|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.** | What is the sid in Oracle installation? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  xe |  |  | | --- | | B.  11g |  |  | | --- | | C.  orcl | | | |
|  | | |
| **2.** | which client is installing while installing oracle? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  SQL Developer |  |  | | --- | | B.  SQL PLUS | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **3.** | What is the default username to connect to Oracle |
| |  | | --- | | A.  orcl |  |  | | --- | | B.  oracle | | | |
|  | | |
| **4.** | which client is very convinient to interact with the oracle |
| |  | | --- | | A.  SQL Developer |  |  | | --- | | B.  SQL PLUS | | | |
|  | | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **5.** | While connecting to oracle from SQL Developer, what is the sid value we have to specify? | |
| |  | | --- | | A.  xe |  |  | | --- | | B.  11g |  |  | | --- | | C.  orcl | | | | |
|  | | | |
| **6.** | Under which regedit key we have to clean Oracle? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE |  |  | | --- | | B.  HKEY\_USERS |  |  | | --- | | C.  HKEY\_CURRENT\_CONFIG | | | | |
|  | | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **7.** | which env variable should be removed with Oracle path |
| |  | | --- | | A.  oracle\_home |  |  | | --- | | B.  path |  |  | | --- | | C.  oracle\_path | | | |
|  | | |
| **8.** | all sql keywords are case sensitive. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **9.** | all sql identifiers are case sensitive. | |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | | |
|  | | | |
| **10.** | | all sql literals are case sensitive. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | | |
|  | | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **11.** | what stands for DDL in sql |
| |  | | --- | | A.  Data Definition Language |  |  | | --- | | B.  Data Deleting Language | | | |
|  | | |
| **12.** | Which command comes under DDL? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  INSERT |  |  | | --- | | B.  CREATE | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **13.** | Which command comes under DML? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  INSERT |  |  | | --- | | B.  CREATE | | | |
|  | | |
| **14.** | SELECT command comes under |
| |  | | --- | | A.  DDL |  |  | | --- | | B.  DML |  |  | | --- | | C.  DQL | | | |
|  | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **15.** | TABLE is a keyword. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |
| **16.** | PERSON is a keyword. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **17.** | PERSON is an IDENTIFIER. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |
| **18.** | PERSON is a literal |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **19.** | VIJAYis a literal |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |
| **20.** | VIJAYis an IDENTIFIER |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **21.** | INSERT comes under |
| |  | | --- | | A.  DDL |  |  | | --- | | B.  DML |  |  | | --- | | C.  DQL | | | |
|  | | |
| **22.** | What is the datatype of the column to store values like 10, 40, 300 |
| |  | | --- | | A.  NUMBER |  |  | | --- | | B.  String |  |  | | --- | | C.  VARCHAR2 | | | |
|  | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **23.** | What is the datatype of the column to store values like vijay, kumar, swetha |
| |  | | --- | | A.  NUMBER |  |  | | --- | | B.  String |  |  | | --- | | C.  VARCHAR2 | | | |
|  | | |
| **24.** | which is proper? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  create person (id number, name string) |  |  | | --- | | B.  create person (id number, name varchar2) |  |  | | --- | | C.  create table person (id number, name varchar2(10)) | | | |
|  | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **25.** | which insert command is proper while inserting into person table. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  insert into person values(10, vijay, 22) |  |  | | --- | | B.  insert into person values(10, 'vijay', 22) |  |  | | --- | | C.  insert in person values(10,' vijay', 22) | | | |
|  | | |
| **26.** | Which insert command is proper while age and first\_name columns in person table? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  insert into person values('vijay', 22) |  |  | | --- | | B.  insert into person values(10, 'vijay') |  |  | | --- | | C.  insert into person(first\_name, age) values('vijay', 22) | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **27.** | what is the default value in Number type of column. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  0 |  |  | | --- | | B.  0.0 |  |  | | --- | | C.  null | | | | |
|  | | | |
| **28.** | while inserting a record into person table, age value not specified. Then what could be the value under age column | |
| |  | | --- | | A.  0 |  |  | | --- | | B.  0.0 |  |  | | --- | | C.  null | | | | |
