

## Question Bank – Database Technologies

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| Topic / Module:   | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:   | 1   |
| Question:   | <p>You need to display all the information from Employee table whose Department Name is 'SALES'</p> <p>You issue the following SQL statement?</p> <pre>SQL&gt; select emp.*       2   from emp e, dept d       3   where e.deptno = d.deptno       4   and dname='SALES';</pre> |
| Answer Choices  |   |
| Choice 1:   | ERROR at line 1:  |
| Choice 2:   | ERROR at line 2:  |
| Choice 3:   | ERROR at line 3:  |
| Choice 4:   | The above statements will execute properly  |
| Correct Answer:   | 1   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) | (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN / Website URL)  |

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| Topic / Module:   | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:           | 2  |
| Question:         | <p>Consider the following four options from a single statement.</p> <p>The employee table contains these columns:<br/>EMPID number,<br/>LASTNAME varchar2 (20)</p> <p>Which of the following lines in the SELECT statement below contain an ERROR.</p> |
| Answer Choices    |  |
| Choice 1:         | SELECT DECODE (EMPID, 58385,'INACTIVE','ACTIVE') EMPID   |
| Choice 2:         | FROM EMP   |
| Choice 3:         | WHERE SUBSTR (LASTNAME, 1, 1) > TO_NUMBER ('S')  |
| Choice 4:         | AND EMPID > 02000 ORDER BY EMPID DESC, LASTNAME ASC;   |
| Correct Answer:   | 3  |
| Difficulty Level: | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)  |
| Reference:        |  |

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| (If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |  |
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| Topic / Module:   | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |               |  |      |       |      |        |          |            |      |  |               |         |  |               |            |  |      |
|---|--|---------------|--|------|-------|------|--------|----------|------------|------|--|---------------|---------|--|---------------|------------|--|------|
| Q. No.:   | 3  |               |  |      |       |      |        |          |            |      |  |               |         |  |               |            |  |      |
| Question:   | <p>Examine the structure of student table:</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Name</th><th>Null?</th><th>Type</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>STU ID</td><td>NOT NULL</td><td>NUMBER (3)</td></tr><tr><td>NAME</td><td></td><td>VARCHAR2 (25)</td></tr><tr><td>ADDRESS</td><td></td><td>VARCHAR2 (50)</td></tr><tr><td>GRADUATION</td><td></td><td>DATE</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Currently the table is empty. You have decided that null values should not be allowed for the NAME column. Which statement restricts NULL values from being entered into column?</p> |               |  | Name | Null? | Type | STU ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER (3) | NAME |  | VARCHAR2 (25) | ADDRESS |  | VARCHAR2 (50) | GRADUATION |  | DATE |
| Name  | Null?  | Type          |  |      |       |      |        |          |            |      |  |               |         |  |               |            |  |      |
| STU ID  | NOT NULL   | NUMBER (3)    |  |      |       |      |        |          |            |      |  |               |         |  |               |            |  |      |
| NAME  |  | VARCHAR2 (25) |  |      |       |      |        |          |            |      |  |               |         |  |               |            |  |      |
| ADDRESS   |  | VARCHAR2 (50) |  |      |       |      |        |          |            |      |  |               |         |  |               |            |  |      |
| GRADUATION  |  | DATE          |  |      |       |      |        |          |            |      |  |               |         |  |               |            |  |      |
| Answer Choices  |  |               |  |      |       |      |        |          |            |      |  |               |         |  |               |            |  |      |
| Choice 1:   | ALTER TABLE student ADD CONSTRAINT name (NOT NULL);  |               |  |      |       |      |        |          |            |      |  |               |         |  |               |            |  |      |
| Choice 2:   | ALTER TABLE student ADD CONSTRAINT NOT NULL (name);  |               |  |      |       |      |        |          |            |      |  |               |         |  |               |            |  |      |
| Choice 3:   | ALTER TABLE student MODIFY CONSTRAINT name (NOT NULL);   |               |  |      |       |      |        |          |            |      |  |               |         |  |               |            |  |      |
| Choice 4:   | ALTER TABLE student MODIFY (name varchar2 (25) NOT NULL);  |               |  |      |       |      |        |          |            |      |  |               |         |  |               |            |  |      |
| Correct Answer:   | 4  |               |  |      |       |      |        |          |            |      |  |               |         |  |               |            |  |      |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)  |               |  |      |       |      |        |          |            |      |  |               |         |  |               |            |  |      |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |  |               |  |      |       |      |        |          |            |      |  |               |         |  |               |            |  |      |

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| Topic / Module:       | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:               | 4   |
| Question:             | <p>Examine the following SQL statement</p> <pre>SQL&gt; CREATE TABLE SSPP 2. (DT DATE, 3. DT1 TIMESTAMP, 4. DT2 TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE);</pre> <p>What will be the result of the above statement?</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b> |   |
| Choice 1:             | ERROR at line 1:  |
| Choice 2:             | ERROR at line 3:  |
| Choice 3:             | ERROR at line 4:  |
| Choice 4:             | The statement will execute properly   |
| Correct Answer:       | 4   |

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| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team) |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module:   | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:   | 5   |
| Question:   | <p>You cannot use CURRVAL and NEXTVAL in the following constructs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A subquery in a DELETE, SELECT, or UPDATE statement</li> <li>2. A query of a view or of a materialized view</li> <li>3. A SELECT statement with the DISTINCT operator</li> <li>4. A SELECT statement with a GROUP BY clause or ORDER BY clause</li> <li>5. A SELECT statement that is combined with another SELECT statement with the UNION, INTERSECT, or MINUS set operator</li> <li>6. The WHERE clause of a SELECT statement</li> <li>7. DEFAULT value of a column in a CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement</li> <li>8. The condition of a CHECK constraint</li> </ol> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |   |
| Choice 1:   | Line 2  |
| Choice 2:   | Line 2  |
| Choice 3:   | Line 2  |
| Choice 4:   | All of the above.   |
| Correct Answer:   | 4   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module: | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:         | 6  |
| Question:       | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains two tables, named Employees and Departments. Following are the structures of the tables:</p> <p><b>Employees:</b></p> <p>EmployeeID NUMBER (5)<br/>EmployeeName VARCHAR2 (25)</p> |

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|  | <p><b>Departments:</b></p> <p>DepartmentID NUMBER (6)<br/>EmployeeID NUMBER (5)<br/>DepartmentName VARCHAR2 (25)</p> <p>Tom queries the Employees and the Departments tables with the following SQL statement:</p> <p>SQL&gt; SELECT EmployeeName, DepartmentName<br/>2. FROM Employees e, Departments d<br/>3. WHERE Employees.EmployeeID =<br/>Departments.EmployeeID<br/>4. ORDER BY 1, 2;</p> <p>The statement generates an error on execution. Which of the following clauses in the statement is causing the ERROR?</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>  |   |
| Choice 1:  | SELECT  |
| Choice 2:  | FROM  |
| Choice 3:  | WHERE   |
| Choice 4:  | ORDER BY  |
| Correct Answer:  | 3   |
| Difficulty Level:  | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/<br>website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module: | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:         | 7   |
| Question:       | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Employees.</p> <p>Following is the structure of the table:</p> <p>EmployeeID NUMBER (5) PRIMARY KEY<br/>EmployeeName VARCHAR2 (50)<br/>DepartmentID NUMBER (5) NOT NULL<br/>Salary NUMBER (7, 2)</p> <p>Tom wants to display the identification numbers of departments that pay their employees above \$10000. He also wants to display the maximum salaries paid by the departments. He writes the following SELECT statement to accomplish this:</p> |

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|  | <p>SQL&gt; SELECT DepartmentID as DeptID, MAX (Salary) MaxSal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. FROM Employees</li> <li>3. WHERE Salary &gt; 10000</li> <li>4. GROUP BY DeptID</li> <li>5. ORDER BY MaxSal;</li> </ol> <p>The statement generates an error on execution. Which of the following clauses of the statement is causing the error?</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>  |  |
| Choice 1:  | SELECT   |
| Choice 2:  | WHERE  |
| Choice 3:  | GROUP BY   |
| Choice 4:  | ORDER BY   |
| Correct Answer:  | 3  |
| Difficulty Level:  | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)  |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/<br>website/etc.) |  |

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| Topic / Module:  | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:  | 8  |
| Question:  | The following options each show a line in a statement. Which line will produce an error? |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>  |  |
| Choice 1:  | CREATE TABLE GOODS (GOODNO NUMBER,   |
| Choice 2:  | GOOD_NAME VARCHAR2 (20) CHECK (GOOD_NAME IN (SELECT NAME FROM AVAIL_GOODS)),             |
| Choice 3:  | CONSTRAINT PK_GOODS_01   |
| Choice 4:  | PRIMARY KEY (GOODNO));   |
| Correct Answer:  | 2  |
| Difficulty Level:  | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)                            |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/<br>website/etc.) |  |

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| Topic / Module:       | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)                           |
| Q. No.:               | 9   |
| Question:             | In order to perform an inner join, which criteria must be true?   |
| <b>Answer Choices</b> |   |
| Choice 1:             | The common columns in the join do not need to have shared values. |

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| Choice 2:  | The tables in the join need to have common columns.               |
| Choice 3:  | The common columns in the join may or may not have shared values. |
| Choice 4:  | The common columns in the join must have shared values.           |
| Correct Answer:  | 2   |
| Difficulty Level:  | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)     |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/<br>website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module:  | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:  | 10  |
| Question:  | Which of the following is the default character for specifying substitution variable in select statement? |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>  |   |
| Choice 1:  | Ampersand   |
| Choice 2:  | Ellipses  |
| Choice 3:  | Quotation marks   |
| Choice 4:  | Asterisk  |
| Correct Answer:  | 1   |
| Difficulty Level:  | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/<br>website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module:       | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:               | 11   |
| Question:             | A user is setting up a join operation between tables EMPLOYEE and DEPT. The user wants the query to return some of the employee in the EMPLOYEE table, but the employees are not assigned to department heads yet. Which select statement is most appropriate for this user? |
| <b>Answer Choices</b> |  |
| Choice 1:             | Select e.empid, d.head from EMPLOYEE e, DEPT d;  |
| Choice 2:             | Select e.empid, d.head from EMPLOYEE e, DEPT d where e.dept# = d.dept#;  |
| Choice 3:             | Select e.empid, d.head from EMPLOYEE e, DEPT d where e.dept# = d.dept# (+);  |
| Choice 4:             | Select e.empid, d.head from EMPLOYEE e, DEPT d where e.dept# (+) = d.dept#;  |
| Correct Answer:       | 3  |
| Difficulty Level:     | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)  |
| Reference:            |  |

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| Topic / Module:   | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:   | 12  |
| Question:   | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>Tom wants to DELETE the records from EMP Table whose Department No. is 10.<br/>He writes the following SELECT statement to accomplish this:</p> <p>The statement generates an error on execution. Which of the following clauses of the statement is causing the error?</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |   |
| Choice 1:   | Delete from emp   |
| Choice 2:   | where deptno = (select deptno   |
| Choice 3:   | from emp  |
| Choice 4:   | where deptno=10)  |
| Correct Answer:   | 2   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module: | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:         | 13  |
| Question:       | <p>A table called TEST contains two columns: TESTCOL, defined as a NUMBER (10) datatype, and TESTCOL_2, defined as a VARCHAR2 (10) datatype.</p> <p>You issue the following statement on Oracle:<br/>INSERT INTO TEST (TESTCOL, TESTCOL_2) VALUES (null, 'FRANCIS'); You then issue the following query against that table: SELECT NVL (TESTCOL,'EMPTY') AS TESTCOL FROM TEST WHERE TESTCOL_2 = 'FRANCIS';.</p> |

