Oracle   
  
1.What is the output of the following program   
class ExceptionClass1 extends Error {   
public String toString() {   
return "ExceptionClass1";   
}   
}   
  
class ExceptionClass2 extends Exception {   
public String toString() {   
return "ExceptionClass2";   
}   
}   
  
public class ExceptionClassesTest {   
private static final int CLASS1 = 10;   
private static final int CLASS2 = 20;   
  
public static void main( String[] args ) {   
int param = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);   
try {   
exceptionClassTest( param );   
}   
catch(Throwable t) {   
System.out.println("" + t );   
}   
}   
public static void exceptionClassTest(int param) throws ExceptionClass2 {   
try {   
if( param == CLASS1 ) throw new ExceptionClass1();   
if( param == CLASS2 ) throw new ExceptionClass2();   
}   
catch( Exception ex ) {   
System.out.println("" + ex );   
throw (ExceptionClass2)ex;   
}   
}   
}   
  
main()   
{   
int i = 5;   
printf("%d\n", i++ \* i--);   
}   
  
If you compile the above program and do the following, what is the output ?   
  
1. java ExceptionClassesTest 10   
2. java ExceptionClassesTest 20   
3. java ExceptionClassesTest 30   
  
(A) Cannot do the above because the program will give compilation error ?unreported exception java.lang.ExceptionClass1; declared to be thrown'   
(B) ExceptionClass1( twice ), ExceptionClass2 ( twice ), No output   
(C) ExceptionClass1( once ), ExceptionClass2( twice ), No output   
(D) Cannot do the above because the program will give compilation error 'incompatible types found : ExceptionClass1, required: java.lang.Throwable'   
  
2. When trying to establish a JDBC connection, it fails with the message ?Driver not found?.   
This is due to   
  
(A) The DriverManager class is not found   
(B) The JDBC driver is not registered   
(C) The JDBC driver does not exist in the CLASSPATH   
(D) The Connection class is not found   
  
3.   
  
public class Select {   
public static void main (String args[]) {   
String url = "jdbc:oracle://Carthage.imaginary.com/ora";   
Connection con = null;   
  
try {   
String driver = "com.imagiary.sql.oracle.OracleDriver";   
Class.forName(driver).newInstance();   
}   
catch (Exception e) {   
System.out.println("Failed to load Oracle Driver.");   
return;   
}   
  
try {   
con = DriverManager.getConnection(url, "borg", "");   
Statement select = con.createStatement();   
ResultSet result = select.executeQuery("SELECT DATE\_OF\_JOINING from EMP");   
  
While (result.next()) {   
System.out.println("The date of joining is " + result.getString(1));   
}   
}   
}   
}   
  
Note: the column DATE OF JOINING is not null and it always has a value.   
  
What would be the output of this code?   
  
(A) This code does not compile   
(B) "The date of joining is 01-JUN-1999". (The sample date fetched by the SQL stmt)   
(C) The code complies but results in run-time exception   
(D) "The date of joining is ". ( The date is null)   
  
4. As far as handling null values in JAVA and SQL is concerned which of the following statements is wrong?   
  
(A) For Java Objects SQL NULL maps to JAVA NULL   
(B) While using the method getInt( ), the JAVA NULL maps the SQL NULL   
(C) a Java ResultSet has no way of representing a SQL NULL value for any numeric SQL column   
(D) Call to getInt() could return some driver attempt at representing NULL, most likely 0.   
  
5. As per the JDBC Specification for SQL to Java Datatype Mappings, which of the following statements is correct?   
  
(A) The SQL datatype FLOAT maps to the Java datatype float   
(B) The SQL datatype FLOAT maps to the Java datatype long   
(C) The SQL datatype FLOAT maps to the Java datatype double   
(D) The SQL datatype FLOAT maps to the Java datatype int   
  
6. Which of the following is not valid array declarations/definitions?   
  
(A) int iArray1[10];   
(B) int iArray2[];   
(C) int iArray3[] = new int[10];   
(D) int []iArray5 = new int[10];   
  
7. As per the JDBC Specification for Java to SQL Datatype Mappings, which of the following statements is correct?   
  
(A) The Java datatype float maps to the SQL datatype REAL   
(B) The Java datatype float maps to the SQL datatype DOUBLE   
(C) The Java datatype float maps to the SQL datatype INTEGER   
(D) The Java datatype float maps to the SQL datatype SMALLINT   
  
8. Which of the following is a legal return type of a method overloading the following method:   
  
public void add(int a) { ?. }   
  
(A) void   
(B) int   
(C) Can be anything   
(D) short   
  
9. Which of the following is not one of the methods for the class DriverManager?   
  
(A) static public synchronized Connection getConnection ( String url, Properties info) throws SQLException   
(B) static public synchronized Connection getConnection ( String url,Strng user, String password) throws SQLException   
(C) static public synchronized Connection getConnection ( String url ) throws SQLException   
(D) static public synchronized Connection getConnection ( String url, Strng user, String password, Properties info) throws SQLException   
  
10. Which of the following is false with respect to updateable result sets   
  
(A) The select should pertain to a single table and should include the primary key columns   
(B) JDBC drivers are not required to support updateable result sets   
(C) If the driver does not support updateable result set, it will always throw an exception   
(D) If the driver does not support updateable result set, it will issue a SQLWarning and assigns the result set to a type it can support.   
=================Oracle   
1. Which of the following lines will compile without warning or error.   
  
A) float f=1.3;   
B) char c="a";   
C) byte b=257;   
D)int i=10;   
  
Answer: D   
  
2. Which of the following statements are true?   
  
A) Methods cannot be overriden to be more private   
B) Static methods cannot be overloaded   
C) Private methods cannot be overloaded   
D) An overloaded method cannot throw exceptions not checked in the base class   
  
Answer: A   
  
3. If you wanted to find out where the position of the letter v (ie return 2) in the string s   
containing "Java", which of the following could you use?   
  
A) mid(2,s);   
B) charAt(2);   
C) s.indexOf('v');   
D) indexOf(s,'v');   
  
Answer: C   
  
4. Given the following declarations   
  
String s1=new String("Hello")   
String s2=new String("there");   
String s3=new String();   
  
Which of the following are legal operations?   
  
A) s3=s1 + s2;   
B) s3=s1-s2;   
C) s3=s1 & s2;   
D) s3=s1 && s2   
  
Answer: A   
  
5. Which of the following will successfully create an instance of the Vector class and add an element?   
1) Vector v=new Vector(99);   
v[1]=99;   
2) Vector v=new Vector();   
v.addElement(99);   
3) Vector v=new Vector();   
v.add(99);   
4 Vector v=new Vector(100);   
v.addElement("99");   
  
Answer: D   
  
6.Which of the following is not valid array declarations/definitions?   
  
