**Post Assessment – RDBMS,SQL,PLSQL and DWH**

Marks : 20

Duration :30 mins

1. An operational system is which of the following?

A. A system that is used to run the business in real time and is based on historical data.

**B. A system that is used to run the business in real time and is based on current data.**

C. A system that is used to support decision making and is based on current data.

D. A system that is used to support decision making and is based on historical data.

2. A data warehouse is which of the following?

A. Can be updated by end users.

B. Contains numerous naming conventions and formats.

**C. Organized around important subject areas.**

D. Contains only current data.

3. The generic two-level data warehouse architecture includes which of the following?

A.At least one data mart

B.Data that can extracted from numerous internal and external sources

C.Near real-time updates

**D.All of the above.**

4. Fact tables are which of the following?

A.Completely denoramalized

**B.Partially denoramalized**

C.Completely normalized

D.Partially normalized

5. The extract process is which of the following?

**A. Capturing all of the data contained in various operational systems**

B. Capturing a subset of the data contained in various operational systems

C. Capturing all of the data contained in various decision support systems

D. Capturing a subset of the data contained in various decision support systems

6. A star schema has what type of relationship between a dimension and fact table?

A. Many-to-many

B. One-to-one

**C. One-to-many**

D. All of the above.

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ predicts future trends & behaviors, allowing business managers to make knowledge-driven decisions

A. Meta data

B. Data mart

C. Data warehouse

**D. Data Mining**

8. When you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the data, you are aggregating the data to a higher level

1. Slice
2. **Roll up**
3. Accumulate
4. Drill down

9. NO\_DATA\_FOUND is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. User defined named exception
2. System defined unnamed exception
3. **System defined named exception**
4. None Of the above

10. Which of the following section are mandatory in a PLSQL block

1. DECLARE
2. **END**
3. **BEGIN**
4. EXCEPTION

11. Evaluate this IF statement.

IF v\_value>100 THEN

v\_new\_value:=2\*v\_value;

ELSIF v\_value>200 THEN

v\_new\_value:=3\*v-value;

ELSIF v\_value>300 THEN

v\_new\_value:=4\*v\_value;

ELSE

v\_new\_value:=5\*v\_value;

END IF

What would be assigned to v\_new\_value if v\_value=250?

A. 250

**B. 500**

C. 750

D. 1000

12 Which statement is true when writing a cursor for loop?

A. You must explicitly fetch the rows within a cursor for loop.

B. You must explicitly open the cursor prior to the cursor for loop.

C. You must explicitly close the cursor prior to the end of program.

**D. You do not explicitly open, fetch or close a cursor within a cursor for loop.**

E. You must explicitly declare the record variable that holds the row returned from

13. Management has asked you to calculate the value 12\* salary\* commission\_pct for all the employees in the EMP table. The EMP table contains these columns:

LAST NAME VARCHAR2(35) NOT NULL

SALARY NUMBER(9,2) NOT NULL

COMMISSION\_PCT NUMBER(4,2)

Which statement ensures that a value is displayed in the calculated column for all employees?

A. SELECT last\_name, 12 \* salary\* commission\_pct

FROM emp;

B. SELECT last\_name, 12 \* salary\* (commission\_pct,0)

FROM emp;

**C. SELECT last\_name, 12 \* salary\* nvl(commission\_pct,0)**

**FROM emp;**

D. SELECT last\_name, 12 \* salary\* (decode(commission\_pct,0))

FROM emp;

14. Evaluate the set of SQL statements:

CREATE TABLE dept

(deptbi NUMBER (2)

dname VARCHAR2(14),

Ioc VARCHAR2(13));

ROLLBACK;

DESCRIBE DEPT

What is true about the set?

## A. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table

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

C. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement returns an error ORA-04043: object DEPT does not exist

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

15. . In which scenario would an index be most useful?

**A. The indexed column is declared as NOT NULL.**

B. The indexed columns are used in the FROM clause

C. **The indexed columns are part of an expression**

D. The indexed columns contains a wide range of values.

16. Which clause would you use in a SELECT statement to limit the display to those employees whose salary is greater than 5000?

A. ORDER BY SALARY > 5000

B. GROUP BY SALARY > 5000

C. HAVING SALARY > 5000

## D. WHERE SALARY > 5000

17. You need to produce a report for mailing labels for all customers. The mailing label must have only the customer name and address. The CUSTOMER table has these columns:

CUST\_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL

CUST\_NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL

CUST\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(150)

CUST\_PHONE VARCHAR(20)

Which SELECT statement accomplishes this task?

A. SELECT \*FROM customers

B. SELECT name, address FROM customers;

C. SELECT id, name, address, phone FROM customers;

**D. SELECT cust\_name, cust\_address FROM customers;**

E. SELECT cust\_id, cust\_name, cust\_address, cust\_phone FROM customers;

18. 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%’;

19. Which constraint defines a mandatory column ?

A. UNIQUE

**B. NOT NULL**

C. CHECK

**D. PRIMARY KEY**

E. FOREIGN KEY

20. 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 (SYSATE, 8),’year’)

FROM dual

E. SELECT TO\_CHAR (SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8,2),’yyyy’)

FROM dual