**Chapter- 1**

1. In Oracle Database **12*C***, ‘**C**’ for what?
   1. Character
   2. **Cloud**
   3. Classic
   4. Celsius
2. XML stands for?
   1. Exclusive Markup Language
   2. Expensive Markup Language
   3. External Markup Language
   4. **Extensible Markup Language**
3. The Oracle Cloud is an \_\_\_\_
   1. Enterprise edition for business
   2. **Enterprise cloud for business**
   3. Enterprise system for business
   4. None of the above
4. Which features reduce the risk of downtime and data loss?
   1. Security
   2. **High Availability**
   3. Performance
   4. Information Integration
5. DBA stands for?
   1. Database Analyst
   2. Database Access
   3. **Database Administrator**
   4. Database Application

1. What does OTP mean?
   1. **Online transaction processing**
   2. Online transfer processing
   3. Online traction processing
   4. Online translator processing
2. Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control is a?
   1. Product
   2. Cloud storage
   3. **Tool**
   4. None of them
3. A cloud use by a single organization is called?
   1. **Private cloud**
   2. Public cloud
   3. Hybrid cloud
   4. Community cloud
4. How Community cloud is hosted?
   1. Internally
   2. Externally
   3. **Internally or Externally**
   4. None of the above
5. How many types of services Oracle Cloud provides?
   1. Two
   2. **Three**
   3. Four
   4. Five
6. The Oracle server supports?
   1. The relational database models
   2. The object relational database models
   3. **Both the relational and the object relational database models**
   4. The object database models

1. The Pioneer of relational database is?
   1. Christopher J
   2. **Dr. E. F. Codd**
   3. Dr. Andy
   4. Dr. E. Bacon
2. The relational model consists of?
   1. Collection of objects
   2. Collection of relations
   3. Set of operators
   4. Data integrity
   5. **All of above**
3. #\* identify what?
   1. Primary key
   2. Not null
   3. **Both Primary key & Not null**
   4. Null value accepted
4. Departments, employees, and orders are examples of?
   1. Entity
   2. Table
   3. **Both a & b**
   4. only a
5. In a relationship, Solid line is a/an?
   1. Optional element
   2. **Mandatory element**
   3. Degree element
   4. None of the above
6. What is the synonym for the term degree?
   1. Detentions
   2. Convention
   3. **Cardinality**
   4. None of them

1. DDL stand for what?
   1. **Data definition language**
   2. Data define language
   3. Define data language
   4. Data described language
2. Which are the Data manipulation language? (Choose three)
   1. **SELECT**
   2. CREATE
   3. **INSERT**
   4. **MERGE**
3. Which are the Data control language? (Choose two)
   1. SELECT
   2. CREATE
   3. **GRANT**
4. **REVOKE**

**Chapter- 2**

1. What is the purpose of DISTINCT?
   1. Returning unique column
   2. **Returning unique row**
   3. Returning ascending row
   4. Returning descending row
2. A keyword refers to?
   1. **Individual SQL element**
   2. Multiple SQL element
   3. All SQL element
   4. Two or more SQL element

1. A statement is a combination of?
   1. **Two or more clauses**
   2. Two or more columns
   3. Two or more tables
   4. Two or more keywords
2. SELECT identifies the \_\_\_\_\_
   1. Rows to be displayed
   2. Tables to be displayed
   3. **Columns to be displayed**
   4. None of them
3. By following the SELECT keyword with an asterisk (\*), what will be displayed??
   1. A single column
   2. **All columns**
   3. A single row
   4. All rows
4. What is the shortcut key of SQL Developer for executing a statement?
   1. F5
   2. F2
   3. **F9**
   4. F11
5. Which are true about SQL Statements? (Choose two)?
   1. Keywords can be abbreviated
   2. **Statements are not case-sensitive**
   3. SQL statements should be on one line
   4. **Indents enhance readability**
6. Default heading alignment in SQL Developer is?
   1. **Left-aligned**
   2. Right- aligned
   3. Center- aligned
   4. None of the above

