

Consider an application for home tuitions. A student can enroll for multiple subjects. A tutor can take many subjects. Each tutor has a unique id created.

tutor(tid,name,number)

student(stud_name,number,address)

subject(subject_id,subj_name)

allocation(tid,stud_name,subject_id, fees)

Identify the primary key for the allocation table.

☐ {tid,stud_name}

☐ {tid,fees}

☐ {tid,stud_name,subject_id}

☐ {tid}

Reset

Save

You're

```
class Tester {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        ConcreteClass obj = new ConcreteClass("AJ", 1);  
        System.out.println( obj.getNumber() );  
        System.out.println( obj.getLabel() );  
    }  
}
```

☐ 1
AJ

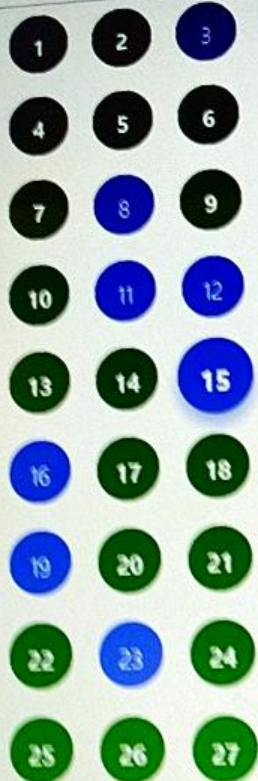
☐ AJ
1

☐ Compile Error: getNumber() doesn't have implementation in Abstract class

☐ Compile Error: cannot convert from int to String

Reset

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In **service** table, **busid** and **routeid** columns together must be unique. Why?

Tom: We can create **UNIQUE** constraint on **busid** and **routeid** columns separately.

Jack: We can create composite **UNIQUE** constraint on **busid** and **routeid** columns.

Whose statement is correct?

- ☐ Both Tom and Jack
- ☐ Neither Tom nor Jack
- ☐ Only Tom
- ☐ Only Jack

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Which of the following 2 equivalent queries retrieves the expected output?

SELECT DISTINCT p.productid, o.paymode, SUM(p.price) totalprice

- ☐ **FROM product p RIGHT OUTER JOIN orders o ON p.productid = o.productid**
WHERE paymode IS NOT NULL GROUP BY p.productid, o.paymode;

SELECT DISTINCT p.productid, o.paymode, SUM(p.price) totalprice

- ☐ **FROM product p LEFT OUTER JOIN orders o ON p.productid = o.productid**
GROUP BY p.productid, o.paymode;

SELECT DISTINCT p.productid, o.paymode, SUM(p.price) totalprice

- ☐ **FROM product p INNER JOIN orders o ON p.productid = o.productid**
GROUP BY p.productid, o.paymode;

SELECT DISTINCT p.productid, o.paymode, SUM(p.price) totalprice

- ☐ **FROM orders o RIGHT OUTER JOIN product p ON p.productid = o.productid**
AND paymode IS NOT NULL GROUP BY p.productid, o.paymode;


```
System.out.println("Not Equal"  
}  
System.out.println(stringThree);  
}  
}
```

☐ Equal
Sachin Tendulkar

☐ Equal

☐ Equal
SachinTendulkar

☐ Not Equal
Sachin Tendulkar

Save

```
    if (!flag){  
        outHashMap.put(word.length(), word);  
    }  
}  
return outHashMap;  
}
```

- ☐ outHashMap: {3=Cat, 5= Roman, 6=Yard}
- ☐ outHashMap: {3=Cat, 4=Milo, 5= Lower, 6=Yard}
- ☐ outHashMap: {3=Car, 4=Yard, 5= Lower}
- ☐ outHashMap: {3=Car, 4= Milo, 5=Lower, 6=Yard}

Reset

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```
SELECT DISTINCT vehiclemodel,bookingid, bookingamount
FROM vehicle v INNER JOIN booking b
ON v.vehicleid = b.vehicleid AND bookingamount > 1000
FULL OUTER JOIN customer c ON b.customerid = c.customerid;
```

How many rows will be fetched when the above query is executed?

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 4

☐ 5

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student(subject_id, subj_name)

allocation(tid, stud_name, subject_id, fe

Identify the primary key for the alloca

- ☐ {tid, stud_name}
- ☐ {tid, fees}
- ☐ {tid, stud_name, subject_id}
- ☐ {tid}

Reset

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```
class Demo {  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        Account account;  
        //Line 3  
        //Line 4  
    }  
}
```

What should be filled in Lines 1 through 4 such that the output is as below?