|  | | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **29.** | which update command is proper? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  update person set name=vijay where id = 1 |  |  | | --- | | B.  update person set name='vijay' where id = 1 |  |  | | --- | | C.  update person name='vijay' where id = 1 | | | |
|  | | |
| **30.** | which update command updates in entire table? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  update person set name='vijay' where id > 1 |  |  | | --- | | B.  update person set name='vijay' where id = 1 |  |  | | --- | | C.  update person set name='vijay' | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **31.** | which delete command is proper? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  delete from person where id = 1 |  |  | | --- | | B.  delete person where id = 1 |  |  | | --- | | C.  delete from person id = 1 | | | |
|  | | |
| **32.** | which delete command deletes all records? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  delete from person where id = 1 |  |  | | --- | | B.  delete from person |  |  | | --- | | C.  delete person | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **33.** | which command removes the table |
| |  | | --- | | A.  drop |  |  | | --- | | B.  delete |  |  | | --- | | C.  update | | | |
|  | | |
| **34.** | what \* represents in the select command |
| |  | | --- | | A.  all rows |  |  | | --- | | B.  all columns |  |  | | --- | | C.  all tables | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **35.** | what could be the where cluase to read a record which is having id column value as 5 |
| |  | | --- | | A.  WHERE ID = 5 |  |  | | --- | | B.  WHERE ID == 5 |  |  | | --- | | C.  WHERE ID is 5 | | | | |
|  | | | |
| **36.** | what could be the where cluase to read a record which is having firstName column value as null | |
| |  | | --- | | A.  where firstName = null |  |  | | --- | | B.  where firstName == null |  |  | | --- | | C.  where firstName is null | | | | |
|  | | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **37.** | what could be the where cluase to read all records which are having age column value greater as than 25 |
| |  | | --- | | A.  where age gt 25 |  |  | | --- | | B.  where age > 25 |  |  | | --- | | C.  where age >= 25 | | | |
|  | | |
| **38.** | what could be the where cluase to read all records which are having age column value as only 25 or 30. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  where age between 25 and 30 |  |  | | --- | | B.  where age range 25 and 30 |  |  | | --- | | C.  where age in (25, 30) | | | |
|  | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **39.** | select \* from employee where age between 25 and 30 (in this command employee with age 25 will be reading or not) |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes. reading |  |  | | --- | | B.  no. not reading | | | |
|  | | |
| **40.** | select \* from employee where age between 25 and 30 (in this command employee with age 30 will be reading or not) |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes. reading |  |  | | --- | | B.  no. not reading | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **41.** | which sql command reads only age and email columns? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  select age, email from employee |  |  | | --- | | B.  select age and email from employee |  |  | | --- | | C.  select age and also email from employee | | | |
|  | | |
| **42.** | as is a keyword used to provide aliasing name. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  no |  |  | | --- | | B.  yes | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **43.** | which sql command reads age with myage |
| |  | | --- | | A.  select age read as myage from employee |  |  | | --- | | B.  select age as myage from employee | | | |
|  | | |
| **44.** | which commands are correct? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  select age read as myage from employee |  |  | | --- | | B.  select age as myage from employee |  |  | | --- | | C.  select age myage from employee | | | |
| **,C** | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **45.** | like is used for varchar2 columns. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |
| **46.** | which one is used to search a perticular char under one column values of all rows? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  pattern |  |  | | --- | | B.  like |  |  | | --- | | C.  search | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **47.** | what represents % in the select command |
| |  | | --- | | A.  min 1 char |  |  | | --- | | B.  min 2 chars |  |  | | --- | | C.  0 or more chars | | | | |
|  | | | |
| **48.** | whcih command is correct to read all the rows which are having name column char 'a' in any location. | |
| |  | | --- | | A.  name = %a% |  |  | | --- | | B.  name = '%a%' |  |  | | --- | | C.  name like %a% |  |  | | --- | | D.  name like '%a%' | | | | |
|  | | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **49.** | whcih command is used to know total number of rows? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  select total(\*) from table\_name |  |  | | --- | | B.  select total() from table\_name |  |  | | --- | | C.  select count(\*) from table\_name |  |  | | --- | | D.  select count() from table\_name | | | | |