1. What is the alignment of the number column in SQL\*Plus?
   1. Left-aligned
   2. **Right-aligned**
   3. Center-aligned
   4. Justified
2. An arithmetic expression can contain \_\_\_\_\_
   1. Column names
   2. Constant numeric values
   3. Arithmetic operators
   4. **All of the above**
3. Which operators you can use with the DATE and TIMESTAMP data types? (Choose two)?
   1. **Addition**
   2. **Subtraction**
   3. Multiplication
   4. Division
4. If any column value in an arithmetic expression is null, the result is?
   1. Blank
   2. Not-Null
   3. **Null**
   4. None of the above
5. You can change a column heading by using \_\_\_\_\_
   1. Select statement
   2. **Column alias**
   3. Quotation marks
   4. All of the above
6. What is the optional keyword between the column name and the alias?
   1. **AS**
   2. ON
   3. AT
   4. OF

1. What will be required if the alias contains spaces or special characters, or if it is case-sensitive?
   1. AS keyword
   2. Single quotation marks
   3. **Double quotation marks**
   4. Double vertical bars
2. Which are true about column alias? (Choose three)?
   1. Place before a column name
   2. **Renames a column heading**
   3. **Useful with calculations**
   4. **Place immediately after a column name**
3. Date and character literal values must be enclosed within \_\_\_
   1. **Single quotation marks**
   2. Double quotation marks
   3. Parentheses
   4. Both b & c
4. Which are true about concatenation operator? (Choose two)?
   1. **Links columns to other columns**
   2. Links rows to other rows
   3. **Represented by two vertical bars (||)**
   4. Character stings cannot be use

**Chapter- 3**

1. For which three tasks would you use the WHERE clause? (Choose three)
   1. **Compare two values**
   2. Display only unique data
   3. **Restrict the rows displayed**
   4. **Only display data greater than a specified value**

1. The WHERE clause follows?
   1. SELECT clause
   2. **FROM clause**
   3. GROUP BY clause
   4. HAVING clause
2. Which are the elements 'WHERE clause' consist? (Choose two)
   1. Row name
   2. **Column name**
   3. Column alias
   4. **Comparison condition**
3. What are true about Character Strings and Dates? (Choose two)
   1. **They are enclosed within single quotation marks**
   2. They are enclosed within double quotation marks
   3. **Character values are case-sensitive**
   4. Date values aren't format-sensitive
4. The default date display format is?
   1. DD-MM-RR
   2. **DD-MON-RR**
   3. DD-MON-YY
   4. DD-MM-YY
5. Which operator matches a character pattern?
   1. IN
   2. BETWEEN
   3. **LIKE**
   4. ANY
6. Which symbols represent ***Not equal to*** condition? (Choose two)
   1. **<>**
   2. **!=**
   3. =!
   4. =^

1. Which are true about BETWEEN operator? (Choose two)
   1. **Must specify the lower limit first**
   2. Must specify the upper limit first
   3. **Compare between two values**
   4. Match with a list of values
2. Which is not true about IN operator?
   1. It is also known as the Membership condition
   2. It can be used with any data type
   3. **It can be used with only number type**
   4. The set of values can be specified in any random order
3. Which is not true about LIKE operator?
   1. LIKE operator performs wildcard searches
   2. **Search conditions can contain only literal characters**
   3. % denotes zero or more characters
   4. \_ denotes one character
4. Which is true about AND operator?
   1. **Returns TRUE if both component conditions are true**
   2. Returns TRUE if either component condition is true
   3. Returns TRUE if either component condition is false
   4. Returns TRUE if the condition is false
5. Which is true about the Rules of Precedence?
   1. Concatenation operator works before Arithmetic operators
   2. **You can use parentheses to override rules of precedence**
   3. Logical operator works before Comparison conditions
   4. There is no default order of precedence
6. Which of the following statements are NOT TRUE about ORDER BY clauses?
   1. Ascending or descending order can be defined with the ASC or DESC keywords
   2. **Only one column can be used to define the sort order in an ORDER BY clause**
   3. Multiple columns can be used to define sort order in an ORDER BY clause
   4. Sort query results can be specified by the numeric position of the column

1. Which clause is used to restrict data?
   1. SELECT clause
   2. FROM clause
   3. **WHERE clause**
   4. ORDER BY clause

1. Which is the correct order of rules of the presidency of AND, OR, NOT operator?
   1. AND, OR, NOT
   2. NOT, OR, AND
   3. AND, NOT, OR
   4. **NOT, AND, OR**
2. If execute a query as SELECT last\_name, Salary, FROM employees;

Which is not valid for ORDER BY clause?