A) int iArray1[10];   
B) int iArray2[];   
C) int iArray3[] = new int[10];   
D) int []iArray5 = new int[10];   
  
Answer: A   
  
7.Assuming a method contains code which may raise an Exception (but not a RuntimeException), what is   
the correct way for a method to indicate that it expects the caller to handle that   
exception:   
  
A) throw Exception   
B) throws Exception   
C) new Exception   
D) Don't need to specify anything   
  
Answer: B   
  
8.Which of the following is a legal return type of a method overloading the following method:   
  
public void add(int a) {?}   
  
A) void   
B) int   
C) Can be anything   
D) short   
  
Answer: C   
  
9.What class must an inner class extend:   
  
A) The top level class   
B) The Object class   
C) Any class or interface   
D) It must extend an interface   
  
Answer: C   
  
10.What is the effect of adding the sixth element to a vector created in the following manner:   
  
new Vector(5, 10);   
  
A) An IndexOutOfBounds exception is raised.   
B) The vector grows in size to a capacity of 10 elements   
C) The vector grows in size to a capacity of 15 elements   
D) Nothing, the vector will have grown when the fifth element was added   
  
Answer: C   
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B) char c="a";   
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C) s.indexOf('v');   
D) indexOf(s,'v');   
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v[1]=99;   
2) Vector v=new Vector();   
v.addElement(99);   
3) Vector v=new Vector();   
v.add(99);   
4 Vector v=new Vector(100);   
v.addElement("99");   
Answer: D   
  
6. As per the JDBC Specification for SQL to Java Datatype Mappings, which of the following statements is correct?   
a) The SQL datatype DOUBLE maps to the Java datatype float   
b) The SQL datatype DOUBLE maps to the Java datatype long   
c) The SQL datatype DOUBLE maps to the Java datatype double   
d) The SQL datatype DOUBLE maps to the Java datatype int   
Answer : c   
  
7.Assuming a method contains code which may raise an Exception (but not a RuntimeException), what is the correct way for a method to indicate that it expects the caller to handle that   
exception:   
  
A) throw Exception   
B) throws Exception   
C) new Exception   
D) Don't need to specify anything   
Answer: B   
  
8. As per the JDBC Specification for Java to SQL Datatype Mappings, which of the following statements is correct?   
  
a) The Java datatype long maps to the SQL datatype REAL   
b) The Java datatype long maps to the SQL datatype DOUBLE   
c) The Java datatype long maps to the SQL datatype INTEGER   
d) The Java datatype long maps to the SQL datatype BIGINT   
Answer : d   
  
9.What class must an inner class extend:   
  
A) The top level class   
B) The Object class   
C) Any class or interface   
D) It must extend an interface   
Answer: C   
  
10.What is the effect of adding the sixth element to a vector created in the following manner:   
  
new Vector(5, 10);   
  
A) An IndexOutOfBounds exception is raised.   
B) The vector grows in size to a capacity of 10 elements   
C) The vector grows in size to a capacity of 15 elements   
D) Nothing, the vector will have grown when the fifth element was added   
Answer: C   
===================Oracle   
Question 4:   
As far as handling null values in JAVA and SQL is concerned which of the following statements is wrong?   
a) For Java Objects SQL NULL maps to JAVA NULL   
b) While using the method getInt( ), the JAVA NULL maps the SQL NULL   
c) a Java ResultSet has no way of representing a SQL NULL value for any numeric SQL column   
d) Call to getInt() could return some driver attempt at representing NULL, most likely 0.   
Answer : b   
Question 5:   
As per the JDBC Specification for SQL to Java Datatype Mappings, which of the following statements is correct?   
a) The SQL datatype FLOAT maps to the Java datatype float   
b) The SQL datatype FLOAT maps to the Java datatype long   
c) The SQL datatype FLOAT maps to the Java datatype double   
d) The SQL datatype FLOAT maps to the Java datatype int   
Answer : c   
Question 6:   
  
6.Which of the following is not valid array declarations/definitions?   
  
A) int iArray1[10];   
B) int iArray2[];   
C) int iArray3[] = new int[10];   
D) int []iArray5 = new int[10];   
Answer : a   
  
Question 7:   
As per the JDBC Specification for Java to SQL Datatype Mappings, which of the following statements is correct?   
  
a) The Java datatype float maps to the SQL datatype REAL   
b) The Java datatype float maps to the SQL datatype DOUBLE   
c) The Java datatype float maps to the SQL datatype INTEGER   
d) The Java datatype float maps to the SQL datatype SMALLINT   
Answer : a   
  
Question 8:   
Which of the following is a legal return type of a method overloading the following method:   
  
public void add(int a) {?}   
A) void   
B) int   
C) Can be anything   
D) short   
Answer : c   
  
Question 9:   
Which of the following is not one of the methods for the class DriverManager?   
  
a) static public synchronized Connection getConnection ( String url,   
Properties info) throws SQLException   
b) static public synchronized Connection getConnection ( String url,   
Strng user, String password) throws SQLException   
c) static public synchronized Connection getConnection ( String url ) throws SQLException   
d) static public synchronized Connection getConnection ( String url,   
Strng user, String password, Properties info) throws SQLException   
Answer : d   
  
Question 10:   
Which of the following is false with respect to Updatable Result Sets   
  
a) The select should pertain to a single table and should include the primary key columns   
b) JDBC drivers are not required to support updateable result sets.   
c) If the driver does not support updateable result set, it will always throw an exception   
d) If the driver does not support updateable result set, it will issue a SQLWarning and assigns the result   
set to a type it can support.   
Answer : c   
==================Oracle   
Question 23:   
Where in a constructor, can you place a call to a constructor defined in the super class?   
a) Anywhere   
b) The first statement in the constructor   
c) The last statement in the constructor   
d) You can't call super in a constructor   
Select the most appropriate answer.   
Answer : b   
  
Question 24:   
Which of the following will compile correctly   
a) short myshort = 99S;   
b) String name = 'Excellent tutorial Mr Green';   
c) char c = 17c;   
d) )int z = 015;   
Answer : d   
  
Question 25:   
  
Given the following variables which of the following lines will compile without error?   
  