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|   | Which of the following choices correctly identifies the result? |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |   |
| Choice 1:   | Oracle returns zero as the result                               |
| Choice 2:   | Oracle returns EMPTY as the result                              |
| Choice 3:   | Oracle returns NULL as the result                               |
| Choice 4:   | Oracle returns an error the result                              |
| Correct Answer:   | 4   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module:   | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:   | 14  |
| Question:   | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>Tom wants to INSERT one record in Department Table.</p> <p>He writes the following SELECT statement to accomplish this task:</p> <pre>SQL&gt; insert into dept 2  select max (deptno) +10, 3  'HRD','Pune' 4  from dept</pre> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |   |
| Choice 1:   | ERROR at line 1:  |
| Choice 2:   | ERROR at line 2:  |
| Choice 3:   | ERROR at line 3:  |
| Choice 4:   | The statement will execute properly without ERROR   |
| Correct Answer:   | 4   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

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| Q. No.:         | 15                                      |



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| Question:   | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>Tom wants to UPDATE two column values in Department Table.</p> <p>He has thought of following two SELECT statement to accomplish this task:</p> <p><b>First statement</b></p> <p>SQL&gt; update dept set (deptno, dname) = (select 50,'HRD' from dual) where deptno=40;</p> <p><b>Second statement</b></p> <p>SQL&gt; update dept set deptno=50, dname='HRD' where deptno=40;</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |   |
| Choice 1:   | First statement will execute properly   |
| Choice 2:   | Second statement will execute properly  |
| Choice 3:   | ERROR is First SQL statement  |
| Choice 4:   | Both the statements will execute properly   |
| Correct Answer:   | 4   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module: | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:         | 16  |
| Question:       | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>Tom wants to INSERT new values in UpdateTable Table.</p> <p>He writes of following INSERT statement to accomplish this task:</p> <p>SQL&gt; Create table UpdateTable<br/>2 (No varchar2 (10));</p> <p>SQL&gt; Insert into UpdateTable values (1);<br/>SQL&gt; Insert into UpdateTable values (10);<br/>SQL&gt; Insert into UpdateTable values ('100');<br/>SQL&gt; Insert into UpdateTable values (1000);<br/>SQL&gt; Insert into UpdateTable values ('10000');</p> |

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|   | SQL> COMMIT;  |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |   |
| Choice 1:   | ERROR at line 1:  |
| Choice 2:   | ERROR at line 2:  |
| Choice 3:   | ERROR at line 4:  |
| Choice 4:   | No ERROR:   |
| Correct Answer:   | Choice  |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team) |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module:   | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:   | 17   |
| Question:   | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>He has created updateable VIEW on EMP Table.</p> <p>Updateable views cannot include:</p> <p>Set Operators (INTERSECT, MINUS, UNION, UNION ALL)<br/> ORDER BY Clause<br/> GROUP BY Clause<br/> START WITH Clause<br/> Subquery In A Select List<br/> Join Query</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |  |
| Choice 1:   | Set Operators (INTERSECT, MINUS, UNION, UNION ALL)   |
| Choice 2:   | GROUP BY Clause  |
| Choice 3:   | START WITH Clause  |
| Choice 4:   | All of the above   |
| Correct Answer:   | 4  |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)  |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |  |

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| Q. No.:   | 18  |
| Question:   | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>Examine the following SQL statements.</p> <p>Note: - EMPNO column in EMP Table is Primary Key.</p> <p>He writes of following SQL statements:</p> <p>SQL&gt; CREATE VIEW V1 AS SELECT * FROM EMP;<br/>SQL&gt; CREATE INDEX IND1 ON V1 (EMPNO);</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |   |
| Choice 1:   | The above statement will give an Oracle error: ORA-01702: a view is not appropriate here.   |
| Choice 2:   | The above statement will execute properly.  |
| Choice 3:   | You cannot give primary key column for creating Index File.   |
| Choice 4:   | None of the above.  |
| Correct Answer:   | 1   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module:       | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:               | 19   |
| Question:             | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>He writes of following SQL statements:</p> <p>SQL&gt; CREATE TABLE EMP1 AS SELECT * FROM EMP;<br/>Table created.</p> <p>SQL&gt; CREATE VIEW V1 AS SELECT * FROM EMP1;<br/>View created.</p> <p>SQL&gt; CREATE INDEX IND1 ON EMP1 (EMPNO);<br/>Index created.</p> <p>SQL&gt; CREATE SYNONYM S1 FOR EMP1;<br/>Synonym created.</p> <p>SQL&gt; SELECT * FROM TAB;</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b> |  |
| Choice 1:             | The SELECT statement will display all the above create object  |

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| Choice 2:  | The SELECT statement will show TABLE, VIEW & INDEX objects names.             |
| Choice 3:  | The SELECT statement will display the names of TABLE, VIEW & SYNONYM objects. |
| Choice 4:  | The SELECT statement will display the names of TABLE & VIEW objects.          |
| Correct Answer:  | 3   |
| Difficulty Level:  | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)                 |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/<br>website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module:  | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:  | 20   |
| Question:  | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>He writes of following SQL statements:</p> <p>SQL&gt; CREATE TABLE EMP1 AS SELECT * FROM EMP;<br/>Table created.</p> <p>SQL&gt; CREATE VIEW V1 AS SELECT * FROM EMP1;<br/>View created.</p> <p>SQL&gt; CREATE INDEX IND1 ON EMP1 (EMPNO);<br/>Index created.</p> <p>SQL&gt; CREATE SYNONYM S1 FOR EMP1;<br/>Synonym created.</p> <p>SQL&gt; DROP TABLE EMP1;</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>  |  |
| Choice 1:  | You cannot DROP EMP1 table because VIEW is created on that table.  |
| Choice 2:  | You cannot DROP EMP1 table because INDEX is created on that table.   |
| Choice 3:  | When you DROP EMP1 table the INDEX object will atomically get deleted.   |
| Choice 4:  | When you DROP EMP1 table the INDEX and VIEW object will atomically get deleted.  |
| Correct Answer:  | 3  |
| Difficulty Level:  | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)  |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/<br>website/etc.) |  |

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| Topic / Module:   | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:   | 21  |
| Question:   | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>He writes of following SQL statement:</p> <p>SQL&gt; SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE (ROWID, 0) =ANY (SELECT ROWID, MOD (ROWNUM, 2) FROM EMP);</p> <p>What will be the output of above given statement?</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |   |
| Choice 1:   | The statement will give an error because inner query is returning more than one row.  |
| Choice 2:   | The statement will fail because you cannot use ROWID pseudo column in where clause.   |
| Choice 3:   | The statement will execute without error and will show all the odd records.   |
| Choice 4:   | The statement will fail because you cannot use ANY in subqueries.   |
| Correct Answer:   | 3   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module:       | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:               | 22  |
| Question:             | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>Tom wants to display Employee Name in sorted order. He writes the following statements?</p> <p>Find which is correct SQL statement?</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b> |   |
| Choice 1:             | SELECT ENAME FROM EMP ORDER BY ENAME;   |
| Choice 2:             | SELECT ENAME FROM EMP ORDER BY 1;   |
| Choice 3:             | SELECT ENAME AS "R1" FROM EMP ORDER BY R1;  |
| Choice 4:             | All of the above.   |
| Correct Answer:       | Choice  |
| Difficulty Level:     | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |

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| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/<br>website/etc.) |  |
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| Topic / Module:  | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:  | 23   |
| Question:  | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>He writes PL/SQL Code</p> <p>Examine the following PL/SQL code and find out weather the code has any error or not?</p> <pre>SQL&gt; CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE XMESSAGE       (MYMESSAGE IN VARCHAR2,       2 MESSAGEOUT OUT VARCHAR2)       3 IS       4 BEGIN       5 MESSAGEOUT := MYMESSAGE;       6 --DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (MYMESSAGE);       7 END;       8 /</pre> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>  |  |
| Choice 1:  | Error at Line 2:   |
| Choice 2:  | Error at Line 3:   |
| Choice 3:  | Error at Line 6:   |
| Choice 4:  | No Error.  |
| Correct Answer:  | Choice   |
| Difficulty Level:  | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)  |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/<br>website/etc.) |  |

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| Topic / Module:       | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:               | 24  |
| Question:             | <p>Output from a table called PLAYS with two columns, PLAY_NAME and AUTHOR, is shown next. Which of the following SQL statements produced it?</p> <pre>PLAY_TABLE "Midsummer Night's Dream", SHAKESPEARE "Waiting For Godot", BECKETT "The Glass Menagerie", WILLIAMS</pre> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b> |   |

### Question Bank – Database Technologies

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| Choice 1:  | Select PLAY_NAME   AUTHOR from PLAYS;                         |
| Choice 2:  | Select PLAY_NAME, AUTHOR from PLAYS;                          |
| Choice 3:  | Select PLAY_NAME  ', '    AUTHOR from PLAYS;                  |
| Choice 4:  | Select PLAY_NAME  ', '    AUTHOR play_table from PLAYS;       |
| Correct Answer:  | 4   |
| Difficulty Level:  | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team) |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/<br>website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module:  | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:  | 25  |
| Question:  | Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.<br><br>Which of the following statements are NOT TRUE about ORDER BY clauses? |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>  |   |
| Choice 1:  | Ascending or descending order can be defined with the ASC or DESC keywords.   |
| Choice 2:  | Only one column can be used to define the sort order in an order by clause.   |
| Choice 3:  | Multiple columns can be used to define sort order in an order by clause.  |
| Choice 4:  | Columns can be represented by numbers indicating their listed order in the select statement.  |
| Correct Answer:  | 2   |
| Difficulty Level:  | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/<br>website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module: | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:         | 26  |
| Question:       | Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.<br><br>The CarDealer table contains the following columns:<br><br>PRICE NUMBER (7,2)<br>DISCOUNT NUMBER (4,2) |

### Question Bank – Database Technologies

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|   | <p>If the price and discount of a Hundai car is 20000 and 2500.</p> <p>Tom writes the following statements, what will be the result of evaluating the following SQL statement?</p> <p>SQL&gt; SELECT PRICE – DISCOUNT * 1.05 * 0.2 FROM<br/>CarDealer;</p> <p>SQL&gt; SELECT (PRICE – (DISCOUNT * 1.05) * 0.2) FROM<br/>CarDealer;</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |  |
| Choice 1:   | Statement 1 will return a higher value than statement 2.   |
| Choice 2:   | Statement 1 and statement 2 will return the same value.  |
| Choice 3:   | Statement 2 will return a higher value than statement 1.   |
| Choice 4:   | Statement 1 is syntactically incorrect.  |
| Correct Answer:   | 2  |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)  |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |  |

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| Topic / Module:       | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:               | 27  |
| Question:             | <p>The CARSALES table contains the following columns:</p> <p>CAR_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)<br/>CAR_PRICE NUMBER<br/>DISCOUNT VARCHAR2 (50)</p> <p>Which SQL statement would you use to display the names of the cars that are being sold without any discount?</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b> |   |
| Choice 1:             | SELECT CAR_NAME, CAR_PRICE FROM CARSALES WHERE DISCOUNT != NULL;  |
| Choice 2:             | SELECT CAR_NAME, CAR_PRICE FROM CARSALES WHERE DISCOUNT IS NOT NULL;  |
| Choice 3:             | SELECT CAR_NAME, CAR_PRICE FROM CARSALES WHERE DISCOUNT <> NULL;  |
| Choice 4:             | SELECT CAR_NAME, CAR_PRICE FROM CARSALES WHERE DISCOUNT IS NULL;  |
| Correct Answer:       | 4   |
| Difficulty Level:     | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:            |   |