* 1. ORDER BY salary ASC
  2. ORDER BY salary
  3. ORDER BY salary DESC
  4. **ORDER BY 3**

1. FETCH FIRST is a?
   1. Clause
   2. Operator
   3. **Keyword**
   4. None of above
2. Which is true about the OFFSET clause?
   1. The value for offset can be a character of a number
   2. **It specifies the number of rows to skip before row limiting begins**
   3. It specifies the number of rows to return
   4. It specifies to return exactly the specified number of rows

1. Which is true about the Substitution Variables?
   1. **It temporarily stores values**
   2. It allows only single-ampersand (&) to store values
   3. It cannot be used with WHERE conditions
   4. It cannot be used with ORDER BY clauses
2. DEFINE/UNDEFINE are?
   1. Clauses
   2. Keywords
   3. Statements
   4. **Commands**

**Chapter- 4**

1. Single-row functions operate on?
   1. Rows and return many results for rows
   2. **Rows and return one result per row**
   3. Set of rows and return many results
   4. Set of rows and return one result only
2. Which is true about the Single-row functions?
   1. **Manipulate data items**
   2. Don't accept any arguments
   3. Return many results
   4. Cannot be nested
3. Convert a value from one data type to another is called?
   1. Character functions
   2. Number functions
   3. Date functions
   4. **Conversion functions**
4. Which two are character manipulation functions? (Choose two.)
   1. **TRIM**
   2. **REPLACE**
   3. TRUNC
   4. MOD
5. Single-row character functions accept character data as input and can return?
   1. Date values
   2. Character values
   3. Numeric values
   4. **Both character and numeric values**
6. Which function is used to find the numeric position of a named character?
   1. SUBSTR
   2. **INSTR**
   3. REPLACE
   4. TRIM
7. Which function enables you to remove characters from a character string?
   1. SUBSTR
   2. CONCAT
   3. **TRIM**
   4. REPLACE
8. Which functions convert the case for character strings?
   1. CONCAT
   2. **INITCAP**
   3. LENGTH
   4. LPAD
9. Which function extracts a string of determined length?
   1. LENGTH
   2. RPAD
   3. INSTR
   4. **SUBSTR**
10. Which one is true about Nesting Functions?
    1. Nested functions are evaluated from the least deep level to the deepest level
    2. **Single-row functions can be nested to any level**
    3. The inner function retrieves the final result
    4. The outer function retrieves first

1. Which function is used only for NUMBER data type?
   1. ROUND
   2. TRUNC
   3. TRIM
   4. **MOD**
2. The appropriate table to use when performing arithmetic calculations on values defined within the SELECT statement (not pulled from a table column) is?
   1. EMP
   2. The table containing the column values
   3. **DUAL**
   4. An Oracle-defined table
3. Which function is used to determine whether a value is odd or even?
   1. CEIL
   2. FLOOR
   3. FLOAT
   4. **MOD**
4. The Oracle Database stores dates in an internal?
   1. **Numeric format**
   2. Character format
   3. Date format
   4. It has no default format
5. What is true about the Date Functions?
   1. CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP returns the current date only
   2. **CURRENT\_DATE returns the current date from the user session**
   3. SYSDATE returns the server date
   4. SESSIONTIMEZONE returns current session’s date and time
6. Which operations you can perform with the Date Functions? (Choose three)
   1. **Add a number of days to a date**
   2. **Subtract a number of days from a date**
   3. Multiply the number of days by a date
   4. **Add a number of hours to a date**