1. String s = "Hello";   
2. long l = 99;   
3. double d = 1.11;   
4. int i = 1;   
5. int j = 0;   
6. j= i <   
B. %ROWTYPE   
C. TYPE IS A TABLE OF   
D. none of the above   
  
18. Which of the following is not a cursor attribute in PL/SQL ?   
A. %FOUND   
B. %NOTFOUND   
C. %TYPE   
D. %ROWCOUNT   
E. %ISOPEN   
19. A save point is   
A. a synchronisation point in DataBase   
B. indicates that DataBase buffers must be saved in disk, to help in recovery   
C. a point which indicates a place in transaction, for partial rollbacks later   
D. an auto-timer mechanism, that indicates to user to save his work   
E. a point at which program issues commit statement   
  
20. ROLLBACK statement in the following segment of code:   
A. Rolls back the DML changes to savepoint1   
B. Rolls back the DML changes to the place where program started   
C. Rolls back the DML changes of the last DML statement just before ROLLBACK statement.   
D. Rolls back the DML changes to savepoint2   
E. None of the above   
  
Ans p1   
======================Oracle   
Questions 13 - 19   
Assume there are two tables EMP and SAL with following structure and data   
Table : EMP   
EMP\_NO Name Deptno   
1 RAM 1   
2 AJAY 2   
3 Ravi 2   
  
Table : SAL   
EMP\_NO Basic   
1 10,000   
2 20,000   
4 30,000   
  
  
13) Select EMP.name, nvl(Sal.Basic,0)   
from emp, sal   
where emp.emp\_no = sal.emp\_no   
and emp.emp\_no = 3;   
What is the output of the above SQL?   
a) Ravi, NULL   
b) Ravi, 0   
Ø c) No records are returned by the SQL   
d) none of the above   
  
14) SELECT nvl(emp.name, ?no name?), nvl(sal.basic,0)   
from emp,sal   
where emp.emp\_no = sal.emp\_no(+);   
a) RAM, 10000 , AJAY 20000 , RAVI 0   
b) RAM, 10000 , AJAY 20000 , no name 0   
c) Error   
  
15) Select sum(sal.basic)   
from sal   
where sal.emp\_no not in   
(select emp\_no from emp);   
  
a) 50,000   
b) 30,000   
c) 20,000   
d) 10,000   
  
16) Select count(emp\_no) from emp   
group by deptno   
having count(\*) > 1;   
a) 2   
b) 1   
c) 2, 3   
d) error : not a group by expression   
  
17) Select emp.name from emp   
where exists (select ?X? from sal where sal.emp\_no = emp.emp\_no);   
a) RAM, Ajay, Ravi   
b) Ram, Ajay   
c) Ram, Ravi   
d) No rows selected   
  
18) Update sal set basic = basic + 5000   
where emp\_no in ( select emp\_no from where deptno = 2);   
This update will update how many rows ?   
  
Ø 1   
b) 2   
c) 0   
d) Error   
  
19) What is the output of the following sql :   
  
select substr(?Test for Oracle? , 10)   
from dual;   
a) Test for Oracle   
b) Test for   
Ø c) Oracle   
d) O   
e) racle   
===================Oracle   
1. Which of the following is a daemon process   
a. getty process   
b. login process   
c. c shell process   
d. all the above   
  
2. Unix inter process communication is accomplished through the use of   
a. semaphores   
b. message queues   
c. shared memory   
d. all the above   
e. none of the above   
  
3. Which of the following are valid layers in the ISO-OSI architecture   
a. application layer   
b. session layer   
c. protocol layer   
Ø a and b only   
e. a,b and c   
  
4. What is RS-232C   
Ø a physical interface for data communication   
b. a card in a PC   
c. belongs to the OSI protocol suite   
d. name of a cable company   
e. all of the above   
  
5. A save point is   
a. a synchronization point in Db   
b. indicates that DB buffers must be saved in disk, to help in recovery   
c. a point which indicates a place in transaction, for partila rollbacks later   
d. an auto-timer mechanism, that indicates to uesr to save his work   
  
6. In RDBMS ?s which of the following are true   
a. a relation must always have a primary key   
b. a relation must always have a foreign key   
c. a relation must have indexes   
d. all of the above   
none of the above 7. BUFFERS=50 in config.sys means   
a. maximum of 50 temporary buffers can be used the SORT command   
b. for buffering the most recent 50 commands for DOSKEY   
c. used for disk catching   
d. none of the above   
8. INT 21 is   
a. DOS interrupt   
b. BIOS interrupt   
c. hardware interrupt   
d. none of the above   
  
9. The 3 operators used in the relational model are   
a. select, union, project   
b. select, join, intersect   
c. select, project, join   
d. none of the above   
  
10. If you are using Developer 2000, the following is true   
a. restricted procedures can be used in all triggers   
b. restricted procedures can be used in restricted mode   
c. restricted procedures can be used in key triggers   
d. none of the above   
  
11. The difference between fork and exec in UNIX OS is   
a. fork creates a child process and exec creates a parent process   
b. fork creates a child process and exec executes a process   
c. fork creates a parent process and exec executes a process   
d. fork creates an identical child process and exec overlays the existing process.   
  
12. Which of the following process scheduling algorithms may lead to starvation?   
a. round ribon   
b. first come first serve   
c. priority based   
d. shortest job first   
e. all of the above   
  
13. In a typical disk system, if you were to order seek time, latency and transfer time in the order from highest to lowest, the order would be:   
a. transfer time, latency, seek time   
b. seek time, transfer time, latency   
c. transfer time, seek time, latency   
d. seek time, latency, transfer time   
e. latency, seek time, transfer time   
  
=========================Oracle   
1. In SQL\*Plus environment ,you want to store the result of your query in a text file, which command will you use; a. Spool Out. yb. Spool filename.txt. c. Spool out to filename.txt.   
  
2. You are informed that cost of your product has by 25% and price of the product is increased by 10%. Now you have to determine the actual net profit for that product, you issued this query Select Price\*1.10-Cost\*1.25 from product How will this statement execute; a. This will give more result than you want yb. This will give desired result. c. This will give less result than you want.   
  