## Question Bank – Database Technologies

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| Topic / Module:   | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:   | 28   |
| Question:   | The car salesman wants to display the car names and the discounts for each car. If the discount value is not specified for any car, the car price should be displayed, and if the car price value is not specified either, the value 20 should be displayed. Which of the following queries can be used to display this information? |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |  |
| Choice 1:   | SELECT CAR_NAME, NVL (DISCOUNT_VALUE, PRICE, 20) DISCOUNT FROM CAR_INFO ORDER BY DISCOUNT_VALUE;   |
| Choice 2:   | SELECT CAR_NAME, NVL (DISCOUNT_VALUE, 20) DISCOUNT FROM CAR_INFO ORDER BY DISCOUNT_VALUE;  |
| Choice 3:   | SELECT CAR_NAME, COALESCE (DISCOUNT_VALUE, PRICE, 20) DISCOUNT FROM CAR_INFO ORDER BY DISCOUNT_VALUE;  |
| Choice 4:   | SELECT CAR_NAME, COALESCE (20, DISCOUNT_VALUE, PRICE) DISCOUNT FROM CAR_INFO ORDER BY DISCOUNT_VALUE;  |
| Correct Answer:   | 2  |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)  |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |  |

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| Topic / Module:       | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:               | 29   |
| Question:             | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>He issue the following query in SQL*Plus session:</p> <pre>SQL&gt; Select name, age, country from contestant where (country, age) in (Select country, min (age) from contestant group by country);</pre> <p>Which of the following choices identifies both the type of query and the expected result from the Oracle database?</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b> |  |
| Choice 1:             | Single-row subquery, the youngest contestant from one country.   |
| Choice 2:             | Multiple-row subquery, the youngest contestant from all country.   |

### Question Bank – Database Technologies

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| Choice 3:   | Multiple-column subquery, the youngest contestant from all country.             |
| Choice 4:   | Multiple-row subquery; Oracle will return an error because = should replace IN. |
| Correct Answer:   | 3   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)                   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module: | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:         | 30  |
| Question:       | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>He issue the following query in SQL*Plus session:</p> <p>Examine the following Trigger?</p> <pre> 1 CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER T1 AFTER INSERT ON EMP   FOR EACH ROW 2 DECLARE 3 XEMPNO EMP.EMPNO%TYPE; 4 BEGIN 5 SELECT EMPNO INTO XEMPNO FROM EMP1 WHERE EMPNO = :   NEW.EMPNO; 6 IF XEMPNO IS NOT NULL THEN 7 UPDATE EMP1 SET ENAME =:NEW.ENAME,   DEPTNO=:NEW.DEPTNO WHERE EMPNO = :NEW.EMPNO; 8 END IF; 9 EXCEPTION 10 WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN 11 INSERT INTO EMP1 (EMPNO, ENAME, DEPTNO) VALUES   (:NEW.EMPNO, :NEW.ENAME, :NEW.DEPTNO); 12 END; 13 / </pre> |

| Answer Choices    |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Choice 1:         | The trigger will give error at line 1.                        |
| Choice 2:         | The trigger will execute properly.                            |
| Choice 3:         | The trigger will give error at line 7.                        |
| Choice 4:         | The trigger will give error at line 11                        |
| Correct Answer:   | 2   |
| Difficulty Level: | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team) |
| Reference:        |   |

## Question Bank – Database Technologies

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| (If question taken from book/ website/etc.)               |  |
| Topic / Module:   | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:   | 31   |
| Question:   | The RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR () procedure defines errors returned in which of the following numeric ranges? |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |  |
| Choice 1:   | -00000 and -99999  |
| Choice 2:   | -01200 and -01299  |
| Choice 3:   | -00030 and -00039  |
| Choice 4:   | -20000 and -20999  |
| Correct Answer:   | 4  |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)  |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |  |

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| Topic / Module:       | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:               | 32   |
| Question:             | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>He issue the following query in SQL*Plus session:</p> <p>The employee table contains these columns:</p> <p>FIRST-NAME VARCHAR2 (25)<br/>COMMISSION NUMBER (3,2)</p> <p>Evaluate this SQL statement</p> <p>SELECT first-name, commission<br/>FROM employee<br/>WHERE commission = (SELECT commission FROM employee<br/>WHERE UPPER (first-name)= 'scott')</p> <p>Which statement will cause this statement to fail?</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b> |  |
| Choice 1:             | Scott has a null commission resolution.  |
| Choice 2:             | Scott has a zero commission resolution.  |
| Choice 3:             | There is no employee with the first name Scott.  |

### Question Bank – Database Technologies

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| Choice 4:   | The first name values in the data base are in the lower case. |
| Correct Answer:   | 1   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team) |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module:   | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:   | 33  |
| Question:   | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>There are hundred records in the student table. Tom need to modify the Phone column to hold only numeric value.</p> <p>Which statement will modify the data type of the Phone column?</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |   |
| Choice 1:   | ALTER TABLE student MODIFY phone NUMBER (9)   |
| Choice 2:   | ALTER STUDENT table MODIFY COLUMN phone NUMBER (9);   |
| Choice 3:   | You can not modify a VARCHAR2 data type to a NUMBER data type for a column  |
| Choice 4:   | You cannot modify the data type of a column if there is data in the column.   |
| Correct Answer:   | 4   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module:       | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:               | 34   |
| Question:             | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>Written a PL/SQL loop, you need to test if the current FETCH was successful. Which SQL cursor attribute would you use to accomplish this task?</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b> |  |
| Choice 1:             | SQL % ISOPEN   |

### Question Bank – Database Technologies

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| Choice 2:  | SQL % ROWCOUNT  |
| Choice 3:  | SQL % FOUND   |
| Choice 4:  | A SQL cursor attribute cannot be used within a PL/SQL loop.   |
| Correct Answer:  | 3   |
| Difficulty Level:  | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team) |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/<br>website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module:  | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:  | 35   |
| Question:  | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>He gives the following SQL statement.</p> <pre>CREATE ROLE manager; CREATE ROLE clerk; CREATE ROLE inventory; CREATE USER scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger; GRANT inventory TO clerk; GRANT clerk TO manager; GRANT inventory TO scott;</pre> <p>How many roles will user scott have access to?</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>  |  |
| Choice 1:  | 0  |
| Choice 2:  | 1  |
| Choice 3:  | 2  |
| Choice 4:  | 3  |
| Correct Answer:  | 2  |
| Difficulty Level:  | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)  |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/<br>website/etc.) |  |

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| Topic / Module: | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:         | 36   |
| Question:       | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> |

### Question Bank – Database Technologies

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|   | <p>In SQL Plus he issued this command:</p> <p>Delete from dept where dept_id=901;</p> <p>You received an integrated constraint error because the child record was found.</p> <p>What could you do to make the statement execute?</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |  |
| Choice 1:   | Delete the child record first.   |
| Choice 2:   | You cannot make the command execute.   |
| Choice 3:   | Add a fourth keyword to the command.   |
| Choice 4:   | Add the constraints cascade option to the command.   |
| Correct Answer:   | 1  |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)  |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |  |

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| Topic / Module:       | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:               | 37  |
| Question:             | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>He creates a VIEW.</p> <p>The view EMP-VIEW is created based on the EMP table as follows.</p> <pre>CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW emp-view AS SELECT deptno, SUM (sal) TOT_SAL, COUNT (*) NOT-EMP FROM emp GROUP BY deptno;</pre> <p>What happens when the command is used?</p> <pre>SQL&gt; UPDATE emp-view 2. SET tot-sal=20000 3. WHERE deptno=10;</pre> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b> |   |
| Choice 1:             | The base table cannot be updated through this view.   |
| Choice 2:             | The TOT_SAL column in the EMP table is updated to 20,000 for  |

### Question Bank – Database Technologies

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|  | department 10  |
| Choice 3:  | The TOT_SAL column in the EMP view is updated to 20,000 for department10.            |
| Choice 4:  | The SAL column in the EMP table is updated to 20,000 for employees in Department 10. |
| Correct Answer:  | 1  |
| Difficulty Level:  | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)                        |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/<br>website/etc.) |  |

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| Topic / Module:  | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:  | 38  |
| Question:  | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>Evaluate this PL/SQL block:</p> <pre> DECLARE     V-result NUMBER (2); BEGIN     DELETE FROM employee WHERE dep_id IN (10,20,30);     V-result := SQL%ROWCOUNT;     COMMIT; END; / </pre> <p>What will be the value of v_result if no rows are deleted?</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>  |   |
| Choice 1:  | 0   |
| Choice 2:  | 1   |
| Choice 3:  | True  |
| Choice 4:  | NULL  |
| Correct Answer:  | 1   |
| Difficulty Level:  | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/<br>website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module:   | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:   | 39  |
| Question:   | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>He needs to create a PL/SQL program to insert records into employee table.</p> <p>Which block of code successfully uses the insert command?</p> |
| Answer Choices  |   |
| Choice 1:   | <pre>DECLARE   V_hiredate DATE:=SYSDATE; BEGIN   INSERT INTO emp (empnp, ename, hiredate, deptno)   VALUES (empno_sequence.nextval, 'and name', v_hirerdate and deptno)</pre>   |
| Choice 2:   | <pre>DECLARE   V-hiredate DATE:=SYSDATE; BEGIN   INSERT INTO emp (empnp, ename, hiredate, deptno)</pre>   |
| Choice 3:   | <pre>DECLARE   V-hiredate DATE:=SYSDATE: BEGIN   INSERT INTO emp (empnp, ename, hiredate)   VALUES (empno_sequence.nextval, name, v_hirerdate) END:</pre>   |
| Choice 4:   | <pre>DECLARE   V-hiredate DATE:=SYSDATE; BEGIN   INSERT INTO emp (empnp, ename, heridate, deptno)   VALUES (empno_sequence.nextval, 'and name', v_herdate And deptno) Job=Clerk END:</pre>  |
| Correct Answer:   | 3   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question<br>taken from book/<br>website/etc.) |   |



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| Topic / Module:   | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:   | 40   |
| Question:   | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>The PART table contains these columns:</p> <p>ID NUMBER (7) PK<br/>COST NUMBER (7,2)<br/>PRODUCT_ID NUMBER (7)</p> <p>Evaluate these SQL statements:</p> <p>SELECT ROUND (max (cost), 2), ROUND (min (cost), 2), round (sum (cost), 2), ROUND (AVG (cost), 2) FROM part;</p> <p>SELECT product_id, ROUND (max (cost), 2), ROUND (min (cost), 2), ROUND (sum (cost), 2), ROUND (AVG (cost), 2) FROM part GROUP BY product_id;</p> <p>How will the results differ?</p> |
| Answer Choices  |  |
| Choice 1:   | The results will be same but the display will differ.  |
| Choice 2:   | The statement1 will only display one row of results; statement2 can display more than one.   |
| Choice 3:   | Statement1 will display a result for each part; statement2 will display a result for each product.   |
| Choice 4:   | One of the statements will generate an error.  |
| Correct Answer:   | 2  |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)  |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |  |

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| Topic / Module: | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:         | 41   |
| Question:       | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>Which statements about views are true?</p> |
| Answer Choices  |  |