1. Which function return number data type?
   1. ADD\_MONTHS
   2. NEXT\_DAY
   3. LAST\_DAY
   4. **MONTHS\_BETWEEN**
2. The ROUND and TRUNC functions can be used for?
   1. Number values only
   2. Date values Only
   3. **Both number and date values**
   4. Character values only

**Chapter- 5**

1. The Oracle Database can be defined by using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data types
   1. ANSI
   2. DB2
   3. SQL/DS
   4. **All of the above**
2. A VARCHAR2 or CHAR value can be converted to \_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Number data type
   2. Date data type
   3. **a & b**
   4. None of the above
3. A date value can be converted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data types
   1. VARCHAR2
   2. Number
   3. CHAR
   4. **a & c**

1. fx is a/an?
   1. Element
   2. **Modifier**
   3. Keyword
   4. Function
2. Fm(format model) is a/an?
   1. **Element**
   2. Modifier
   3. Keyword
   4. Function
3. The NVL () function
   1. Assists in the distribution of output across multiple columns
   2. Allows you to specify alternate output for non-NULL column values
   3. **Allows you to specify alternate output for NULL column values**
   4. Nullifies the value of the column output.
4. Which is true about the NVL () function?
   1. **Data types must match**
   2. Return the first non-null expression
   3. Converts a null value to a number only
   4. expr2 is the source value for converting the null
5. To convert a null value to an actual value, you should use \_\_\_\_\_
   1. **NVL function**
   2. NVL2 function
   3. COALESCE function
   4. DECODE function
6. Which one is correct for NVL2 function?
   1. NVL2 (*expr1, expr2*)
   2. NVL2 **(*expr1, expr2, expr3*)**
   3. NVL2 (*expr1, expr2, expr3, expr4*)
   4. NVL2 (*expr1, expr2, ..., exprn*)

1. In the NVL2 Function, the argument *expr1* can be any data type, but *expr2* and *expr3* should be?
   1. Different data type
   2. **Same data type**
   3. Number data type
   4. Character data type
2. How many expressions compare the NULLIF function?
   1. 3
   2. **2**
   3. 5
   4. no limit
3. Which function is used to return the first non-null expression?
   1. NULLIF
   2. NVL2
   3. **COALESCE**
   4. NVL
4. Which function/expression provide the use of the IF-THEN-ELSE logic within a SQL statement? (Choose two)
   1. COALESCE
   2. NULLIF
   3. **CASE**
   4. **DECODE**
5. CASE is a/an?
   1. Element
   2. **Expression**
   3. Function
   4. Keyword
6. The CASE expression complies with the \_\_\_\_
   1. Oracle SQL
   2. **ANSI SQL**
   3. Microsoft SQL
   4. MySQL
7. The DECODE function is specific to\_\_\_\_
   1. ANSI SQL
   2. ANSI syntax
   3. ANSI and Oracle join syntax
   4. **Oracle syntax**
8. Which function can best be categorized as similar in function to an IF-THEN-ELSE statement?
   1. Sqrt ()
   2. **Decode ()**
   3. New\_time ()
   4. Rowidtochar ()
9. The Single row function accepts one or more arguments. Which are not used as an argument?
   1. User- supplied constraints
   2. Variable- value
   3. **Table name**
   4. Column name