3. Which characteristic applies to SQL. ya. When sorted in ascending order null values come in last b. When sorted in descending order null values come in last c. When sorted in ascending order null values come first   
  
4. You have to find a name, but you don't know the case of stored data, which query will give the desired result. a. Select \* from product Where ename=upper('&ename');   
  
b. Select \* from product Where ename=lower('&ename');   
  
c. Select \* from product Where upper(ename)='&ename';   
  
yd. Select \* from product Where upper(ename)=upper('&ename');   
  
5. You have to find the name Smith. But you don't have any idea that which case user will use, which command will give the desired result. a. Select \* from product Where ename=initcap('&ename');   
  
b. Select \* from product Where intioap(ename)=('&ename');   
  
  
c. Select \* from product Where upper(ename)='&ename';   
  
yd. Select \* from product Where ename = upper('&ename');   
  
6. You have to find the total service period of employee in months as whole number, which query will give the result. ya. Select round(months\_between(sysdata,hiredate)) from emp; b. Select round(months\_between(hiredate,sysdate)) from emp;   
  
7. If you want to join table without direct matching of their columns, which type of join will you use. a. Equi Join b. Self Join. c. Outer Join yd. Non EquiJoin.   
  
8. Click on Exhibit Button ID Number(4) Name Varchar2(20) Manager\_ID Number(4) You want to see name with their manager name which query will you use?   
  
9. Which order is advised in SQL a. Where , Having ,Group By b. Group By, Having,Where c. Group By, Where ,Having yd. Where, Group By, Having   
  
10. What is a nonpairwise subquery. ya. Cross Product applies to them. b. Cross product doesn't applies to them.   
====================ORACLE   
  
31. What is Public Database Link ?   
Public database link is created for the special user group PUBLIC. A public database link can be used when any user in the associated database specifies a global object name in a SQL statement or object definition.   
3   
2. What is Network Database link ?   
Network database link is created and managed by a network domain service. A network database link can be used when any user of any database in the network specifies a global object name in a SQL statement or object definition.   
33. What is Data Block ?   
ORACLE database's data is stored in data blocks. One data block corresponds to a specific number of bytes of physical database space on disk.   
34. How to define Data Block size ?   
A data block size is specified for each ORACLE database when the database is created. A database users and allocated free database space in ORACLE datablocks. Block size is specified in INIT.ORA file and cann't be changed latter.   
35. What is Row Chaining ?   
In Circumstances, all of the data for a row in a table may not be able to fit in the same data block. When this occurs , the data for the row is stored in a chain of data block (one or more) reserved for that segment.   
36. What is an Extent ?   
An Extent is a specific number of contiguous data blocks, obtained in a single allocation, used to store a specific type of information.   
37. What is a Segment ?   
A segment is a set of extents allocated for a certain logical structure.   
38. What are the different type of Segments ?   
Data Segment, Index Segment, Rollback Segment and Temporary Segment.   
39. What is a Data Segment ?   
Each Non-clustered table has a data segment. All of the table's data is stored in the extents of its data segment. Each cluster has a data segment. The data of every table in the cluster is stored in the cluster's data segment.   
40. What is an Index Segment ?   
Each Index has an Index segment that stores all of its data.   
41. What is Rollback Segment ?   
A Database contains one or more Rollback Segments to temporarily store "undo" information.   
42. What are the uses of Rollback Segment ?   
Rollback Segments are used :   
To generate read-consistent database information during database recovery to rollback uncommitted transactions for users.   
43. What is a Temporary Segment ?   
Temporary segments are created by ORACLE when a SQL statement needs a temporary work area to complete execution. When the statement finishes execution, the temporary segment extents are released to the system for future use.   
44. What is a Data File ?   
Every ORACLE database has one or more physical data files. A database's data files contain all the database data. The data of logical database structures such as tables and indexes is physically stored in the data files allocated for a database.   
45. What are the Characteristics of Data Files ?   
A data file can be associated with only one database.Once created a data file can't change size.   
One or more data files form a logical unit of database storage called a tablespace.===================ORACLE   
  
106. What is the effect of setting the value 'FIRST\_ROWS' for OPTIMIZER\_GOAL parameter of the ALTER SESSION command ?   
This value causes the optimizer to use the cost-based approach for all SQL statements in the session regardless of the presence of statistics and to optimize with a goal of best response time.   
107. What is the effect of setting the 'RULE' for OPTIMIER\_GOAL parameter of the ALTER SESSION Command ?   
This value causes the optimizer to choose the rule-based approach for all SQL statements in a session regardless of the presence of statistics.   
108. What is RULE-based approach to optimization ?   
Choosing an executing planbased on the access paths available and the ranks of these access paths.   
109. What is COST-based approach to optimization ?   
Considering available access paths and determining the most efficient execution plan based on statistics in the data dictionary for the tables accessed by the statement and their associated clusters and indexes.   
PROGRAMMATIC CONSTRUCTS   
110. What are the different types of PL/SQL program units that can be defined and stored in ORACLE database ?   
Procedures and Functions,Packages and Database Triggers.   
111. What is a Procedure ?   
A Procedure consist of a set of SQL and PL/SQL statements that are grouped together as a unit to solve a specific problem or perform a set of related tasks.   
112. What is difference between Procedures and Functions ?   
A Function returns a value to the caller where as a Procedure does not.   
113. What is a Package ?   
A Package is a collection of related procedures, functions, variables and other package constructs together as a unit in the database.   
114. What are the advantages of having a Package ?   
Increased functionality (for example,global package variables can be declared and used by any proecdure in the package) and performance (for example all objects of the package are parsed compiled, and loaded into memory once)   
115. What is Database Trigger ?   
A Database Trigger is procedure (set of SQL and PL/SQL statements) that is automatically executed as a result of an insert in,update to, or delete from a table.   
116. What are the uses of Database Trigger ?   
Database triggers can be used to automatic data generation, audit data modifications, enforce complex Integrity constraints, and customize complex security authorizations.   
117. What are the differences between Database Trigger and Integrity constraints ?   
A declarative integrity constraint is a statement about the database that is always true. A constraint applies to existing data in the table and any statement that manipulates the table.   
A trigger does not apply to data loaded before the definition of the trigger, therefore, it does not guarantee all data in a table conforms to the rules established by an associated trigger.   
A trigger can be used to enforce transitional constraints where as a declarative integrity constraint cannot be used.   
DATABASE SECURITY   
118. What are Roles ?   
Roles are named groups of related privileges that are granted to users or other roles.   
119. What are the use of Roles ?   
REDUCED GRANTING OF PRIVILEGES - Rather than explicitly granting the same set of privileges to many users a database administrator can grant the privileges for a group of related users granted to a role and then grant only the role to each member of the group.   
DYNAMIC PRIVILEGE MANAGEMENT - When the privileges of a group must change, only the privileges of the role need to be modified. The security domains of all users granted the group's role automatically reflect the changes made to the role.   
SELECTIVE AVAILABILITY OF PRIVILEGES - The roles granted to a user can be selectively enable (available for use) or disabled (not available for use). This allows specific control of a user's privileges in any given situation.   
APPLICATION AWARENESS - A database application can be designed to automatically enable and disable selective roles when a user attempts to use the application.   
120. How to prevent unauthorized use of privileges granted to a Role ?   
By creating a Role with a password.===================ORACLE   
  