|  | | | |
| **50.** | whcih command is used to know total number of rows which are having firstName column other than null? | |
| |  | | --- | | A.  select total(firstName) from table\_name |  |  | | --- | | B.  select total() from table\_name |  |  | | --- | | C.  select count(firstName) from table\_name |  |  | | --- | | D.  select count() from table\_name | | | | |
|  | | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **51.** | whcih command is used to read total number of columns as "records count" |
| |  | | --- | | A.  select total(\*) records count from table\_name |  |  | | --- | | B.  select total() as records count from table\_name |  |  | | --- | | C.  select count() records count from table\_name |  |  | | --- | | D.  select count(\*) "records count" from table\_name | | | |
|  | | |
| **52.** | which command is used to know minimum age value? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  select min(age) from table\_name |  |  | | --- | | B.  select min() age from table\_name |  |  | | --- | | C.  select count(age) from table\_name | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **53.** | which command is used to know max age value? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  select max(age) from table\_name |  |  | | --- | | B.  select min(max) age from table\_name |  |  | | --- | | C.  select count(age) from table\_name | | | | |
|  | | | |
| **54.** | which command is used to read rows in the sorted manner by considering firstName column values? | |
| |  | | --- | | A.  SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEE SORT BY FIRST\_NAME |  |  | | --- | | B.  SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEE ORDER BY FIRST\_NAME |  |  | | --- | | C.  SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEE BY FIRST\_NAME | | | | |
|  | | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **55.** | which key word is used to read the rows in the sorted manner in the descending |
| |  | | --- | | A.  descending |  |  | | --- | | B.  desc |  |  | | --- | | C.  order in desc | | | |
|  | | |
| **56.** | which key word is used to read the rows in the sorted manner in the ascending |
| |  | | --- | | A.  asc |  |  | | --- | | B.  desc |  |  | | --- | | C.  order in asc | | | |
|  | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **57.** | whcih command is correct to read 2nd max salary |
| |  | | --- | | A.  SELECT FIRST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY =  (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE); |  |  | | --- | | B.  SELECT FIRST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY =  SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE; | | | | |
|  | | | |
| **58.** | which command is used to read all the employees whos salary is bellow average salary of the company. | |
| |  | | --- | | A.  SELECT FIRST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY <  (SELECT MIN\_AVG(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE); |  |  | | --- | | B.  SELECT FIRST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY <  (SELECT AVG(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE); | | | | |
|  | | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **59.** | which command is used to read 2nd max salary? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE  WHERE SALARY < (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE); |  |  | | --- | | B.  SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE  WHERE SALARY > (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE); | | | |
|  | | |
| **60.** | which command is used to read name of the employee whos salary is 2nd max salary? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  SELECT FIRST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY =  (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE  WHERE SALARY < (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE)); |  |  | | --- | | B.  SELECT FIRST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY =  (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE  WHERE SALARY < SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE); | | | |
|  | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **61.** | which command is used to read name of the employees along with their salary rank |
| |  | | --- | | A.  SELECT ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, AGE, SALARY, EMAIL,  RANK(ORDER BY SALARY DESC) FROM EMPLOYEE; |  |  | | --- | | B.  SELECT ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, AGE, SALARY, EMAIL,  RANK() OVER (ORDER BY SALARY DESC) FROM EMPLOYEE; | | | |
|  | | |