**Chapter- 6**

1. Group functions operate on sets of rows to give\_\_\_\_\_
   1. One result per row
   2. **One result per group**
   3. Different result per group
   4. Different result per row
2. All group functions ignore \_\_\_\_\_
   1. **Null values**
   2. Numeric values
   3. Date values
   4. Character values
3. You can use AVG and SUM functions for \_\_\_\_\_
   1. **Numeric data type**
   2. Character data type
   3. Date data type
   4. Both b & c
4. You can use the MIN and MAX Functions for \_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Character data type
   2. Date data type
   3. Numeric data type
   4. **All of the above**
5. The VARIANCE and STDDEV functions can be used only with \_\_\_\_\_
   1. Character data type
   2. Date data type
   3. **Numeric data type**
   4. Both a & b
6. How many formats does the COUNT function have?
   1. 1
   2. 2
   3. **3**
   4. 4
7. The MAX and MIN cannot be used with \_\_\_\_
   1. LOB data types
   2. LONG data types
   3. DATE data types
   4. **Both a & b**
8. What does the COUNT (\*) returns?
   1. Number of Columns
   2. **Number of rows**
   3. Number of Cells
   4. None of the above
9. If you want to forces group functions to include null values, what function you need to use?
   1. NVL2 function
   2. **NVL function**
   3. COALESCE
   4. NULLIF
10. Which clause is mandatory when nesting the group functions?
    1. **GROUP BY clause**
    2. ORDER BY clause
    3. WHERE clause
    4. HAVING clause
11. Which clause we can’t use to restrict groups?
    1. GROUP BY clause
    2. ORDER BY clause
    3. **WHERE clause**
    4. None of the above
12. By using which clause, you can exclude rows before dividing them into groups?
    1. GROUP BY clause
    2. ORDER BY clause
    3. **WHERE clause**
    4. HAVING clause
13. All the columns in the SELECT list that are not in group functions must be in the \_\_\_\_
    1. **GROUP BY clause**
    2. ORDER BY clause
    3. WHERE clause
    4. HAVING clause
14. Which is true about the GROUP BY clause?
    1. The GROUP BY column should have to be in the SELECT list
    2. **Cannot use a column alias in the GROUP BY clause**
    3. The GROUP BY clause should have to be before WHERE clause
    4. The GROUP BY clause cannot contain multiple column
15. Which clause restrict the groups?
    1. GROUP BY clause
    2. ORDER BY clause
    3. WHERE clause
    4. **HAVING clause**
16. The HAVING clause restricts \_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. Row
    2. **Group**
    3. Column
    4. All of the above

**Chapter- 7**

1. The join condition for the natural join is basically a/an \_\_\_
   1. **Equijoin**
   2. Cross join
   3. Outer join
   4. None of the above
2. Which clause makes code easy to understand?
   1. Where clause
   2. **ON clause**
   3. FROM clause
   4. Both a & c
3. Table aliases can be up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ characters in length
   1. 10
   2. 20
   3. **30**
   4. 40
4. Which join should be used to join a table to itself?
   1. NATURAL JOIN
   2. **Self-join**
   3. OUTER joins
   4. Cross joins
5. What will happen if the columns having the same names but have different data types in the NATURAL JOIN?
   1. No rows selected
   2. **An error is returned**
   3. Null is returned
   4. None of the above
6. To apply additional conditions, we can use \_\_\_\_ (choose two)
   1. Having clause
   2. **AND clause**
   3. **WHERE clause**
   4. ON clause
7. OUTER join consists of \_\_\_\_
   1. LEFT OUTER join
   2. RIGHT OUTER join
   3. FULL OUTER join
   4. **All of the above**
8. In SQL:1999, the join of two tables returning only matched rows are called \_\_\_\_\_
   1. Outer join
   2. **INNER join**
   3. Self-join
   4. Cartesian product
9. A join between two tables that returns the results of an INNER join, as well as the results of left and right join, is a \_\_\_\_
   1. OUTER join
   2. Left OUTER join
   3. **Full OUTER join**
   4. Right OUTER join
10. Which are true about the table alias? (Choose two)
    1. It cannot use as a table prefix
    2. **It gives the table a shorter name**
    3. **It keeps SQL code smaller and uses less memory**
    4. It can use as a column alias also
11. Which clause is used to specify arbitrary conditions or specify a join condition?
    1. Having clause
    2. AND clause
    3. WHERE clause
    4. **ON clause**
12. How many tables should be joined in a three-way join?
    1. 2
    2. **3**
    3. 4
    4. None of the above
13. What is a Cartesian Product?
    1. A join between two tables
    2. **A join of every row of one table to every row of another table**
    3. A join of every column of one table to every column of another table
    4. A join of every row of one table to every column of another table
14. According to the SQL:1999 join syntax, if you want a Cartesian Product, which join you should use?
    1. Natural join
    2. Self-join
    3. Outer join
    4. **Cross join**
15. Which join produce a Cartesian Product?
    1. Natural join
    2. Self-join
    3. **Cross join**
    4. Outer join