31. Why query fails sometimes ?   
Rollback segment dynamically extent to handle larger transactions entry loads.   
A single transaction may wipeout all avaliable free space in the Rollback Segment Tablespace. This prevents other user using Rollback segments.   
32. How will you monitor the space allocation ?   
By quering DBA\_SEGMENT table/view.   
33. How will you monitor rollback segment status ?   
Querying the DBA\_ROLLBACK\_SEGS view   
IN USE - Rollback Segment is on-line.   
AVAILABLE - Rollback Segment available but not on-line.   
OFF-LINE - Rollback Segment off-line   
INVALID - Rollback Segment Dropped.   
NEEDS RECOVERY - Contains data but need recovery or corupted.   
PARTLY AVAILABLE - Contains data from an unresolved transaction involving a distributed database.   
34. List the sequence of events when a large transaction that exceeds beyond its optimal value when an entry wraps and causes the rollback segment to expand into another extend.   
Transaction Begins.   
An entry is made in the RES header for new transactions entry   
Transaction acquires blocks in an extent of RBS   
The entry attempts to wrap into second extent. None is available, so that the RBS must extent.   
The RBS checks to see if it is part of its OPTIMAL size.   
RBS chooses its oldest inactive segment.   
Oldest inactive segment is eliminated.   
RBS extents   
The Data dictionary table for space management are updated.   
Transaction Completes.   
35. How can we plan storage for very large tables ?   
Limit the number of extents in the table   
Separate Table from its indexes.   
Allocate Sufficient temporary storage.   
36. How will you estimate the space required by a non-clustered tables?   
Calculate the total header size   
Calculate the available dataspace per data block   
Calculate the combined column lengths of the average row   
Calculate the total average row size.   
Calculate the average number rows that can fit in a block   
Calculate the number of blocks and bytes required for the table.   
After arriving the calculation, add 10 % additional space to calculate the initial extent size for a working table.   
37. It is possible to use raw devices as data files and what is the advantages over file. system files ?   
Yes.   
The advantages over file system files.   
I/O will be improved because Oracle is bye-passing the kernnel which writing into disk.   
Disk Corruption will be very less.   
38. What is a Control file ?   
Database's overall physical architecture is maintained in a file called control file. It will be used to maintain internal consistency and guide recovery operations. Multiple copies of control files are advisable.   
39. How to implement the multiple control files for an existing database ?   
Shutdown the databse   
Copy one of the existing control file to new location   
Edit Config ora file by adding new control file.name   
Restart the database.   
40. What is meant by Redo Log file mirrorring ? How it can be achieved?   
Process of having a copy of redo log files is called mirroring.   
This can be achieved by creating group of log files together, so that LGWR will automatically writes them to all the members of the current on-line redo log group. If any one group fails then database automatically switch over to next group. It degrades performance.   
41. What is advantage of having disk shadowing/ Mirroring ?   
Shadow set of disks save as a backup in the event of disk failure. In most Operating System if any disk failure occurs it automatically switchover to place of failed disk.   
Improved performance because most OS support volume shadowing can direct file I/O request to use the shadow set of files instead of the main set of files. This reduces I/O load on the main set of disks.   
42. What is use of Rollback Segments In Database ?   
They allow the database to maintain read consistency between multiple transactions.   
43. What is a Rollback segment entry ?   
It is the set of before image data blocks that contain rows that are modified by a transaction.   
Each Rollback Segment entry must be completed within one rollback segment.   
A single rollback segment can have multiple rollback segment entries.   
44. What is hit ratio ?   
It is a measure of well the data cache buffer is handling requests for data.   
Hit Ratio = (Logical Reads - Physical Reads - Hits Misses)/ Logical Reads.   
45. When will be a segment released ?   
When Segment is dropped.   
When Shrink (RBS only)   
When truncated (TRUNCATE used with drop storage option)====================ORACLE   
  
1. What are the types of SQL Statement ?   
Data Definition Language : CREATE,ALTER,DROP,TRUNCATE,REVOKE,NO AUDIT & COMMIT.   
Data Manipulation Language : INSERT,UPDATE,DELETE,LOCK TABLE,EXPLAIN PLAN & SELECT.   
Transactional Control : COMMIT & ROLLBACK   
Session Control : ALTERSESSION & SET ROLE   
System Control : ALTER SYSTEM.   
2. What is a transaction ?   
Transaction is logical unit between two commits and commit and rollback.   
3. What is difference between TRUNCATE & DELETE ?   
TRUNCATE commits after deleting entire table i.e., can not be rolled back. Database triggers do not fire on TRUNCATE   
DELETE allows the filtered deletion. Deleted records can be rolled back or committed.   
Database triggers fire on DELETE.   
4. What is a join ? Explain the different types of joins ?   
Join is a query which retrieves related columns or rows from multiple tables.   
Self Join - Joining the table with itself.   
Equi Join - Joining two tables by equating two common columns.   
Non-Equi Join - Joining two tables by equating two common columns.   
Outer Join - Joining two tables in such a way that query can also retrive rows that do not have corresponding join value in the other table.   
5. What is the Subquery ?   
Subquery is a query whose return values are used in filtering conditions of the main query.   
6. What is correlated sub-query ?   
Correlated sub\_query is a sub\_query which has reference to the main query.   
7. Explain Connect by Prior ?   
Retrives rows in hierarchical order.   
e.g. select empno, ename from emp where.   
8. Difference between SUBSTR and INSTR ?   
INSTR (String1,String2(n,(m)),   
INSTR returns the position of the mth occurrence of the string 2 in   
string1. The search begins from nth position of string1.   
SUBSTR (String1 n,m)   
SUBSTR returns a character string of size m in string1, starting from nth postion of string1.   
9. Explain UNION,MINUS,UNION ALL, INTERSECT ?   
INTERSECT returns all distinct rows selected by both queries.   
MINUS - returns all distinct rows selected by the first query but not by the second.   
UNION - returns all distinct rows selected by either query   
UNION ALL - returns all rows selected by either query,including all duplicates.   
10. What is ROWID ?   
ROWID is a pseudo column attached to each row of a table. It is 18 character long, blockno, rownumber are the components of ROWID.   
11. What is the fastest way of accessing a row in a table ?   
Using ROWID.   
CONSTRAINTS   
12. What is an Integrity Constraint ?   
Integrity constraint is a rule that restricts values to a column in a table.   
13. What is Referential Integrity ?   
Maintaining data integrity through a set of rules that restrict the values of one or more columns of the tables based on the values of primary key or unique key of the referenced table.   
14. What are the usage of SAVEPOINTS ?   
SAVEPOINTS are used to subdivide a transaction into smaller parts. It enables rolling back part of a transaction. Maximum of five save points are allowed.   
15. What is ON DELETE CASCADE ?   
When ON DELETE CASCADE is specified ORACLE maintains referential integrity by automatically removing dependent foreign key values if a referenced primary or unique key value is removed.   
=================ORACLE   
  
