**Model Test-1 (JavaScript 6-Last + Oracle 1-8)**

**Trainee name: Trainee id:**

1. What can we attach to DOM elements in order to respond to events in the system?

a. Event Handlers b. Event Listeners

c. Event Processors d. Event Coordinators

2. Which dom command creates a new button?

a. var button = document.new('button');

b. var button = document.createElement('');

c. var button = document.createElement('button');

d. var button = document.makeElement('{button}');

3. What command is used to declare a local variable in JavaScript?

a. var b. local c. let d. loc

4. If var a = {}; and var b = [];, which statement is true?

a. a is a String and b is an Object.

b. a is an Object and b is an Array.

c. a is an Array and b is an Object.

d. a is Undefined and b is also Undefined.

5. <script language="javascript">

function sum(x,y)

{

function add(y)

{

return x+y;

}

return add;

}

function callme()

{

result= sum(15, 15);

alert(result);

}

</script>

if you call the function callme(), what will happen?

a. 30 b. Error in calling function

c. 15 d. None of the above

6. To specify an image on the same folder, which of the following is the right syntax

a. document.image[0].src=abc.png b. document.images[0].src=abc.gif

c. documentimages[0].=abc.gif d. documentimage=abc.jog

7. Given

text = "cricket is our proud"

document.write(text.substring(4,7) )

What will be the result ?

1. Cri
2. ric
3. ket
4. Empty String

8. To go to next page which of the following is right?

a. window.history.forward() b. window.history.back()

c. window.history.go(1) d. window.history.go(-1)

9. Which property is used to obtain browser vendor and version information?

a) modal b) version

c) browser d) navigator

10. Which method receives the return value of setInterval() to cancel future invocations?

a) clearInvocation() b) cancelInvocation()

c) clearInterval() d) clear()

11. Which is the function that is called to validate a data?

a) validate() b) valid()

c) validation() d) no predefined function for data validation

12. What does a History object contain?

a) URL b) Parameters

c) Attribute values d) Property

13. Which property is used to specify the key type when pressed?

a) keyCode b) keyType

c) keyName d) keyProperty

14. The function definitions in JavaScript begins with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Identifier and Parentheses

b) Return type and Identifier

c) Return type, Function keyword, Identifier and Parentheses

d) Identifier and Return type

15. Which of the following type of variable is visible only within a function where it is defined?

A- global variable B- local variable

C- Both of the above. D- None of the above.

16. Which SELECT statement should you use if you want to display unique combination of the

POSITION and MANAGER values from the EMPLOYEE table?

1. SELECT position, manager DISTINCT

FROM employee;

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FROM employee;

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1. SELECT position, DISTINCT manager

FROM employee;

17. Which /SQL\*Plus feature can be used to replace values in the WHERE clause?

1. Prompt variables
2. Instead-of variables
3. This feature cannot be implemented through /SQL\*Plus.
4. Substitution variables
5. Replacement variables

18. Which statement produces the number of different departments that have employees with last name Smith?

A. SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM employees WHERE last\_name='Smith';

B. SELECT COUNT (dept\_id) FROM employees WHERE last\_name='Smith';

C. SELECT DISTINCT(COUNT(dept\_id)) FROM employees WHERE last\_name='Smith';

D. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT dept\_id) FROM employees WHERE last\_name='Smith';

E. SELECT UNIQUE(dept\_id) FROM employees WHERE last\_name='Smith';

19. Which four are correct guidelines for naming database tables? (Choose four)

A. Must begin with either a number or a letter.

B. Must be 1-30 characters long.

C. Should not be an Oracle Server reserved word.

D. Must contain only A-Z, a-z, 0-+, \_, \*, and #.

E. Must contain only A-Z, a-z, 0-9, \_, $, and #.

F. Must begin with a letter.

20. Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT ename, sal, 12\*sal+100 FROM emp;

The SAL column stores the monthly salary of the employee. Which change must be made to the above syntax to calculate the annual compensation as "monthly salary plus a monthly bonus of $100, multiplied by 12"?

A. No change is required to achieve the desired results.

B. SELECT ename, sal, 12\*(sal+100) FROM emp;

C. SELECT ename, sal, (12\*sal)+100 FROM emp;

D. SELECT ename, sal+100,\*12 FROM emp;

21. Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT \* FROM PRODUCTS ORDER BY price, product\_name;

What is true about the SQL statement?

A. The results are not sorted.

B. The results are sorted numerically.

C. The results are sorted alphabetically.

D. The results are sorted numerically and then alphabetically.

22. What will be the outcome of the following query?

SELECT ROUND(144.23,-1) FROM dual;

1. 140
2. 144
3. 150
4. 100

23. Which two statements are true about WHERE and HAVING clauses? (Choose two)

A. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.

B. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict rows only.