### Question Bank – Database Technologies

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| Choice 1:   | A view can be created as read only.  |
| Choice 2:   | View cannot have an ORDER BY clause in the SELECT statement.                   |
| Choice 3:   | A view cannot be created with a GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement.       |
| Choice 4:   | A view must have aliases defined for the column names in the SELECT statement. |
| Correct Answer:   | 1  |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)                  |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |  |

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| Topic / Module: | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:         | 42  |
| Question:       | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>Management has asked Tom to calculate the value 12*salary* commission_pct for all the employees in the EMP table.</p> <p>The EMP table contains these columns:</p> <p>LAST NAME VARCHAR2 (35) NOT NULL<br/>SALARY NUMBER (9,2) NOT NULL<br/>COMMISSION_PCT NUMBER (4,2)</p> <p>Which statement ensures that a value is displayed in the calculated columns for all employees?</p> |

| Answer Choices    |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Choice 1:         | SELECT last_name, 12*salary* commission_pct<br>FROM emp;              |
| Choice 2:         | SELECT last_name, 12*salary* (commission_pct, 0)<br>FROM emp;         |
| Choice 3:         | SELECT last_name, 12*salary*(nvl (commission_pct, 0))<br>FROM emp;    |
| Choice 4:         | SELECT last_name, 12*salary*(decode (commission_pct, 0))<br>FROM emp; |
| Correct Answer:   | 3   |
| Difficulty Level: | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)         |
| Reference:        |   |

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| Topic / Module:   | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:   | 43  |
| Question:   | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>Tom has disabled an existing constraint.</p> <p>Which syntax turns an existing constraint enable?</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |   |
| Choice 1:   | ALTER TABLE table_name ENABLE constraint_name;  |
| Choice 2:   | ALTER TABLE table_name STATUS = ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint_name;  |
| Choice 3:   | ALTER TABLE table_name ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint_name;   |
| Choice 4:   | ALTER TABLE table_name STATUS ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint_name;  |
| Correct Answer:   | 3   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module: | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:         | 44  |
| Question:       | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>Examine the description of the MARKS table:</p> <pre> STD_ID NUMBER (4) STUDENT_NAME VARCHAR2 (30) SUBJ1 NUMBER (3) SUBJ2 NUMBER (3) </pre> <p>SUBJ1 and SUBJ2 indicate the marks obtained by a student in two subjects.</p> <p>Examine this SELECT statement based on the MARKS table:</p> <pre> SELECT subj1+subj2 total_marks, std_id </pre> |

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|   | FROM marks WHERE subj1 > AVG (subj1) AND subj2 > AVG (subj2) ORDER BY total_marks;<br><br>What is the result of the SELECT statement?                         |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |   |
| Choice 1:   | The statement executes successfully and returns the student ID and sum of all marks for each student who obtained more than the average mark in each subject. |
| Choice 2:   | The statement returns an error at the SELECT clause.  |
| Choice 3:   | The statement returns an error at the WHERE clause.   |
| Choice 4:   | The statement returns an error at the ORDER BY clause.  |
| Correct Answer:   | 3   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

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| Topic / Module:   | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:   | 45   |
| Question:   | Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.<br><br>In which case would Tom will use a FULL OUTER JOIN? |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |  |
| Choice 1:   | Both tables have NULL values.  |
| Choice 2:   | You want all unmatched data from one table.  |
| Choice 3:   | You want all unmatched data from both tables.  |
| Choice 4:   | One of the tables has more data than the other.  |
| Correct Answer:   | 3  |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)  |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |  |

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| Topic / Module: | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)  |
| Q. No.:         | 46   |
| Question:       | Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.<br><br>Evaluate this SQL statement:<br><br>SELECT e.employee_id, (.15* e.salary) + (.5 * |

### Question Bank – Database Technologies

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|   | <p>e.commission_pct) + (s.sales amount * (.35 * e.bonus)) AS<br/> CALC_VALUE FROM employees e, sales s WHERE e.employee_id<br/> = s.emp_id;</p> <p>What will happen if you remove all the parentheses from the calculation?</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |   |
| Choice 1:   | The value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column will be lower.   |
| Choice 2:   | The value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column will be higher.  |
| Choice 3:   | There will be no difference in the value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column.  |
| Choice 4:   | An error will be reported.  |
| Correct Answer:   | 3   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

|                 |   |                       |  |            |        |                       |              |               |  |           |               |          |       |        |  |            |      |  |             |      |  |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|--|------------|--------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|--|-----------|---------------|----------|-------|--------|--|------------|------|--|-------------|------|--|
| Topic / Module: | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |                       |  |            |        |                       |              |               |  |           |               |          |       |        |  |            |      |  |             |      |  |
| Q. No.:         | 47  |                       |  |            |        |                       |              |               |  |           |               |          |       |        |  |            |      |  |             |      |  |
| Question:       | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.</p> <p>Examine the structure of the STUDENTS table:</p> <table><tr><td>STUDENT_ID</td><td>NUMBER</td><td>NOT NULL, Primary Key</td></tr><tr><td>STUDENT_NAME</td><td>VARCHAR2 (30)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>COURSE_ID</td><td>VARCHAR2 (10)</td><td>NOT NULL</td></tr><tr><td>MARKS</td><td>NUMBER</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>START_DATE</td><td>DATE</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>FINISH_DATE</td><td>DATE</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>You need to create a report of the 10 students who achieved the highest ranking in the course INT SQL and who completed the course in the year 1999.</p> <p>Which SQL statement accomplishes this task?</p> |                       |  | STUDENT_ID | NUMBER | NOT NULL, Primary Key | STUDENT_NAME | VARCHAR2 (30) |  | COURSE_ID | VARCHAR2 (10) | NOT NULL | MARKS | NUMBER |  | START_DATE | DATE |  | FINISH_DATE | DATE |  |
| STUDENT_ID      | NUMBER  | NOT NULL, Primary Key |  |            |        |                       |              |               |  |           |               |          |       |        |  |            |      |  |             |      |  |
| STUDENT_NAME    | VARCHAR2 (30)   |                       |  |            |        |                       |              |               |  |           |               |          |       |        |  |            |      |  |             |      |  |
| COURSE_ID       | VARCHAR2 (10)   | NOT NULL              |  |            |        |                       |              |               |  |           |               |          |       |        |  |            |      |  |             |      |  |
| MARKS           | NUMBER  |                       |  |            |        |                       |              |               |  |           |               |          |       |        |  |            |      |  |             |      |  |
| START_DATE      | DATE  |                       |  |            |        |                       |              |               |  |           |               |          |       |        |  |            |      |  |             |      |  |
| FINISH_DATE     | DATE  |                       |  |            |        |                       |              |               |  |           |               |          |       |        |  |            |      |  |             |      |  |

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Answer Choices</b> |  |
| Choice 1:             | SELECT student_id, marks, ROWNUM "Rank"<br>FROM students WHERE ROWNUM <= 10 AND finish_date<br>BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99' AND course_id =<br>'INT_SQL' ORDER BY marks DESC; |
| Choice 2:             | SELECT student_id, marks, ROWID "Rank" FROM students<br>WHERE ROWID <= 10 AND finish_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99'  |

### Question Bank – Database Technologies

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | AND '31-DEC-99' AND course_id = 'INT_SQL' ORDER BY marks;   |
| Choice 3:   | SELECT student_id, marks, ROWNUM "Rank" FROM (SELECT student_id, marks FROM students WHERE ROWNUM <= 10 AND finish_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99' AND course_id = 'INT_SQL' ORDER BY marks DESC); |
| Choice 4:   | SELECT student_id, marks, ROWNUM "Rank" FROM (SELECT student_id, marks FROM students ORDER BY marks DESC) WHERE ROWNUM <= 10 AND finish_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99' AND course_id = 'INT_SQL'; |
| Correct Answer:   | 4   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Topic / Module:   | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:   | 48  |
| Question:   | Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.<br><br>Which statements are true regarding the ORDER BY clause? |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |   |
| Choice 1:   | The ORDER BY clause is executed on the client side.   |
| Choice 2:   | The ORDER BY clause comes last in the SELECT statement.   |
| Choice 3:   | The ORDER BY clause is executed first in the query execution.   |
| Choice 4:   | The ORDER BY clause must precede the WHERE clause.  |
| Correct Answer:   | 2   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Topic / Module: | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:         | 49  |
| Question:       | Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database<br><br>He need to perform certain data manipulation operations through a view called EMP_DEPT_VU, which you previously created.<br><br>He wants to look at the definition of the view (the SELECT statement on which the view was create.) |

### Question Bank – Database Technologies

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | How do he obtain the definition of the view?                                    |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |   |
| Choice 1:   | Use the DESCRIBE command in the EMP_DEPT VU view.                               |
| Choice 2:   | Use the DEFINE VIEW command on the EMP_DEPT VU view.                            |
| Choice 3:   | Query the USER_VIEWS data dictionary view to search for the EMP_DEPT_VU view.   |
| Choice 4:   | Query the USER_OBJECTS data dictionary view to search for the EMP_DEPT_VU view. |
| Correct Answer:   | 2   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)                   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Topic / Module:   | Database Technologies (using Oracle 9i)   |
| Q. No.:   | 50  |
| Question:   | <p>Tom works as a Database Administrator for NextGen Tech. Inc. The company uses an Oracle database</p> <p>He define a multiple-row subquery in the WHERE clause of an SQL query with a comparison operator "=".</p> <p>What happens when the main query is executed?</p> |
| <b>Answer Choices</b>                                     |   |
| Choice 1:   | The main query executes with the first value returned by the subquery.  |
| Choice 2:   | The main query executes with the last value returned by the subquery.   |
| Choice 3:   | The main query executes with all the values returned by the subquery.   |
| Choice 4:   | The main query fails because the multiple-row subquery cannot be used with the comparison operator.   |
| Correct Answer:   | 4   |
| Difficulty Level:   | Easy / Intermediate / Difficult (To be marked by review team)   |
| Reference:<br>(If question taken from book/ website/etc.) |   |

|           |  |                   |
|-----------|--|-------------------|
| Questions | Answer Option<br>(Only 4 options to be given : A, B, C and | Correct<br>Answer |
|-----------|--|-------------------|

### Question Bank – Database Technologies

|   |   |                                   |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
|   | D)  | er<br>(only<br>one<br>option<br>) |
| <p>Q.No.51</p> <p>The information about data in a database is called _____.</p>                 | <p>A: Metadata</p> <p>B: Hyper data</p> <p>C: Tera data</p> <p>D: None of these</p>   | A                                 |
| <p>Q.No.52</p> <p>The number of attributes in relation is called as it's _____</p>              | <p>A: Cardinality</p> <p>B: Degree</p> <p>C: Tuples</p> <p>D: Entity</p>  | B                                 |
| <p>Q.No.53</p> <p>Which of the following is not Codd's rule?</p>                                | <p>A: The information rule.</p> <p>B: High-level insert, update, and delete.</p> <p>C: Systematic treatment of null values.</p> <p>D: Database connection rule.</p> | D                                 |
| <p>Q.No.54</p> <p>What is true regarding NULL value requirements confirming to Codd's rule?</p> | <p>A: Null value should be zero.</p> <p>B: Null value should be space.</p> <p>C: Null value should represent missing information.</p> <p>D: Either A or B.</p>      | C                                 |