31. What is the difference between restricted and unrestricted package procedure ?   
Restricted package procedure that affects the basic basic functions of SQL \* Forms. It cannot used in all triggers execpt key triggers.   
Unrestricted package procedure that does not interfere with the basic functions of SQL \* Forms it can be used in any triggers.   
32. Classify the restricted and unrestricted procedure from the following.   
a. Call   
b. User-Exit   
c. Call-Query   
d. Up   
e. Execute-Query   
f. Message   
g. Exit-From   
h. Post   
i. Break   
a. Call - unrestricted   
b. User Exit - Unrestricted   
c. Call\_query - Unrestricted   
d. Up - Restricted   
e. Execute Query - Restricted   
f. Message - Restricted   
g. Exit\_form - Restricted   
h. Post - Restricted   
i. Break - Unrestricted.   
33. Can we use a restricted package procedure in ON-VALIDATE-FIELD Trigger ?   
No.   
34. What SYNCHRONIZE procedure does ?   
It synchoronizes the terminal screen with the internal state of the form.   
35. What are the unrestricted procedures used to change the popup screen position during run time ?   
Anchor-view   
Resize -View   
Move-View.   
36. What Enter package procedure does ?   
Enter Validate-data in the current validation unit.   
37. What ERASE package procedure does ?   
Erase removes an indicated global variable.   
38. What is the difference between NAME\_IN and COPY ?   
Copy is package procedure and writes values into a field.   
Name in is a package function and returns the contents of the variable to which you apply.   
38. Identify package function from the following ?   
1. Error-Code   
2. Break   
3. Call   
4. Error-text   
5. Form-failure   
6. Form-fatal   
7. Execute-query   
8. Anchor\_View   
9. Message\_code   
1. Error\_Code   
2. Error\_Text   
3. Form\_Failure   
4. Form\_Fatal   
5. Message\_Code   
40. How does the command POST differs from COMMIT ?   
Post writes data in the form to the database but does not perform database commit   
Commit permenently writes data in the form to the database.   
41. What the PAUSE package procedure does ?   
Pause suspends processing until the operator presses a function key   
42. What package procedure is used for calling another form ?   
Call (E.g. Call(formname)   
43. What package procedure used for invoke sql \*plus from sql \*forms ?   
Host (E.g. Host (sqlplus))   
44. Error\_Code is a package proecdure ?   
a. True b. false   
False.   
45. EXIT\_FORM is a restricted package procedure ?   
a. True b. False   
True.==================ORACLE   
  
31. What are the two parts of a procedure ?   
Procedure Specification and Procedure Body.   
32. Give the structure of the procedure ?   
PROCEDURE name (parameter list.....)   
is   
local variable declarations   
BEGIN   
Executable statements.   
Exception.   
exception handlers   
end;   
33. Give the structure of the function ?   
FUNCTION name (argument list .....) Return datatype is   
local variable declarations   
Begin   
executable statements   
Exception   
execution handlers   
End;   
34. Explain how procedures and functions are called in a PL/SQL block ?   
Function is called as part of an expression.   
sal := calculate\_sal ('a822');   
procedure is called as a PL/SQL statement   
calculate\_bonus ('A822');   
35. What is Overloading of procedures ?   
The Same procedure name is repeated with parameters of different datatypes and parameters in different positions, varying number of parameters is called overloading of procedures.   
e.g. DBMS\_OUTPUT put\_line   
36. What is a package ? What are the advantages of packages ?   
Package is a database object that groups logically related procedures.   
The advantages of packages are Modularity, Easier Applicaton Design, Information. Hiding,. reusability and Better Performance.   
37.What are two parts of package ?   
The two parts of package are PACKAGE SPECIFICATION & PACKAGE BODY.   
Package Specification contains declarations that are global to the packages and local to the schema.   
Package Body contains actual procedures and local declaration of the procedures and cursor declarations.   
38. What is difference between a Cursor declared in a procedure and Cursor declared in a package specification ?   
A cursor declared in a package specification is global and can be accessed by other procedures or procedures in a package.   
A cursor declared in a procedure is local to the procedure that can not be accessed by other procedures.   
39. How packaged procedures and functions are called from the following?   
a. Stored procedure or anonymous block   
b. an application program such a PRC \*C, PRO\* COBOL   
c. SQL \*PLUS   
a. PACKAGE NAME.PROCEDURE NAME (parameters);   
variable := PACKAGE NAME.FUNCTION NAME (arguments);   
EXEC SQL EXECUTE   
b.   
BEGIN   
PACKAGE NAME.PROCEDURE NAME (parameters)   
variable := PACKAGE NAME.FUNCTION NAME (arguments);   
END;   
END EXEC;   
c. EXECUTE PACKAGE NAME.PROCEDURE if the procedures does not have any   
out/in-out parameters. A function can not be called.   
40. Name the tables where characteristics of Package, procedure and functions are stored ?   
User\_objects, User\_Source and User\_error.   
FORMS4.0=================ORACLE   
  