**Chapter- 8**

1. The subquery is also known as \_\_\_\_
   1. **Inner query**
   2. Outer query
   3. Main query
   4. None of the above
2. The result of the subquery is used by \_\_\_\_
   1. Inner query
   2. **Main query**
   3. Subquery
   4. All of the above
3. Which query executes first in a subquery?
   1. **Inner query**
   2. Main query
   3. Outer query
   4. None of the above
4. A subquery is a \_\_\_\_\_
   1. SELECT keyword
   2. SELECT clause
   3. **SELECT statement**
   4. All of them
5. You can place the subquery in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. WHERE clause
   2. Having clause
   3. FROM clause
   4. **All of the above**
6. Which one is true about the subquery?
   1. The subquery generally executes last
   2. **A subquery must be enclosed in parentheses**
   3. A subquery can be placed in an ORDER By clause
   4. A subquery is also known as outer query
7. Single-Row Subqueries \_\_\_\_ (choose two)
   1. **Return only one row**
   2. Return multiple rows
   3. **Use single-row comparison operators**
   4. Use multiple-row comparison operators
8. Which of the following are multiple-row comparison operators?
   1. IN
   2. ANY
   3. ALL
   4. **All of the above**
9. Which operator can be used with a multiple-row subquery?
   1. =
   2. LIKE
   3. BETWEEN
   4. **NOT IN**
10. A subquery can be used to \_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. Create groups of data
    2. Sort data in a specific order
    3. Convert data to a different format
    4. **Retrieve data based on an unknown condition**
11. Which statement is true about the subqueries?
    1. A subquery should retrieve only one row
    2. **A subquery can retrieve zero or more rows**
    3. A subquery can be used only in SQL query statements
    4. Subqueries CANNOT be nested by more than two levels
12. What is true regarding subqueries?
    1. The inner query always sorts the results of the outer query
    2. The outer query always sorts the results of the inner query
    3. The outer query must return a value to the inner query
    4. **The inner query returns a value to the outer query**
13. The outer and inner queries can get data from \_\_\_\_\_
    1. **Different tables**
    2. Different schema
    3. Different sever
    4. All of the above
14. =ANY is equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_
    1. =
    2. !=
    3. **IN**
    4. ALL
15. Column comparisons in multiple column comparisons can be
    1. Pairwise
    2. Non-pairwise
    3. **Both a & b**
    4. None of them
16. The NOT IN operator is equivalent to \_\_\_\_
    1. **<> ALL**
    2. =ANY
    3. >=ANY
    4. >=ALL

**Chapter- 9**

1. Queries containing set operators are called?
   1. Join queries
   2. Subqueries
   3. **Compound queries**
   4. All of them
2. What are true about the Set Operators? (Choose two)
   1. **All set operators have equal precedence**
   2. The SQL statement cannot contain multiple set operators
   3. **The expressions in the SELECT lists must match in number**
   4. ORDER BY clause cannot be used with set operators
3. The UNION operator returns \_\_\_\_\_
   1. Rows that are common to both queries
   2. Rows from both queries, including all duplications
   3. **Rows from both queries after eliminating duplications**
   4. Rows in the first query that are not present in the second query
4. If you want to use ORDER BY clause with the Set Operators, then what is the position of ORDER BY clause?
   1. End of every statement
   2. End of the first statement
   3. **The very end of the statement**
   4. None of them
5. Which set operator should be used to return all rows from multiple queries?
   1. UNION
   2. **UNION ALL**
   3. INTERSECT
   4. MINUS
6. Which set operator should be used to returns rows that are common to both queries?
   1. UNION
   2. UNION ALL
   3. **INTERSECT**
   4. MINUS