1. Find output of SUBSTR(‘ABCDEFGHIJK’,INSTR(‘12345678’,’3’),5)from dual;
2. Display date in the format ‘Monday,01 June,2001’.
3. Which clause is used to give some condition on group function.
4. Which clause is used to sort the records.
5. Write correct order of of sql select queris.
6. Display result of ROUND(TRUNCATE(MOD(1600,10),1),2) from dual;
7. How many primary keys can have in a table?
8. How to remove primary key along with their foreign key?
9. Find unique first\_name,salary from employees table.
10. What we say to ‘%’ and ‘\_’?
11. Which join is Cartesian Join?
12. What is output of ceil value of 54.6799?
13. What is output of round sysdate according to ‘Year’ format model.
14. What is dual table?
15. Which command is used to save changes permennantly?
16. Defination of EQUIJOIN with example.
17. Difference between DROP and TRUNCATE.
18. Defination of group by clause with example.
19. Definition of Sub queries .
20. c

QUERIES

1. Create table Product

Product\_id –primary key

Product\_name , Quantity

1. Create table Client

Client \_id primary key

Client\_name not null,

Product\_id foreign key,

Email unique,check email end with ‘.com’

Phone\_number unique

Give valid name to constraints.

1. Which join is Cartesian join:
2. CROSS JOIN
3. EQUI JOIN
4. SELF JOIN
5. NON- EQUI JOIN
6. In which scenario DISTINCT would be the best solution
7. You want to identify the most senior employee in the company
8. You want to find the manager supervising the largest number of employees
9. You want to identify the person who makes the highest salary of all the employees
10. You want to find out the list of unique departments where your employees are from.
11. What rollback does in DELETE case?
12. It removes the data from hard disk.
13. It undo the deletion of table data and rewrite into table again.
14. It purges the data from the table and won’t allow to revert it back
15. None of the above is correct
16. What will be the consequence of omitting ‘Where’ clause in Update Statement?
17. No effect on the query as well as on table.
18. All records present in the table will be updated
19. Only one record will be updated
20. None of the above
21. HOW TO ACHIEVE THE FULL OUTER JOIN IN ORACLE JOINS
22. UNION
23. UNION ALL
24. INTERSECT
25. MINUS

Which statements are true about subqueries?

1. A single row subquery can retrieve only one column and one row
2. A multiple row subquery can retrieve multiple rows and multiple columns
3. A multiple row subquery can be compared using the ">" operator
4. A single row subquery can use the IN operator
5. List the employee details .Write a query to display the empno,ename whose salary is greater than 1000 and earns commission.
6. List the name of the employees with their immediate higher authority (manager).
7. List the employee details whose salary is greater than the lowest salary of an employee belonging to deptno 20.
8. List the highest salary paid for each job.
9. Write a query to display the employee ename, department name, location and job of all employees who earns a commission. Sort according to their ename.
10. Create a query to display unique job codes from the emp table
11. Display the ename of all employees who have an L and A in their ename .
12. Write a correlated sub-query to list out the employees who earn more than the average salary of their department.
13. Find the 2nd highest salary.
14. Display the ename,job and salary for all employees whose job is salesman or clerk and whose salary is not equal to $2,500,$3500 or $7000.

What is true of using group functions on columns that contain NULL values?

1. Group functions on columns ignore NULL values.
2. Group functions on columns returning dates include NULL values.
3. Group functions on columns returning numbers include NULL values.
4. Group functions on columns cannot be accurately used on columns that contain NULL values.
5. Group functions on columns include NULL values in calculations if you use the keyword INC\_NULLS.

. You would like to display the system date in the format ‘Monday, 01 June, 2001’ Which SELECT statement should you use?

1. SELECT TO\_DATE (SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DD Month, YYYY') FROM dual
2. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDD, DY Month 'YYY') FROM dual
3. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDay, DD Month YYYY') FROM dual
4. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DDD Month, YYYY') FROM dual

. **How can you change "Thomas" to "Michel" in the "LastName" column in the Users table?**

1. UPDATE User SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel'
2. MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas'
3. MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel'
4. UPDATE Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas
5. **Which statements correctly describe the functions and use of constraints?**
6. constraints provide data independence
7. constraint make complex queries easy
8. constraints enforce rules at the table level
9. constraints prevent the deletion of a table if there are dependencies