17. What are different types of modules available in oracle form?   
Form module - a collection of objects and code routines   
Menu modules - a collection of menus and menu item commands that together make up an application menu   
library module - a collectio of user named procedures, functions and packages that can be called from other modules in the application   
18. What are the default extensions of the files careated by forms modules?   
.fmb - form module binary   
.fmx - form module executable   
19. What are the default extentions of the files created by menu module?   
.mmb, .mmx   
20 What are the default extension of the files created by library module?   
The default file extensions indicate the library module type and storage format   
.pll - pl/sql library module binary   
Master Detail   
21. What is a master detail relationship?   
A master detail relationship is an association between two base table blocks- a master block and a detail block. The relationship between the blocks reflects a primary key to foreign key relationship between the tables on which the blocks are based.   
22. What is coordination Event?   
Any event that makes a different record in the master block the current record is a coordination causing event.   
23. What are the two phases of block coordination?   
There are two phases of block coordination: the clear phase and the population phase. During, the clear phase, Oracle Forms navigates internally to the detail block and flushes the obsolete detail records. During the population phase, Oracle Forms issues a SELECT statement to repopulate the detail block with detail records associated witjh the new master record. These operations are accomplished through the execution of triggers.   
24. What are Most Common types of Complex master-detail relationships?   
There are three most common types of complex master-detail relationships:   
master with dependent details   
master with independent details   
detail with two masters   
25. What are the different types of Delete details we can establish in Master-Details?   
Cascade   
Isolate   
Non-isolote   
26. What are the different defaust triggers created when Master Deletes Property is set to Non-isolated?   
Master Delets Property Resulting Triggers   
----------------------------------------------------   
Non-Isolated(the default) On-Check-Delete-Master   
On-Clear-Details   
On-Populate-Details   
26. Whar are the different default triggers created when Master Deletes Property is set to Cascade?   
Ans: Master Deletes Property Resulting Triggers   
---------------------------------------------------   
Cascading On-Clear-Details   
On-Populate-Details   
Pre-delete   
28. What are the different default triggers created when Master Deletes Property is set to isolated?   
Master Deletes Property Resulting Triggers   
---------------------------------------------------   
Isolated On-Clear-Details   
On-Populate-Details   
29. What are the Coordination Properties in a Master-Detail relationship?   
The coordination properties are   
Deferred   
Auto-Query   
These Properties determine when the population phase of block   
coordination should occur.   
30. What are the different types of Coordinations of the Master with the Detail block?=======================ORACLE   
  
106. What are display items?   
Display items are similar to text items with the exception that display items only store and display fetched or assigned values.Display items are generaly used as boilerplate or conditional text.   
107. What is difference between open\_form and call\_form?   
when one form invokes another form by executing open\_form the first form remains displayed,and operators can navigate between the forms as desired. when one form invokes another form by executing call\_form,the called form is modal with respect to the calling form.That is, any windows that belong to the calling form are disabled, and operators cannot navigate to them until they first exit the called form.   
108. What is new\_form built-in?   
When one form invokes another form by executing new\_form oracle form exits the first form and releases its memory before loading the new form calling new form completely replace the first with the second. If there are changes pending in the first form,the operator will be prompted to save them before the new form is loaded.   
109. What is a library?   
A library is a collection of subprograms including user named procedures, functions and packages.   
110. What is the advantage of the library?   
Library's provide a convenient means of storing client-side program units and sharing them among multipule applications. Once you create a library, you can attach it to any other form,menu,or library modules. When you can call library program units from triggers menu items commands and user named routine, you write in the modules to which you have attach the library.   
when a library attaches another library ,program units in the first library can reference program units in the attached library. Library support dynamic loading-that is library program units are loaded into an application only when needed. This can significantly reduce the run-time memory requirements of an applications.   
111. What is strip sources generate options?   
Removes the source code from the library file and generates a library files that contains only pcode.The resulting file can be used for final deployment, but can not be subsequently edited in the designer.   
ex. f45gen module=old\_lib.pll userid=scott/tiger   
strip\_source YES output\_file   
112.What are the vbx controls?   
Vbx control provide a simple mehtod of buildig and enhancing user interfaces.The controls can use to obtain user inputs and display program outputs.vbx control where originally develop as extensions for the ms visual basic environments and include such items as sliders,grides and knobs.   
113. What is a timer?   
Timer is a "internal time clock" that you can programmatically create to perform an action each time the timer expires.   
114. What are built-ins associated with timers?   
find\_timer   
create\_timer   
delete\_timer   
115. what are difference between post database commit and post-form commit?   
Post-form commit fires once during the post and commit transactions process, after the database commit occures. The post-form-commit trigger fires after inserts,updates and deletes have been posted to the database but before the transactions have been finalished in the issuing the command.The post-database-commit trigger fires after oracle forms issues the commit to finalished transactions.   
116. What is a difference between pre-select and pre-query?   
Fires during the execute query and count query processing after oracle forms constructs the select statement to be issued, but before the statement is actually issued.   
The pre-query trigger fires just before oracle forms issues the select statement to the database after the operator as define the example records by entering the query criteria in enter query mode.   
Pre-query trigger fires before pre-select trigger.   
117. What is trigger associated with the timer?   
When-timer-expired.   
118 What is the use of transactional triggers?   
Using transactional triggers we can control or modify the default functionality of the oracle forms.   
REPORTS===================ORACLE   
  