## Question Bank – Database Technologies

|  |   |          |
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| <p>Q.No.55</p> <p>FD stands for _____?</p>   | <p>A. Functional dependency.<br/>B. Facilitate dependency.<br/>C. Functional data.<br/>D. Facilitate data.</p>  | <p>A</p> |
| <p>Q.No.56</p> <p>According to Chris Date's definition, a table is in first normal form if and only if it is?</p>  | <p>A. There's no top-to-bottom ordering to the rows.<br/>B. There's no left-to-right ordering to the columns.<br/>C. There are no duplicate rows.<br/>D. All of the above is true.</p>  | <p>D</p> |
| <p>Q.No.57</p> <p>Evaluate the CREATE TABLE statement:</p> <pre>CREATE TABLE products (product_ID NUMBER (6) CONSTRAINT prod_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, product_name VARCHAR2 (10));</pre> <p>Which statement is true regarding the PROD_ID_PK constraint?</p> | <p>A: It would be created only if a unique index is manually created first.<br/>B: It would be created and would use as automatically created unique index.<br/>C: It would be created and would use as automatically created no unique index.<br/>D: It would be created and remain in disable state because no index is specified in the command.</p> | <p>B</p> |

## Question Bank – Database Technologies

|   |   |          |
|---|---|----------|
| <p>Q.No.58</p> <p>Your company decided to give a monthly bonus of Rs. 50 to all the employees. The following statement is written to display the LAST_NAME, DEPARTMENT_ID, and the total annual salary:</p> <p>SELECT last_name, department_id, salary + 50 * 12<br/>"Annual Compensation" FROM employees;</p> <p>When you execute the statement, the "Annual Compensation" is not computed correctly. What changes would you make to the query to calculate the "Annual Compensation" correctly?</p> | <p>A: Change the SELECT statement to SELECT last_name, department_id, salary*12+50 "Annual Compensation".</p> <p>B: Change the SELECT statement to SELECT last_name, department_id, salary + (50*12) "Annual Compensation".</p> <p>C: Change the SELECT statement to SELECT last_name, department_id, (salary+50)*12 "Annual Compensation".</p> <p>D: Change the SELECT statement to SELECT last_name, department_id, (salary*12) + 50 "Annual Compensation".</p> | <p>C</p> |
| <p>Q.No.59</p> <p>Evaluate the following SQL statement:<br/>CREATE INDEX upper_name_idx ON product_information (UPPER(product_name));<br/>Which query would use the UPPER_NAME_IDX index?</p>   | <p>A. SELECT UPPER(product_name) FROM product_information where</p>   | <p>C</p> |

## Question Bank – Database Technologies

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  | product_id=1234;<br>B. SELECT<br>UPPER(product_name) FROM<br>product_information;<br>C. SELECT<br>product_id FROM<br>product_information<br>WHERE<br>UPPER(product_name) in<br>('PEN','RUBBER');<br>D. SELECT<br>product_id,<br>UPPER(product_name) FROM<br>product_information<br>WHERE<br>UPPER(product_name) = 'RUBBER' OR<br>price >1000; |   |
| Q.No.60<br><br>The first DROP operation is performed on PRODUCTS table using the following command:<br>DROP TABLE products PURGE;<br>Then you perform the FLASHBACK operation by using the following command:<br>FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;<br>Which statement describes the outcome of the FLASHBACK command? | A. It recovers only the table structure.<br>B. It recovers the table structure, data, and the indexes.<br>C. It recovers the table structure, data but not the related indexes.<br>D. It is not possible to recover the table structure, data, or the related indexes.  | D |
| Q.No.61<br><br>REPLACE('JACK AND JUE','J','BL') will return  | A. JACK AND BLUE<br>B. BLACK AND JACK<br>C. BLACK AND BLUE<br>D. None of the above.   | C |
| Q.No.62<br><br>TRANSLATE('333SQD234','0123456789ABCDPQRST','0123456789') will return   | A. 333234<br>B. 333333<br>C. 234333<br>D. None of the above   | A |

## Question Bank – Database Technologies

|   |  |          |
|---|--|----------|
| <p>Q.No.63</p> <p>Evaluate the following DELETE statement:<br/>DELETE FROM emp;</p> <p>There is no other uncommitted transaction on the EMP table.</p> <p>Which statement is true about the DELETE statement?</p> | <p>A. It removes all the rows in the table and allows ROLLBACK.</p> <p>B. It would not remove the rows if the table has a primary key.</p> <p>C. It removes all the rows as well as the structure of the table.</p> <p>D. It removes all the rows in the table and does not allow ROLLBACK.</p>  | <p>A</p> |
| <p>Q.No.64</p> <p>Evaluate the following SQL statement:<br/>SELECT emp.empno, emp.ename, dept.deptno, dname, loc FROM emp e JOIN dept d USING (deptno);</p>   | <p>A: The statement would not execute because table aliases are not allowed in the JOIN clause.</p> <p>B: The statement would not execute because table alias prefix is not used in the USING clause.</p> <p>C: The statement would not execute because all the columns in the SELECT clause are not prefixed with table aliases.</p> <p>D: The statement would not execute because the column part of the USING clause cannot have a qualifier in the</p> | <p>D</p> |

## Question Bank – Database Technologies

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|   | SELECT list.   |   |
| <p>Q.No.65</p> <p>Which statement is true regarding operators used with subqueries?</p>   | <p>A: The NOT IN operator is equivalent to IS NULL</p> <p>B: The &lt;ANY operator means less than the maximum.</p> <p>C: =ANY and =ALL operators have the same functionality.</p> <p>D: The IN operator cannot be used in single-row subqueries.</p>   | B |
| <p>Q.No.66</p> <p>Evaluate the following SQL statement:</p> <p>SELECT 2 col1, 'y' col2 FROM dual UNION SELECT 1, 'x' FROM DUAL UNION select 3, NULL from dual ORDER BY 2;</p> <p>Which statement is true regarding the output of the SQL statement?</p> | <p>A. It would execute and the order of the values in the first column would be 3, 2, 1.</p> <p>B. It would execute and the order of the values in the first column would be 1, 2, 3.</p> <p>C. It would not execute because the column alias name has not been used in the ORDER BY clause.</p> <p>D. It would not execute because the number 2 in the ORDER BY clause would conflict with the value 2 in the first SELECT statement.</p> | B |

## Question Bank – Database Technologies

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| <p>Q.No.67</p> <p>Which is the example of left outer?</p>   | <p>A. select * from dept left outer join emp using(deptno);</p> <p>B. select * from dept natural left join emp;</p> <p>C. select * from dept natural left outer join emp;</p> <p>D. All of the above.</p>  | D |
| <p>Q.No.68</p> <p>Which of the statements is true regarding the GROUP BY clause in a SQL statement?</p>   | <p>A. You can use column alias in the GROUP BY clause.</p> <p>B. Using the WHERE clause after the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows after creating groups.</p> <p>C. The GROUP BY clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregate function in the SELECT statement.</p> <p>D. If the SELECT statement has an aggregate function, then those individual columns without an aggregate function in the SELECT statement be included in the GROUP BY clause.</p> | D |
| <p>Q.No.69</p> <p>The following SQL statement was written to retrieve the rows for the PRODUCT_ID that has a UNIT_PRICE of more than 1000 and has been ordered more than five times:</p> <p>SELECT product_id, COUNT(order_id) total, unit_price<br/>FROM order_items WHERE unit_price &gt; 1000 and<br/>count(order_id) &gt; 5 GROUP BY product_id, unit_price;</p> <p>Which statement is true regarding this SQL statement?</p> | <p>A. The statement would execute and give you the desired result.</p> <p>B. The statement would not execute because the aggregate function is used in the WHERE clause.</p> <p>C. The statement</p>   | B |

## Question Bank – Database Technologies

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|   | <p>would not execute because the WHERE clause should have the OR logical operator instead of AND.</p> <p>D. The statement would not execute because in the SELECT clause, the UNIT_PRICE column is placed after the column having the aggregate function.</p>  |   |
| <p>Q.No.70</p> <p>Evaluate the following SQL statement</p> <p>CREATE VIEW price_view as SELECT 1234.90 as PriceList from dual;</p> <p>SELECT TO_CHAR (pricelist, '\$9,999') FROM price_view;</p> <p>Which statement would be true regarding the output for this SELECT statement?</p> | <p>A: The PRICELIST column having value 1234.90 would be displayed as \$1,234.</p> <p>B: The PRICELIST column having value 1234.90 would be displayed as \$1,235.</p> <p>C: The PRICELIST column having value 1234.90 would be displayed as #####.</p> <p>D: The PRICELIST column having value 1234.90 would be displayed as \$1,234.90.</p> | B |
| <p>Q.No.71</p> <p>What is true of the following SQL command?</p> <p>CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE</p>   | <p>A: Each user sees only his or her rows in the table.</p> <p>B: COMMIT will delete all rows from temporary table.</p>  | D |

## Question Bank – Database Technologies

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|   | <p>C: Index file can be created on column of a temporary table.</p> <p>D: All of the above statements are true.</p>   |   |
| <p>Q.No.72</p> <p>Examine the following code</p> <pre> declare     x number := 1001; begin     case when x = 100 then         dbms_output.put_line ('Value of x is 100');     when x = 200 then         dbms_output.put_line ('Value of x is 200');     else         dbms_output.put_line ('Value of x is 1001');     end; exception     when CASE_NOT_FOUND then         dbms_output.put_line ('CASE_NOT_FOUND exception raised'); end; / </pre> | <p>A: CASE statement cannot be used in PL/SQL</p> <p>B: Program will terminate because of compilation error.</p> <p>C: Program will run properly and prints the message: Value of x is 1001</p> <p>D: Program will terminate and will raise CASE_NOT_FOUND exception.</p> | B |
| <p>Q.No.73</p> <p>Examine the following code</p> <pre> declare     x number := 10; begin     declare         x number := 20;     begin         exit;     end; end; / </pre>   | <p>A: Compilation error because Nested PL/SQL block cannot be given.</p> <p>B: Compilation error because EXIT/CONTINUE statement; it must appear inside a loop</p>  | B |



### Question Bank – Database Technologies

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| <pre> dbms_output.put_line ('The value of x is: - '    x); end; dbms_output.put_line ('The value of x is: - '    x); end; </pre>  | <p>C: No compilation error and will print:<br/>The value of x is: - 10.</p> <p>D: No compilation error and will print:<br/>The value of x is: - 20.</p>   |   |
| <p>Q.No.74<br/>Developer receives an error due to the following statement in the DECLARATION section: PLS-00322: declaration of a constant 'PI' must contain an initialization assignment</p> <p>PI CONSTANT NUMBER;. The problem is because:</p> | <p>A: There is not enough memory in the program for the constant.</p> <p>B: There is no value associated with the constant.</p> <p>C: There is no datatype associated with the constant.</p> <p>D: PI is a reserved word.</p> | B |
| <p>Q.No.75<br/>The command used to open a CURSOR FOR loop is</p>  | <p>A: open.</p> <p>B: fetch.</p> <p>C: parse.</p> <p>D: None, cursor for loops handle cursor opening implicitly.</p>  | D |
| <p>Q.No.76<br/>Examine the following trigger</p> <p>CREATE or REPLACE TRIGGER myTrigger BEFORE UPDATE on emp For Each Row WHEN (new.Comm &lt; old.Comm)</p> <p>begin</p>  | <p>A: Error: WHEN clause cannot be used in trigger.</p> <p>B: Error: Change new.comm &amp; old.comm to</p>  | D |

