECT query associated with an Explicit cursor
A. Declare   **B. Open**   C .Fetch   D. Close

274. _____ is the valid syntax for a Cursor For Loop.
A.While EREC in <Cursorname> loop ------ end loop
B.EREC in <Cursorname> loop ------ end loop
C.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
A. Open   B. Fetch   C. 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 . Redeclare   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

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 it's 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
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   4. 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

278. 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

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 issu 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. 1st Normal Form   B. 2nd Normal Form   C. 3rd Normal Form   D. 4th 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

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;
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

322. Which integrity constraint enforces Relationship between two tables?
   A. Primary key   B. Check   C. **References**   D. None

323. Create procedure P1(arg1 number, arg2 out number)
         as
         Begin

         End;
          /
   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

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.   Date and time arithmetic is not supported by Oracle. (True/False)
6.   Null value is independent of datatype. (True/False)
7.   The Relational operator < has higher precedence than >. (True/False)
8.   The Arithmetic operator ** can be used for exponentiation. (True/False)
9.   By default, the ORDER BY clause returns output in ascending order. (True/False)
10.   You can commit to a savepoint. (True/False)

11. Dual is a system table. (True/False)
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. Null value is independent of datatype. (True/False)
26. You can commit to a savepoint. (True/False)
27. NVL function can be used only with number datatype. (True/False)
28. Log(m,n) will return the Log of m to the base n. (True/False)
29. The default date format in Oracle is 'DD-MON-YY'. (True/False)
30. Group functions are not allowed in the WHERE clause of Select statement. (True/False)
31. Any operation done with null, returns null. (True/False)
32. Within PL/SQL block, screen input and screen output is not allowed. (**True**/False)
33. EXISTS,SOME,ANY are operators in SQL. (**True**/False)
34. COUNT(expr)function returns the number of rows where expr is not null. (**True**/False)
35. The "i" in Oracle9i stands for "improved". (**True**/False)
36. A Rollback statement cannot be used to close a transaction. (True/**False)**
37. ROWID is the only pseudo column in any Oracle table. (True/**False**)
38. The second parameter in the ROUND function specifies the number of digits after the decimal point. (**True**/False)
39. SQL*Plus can be used for creating ordinary text reports. (**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 can fetch backwards in PL/SQL cursors. (True/**False**)
44. You cannot specify default value for cursor parameters. (True/**False**)
45. You can create a cursor based on a join of two tables. (**True**/False)
46. Control cannot be transferred from the exception back into the block. (**True**/False)

47. No upper limit on the number of indexes per table. (**True**/False)
48. Null values are stored in an index. (True/**False**)
49. The "%FOUND", "%NOTFOUND" and "%ISOPEN" attributes of cursors are boolean. (**True**/False)
50. The close statement disables the cursor and the active set becomes undefined. (**True**/False)
51. Stored procedures support recursion. (**True**/False)
52. In the case of OUT parameters, you can pass variables only. (**True**/False)
53. In the case of IN parameters, it is call by reference. (True/**False**)
54. Unique constraint will allow null values. (**True**/False)
55. You can disable all constraints except for foreign key constraint. (True/**False**)
56. DML operations are not allowed for a view containing an order by clause. (**True**/False)
57. View contains table data. (True/**False**)
58. You can create a synonym for a table even if the table doesn't exist. (**True**/False)
59. You can create server side session variables by declaring them in stored procedures. (True/**False**)
60. A stored function must compulsorily return a value. (**True**/False)
61. 2NF applies only to the tables with composite primary keys. **(True/** False)
62. Oracle, by default creates an index on every UNIQUE column of a table.(**True/**False)
63. Primary key is Compulsory in Table. (True/**False**)
64. Packages enable the overloading of procedures and functions when required. (**True**/False)