Oracle DBA   
1. SNAPSHOT is used for   
[DBA] a] Synonym, b] Table space, c] System server, d] Dynamic data   
replication   
Ans : D   
2. We can create SNAPSHOTLOG for   
[DBA] a] Simple snapshots, b] Complex snapshots, c] Both A & B, d]   
Neither A nor B   
Ans : A   
3. Transactions per rollback segment is derived from   
[DBA] a] Db\_Block\_Buffers, b] Processes, c] Shared\_Pool\_Size, d] None   
of the above   
Ans : B   
4. ENQUEUE resources parameter information is derived from   
[DBA] a] Processes or DDL\_LOCKS and DML\_LOCKS, b] LOG\_BUFFER,   
c] DB\_\_BLOCK\_SIZE..   
Ans : A   
5. LGWR process writes information into   
a] Database files, b] Control files, c] Redolog files, d] All the   
above.   
Ans : C   
6. SET TRANSACTION USE ROLLBACK SEGMENT is used to create user   
objects   
in a particular Tablespace   
a] True, b] False   
Ans : False   
7. Databases overall structure is maintained in a file called   
a] Redolog file, b] Data file, c] Control file, d] All of the   
above.   
Ans : C   
8. These following parameters are optional in init.ora parameter file   
DB\_BLOCK\_SIZE,   
PROCESSES   
a] True, b] False   
Ans : False   
9. Constraints cannot be exported through EXPORT command   
a] True, b] False   
Ans : False   
10. It is very difficult to grant and manage common privileges needed by   
different groups of   
database users using the roles   
a] True, b] False   
Ans : False   
11. What is difference between a DIALOG WINDOW and a DOCUMENT WINDOW   
regarding   
moving the window with respect to the application window   
a] Both windows behave the same way as far as moving the window is   
concerned.   
b] A document window can be moved outside the application window while   
a dialog   
window cannot be moved   
c] A dialog window can be moved outside the application window while a   
document   
window cannot be moved   
Ans : C   
12. What is the difference between a MESSAGEBOX and an ALERT   
a] A messagebox can be used only by the system and cannot be used in   
user application   
while an alert can be used in user application also.   
b] A alert can be used only by the system and cannot be use din user   
application   
while an messagebox can be used in user application also.   
c] An alert requires an response from the userwhile a messagebox just   
flashes a message   
and only requires an acknowledment from the user   
d] An message box requires an response from the userwhile a alert just   
flashes a   
message an only requires an acknowledment from the user   
Ans : C   
13. Which of the following is not an reason for the fact that most of the   
processing is done at the   
server ?   
a] To reduce network traffic. b] For application sharing, c] To   
implement business rules   
centrally, d] None of the above   
Ans : D   
14. Can a DIALOG WINDOW have scroll bar attached to it ?   
a] Yes, b] No   
Ans : B   
15. Which of the following is not an advantage of GUI systems ?   
a] Intuitive and easy to use., b] GUI's can display multiple   
applications in multiple windows   
c] GUI's provide more user interface objects for a developer   
d] None of the above   
Ans :D   
16. What is the difference between a LIST BOX and a COMBO BOX ?   
a] In the list box, the user is restricted to selecting a value from a   
list but in a combo box   
the user can type in a value which is not in the list   
b] A list box is a data entry area while a combo box can be used only   
for control purposes   
c] In a combo box, the user is restricted to selecting a value from a   
list but in a list box the   
user can type in a value which is not in the list   
d] None of the above   
Ans : A   
17. In a CLIENT/SERVER environment , which of the following would not be   
done at the client ?   
a] User interface part, b] Data validation at entry line, c]   
Responding to user events,   
d] None of the above   
Ans : D   
18. Why is it better to use an INTEGRITY CONSTRAINT to validate data in a   
table than to use a   
STORED PROCEDURE ?   
a] Because an integrity constraint is automatically checked while data   
is inserted into or   
updated in a table while a stored procedure has to be   
specifically invoked   
b] Because the stored procedure occupies more space in the database   
than a integrity   
constraint definition   
c] Because a stored procedure creates more network traffic than a   
integrity constraint   
definition   
Ans : A   
19. Which of the following is not an advantage of a client/server model ?   
a] A client/server model allows centralised control of data and   
centralised implementation   
of business rules.   
b] A client/server model increases developer;s productivity   
c] A client/server model is suitable for all applications   
d] None of the above.   
Ans : C   
20. What does DLL stands for ?   
a] Dynamic Language Library   
b] Dynamic Link Library   
c] Dynamic Load Library   
d] None of the above   
Ans : B==================ORACLE   
  
101. When is a .FMB file extension is created in Forms 4.5 ?   
a] Generating form   
b] Executing form   
c] Save form   
d] Run form   
Ans : C   
102. What is a Built\_in subprogram ?   
a] Library   
b] Stored procedure & Function   
c] Collection of Subprograms   
d] None of the above   
Ans : D   
103. What is a RADIO GROUP ?   
a] Mutually exclusive   
b] Select more than one column   
c] Above all TRUE   
d] Above all FALSE   
Ans : A   
104. Identify the Odd one of the following statements ?   
a] Poplist   
b] Tlist   
c] List of values   
d] Combo box   
Ans : C   
105. What is an ALERT ?   
a] Modeless window   
b] Modal window   
c] Both are TRUE   
d] None of the above   
Ans : B   
106. Can an Alert message be changed at runtime ?   
a] Yes   
b] No   
Ans : A   
107. Can we create an LOV without an RECORD GROUP ?   
a} Yes   
b] No   
Ans : B   
108. How many no of columns can a RECORD GROUP have ?   
a] 10   
b] 20   
c] 50   
d] None of the above   
Ans D   
109. Oracle precompiler translates the EMBEDDED SQL statemens into   
a] Oracle FORMS   
b] Oracle REPORTS   
c] Oracle LIBRARY   
d] None of the above   
Ans : D   
110. Kind of COMMENT statements placed within SQL statements ?   
a] Asterisk(\*) in column ?   
b] ANSI SQL style statements(...)   
c] C-Style comments (/\*......\*/)   
d] All the above   
Ans : D   
111. What is the appropriate destination type to send the output to a   
printer ?   
a] Screen   
b] Previewer   
c] Either of the above   
d] None of the above   
Ans : D   
112. What is TERM ?   
a] TERM is the terminal definition file that describes the terminal   
from which you are   
using R20RUN ( Reports run time )   
b] TERM is the terminal definition file that describes the terminal   
from which you are   
using R20DES ( Reports designer )   
c] There is no Parameter called TERM in Reports 2.0   
d] None of the above   
Ans : A   
113. If the maximum records retrieved property of a query is set to 10,   
then a summary value will   
be calculated   
a] Only for 10 records   
b] For all the records retrieved   
c] For all therecords in the referenced table   
d] None of the above   
Ans : A   
114. With which function of a summary item in the COMPUTE AT option   
required ?   
a] Sum   
b] Standard deviation   
c] Variance   
d] % of Total function   
Ans : D   
115. For a field in a repeating frame, can the source come from a column   
which does not exist in   
the datagroup which forms the base of the frame ?   
a] Yes   
b] No   
Ans : A   
116. What are the different file extensions that are created by Oracle   
Reports ?   
a] .RDF file & .RPX file   
b] .RDX file & .RDF file   
c] .REP file & .RDF file   
d] None of the above   
Ans : C   
117. Is it possible to Disable the Parameter form while running the report   
?   
a] Yes   
b] No   
Ans : A   
118.What are the SQL clauses supported in the link property sheet ?   
a] WHERE & START WITH   
b] WHERE & HAVING   
c} START WITH & HAVING   
d] WHERE, START WITH & HAVING   
Ans : D   
119. What are the types of Calculated columns available ?   
a] Summary, Place holder & Procedure column   
b] Summary, Procedure & Formula columns   
c] Procedure, Formula & Place holder columns   
d] Summary, Formula & Place holder columns   
Ans.: D   
120. If two groups are not linked in the data model editor, what is the   
hierarchy between them?   
a] There is no hierarchy between unlinked groups   
b] The group that is right ranks higher than the group that is to the   
left   
c] The group that is above or leftmost ranks higher than the group   
that is to right or below   
it   
d] None of the above   
Ans : C   
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