## Question Bank – Database Technologies

|   |   |   |
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| <p>raise_application_error (-20001,'New commission is less than old commission');<br/>end;<br/>/</p>  | <p>:new.comm &amp;<br/>:old.comm in WHEN clause.<br/><br/>C: Error: because application_error number must be between -2000 to -2001.<br/><br/>D: No Error: Trigger will execute properly.</p>                       |   |
| <p>Q.No.77</p> <p>You can create trigger on schema-level operations such as</p>   | <p>A: Drop<br/>B: Rename<br/>C: Truncate<br/>D: All of the above</p>  | D |
| <p>Q.No.78</p> <p>For which types of constraints is an index automatically created?</p>   | <p>A. Primary key<br/>B. Unique<br/>C. Both A &amp; B.<br/>D. None of the above.</p>  | C |
| <p>Q.No.79</p> <p>HR department wants to drop the DEPT_CLUSTER cluster which is having multiple clustered tables.</p> <p>What statement will you give to drop the DEPT_CLUSTER cluster?</p> | <p>A: Drop cluster DEPT_CLUSTER including tables cascade constraints;<br/>B: Drop cluster DEPT_CLUSTER cascade tables;<br/>C: Drop cluster DEPT_CLUSTER with tables;<br/>D: Drop DEPT_CLUSTER including tables;</p> | A |

## Question Bank – Database Technologies

|   |   |          |
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| <p>Q.No.80</p> <p>Following statements are given to create clustered tables<br/>         CREATE CLUSTER DEPT_CLUSTER ( DEPTNO<br/>         NUMBER);</p> <p>What statement will you give to create clustered tables?</p> | <p>A: Create table<br/>         TEMP (ID number,<br/>         NAME varchar2 (10),<br/>         DEPTNO number<br/>         (4)) cluster<br/>         DEPT_Cluster<br/>         (DEPTNO);</p> <p>B: Create table<br/>         TEMP (ID number,<br/>         NAME varchar2 (10))<br/>         cluster<br/>         DEPT_Cluster<br/>         (DEPTNO);</p> <p>C: Create table<br/>         TEMP (ID number,<br/>         NAME varchar2 (10),<br/>         DEPTNO number)<br/>         cluster<br/>         DEPT_Cluster<br/>         (DEPTNO);</p> <p>D: None of the<br/>         above.</p> | <p>C</p> |
| <p>Q.No.81</p> <p>MongoDB is _____.</p>   | <p>A: Object-oriented<br/>         DBMS</p> <p>B: Document-<br/>         oriented DBMS</p> <p>C: Relational DBMS</p> <p>D: None of the<br/>         above.</p>  | <p>B</p> |
| <p>Q.No.82</p> <p>_____ Operator is used to replace the value of a field<br/>         to the specified value.</p>   | <p>A: \$set</p> <p>B: \$put</p> <p>C: \$insert</p> <p>D: None of the<br/>         above.</p>  | <p>A</p> |

## Question Bank – Database Technologies

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|   |   |   |
| <p>Q.No.83</p> <p>_____ (CRUD) are the fundamental ways of interacting with any data in NoSQL.</p>  | <p>A: create, read, update, and delete.</p> <p>B: create, read, update and drop.</p> <p>C: create, replace, update and delete.</p> <p>D: All of the above.</p>  | A |
| <p>Q.No.84</p> <p>Examine the following statements</p> <p>&gt; db.createCollection('_emp')</p> <p>Which of the following statement will insert document in '_emp' collection?</p> | <p>A. db._emp.insert({ename:'saleel'})</p> <p>B. db._emp.insert({ename = 'saleel'})</p> <p>C. db.getCollection('_emp').insert({ename: 'IWAY'})</p> <p>D. db.getCollection('_emp').insert({ename= 'IWAY'})</p> | C |
| <p>Q.No.85</p> <p>REST _____?</p>   | <p>A: representational state transfer.</p> <p>B: representation state transfer.</p> <p>C: represent state transfer.</p> <p>D: all of the above.</p>   | A |
| <p>Q.No.86</p> <p>What command will you give to fetch the data from Column-Oriented Databases Like HBase?</p>   | <p>A: select</p> <p>B: fetch</p> <p>C: scan</p>   | C |

## Question Bank – Database Technologies

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|  | D: read  |   |
| Q.No.87<br>What are the features of NoSQL?   | A. Horizontal scalability.<br>B. Open-source.<br>C. Schema-freeness.<br>D. All of the above.   | D |
| Q.No.88<br>NoSQL is _____ database?  | A. non-relational.<br>B. relational.<br>C. complex.<br>D. None of the above.   | A |
| Q.No.89<br>How to create an index on a single field in MongoDB?  | A. db.people.ensureIndex ( { "phone-number": 1 } )<br>B. db.people.ensureIndex ( { "phone-number" } )<br>C. db.people.Index( { "phone-number": 1 } )<br>D. All of the above. | A |
| Q.No.90<br>By default, MongoDB builds indexes in the _____ and prevent all read and write operations to the database while the index builds. | A. foreground<br>B. background<br>C. inline<br>D. offline  | A |

Q. No. 91

**Question:**

\_\_\_\_\_ is the model data is organized into a tree-like structure.

Answer Choices

A: Flat model

B: **Hierarchical model**

C: Network model

D: Relational model

Q. No. 92

**Question:**

An oval represents which of the following in an EER?

Answer Choices

A: **Attribute**      B: Entity      C: Optional One      D: Relationship

Q. No. 93

**Question:**

A relation R is said to be in 2NF?

Answer Choices

A: if the values in the domain of each attribute of relation are atomic. Each cell of the table must have single value.

**B: if it is in 1NF and there should not be any partial dependency. Here all the non key attributes are dependent on the key alone. No attribute is depend upon a part of the key.**

C: if it is in 2NF and has no transitive dependency. Here all the non-key attributes are depend on the key alone. There should not be any dependency among the non-key attributes.

D: None of the above.

Q. No.94

**Question:**

In which case “no transitive dependency” rule is followed in database normalization.

Answer Choices

A: First Normal Form

B: Second Normal Form

**C: Third Normal Form**

D: Boyce – Codd Normal Form BCNF

Q. No. 95

**Question:**

\_\_\_\_\_ normal form says that every non-prime attribute should be fully functionally dependent on prime key attribute.

Answer Choices

A: First

**B: Second**

C: Third

D: BCNF

Q. No. 96

**Question:**

There is/are goals of the normalization process:

Answer Choices

- A: eliminating redundant data
- B: ensuring data dependencies
- C: **Both A & B**
- D: None of the above.

Q. No. 97

**Question:**

All Oracle transactions comply with the basic properties of a database transaction, known as ACID properties. ACID is an acronym for the following:

Answer Choices

- A: **Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation and Durability.**
- B: Atomicity, Continuously, Isolation and Durability.
- C: Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation and Decrement.
- D: Atomicity, Continuously, Invisible and Decrement.

Q. No. 98

**Question:**

Which describes the default behavior when you create a table?

Answer Choices

- 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.

Q. No. 99

**Question:**

You cannot perform function such as LENGTH on a column that used a \_\_\_\_\_ datatype?

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Answer Choices

A: Number      B: Varchar2      C: Long      D: Date

Q. No. 100

**Question:**

Evaluate the SQL statement:

SQL> SELECT ROUND (TRUNC (MOD (1600, 10),-1), 2) FROM dual;

What will be displayed?

Answer Choices

A: 0      B: 1      C: 0.00      D: An error statement.

Q. No. 101

**Question:**

You want to delete a record from the table by prompting the user for an id number of the record. How do you do that?

Answer Choices

- A: DELETE FROM RecordX WHERE id\_number = \*id\_number;
- B: DELETE FROM Record WHERE id\_number := &id\_number;
- C: **DELETE FROM RecordX WHERE id\_number = &id\_number;**
- D: None of the above.

Q. No. 102

**Question:**

Evaluate the CREATE TABLE statement:

CREATE TABLE products

(product\_id NUMBER (6) CONSTRAINT prod\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY,  
product\_name VARCHAR2 (15));

Which statement is true regarding the PROD\_ID\_PK constraint?

Answer Choices

- A: It would be created only if a unique index is manually created first.
- B: **It would be created and would use an automatically created unique index.**
- C: It would be created and would use an automatically created nonunique index.



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D: It would be created and remains in a disabled state because no index is specified in the command.

Q. No. 103

**Question:**

What is true about global temporary table?

**Answer Choices**

A: Views can be created against temporary tables and combinations of temporary and permanent tables.

B: Temporary tables can have triggers associated with them.

C: **Both A & B**

D: None of the above.

Q. No. 104

**Question:**

Which of the statements about views is true?

**Answer Choices**

A: **A view can be created as read only**

B: A view cannot have an ORDER BY clause in the SELECT statement.

C: A view cannot be created with a GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement.

D: A view must have aliases defined for the column names in the SELECT statement.

Q. No. 105

**Question:**

Unnamed block is also known as \_\_\_\_\_?

**Answer Choices**

A: **Anonymous-block**

B: Packages

C: Functions

D: Procedures

Q. No. 106

**Question:**

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What will be output for the following snippet?

```
declare
    "End" number := 1001;
begin
    dbms_output.put_line ("End");
end;
/
```

Answer Choices

A: Compilation Error.

B: Will print End.

C: **Will print 1001.**

D: Logical Error.

Q. No. 107

**Question:**

Examine the following PL/SQL code.

```
declare
    type RECORD is record (
        deptno dept.deptno%Type,
        dname dept.dname%Type,
        loc dept.loc%Type,
        walletid dept.walletid%Type
    );
    xRow RECORD;
    function F1(x dept.deptno%Type) return number is
    begin
        return (x + 1);
    end;
begin
    xRow.deptno := 10;
    dbms_output.put_line (F1 (xRow.deptno));
end;
/
```

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Answer Choices

A: compilation error: We cannot create function in declare section.

B: compilation error: Cannot create type by the name RECORD as it is key word.

C: **Will print the value 11.**

D: Invalid function parameter datatype.

Q. No. 108

**Question:**

A parameterized Function can be called by using \_\_\_\_\_ notations in anonymous-block?

Answer Choices

A: Positional Notations

B: Names Notations

C: Mixed Notations

D: **All of the above**

Q. No. 109

**Question:**

Pass-by-value subroutines define formal parameters using as \_\_\_\_\_ mode only.

Answer Choices

A: **IN**

B: OUT

C: IN OUT

D: None of the above.

Q. No. 110

**Question:**

Examin the following PL/SQL Code

declare

function Function1 return boolean as

begin

    return (true);

end Function1;

procedure Procedure1 (x in boolean) is

begin

    if x then

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```
        dbms_output.put_line ('Hello World');  
    end if;  
end Procedure1;  
  
begin  
    Procedure1 (Function1);  
end;  
/  
What will be the result?
```

Answer Choices

- A: **The program will run successfully and print's Hello World**
- B: compilation error: We cannot create function/procedure in declare section.
- C: compilation error: Function cannot return boolean datatype.
- D: In-valid calling of procedure in anonymous-block.

Q. No 111

**Question:**

Which of the bind variables are allowed in table level triggers?

Answer Choices

- A: :NEW
- B: :OLD
- C: Both :NEW and :OLD
- D: **None of them.**

Q. No. 112

**Question:**

Compound trigger acts as \_\_\_\_\_?

Answer Choices

- A: Statement level trigger
- B: Row level trigger
- C: **Both A & B**
- D: None of the above.

Q. No. 113

**Question:**

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This trigger fails when executed:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER CALC_TEAM_AVG AFTER INSERT ON PLAYER
BEGIN
INSERT INTO PLAYER_BATSTAT (PLAYER_ID, SEASON_YEAR, AT_BATS, HITS)
VALUES (:NEW. PLAYER_ID, 1997, 0, 0);
END;
```

To which type must you convert the trigger to correct the error?