C. A HAVING clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.

D. A HAVING clause can be used to restrict groups only.

E. A WHERE clause CANNOT be used in a query of the query uses a HAVING clause.

F. A HAVING clause CANNOT be used in subqueries.

24. In a SELECT statement that includes a WHERE clause, where is the GROUP BY clause placed in the SELECT statement?

A. Immediately after the SELECT clause

B. Before the WHERE clause

C. Before the FROM clause

D. After the ORDER BY clause

E. After the WHERE clause

25. Which of the following queries can you use to search for employees with the pattern 'A\_B' in their names?

1. SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE '%A\\_B%' ESCAPE '\\';

2. SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE '%A\_B%' ESCAPE;

3. SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE 'A\_B%' ESCAPE '%';

4. SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE '%A\\_B%'ESCAPE '\';

26. to write a query that performs an outer join of tables A and B and returns all rows from B, You need to write

1. any outer join

2. a left outer join

3. a cross join

4. a right outer join

5. an inner join

27. Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT \* FROM PRODUCTS ORDER BY price, product\_name;

What is true about the SQL statement?

A. The results are not sorted.

B. The results are sorted numerically.

C. The results are sorted alphabetically.

D. The results are sorted numerically and then alphabetically.

28. In which case would you use a FULL OUTER JOIN?

A. Both tables have NULL values.

B. You want all unmatched data from one table.

C. You want all matched data from both tables.

D. You want all unmatched data from both tables.

E. One of the tables has more data than the other.

F. You want all matched and unmatched data from only one table.

29. What is true about SET operators?

1. They change values of rows
2. They combine the results of only two component queries into one result
3. They combine the results of 10 component queries into two result sets.
4. They combine the results of two or more component queries into one result

30. Which of the following correctly shows the correct use of the TRUNC command on a date?

1. SELECT TRUNC(TO\_DATE(12-Feb-99,DD-MON-YY, 'YEAR')) "Date " FROM DUAL;

2. TRUNC = TO\_DATE('12-Feb-99','DD-MON-YY'), 'YEAR', "Date " FROM DUAL;

3. SELECT TRUNC(TO\_DATE('12-Feb-99','DD-MON-YY'), 'YEAR') "Date " FROMDUAL;

4. date = TRUNC(TO\_DATE('12-Feb-99','DD-MON-YY'), 'YEAR') "Date " FROM DUAL

31. Which two statements about Subqueries are true? (Choose two.)

1. A single row subquery can retrieve data from only one table.

2. A SQL query statement cannot display data from table B that is referred toin its subquery, unless table B is included in the main query's FROM clause.

3. A SQL query statement can display data from table B that is referred to in itssubquery, without including table B in its own FROM clause.

4. A single row subquery can retrieve data from more than one table.

5. A single row subquery cannot be used in a condition where the LIKE operator is usedfor comparison.

6. A multiple-row subquery cannot be used in a condition where the LIKE operator isused for comparison.

32. What is true about joining tables through an Equijoin?

1. You can join a maximum of two tables through an Equijoin.

2. You can join a maximum of two columns through an Equijoin.

3. You specify an Equijoin condition in the SELECT or FROM clauses of a SELECTstatement.

4. To join two tables through an Equijoin, the columns in the join condition must beprimary key and foreign key columns.

5. You can join n tables (all having single column primary keys) in a SQLstatement by specifying a minimum of n-1 join conditions.

33. Which of the following is NOT a GROUP function?

1. MAX
2. MIN
3. NVL
4. AVG

34. Which of the following clauses represent valid uses of group functions?

1. GROUP BY MAX(salary)
2. ORDER BY AVG(salary)
3. HAVING MAX(salary) > 10000
4. SELECT AVG(NVL(salary, 0))

35. What are Cartesian Joins also known as in Oracle DB?

1. Equi-join
2. Anti-join
3. Cross-Join
4. None of the above

36. In which of the following clauses can a sub-query be used?

1. HAVING
2. WHERE
3. FROM
4. All of the above

37. What among the following is true about single-row sub-queries?

1. They return only one row
2. They use single-row operators
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above

38. Which of the following are DML commands in Oracle Database?

1. SELECT
2. GROUP BY
3. INTERSECT
4. INSERT

39. Which of the following can be used to insert rows in tables?

1. SELECT
2. INSERT
3. Sub-queries
4. All of the above

40. Which of the following best defines a transaction?

1. A transaction consists of DDL statements on the database schema
2. A transaction consists of COMMIT or ROLLBACK in a database session
3. A transaction consists of either a collection of DML statements or a DDL or DCL or TCL statement to form a logical unit of work in a database session
4. A transaction consists of collection of DML and DDL statements in different sessions of the database

**Descriptive (30)**

1. What do you mean by events and events handler?

2. What is the function of indexOf()?

3. What is the difference between SUBSTR and INSTR?

4. What is history object? Write the name of its methods.

5. What do you mean by cookies?

6. What is the difference between setInterval() and setTimeout()?

7. What is the function of charAt()?

8. Why we use NVL function?

9. What is the function of DISTINCT Keyword?

10. What is the usage of SAVEPOINTS?

11. What is a sub-query?

12. What is column alias?

13. What are the capabilities of sql select statement?

14. What is substitution variable?

15. What is a self join?