| **62.** | which command is used to read employee information whos salary is 5th maximum. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  SELECT \* FROM (SELECT ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, AGE, SALARY,  EMAIL, RANK() OVER(ORDER BY SALARY DESC) RANK FROM EMPLOYEE)  WHERE RANK = 5; |  |  | | --- | | B.  SELECT \* FROM (SELECT ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, AGE, SALARY,  EMAIL, RANK() OVER(ORDER BY SALARY DESC) FROM EMPLOYEE)  WHERE SALARY= 5; | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **63.** | which command is used to read 11th to 20th record. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE ROWNUM BETWEEN 11 AND 20; |  |  | | --- | | B.  SELECT \* FROM (SELECT ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, AGE,  EMAIL, SALARY, ROWNUM AS RN FROM EMPLOYEE)  WHERE RN BETWEEN 11 AND 20; | | | | |
|  | | | |
| **64.** | which command is used to read unique records. (avoiding duplicate records while reading) | |
| |  | | --- | | A.  SELECT DISTINCT ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, AGE, EMAIL, SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE; |  |  | | --- | | B.  SELECT UNIQUE ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, AGE, EMAIL, SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE; | | | | |
|  | | | |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **65.** | which command is used to read unique records. (avoiding duplicate records while reading) | |
| |  | | --- | | A.  SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEE GROUPING  ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, AGE, EMAIL, SALARY; |  |  | | --- | | B.  SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEE GROUP BY  ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, AGE, EMAIL, SALARY; | | | | |
|  | | | |
| **66.** | which command is used to remove duplicates from the table? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  DELETE FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE ROWID NOT IN  (SELECT MIN(ROWID) FROM EMPLOYEE GROUP BY  ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, AGE, EMAIL, SALARY); |  |  | | --- | | B.  DELETE FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE ROWID =  (SELECT MIN(ROWID) FROM EMPLOYEE GROUP BY  ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, AGE, EMAIL, SALARY); | | | | |
|  | | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **67.** | by default column allows duplicates. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |
| **68.** | by default column allows null values. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **69.** | table cant' have more than one unique column |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |
| **70.** | we cant insert null values under unique column |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **71.** | we cant insert more than one null value under unique column |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |
| **72.** | one unique can be on more than one column? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **73.** | what is composite unique? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  unique with zero columns |  |  | | --- | | B.  unique with one column |  |  | | --- | | C.  unique with more than one column | | | |
|  | | |
| **74.** | primary allows null values |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **75.** | primary allows duplicate values |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |
| **76.** | table can have any number of primary constraints |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **77.** | table can have max one primary constraint |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |
| **78.** | one primary can be on more than one column? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **79.** | what is composite primary? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  primary with zero columns |  |  | | --- | | B.  primary with one column |  |  | | --- | | C.  primary with more than one column | | | |
|  | | |
| **80.** | primary not allowing null values and unique allows null values |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **81.** | table can have maximum one primary but can have any number of unique constraints. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |
| **82.** | foreign key can refer to any column in the parent table |
| |  | | --- | | A.  true |  |  | | --- | | B.  false | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **83.** | foreign key can refer to any unique column in the parent table |
| |  | | --- | | A.  true |  |  | | --- | | B.  false | | | |
|  | | |
| **84.** | foreign key can refer to primary column in the parent table |
| |  | | --- | | A.  true |  |  | | --- | | B.  false | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **85.** | table with unique column can become a parent to another table |
| |  | | --- | | A.  true |  |  | | --- | | B.  false | | | |
|  | | |
| **86.** | table with primary column can become a parent to another table |
| |  | | --- | | A.  true |  |  | | --- | | B.  false | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **87.** | foreign key can have value of the reference column of parent table |
| |  | | --- | | A.  true |  |  | | --- | | B.  false | | | |
|  | | |
| **88.** | foreign key can have null values (assume foreign key is not a primary) |