Answer Choices

A: **Row**      B: Statement      C: ORACLE FORM trigger      D: Before

Q. No. 114

**Question:**

Mutating error occurs only on \_\_\_\_\_ trigger.

Answer Choices

A: **row-level**      B: statement-level  
C: system-level      D: database-level

Q. No. 115

**Question:**

Which statements are correct regarding indexes?

Answer Choices

A: When a table is dropped, the corresponding indexes are automatically dropped.  
B: For each DML operation performed, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated.  
C: A non-deferrable PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE KEY constraint in a table automatically creates a unique index.  
D: **All of the above.**

Q. No. 116

**Question:**

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After you create a cluster, you add tables to it. A cluster can contain a maximum of \_\_\_\_\_ tables.

Answer Choices

A: **32**

B: 30

C: 16

D: 64

Q. No. 117

**Question:**

Consider the following snippet

Create or replace function Add (x number, y number) return number is  
begin

    return (x + y);

end;

/

How will you call the function from SQL prompt?

Assuming a bind variable result of number datatype is created.

Answer Choices

A: exec :result := Add (5, 5);

B: call Add (5, 5) into :result;

C: **Both A and B**

D: Function cannot be called from SQL prompt

Q. No. 118

**Question:**

What kind of database is MongoDB?

Answer Choices

A: **document-oriented database**

B: Column-oriented database

C: relational-oriented database

D: object-oriented database

Q. No. 119

**Question:**

The db.collection.find () method returns a \_\_\_\_\_ to the retrieved documents.

Answer Choices

A: **cursor**

B: dataSet

C: recordSet

D: None of the above.

Q. No. 120

**Question:**

Arithmetic Aggregation Operators in mongoDB is \_\_\_\_\_?

Answer Choices

A: +

B: add

C: **\$add**

D: %add

Q. No. 121

**Question:**

What command will you give to fetch all document whose job is manager?

Answer Choices

A: db.emp.find ({ \$query: {job: 'manager'}})

B: db.emp.find ({job: 'manager'})

C: **Both A and B**

D: None of the above.

Q. No. 122

**Question:**

In MongoDB, the primary key is automatically set to the \_\_\_\_\_ field.

Answer Choices

A: **\_id**

B: \$id

C: #id

D: &id

Q. No. 123

**Question:**

What is equivalent of the following SQL statement in MongoDB?

SELECT DISTINCT (job) FROM emp;

Answer Choices

A: **db.emp.distinct ("job")**

B: db.emp.unique ("job")

C: db.emp.distinct ({ "job" })

D: distinct.emp ("job")

Q. No. 124

**Question:**

Various storage types available in which the content can be modeled for NoSQL databases.

Answer Choices

A: Column-oriented

B: Document-oriented

C: Key Value Store

D: **All of the above.**

Q. No. 125

**Question:**

In a column database, a \_\_\_\_\_ is an analogous to a column in an RDBMS.

Answer Choices

A: column-key

B: **column-family**

C: column-attribute

D: column-name

Q. No. 126

**Question:**

The \_\_\_\_\_ utility can help you import the data into a MongoDB collection

Answer Choices

A: imp

B: mongodimport

C: **mongoimport**

D: mongoDBimport

Q. No. 127

**Question:**

\_\_\_\_\_ aggregation function will be used to replace NULL data with some value?



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Answer Choices

**A: \$ifNull**

B: \$isNull

C: \$Null

D: ifNull

Q. No. 128

**Question:**

Use the \_\_\_\_\_ method on a cursor to specify the maximum number of documents the cursor will return.

Answer Choices

**A: limit()**

B: skip()

C: limited()

D: None of the above.

Q. No. 129

**Question:**

In MongoDB, the \_\_\_\_\_ removes documents from a collection.

Answer Choices

**A: db.collection.remove() method**

B: db.collection.delete() method

C: db.collection.drop() method

D: db.remove.collection() method

Q. No. 130

**Question:**

What command will you give to fetch the data from Column-Oriented Databases like HBase?

Answer Choices

A: select

B: fetch

**C: scan**

D: read

Q. No. 131

**Question:**

In data management and database analysis, a \_\_\_\_\_ refers to all the values which a data element may contain.

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Answer Choices

A: **data domain**

B: domain name

C: constraints

D: All of the above

Difficulty Level: Easy

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: Data models

Q. No. 132

**Question:**

A database schema is the skeleton structure that represents the \_\_\_\_\_ of the entire database.

Answer Choices

A: **logical view**

B: conceptual view

C: physical view

D: None of the above.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: Introduction to Hierarchical Model, Network and Relational Models, Object Oriented Database

Q. No. 133

**Question:**

A top-to-bottom relationship among the items in a database is established by a

Answer Choices

A: **Hierarchical schema**

B: Network schema

C: Relational Schema

D: All of the above

Difficulty Level: Easy

Reference: (Name of books)

## Question Bank – Database Technologies

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(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: Relational Database

Q. No. 134

**Question:**

In a relational database, the schema defines the \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer Choices

A: tables

B: views

C: indexes

D: all of the above

Difficulty Level: Easy

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: Normalization

Q. No. 135

**Question:**

In a given relationship R, if an attribute A uniquely defines all the other attribute, then the attributes A is a key attribute which is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_ key.

Answer Choices

A: **candidate key**

B: joining key

C: functional key

D: None of the above.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: Normalization

Q. No. 136

**Question:**

A data value is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ if it cannot be subdivided into smaller data values.

Answer Choices

A: **atomic**      B: star      C: minimal      D: None of the above.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module:

Q. No. 137

**Question:**

Oracle Database implicitly commits the current transaction before and after every \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer Choices

A: **Data Definition Language (DDL) Statements**  
B: Data Manipulation Language (DML) Statements  
C: Both A and B  
D: None of the above.

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: DML commands

Q. No. 138

**Question:**

Consider the following SQL UPDATE statement:

```
UPDATE ( SELECT COMM FROM EMP INNER JOIN DEPT ON  
EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO WHERE SAL>1500 ) SET COMM = 1000;
```

Which of the statement is true regarding the UPDATE statement?

Answer Choices

A: Error: because TABLE Name is invalid.

B: Error: because WHERE clause cannot be used in inner join.

**C: It is a valid UPDATE statement.**

D: Error: because it is not a valid subquery

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: Advance Subqueries

Q. No. 139

**Question:**

Consider the relation R and S. In SQL the statement  
SELECT \* from R, S is equivalent to

Answer Choices

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

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: Views

Q. No. 140

**Question:**

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Updateable views can not include:

Answer Choices

A: DISTINCT

B: Set Operators (INTERSECT, MINUS, UNION, UNION ALL)

C: Group Aggregate Functions (AVG, COUNT, MAX, MIN, SUM, etc.)

D: All of the above.

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: Views

Q. No. 141

**Question:**

If a view was created using the \_\_\_\_\_, then you can insert into the view only rows that satisfy the defining query of the view.

Answer Choices

**A: WITH CHECK OPTION**

B: WITH READ OPTION

C: WITH INSERT OPTION

D: FOR UPDATE OPTION

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: MATERIALIZED VIEW

Q. No. 142

**Question:**

The keyword \_\_\_\_\_ is supported in place of MATERIALIZED VIEW for backward compatibility.

Answer Choices

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A: SNAPSHOT

B: MVIEW

C: OUT-Line view

D: None of the above.

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: PL/SQL

Q. No. 143

### Question:

What will be output for the following snippet?

declare

    "End" number := 1001;

begin

    dbms\_output.put\_line ("End");

end;

/

Answer Choices

A: Compilation Error.

B: Will print End.

**C: Will print 1001.**

D: Logical Error.

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: Cursors

Q. No. 144

### Question:

Which of the following will not create a cursor in PL/SQL?