Savings Account: 1001 6000.0 500.0

- ☐ Line 1: super();
Line 2: super.displayAccountDetails();
Line 3: account= new SavingsAccount(1001,6000.0);
Line 4: account.displayAccountDetails();
- ☒ Line 1: super(accountNumber,amount);
Line 2: super.displayAccountDetails();
Line 3: account= new Account(1001,6000.0);
Line 4: account.displayAccountDetails();

Line 1: super(accountNumber,amount);
Line 2: super.displayAccountDetails();

Section

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27

```
ExceptionExample exceptionExample=new ExceptionExample();
exceptionExample.checkForExceptions(2,0);
    }
}
```

Which of the below catch block(s) will get executed?

- a. catch block placed at Line1
- b. catch block placed at Line2
- c. catch block placed at Line3

Note: Line numbers are for reference only

- ☐ Only a
- ☐ Only b
- ☐ Only c
- ☐ Both b and c

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You're being proctored!



In service table, **busid** and **routeid** columns together must be unique. They want to create the constraint for **busid** and **routeid**.

Tom: We can create **UNIQUE** constraint on **busid** and **routeid** columns separately.

Jack: We can create composite **UNIQUE** constraint on **busid** and **routeid** columns.

Whose statement is correct?

- ☐ Both Tom and Jack
- ☐ Neither Tom nor Jack
- ☐ Only Tom
- ☐ Only Jack

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```
System.out.println( obj.getNumber() );  
System.out.println( obj.getLabel() );  
}  
}
```

☐ 1
AJ

☐ AJ
1

☐ Compile Error: getNumber() doesn't have implementation in Abstract class

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ExceptionExample exceptionExample=new ExceptionExample();
exceptionExample.checkForExceptions(2,0);

}
}

Which of the below catch block(s) will get executed?

- a. catch block placed at Line1
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Note: Line numbers are for reference only

- ☐ Only a
- ☐ Only b
- ☐ Only c
- ☐ Both b and c

of the following update statements will execute suc

se TWO correct options]

UPDATE customer **SET** customerid = 'C107' **WHERE** c

UPDATE dietplan **SET** planid = 'P104' **WHERE** planid='P

UPDATE customer **SET** regdate = sysdate **WHERE** cust

UPDATE dietplan **SET** customerid = 'C104' **WHERE** custo

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What must be written in Line 1 and Line 2 so

Note: Line numbers are for reference only.

☐ Line 1: `Assert.assertNotEquals(expected, actual)`
Line 2: `Assert.assertEquals(expected, actual)`

☐ Line 1: `Assert.assertEquals(expected, actual)`
Line 2: `Assert.assertNotEquals(expected, actual)`

☐ Line 1: `Assert.assertTrue(expected, actual)`
Line 2: `Assert.assertFalse(expected, actual)`

☐ Line 1: `Assert.assertEquals(expected, actual)`
Line 2: `Assert.assertFalse(expected, actual)`

[1 marks]

Consider the line given below which results in compilation error

```
byte num=200;
```

How can the compilation error be resolved?

Choose THREE CORRECT statements from the below options

- ☐ Change the datatype from byte to int
- ☐ Change the value from 200 to any positive value less than 128
- ☐ Type cast the value 200 to byte
- ☐ Replace 200 with 200.0

Mark:

```
INSERT INTO service VALUES(103, NULL, 'No', 1700);
```

Steve:

```
INSERT INTO service VALUES(101, 703, 'No', 1700);
```

Choose the option that correctly identifies the outcome of

- ☐ Mark's insert succeeds whereas Steve's insert fails
- ☐ Mark's insert fails due to PRIMARY KEY constraint violation
- ☐ Mark's insert fails due to PRIMARY KEY constraint violation
- ☐ Steve's insert succeeds whereas Mark's insert also succeeds

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SELECT companyname **FROM** company **WHERE** LENG

What will be the output when the above query is executed?

COMPANYNAME

Arnold Limited



Bud and Co

Heli brothers

COMPANYNAME

Cajun Delights



Heli brothers



Heli brothers

Bud and Co

Arnold Limited

COMPANYNAME

Heli brothers



Bud and Co

Arnold Limited

COMPANYNAME

Arnold Limited



Bud and Co