| |  | | --- | | A.  true |  |  | | --- | | B.  false | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **89.** | its very much possible to delete parent record without deleting child record. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  true |  |  | | --- | | B.  false | | | |
|  | | |
| **90.** | its very much possible to drop parent table without droping child table. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  true |  |  | | --- | | B.  false | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **91.** | foreign key allows null values. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |
| **92.** | foreign key allows duplicate values. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **93.** | What is the condition to be follwed to achieve one-to-one mapping |
| |  | | --- | | A.  foreign key should be not null |  |  | | --- | | B.  foreign key should be unique or primary | | | | |
|  | | | |
| **94.** | what kind of mapping can be most suitable between person and address (assume every person having maximum one address and in one address we are considering only one person.) | |
| |  | | --- | | A.  one-to-one |  |  | | --- | | B.  one-to-many |  |  | | --- | | C.  many-to-many | | | | |
|  | | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **95.** | SELECT \* FROM PERSON, ADDRESS WHERE PERSON.ID = ADDRESS.PERSON\_ID; |
| |  | | --- | | A.  inner join |  |  | | --- | | B.  left outer join |  |  | | --- | | C.  right outer join |  |  | | --- | | D.  full outer join | | | |
|  | | |
| **96.** | SELECT \* FROM PERSON P, ADDRESS A WHERE P.ID = A.PERSON\_ID; |
| |  | | --- | | A.  inner join |  |  | | --- | | B.  left outer join |  |  | | --- | | C.  right outer join |  |  | | --- | | D.  full outer join | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **97.** | SELECT \* FROM PERSON P INNER JOIN ADDRESS A ON P.ID = A.PERSON\_ID; |
| |  | | --- | | A.  every record from Person table reading |  |  | | --- | | B.  every record from Address table reading |  |  | | --- | | C.  only interception data of both the table reading |  |  | | --- | | D.  from both the tables every record is reading | | | |
|  | | |
| **98.** | SELECT \* FROM PERSON P LEFT OUTER JOIN ADDRESS A ON P.ID = A.PERSON\_ID; |
| |  | | --- | | A.  every record from Person table reading |  |  | | --- | | B.  every record from Address table reading |  |  | | --- | | C.  only interception data of both the table reading |  |  | | --- | | D.  from both the tables every record is reading | | | |
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| --- | --- | --- |
| **99.** | SELECT \* FROM PERSON P RIGHT OUTER JOIN ADDRESS A ON P.ID = A.PERSON\_ID; | |
| |  | | --- | | A.  every record from Person table reading |  |  | | --- | | B.  every record from Address table reading |  |  | | --- | | C.  only interception data of both the table reading |  |  | | --- | | D.  from both the tables every record is reading | | | | |
|  | | | |
| **100.** | | SELECT \* FROM PERSON P FULL OUTER JOIN ADDRESS A ON P.ID = A.PERSON\_ID; |
| |  | | --- | | A.  every record from Person table reading |  |  | | --- | | B.  every record from Address table reading |  |  | | --- | | C.  only interception data of both the table reading |  |  | | --- | | D.  from both the tables every record is reading | | | | |
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| --- | --- |
| **101.** | foreign key allows null values. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |
| **102.** | foreign key allows duplicate values. |
| |  | | --- | | A.  yes |  |  | | --- | | B.  no | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **103.** | What is the condition to be follwed to achieve one-to-many mapping |
| |  | | --- | | A.  foreign key should not be unique or primary |  |  | | --- | | B.  foreign key should be unique or primary | | | |
|  | | |
| **104.** | what kind of mapping can be most suitable between gender and person |
| |  | | --- | | A.  one-to-one |  |  | | --- | | B.  one-to-many |  |  | | --- | | C.  many-to-many | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **105.** | SELECT \* FROM PERSON P, MAIL\_ACCOUNT M WHERE P.ID = M.PERSON\_ID; |
| |  | | --- | | A.  inner join |  |  | | --- | | B.  left outer join |  |  | | --- | | C.  right outer join |  |  | | --- | | D.  full outer join | | | | |
|  | | | |
| **106.** | SELECT \* FROM PERSON INNER JOIN MAIL\_ACCOUNT ON PERSON .ID = MAIL\_ACCOUNT.PERSON\_ID; | |
| |  | | --- | | A.  inner join |  |  | | --- | | B.  left outer join |  |  | | --- | | C.  right outer join |  |  | | --- | | D.  full outer join | | | | |
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| **107.** | SELECT \* FROM PERSON P INNER JOIN MAIL\_ACCOUNT M ON P.ID = M.PERSON\_ID; |
| |  | | --- | | A.  every record from Person table reading |  |  | | --- | | B.  every record from MAIL\_ACCOUNT table reading |  |  | | --- | | C.  only interception data of both the table reading |  |  | | --- | | D.  from both the tables every record is reading | | | |
|  | | |
| **108.** | SELECT \* FROM PERSON P LEFT OUTER JOIN MAIL\_ACCOUNT M ON P.ID = M.PERSON\_ID; |