Answer Choices

A: Select ... into

B: Update

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C: Create

D: Delete

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: Functions

Q. No. 145

### Question:

Consider the following PL/SQL function:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION F1 (X VARCHAR2) RETURN boolean IS
BEGIN
    RETURN (X > 1001);
END;
/
```

Which of the following option is true about the function?

### Answer Choices

A: compilation error: Because size is not defined to variable X in the parameter list.

B: compilation error: Because boolean is invalid datatype in PL/SQL.

C: compilation error: Because invalid statement in RETURN statement.

**D: There is no compilation error and the function will run properly.**

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: Packages

Q. No. 146

### Question:

In the PL/SQL, the package specification contains \_\_\_\_\_ declarations.



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Answer Choices

**A: Public**      B: Private      C: Friend      D: Protected

Difficulty Level: Easy

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: Procedure/Function

Q. No. 147

**Question:**

Which of the following parameter mode cannot have DEFAULT value?

Answer Choices

**A: IN**      **B: OUT**      C: CONST      D: All of the above.

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: Trigger

Q. No. 148

**Question:**

In an AFTER row trigger, the trigger body can \_\_\_\_\_ but not \_\_\_\_\_ the :OLD and :NEW fields.

Answer Choices

**A: read, write**      B: write, read  
C: change, delete      D: delete, change

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Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: NoSQL

Q. No. 149

**Question:**

Which of the following is not a NoSQL database ?

Answer Choices

**A: SQL Server**

B: MongoDB

C: Cassandra

D: None of the mentioned.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: CRUS operations

Q. No. 150

**Question:**

Which of the operator is similar to order by clause in RDBMS ?

Answer Choices

**A: \$sort**

B: \$match

C: \$sortby

D: None of the mentioned.

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: CRUS operations

Q. No. 151

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### Question:

COUNT function is provided by \_\_\_\_\_ in MongoDB.

### Answer Choices

A: \$end                      B: \$sum                      C: \$max                      D: \$count

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: Introduction to No SQL database

Q. No. 152

### Question:

NoSQL is \_\_\_\_\_ way of storing the data.

### Answer Choices

A: structured              B: semi-structured              C: **unstructured**              D: None of the above

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: No SQL database

Q. No. 153

### Question:

Various storage types available in which the content can be modeled for NoSQL databases.

### Answer Choices

A: Column-oriented                                      B: Document-oriented  
C: Key Value Store                                      D: **All of the above.**

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

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Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: mongodb Comparison Query Operators

Q. No. 154

**Question:**

\_\_\_\_\_ returns true if the first value is less than the second.

Answer Choices

A: \$lt

B: \$lts

C: less than

D: <

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: mongodb Logical Query Operators

Q. No. 155

**Question:**

\_\_\_\_\_ performs a logical AND operation in MongoDB

Answer Choices

A: &&

B: %and

C: \$and

D: and

Difficulty Level: Easy

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: Column Oriented Databases

Q. No. 156

**Question:**

Which of the following is a wide-column store ?

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Answer Choices

**A: Cassandra**

B: Riak

C: MongoDB

D: Redis

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: NoSQL database

Q. No. 157

**Question:**

\_\_\_\_\_ is a binary serialization format used to store documents in MongoDB.

Answer Choices

A: GridFS

B: JSON

**C: BSON**

D: None of the mentioned

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module: MongoDB CRUD operations.

Q. No. 158

**Question:**

\_\_\_\_\_ limits the number of documents in result set

Answer Choices

A: \$project

B: \$geo

**C: \$limit**

D: None of them.

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Reference: (Name of books)

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(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module:

Q. No. 159

### Question:

Which of the following method returns one document ?

Answer Choices

**A: findOne()**      B: findSingle()      C: selectOne()      D: None of them

Difficulty Level: Easy / Intermediate / Difficult

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Topic / Module:

Q. No. 160

### Question:

To suppress the `_id` field from the result set, specify \_\_\_\_\_ in the projection document.

Answer Choices

A: `_id: 1`      **B: `_id: 0`**      C: `_id: it`      D: `_id: no`

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Q. No. 161

### Question:

In a given relationship R, if an attribute A uniquely defines all other attributes, then the attribute A is a key attribute which is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_ key.

Answer Choices

A:candidate

B:join

C:functional

D:None of above

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: A

Q. No. 162

Question:

Which of the following is Relation-algebra Operation.

Answer Choices

A:Select

B:Union

C:Rename

D:All of the above

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: D

Q. No. 163

Question:

The attribute AGE is calculated from DATE\_OF\_BIRTH. The attribute AGE is

Answer Choices

A:Single valued

B:Multi valued

C:Composite

D:Derived

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: D

Q. No. 164

Question:

The total participation by entities is represented in E-R diagram as

Answer Choices

A:Dashed line

B:Double line

C:Double rectangle

D:Circle

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: B

Q. No. 165

Question:

In E-R diagram generalization is represented by

Answer Choices

A:Ellipse

B:Dashed ellipse

C:Rectangle

D:Triangle

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: D

Q. No. 166

Question:

In a one-to-many relationship, the entity that is on the one side of the relationship is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ entity.

Answer Choices

A:parent

B:child

C:instance

D:subtype

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: A

Q. No. 167

Question:

You cannot perform multitable inserts \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer Choices

A:on tables



B: on views

C: on materialized views

D: Both B and C

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Correct Answer: D

Q. No. 168

Question:

Which of the following statement inserts a new row containing the next value of the departments\_seq sequence into the departments table:

Answer Choices

A: INSERT INTO DEPT VALUES (departments\_seq.nextval, 'HRD', 'PUNE');

B: INSERT INTO DEPT VALUES (:departments\_seq.nextval, 'HRD', 'PUNE');

C: INSERT INTO DEPT VALUES (departments\_seq.nextvalue, 'HRD', 'PUNE');

D: INSERT INTO DEPT VALUES (departments\_seq=>nextval, 'HRD', 'PUNE');

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: A

Q. No. 169

Question:

Which of the following SQL statement will give "ORA-25154: column part of USING clause cannot have qualifier" error?

Answer Choices

A: SELECT EMP.\* from EMP inner join DEPT using (DEPTNO);

B: SELECT EMP.ENAME from EMP inner join DEPT using (DEPTNO);

C: SELECT ENAME from EMP e inner join DEPT using (DEPTNO);

D: SELECT \* from EMP inner join DEPT on (EMP.DEPTNO = DEPT.DEPTNO);

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Correct Answer: A

Q. No. 170

Question:

SELECT \_\_\_\_\_ from EMP;

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Here which of the following displays all the records?

Answer Choices

A: \*

B: \* ALL

C: ALL \*

D: Both A and C

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: D

Q. No. 171

Question:

Aggregate functions can appear?

Answer Choices

A: in SELECT lists

B: in ORDER BY

C: in HAVING clauses

D: All of the above

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: D

Q. No. 172

Question:

Following SQL statement will \_\_\_\_\_?

SELECT sum(10+10+null) SUM from DUAL;

Answer Choices

A: returns 0

B: returns 20

C: returns NULL

D: give an Error

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: C

Q. No. 173

Question:

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Select the code that would show the countries with an area larger than 50000 and a population smaller than 10000000

Answer Choices

A:SELECT name, area, population FROM world WHERE area < 50000 AND population < 10000000

B:SELECT name, area, population FROM world WHERE area < 50000 AND population > 10000000

C:SELECT name, area, population FROM world WHERE area > 50000 AND population < 10000000

D:SELECT name, area, population FROM world WHERE area > 50000 AND population > 10000000

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Correct Answer: C

Q. No. 174

Question:

Display the employee details from EMP table whose job is MANAGER and his name starts with a character 'B'.

Answer Choices

A:SELECT \* from EMP where job='MANAGER' and ename like 'B%';

B:SELECT \* from EMP where job in ('MANAGER') and substr (ename, 1, 1) ='B';

C:SELECT \* from EMP where job = ('MANAGER') and ename like 'B%';

D:All of the above

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Correct Answer: D

Q. No. 175

Question:

Outer join operator (+) not allowed with?

Answer Choices

A:AND

B:OR

C:NOT

D:Will work with all above options

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Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Correct Answer: B

Q. No. 176

Question:

SQL>SELECT \* from EMP where job='MANAGER' or job='SALESMAN'

The output of the above SQL statement is equivalent to?

Answer Choices

A:SELECT \* from EMP where job in ('MANAGER','SALESMAN');

B:SELECT \* from EMP where job =any ('MANAGER','SALESMAN');

C:SELECT \* from EMP where job in ('MANAGER') or job ='SALESMAN';

D:All of the above

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Correct Answer: D

Q. No. 177

Question:

What is true about NOT Logical Operators?

Answer Choices

A>Returns TRUE if the following condition is FALSE.

B>Returns UNKNOWN if the following condition is FALSE.

C>Returns FALSE if the following condition is FALSE.

D>Returns UNDEFINED if the following condition is FALSE.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: A

Q. No. 178

Question:

Sub queries that return more than one row can only be used with multiple value operators,

\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer Choices

A:such as the IN operator.

B:such as the =ANY operator.

C:such as the = operator.

D:Both A and B

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Correct Answer: D

Q. No. 179

Question:

A sequence is referenced in SQL statements with the NEXTVAL and CURRVAL pseudo columns, which can be used in the following places.

Answer Choices

A:VALUES clause of INSERT statements

B:The SELECT list of a SELECT statement

C:The SET clause of an UPDATE statement

D: All of the above

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: D

Q. No. 180

Question:

What is true about PRIMARY KEY?

Answer Choices

A:Primary key constraint cannot be assign to multiple column.

B:Primary key constraint implicitly does not applies unique constraint.

C:Oracle internally creates unique index to prevent duplication in the column values.

D:None of the above.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: C

Q. No. 181

Question:

Which of the following statements is correct?

Answer Choices

A:Primary key cannot be given long data type

B:Composite primary key columns should have similar data types

C:Primary key will allow null and duplicate values

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D:Primary key constraint can be assigned to the column on which Unique constraint is already assigned

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: A

Q. No. 182

Question:

The SQL statement `SELECT SUBSTR ('1234567', INSTR ('abcabcabc', 'c'), 3) FROM DUAL;` prints

Answer Choices

A:123

B:345

C:34567

D>Error

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: B

Q. No. 183

Question:

\_\_\_\_\_ is used to declare a variable that is of the same type as a specified table's column.

Answer Choices

A:%ROWTYPE

B:%TYPE

C:%COLUMNTYPE

D:%REFTYPE

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: B

Q. No. 184

Question:

The anonymous PL/SQL block statement, \_\_\_\_\_?

Answer Choices

A:which does not persist in the database.

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B:which does persist in the database.

C:cannot be created in Oracle.

D:None of the above.

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Correct Answer: A

Q. No. 185

Question:

Examine the PL/SQL block.

declare

x varchar2(10);

begin

    x := ('Hello');

    begin

    null;

    end;

    dbms\_output.put\_line(x || ' World!');

end;

What will be the output on the above PL/SQL block?

Answer Choices

A:Hello World!

B:World!

C:NULL

D:PL/SQL block has an error.

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Correct Answer: A

Q. No. 186

Question:

After execution of the following anonymous block statement. What will be the value in commission column?

declare

    x number := 1001;

```
begin
    begin
        UpdateEMP set comm = x where deptno=10;
    end;
    begin
        x := x + 1;
        UpdateEMP set comm = x where deptno=10;
    end;
end;
```

**Answer Choices**

- A:1001
  - B: 1002
  - C: NULL
  - D:PL/SQL block has an Error.
- Difficulty Level: Intermediate
- Correct Answer: B

Q. No. 187

Question:

What will be the result after executing the following PL/SQL code?

```
declare
x number(7,2);
begin
x:=123456;
dbms_output.put_line(x);
end;
```

**Answer Choices**

- A:123456
  - B: 12345.6
  - C:numeric or value error exception
  - D:invalid\_number error exception
- Difficulty Level: Intermediate
- Correct Answer: C



Q. No. 188

Question:

DECLARE

l\_message

VARCHAR2 (100) := 'Hello World!';

BEGIN

DBMS\_OUTPUT.put\_line (l\_message);

EXCEPTION

WHEN OTHERS

THEN

DBMS\_OUTPUT.put\_line (SQLERRM);

END;

After executing the above PL/SQL block. What will be output?

Answer Choices

A:The PL/SQL block will give compilation error because variable l\_message is not declared properly.

B:The PL/SQL block will give compilation error because OTHERS exception is not available in PL/SQL anonymous block.

C:The PL/SQL block will print Hello World!

D:The PL/SQL block will print SQL ERROR MESSAGE from exception section

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Correct Answer: C

Q. No. 189

Question:

Select the correct variable declaration

Answer Choices

A:varchar VARCHAR2 (100) := 'Hello World!';

B:var## number (10) := 1001;

C:x number := 001;

D: All of the above are correct variable declaration statement.

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Correct Answer: D

Q. No. 190

Question:

Where do you declare explicit cursor in the PL/SQL language?

Answer Choices

A:In the PL/SQL declaration section

B:In the PL/SQL begin section

C:In the PL/SQL exception section

D:All of the above

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Correct Answer: A

Q. No. 191

Question:

Which of the following is the correct syntax for creating an explicit cursor?

Answer Choices

A:CURSOR cursor\_name IS select\_statement;

B:CREATE CURSOR cursor\_name IS select\_statement;

C:CREATE CURSOR cursor\_name AS select\_statement;

D:CURSOR cursor\_name AS select\_statement;

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Correct Answer: A

Q. No. 192

Question:

Which of the following is not the PL/SQL scalar data type:

Answer Choices

A:VARCHAR2

B:BOOLEAN

C:PLS\_INTEGER

D:DOUBLE

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: D

Q. No. 193

Question:

\_\_\_\_\_ is a part of the standard MongoDB distribution and provides a full JavaScript environment

Answer Choices

A: mongod

B: mongodb

C: mongo

D: None of the mentioned

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: C

Q. No. 194

Question:

Mongo looks for a database server listening on port 27017 on the \_\_\_\_\_ interface.

Answer Choices

A: web

B: localhost

C: web host

D: All of the mentioned

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: B

Q. No. 195

Question:

After starting the mongo shell, your session will use the \_\_\_\_\_ database by default.

Answer Choices

A: master

B: test

C: db1

D: user01.dbf

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: B

Q. No. 196

Question:

Command to see the list of collection is:

Answer Choices

A:show collection

B:show collections

C:db.collection.show

D:db.collection().show

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: B

Q. No. 197

Question:

Which of the operator is similar to order by clause in RDBMS?

Answer Choices

A:\$sort

B:\$match

C:\$sortby

D:None of the mentioned

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: A

Q. No. 198

Question:

\_\_\_\_\_ limits the number of documents in result set

Answer Choices

A:\$limit

B: \$limited

C:\$project

D: \$less

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: A

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Q. No. 199

Question:

\_\_\_\_\_ data type is used to store the document's ID.

Answer Choices

A:Object ID

B:Document ID

C:Binary ID

D:BSON ID

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: A

Q. No. 200

Question:

Which of the following operation adds a new document to the users' collection?

Answer Choices

A:add

B:insert

C:truncate

D:drop

Difficulty Level: Easy

Correct Answer: B