| |  | | --- | | A.  every record from Person table reading |  |  | | --- | | B.  every record from MAIL\_ACCOUNT table reading |  |  | | --- | | C.  only interception data of both the table reading |  |  | | --- | | D.  from both the tables every record is reading | | | |
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| --- | --- |
| **109.** | SELECT \* FROM PERSON P RIGHT OUTER JOIN MAIL\_ACCOUNT M ON P.ID = M.PERSON\_ID; |
| |  | | --- | | A.  every record from Person table reading |  |  | | --- | | B.  every record from MAIL\_ACCOUNT table reading |  |  | | --- | | C.  only interception data of both the table reading |  |  | | --- | | D.  from both the tables every record is reading | | | |
|  | | |
| **110.** | SELECT \* FROM PERSON P FULL OUTER JOIN MAIL\_ACCOUNT M ON P.ID = M.PERSON\_ID; |
| |  | | --- | | A.  every record from Person table reading |  |  | | --- | | B.  every record from MAIL\_ACCOUNT table reading |  |  | | --- | | C.  only interception data of both the table reading |  |  | | --- | | D.  from both the tables every record is reading | | | |
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| --- | --- |
| **111.** | What is the condition to be follwed to achieve many-to-many mapping |
| |  | | --- | | A.  foreign key should not be unique or primary |  |  | | --- | | B.  foreign key should be unique or primary | | | |
|  | | |
| **112.** | what kind of mapping can be most suitable between student and skill |
| |  | | --- | | A.  one-to-one |  |  | | --- | | B.  one-to-many |  |  | | --- | | C.  many-to-many | | | |
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| --- | --- | --- |
| **113.** | SELECT \* FROM STUDENT, STUDENT\_SKILL, SKILL WHERE STUDENT.ID = STUDENT\_SKILL.STUDENT\_ID AND STUDENT\_SKILL.SKILL\_ID = SKILL.ID; | |
| |  | | --- | | A.  inner join |  |  | | --- | | B.  left outer join |  |  | | --- | | C.  right outer join |  |  | | --- | | D.  full outer join | | | | |
|  | | | |
| **114.** | SELECT \* FROM STUDENT S INNER JOIN STUDENT\_SKILL SS ON S.ID = SS.STUDENT\_ID INNER JOIN SKILL SK ON SS.SKILL\_ID = SK.ID; |
| |  | | --- | | A.  inner join |  |  | | --- | | B.  left outer join |  |  | | --- | | C.  right outer join |  |  | | --- | | D.  full outer join | | | | |
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| **115.** | SELECT \* FROM STUDENT S INNER JOIN STUDENT\_SKILL SS ON S.ID = SS.STUDENT\_ID INNER JOIN SKILL SK ON SS.SKILL\_ID = SK.ID; |
| |  | | --- | | A.  every record from Student table reading |  |  | | --- | | B.  every record from Skill table reading |  |  | | --- | | C.  only interception data of both the table reading |  |  | | --- | | D.  from both the tables every record is reading | | | | |
|  | | | |
| **116.** | SELECT \* FROM STUDENT S LEFT OUTER JOIN STUDENT\_SKILL SS ON S.ID = SS.STUDENT\_ID LEFT OUTER JOIN SKILL SK ON SS.SKILL\_ID = SK.ID; | |
| |  | | --- | | A.  every record from Student table reading |  |  | | --- | | B.  every record from Skill table reading |  |  | | --- | | C.  only interception data of both the table reading |  |  | | --- | | D.  from both the tables every record is reading | | | | |
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| **117.** | SELECT \* FROM STUDENT S LEFT OUTER JOIN STUDENT\_SKILL SS ON S.ID = SS.STUDENT\_ID RIGHT OUTER JOIN SKILL SK ON SS.SKILL\_ID = SK.ID; |
| |  | | --- | | A.  every record from Student table reading |  |  | | --- | | B.  every record from Skill table reading |  |  | | --- | | C.  only interception data of both the table reading |  |  | | --- | | D.  from both the tables every record is reading | | | |
|  | | |
| **118.** | SELECT \* FROM STUDENT S LEFT OUTER JOIN STUDENT\_SKILL SS ON S.ID = SS.STUDENT\_ID FULL OUTER JOIN SKILL SK ON SS.SKILL\_ID = SK.ID; |
| |  | | --- | | A.  every record from Student table reading |  |  | | --- | | B.  every record from Skill table reading |  |  | | --- | | C.  only interception data of both the table reading |  |  | | --- | | D.  from both the tables every record is reading | | | |
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| --- | --- |
| **119.** | Whar represent MM |
| |  | | --- | | A.  Month number |  |  | | --- | | B.  Month name in short |  |  | | --- | | C.  Month name in full | | | |
|  | | |
| **120.** | Whar represent HH |
| |  | | --- | | A.  Hour of the day(0-23) |  |  | | --- | | B.  Hour of the day(1-24) |  |  | | --- | | C.  Hour of the day(0-11) |  |  | | --- | | D.  Hour of the day(1-12) | | | |
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| --- | --- |
| **121.** | How to represent milli seconds |
| |  | | --- | | A.  MM |  |  | | --- | | B.  SS |  |  | | --- | | C.  FF |  |  | | --- | | D.  MI | | | |
|  | | |
| **122.** | Which data type is used to store date inside a column? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  date |  |  | | --- | | B.  timestamp |  |  | | --- | | C.  datetime | | | |
| **,B** | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **123.** | Which data type is used to store time inside a column? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  date |  |  | | --- | | B.  timestamp |  |  | | --- | | C.  datetime | | | |
| **,B** | | |
| **124.** | Which data type is used to store time with milli seconds inside a column? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  date |  |  | | --- | | B.  timestamp |  |  | | --- | | C.  datetime | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **125.** | Which one is used to store current date in the date type of column? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  current |  |  | | --- | | B.  sysdate |  |  | | --- | | C.  nowdate | | | |
|  | | |
| **126.** | Which one is used to store current date in the timestamp type of column? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  current |  |  | | --- | | B.  sysdate |  |  | | --- | | C.  nowdate | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **127.** | for which type of column we can use to\_date function? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  date |  |  | | --- | | B.  timestamp |  |  | | --- | | C.  datetime | | | |
| **,B** | | |
| **128.** | for which type of column we can use to\_timestamp function? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  date |  |  | | --- | | B.  timestamp |  |  | | --- | | C.  datetime | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **129.** | for which type of column we can use to\_char function? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  date |  |  | | --- | | B.  timestamp |  |  | | --- | | C.  datetime | | | |
| **,B** | | |
| **130.** | Which is the default date content? |
| |  | | --- | | A.  31-MAR-1998 |  |  | | --- | | B.  31-MARCH-98 |  |  | | --- | | C.  31-MAR-98 | | | |
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| --- | --- |
| **131.** | What represents first arg of to\_date |
| |  | | --- | | A.  content |  |  | | --- | | B.  format of the content |  |  | | --- | | C.  column name | | | |
|  | | |
| **132.** | What represents second arg of to\_date |
| |  | | --- | | A.  content |  |  | | --- | | B.  format of the content |  |  | | --- | | C.  column name | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **133.** | What represents first arg of to\_timestamp |
| |  | | --- | | A.  content |  |  | | --- | | B.  format of the content |  |  | | --- | | C.  column name | | | |
|  | | |
| **134.** | What represents second arg of to\_timestamp |
| |  | | --- | | A.  content |  |  | | --- | | B.  format of the content |  |  | | --- | | C.  column name | | | |
|  | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **135.** | What represents first arg of to\_char |
| |  | | --- | | A.  content |  |  | | --- | | B.  format of the content |  |  | | --- | | C.  column name | | | |
|  | | |
| **136.** | What represents second arg of to\_char |
| |  | | --- | | A.  content |  |  | | --- | | B.  format of the content |  |  | | --- | | C.  column name | | | |
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| --- | --- |
| **137.** | sequence is used for |
| |  | | --- | | A.  retrieving sequential increment number |  |  | | --- | | B.  retrieving maximum number |  |  | | --- | | C.  retrieving minimum number | | | | |
|  | | | |
| **138.** | while designing employee system. identified tables are Gender, Latest\_education, Skill and Address. What is the mapping we can expect between gender and employee | |
| |  | | --- | | A.  one-to-many |  |  | | --- | | B.  many-to-many |  |  | | --- | | C.  one-to-one | | | | |
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| --- | --- | --- |
| **139.** | while designing employee system. identified tables are Gender, Latest\_education, Skill and Address. What is the mapping we can expect between latest\_education and employee | |
| |  | | --- | | A.  one-to-many |  |  | | --- | | B.  many-to-many |  |  | | --- | | C.  one-to-one | | | | |
|  | | | |
| **140.** | while designing employee system. identified tables are Gender, Latest\_education, Skill and Address. What is the mapping we can expect between skill and employee |
| |  | | --- | | A.  one-to-many |  |  | | --- | | B.  many-to-many |  |  | | --- | | C.  one-to-one | | | | |
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| --- | --- | --- |
| **141.** | while designing employee system. identified tables are Gender, Latest\_education, Skill and Address. What is the mapping we can expect between address and employee | |
| |  | | --- | | A.  one-to-many |  |  | | --- | | B.  many-to-many |  |  | | --- | | C.  one-to-one | | | | |
|  | | | |
| **142.** | which normal form required one value in one column |
| |  | | --- | | A.  1NF |  |  | | --- | | B.  2NF |  |  | | --- | | C.  3NF | | | | |
|  | | | |

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| --- | --- |
| **143.** | which normal form required not to repeat the data in across the rows |
| |  | | --- | | A.  1NF |  |  | | --- | | B.  2NF |  |  | | --- | | C.  3NF | | | |
|  | | |
| **144.** | which normal form forces foreign key usage |
| |  | | --- | | A.  1NF |  |  | | --- | | B.  2NF |  |  | | --- | | C.  3NF | | | |
|  | | |

Bottom of Form