**Model Test-2 (JavaScript 6-Last+ Oracle 1-8)**

**Trainee name: Trainee id:**

1. What is the correct output of the following code?

var str=”This is a text”;

alert(str.charAt(3));

1. i
2. s
3. White space
4. none

2. Which is true about setTimeOut()?

a. The script executes only once

b. It pauses the script in which it is called.

c. The script executes repeatedly.

3. Maximum height of screen is defined by which screen property?

a. screen.availHeight

b. screen.Height

c. screen.maxHeight

d. booth a and c

4. How do you put a message in the browser's status bar?

1. window.status("put your message here")
2. window.status = "put your message here"
3. statusbar = "put your message here"

5. var w=open(“”, “”, “”)

var t=w.document;

how will you write something to the newly opened window?

a. t.write(); b. w.write(); c. document.write(); d. object.write();

6. What is the function of setInterval()?

a. Executes a script repeatedly after a delay

b. Executes a script once after a delay

c. Both

d. None

7. Which 3 are forms related event?

a. onFocus b. onBlur c. onMouseMove d. onSubmit

8. How to create cookie?

a. document.cookie(); b. var x=document.cookie();

a. navigator.cookie(); d. window.cookie();

9. To which object does the location property belong?

a) Window b) Position

c) Element d) Location

10. In general, event handler is nothing but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) function b) interface

c) event d) handler

11. How to find the index of a particular string?

a) position() b) index()

c) indexOf() d) positionof()

12. How many methods are there in the History object?

a) 3 b) 4

c) 5 d) 6

13. When is the mouseover event fired?

a) When mouse is moved over a new element

b) When mouse is clicked

c) When mouse is both moved and clicked

d) When mouse is released

14. The function stops its execution when it encounters?

a) continue statement

b) break statement

c) goto statement

d) return statement

15. How to get a particular value using the tagged name?

A. getElementByID() B. getElementsByName()

C. getElementsByTagName() D. getTagName()

16. Out of the below clauses, where can the single-row functions be used?

1. SELECT
2. WHERE
3. ORDER BY
4. All of the above

17. What is true regarding the NVL function in Oracle DB?

1. The syntax of NVL is NVL (exp1, exp2) where exp1 and exp2 are expressions.
2. NVL (exp1, exp2) will return the value of exp2 if the expression exp1 is NULL.
3. NVL (exp1, exp2) will return the value of the expression exp2 if exp1 is NOT NULL.
4. NVL (exp1, exp2) will return exp1 if the expression exp2 is NULL.

18. What is true about the NULLIF function in Oracle DB?

1. NULLIF(expr1,expr2) will return expr2 if the two expressions are NOT NULL.
2. NULLIF(expr1,expr2) will return 0 if the two expressions are NULL.
3. NULLIF(expr1,expr2) will return NULL if the two expressions are equal.
4. Expr1 can be NULL in NULLIF(expr1, expr2)

19. What is/are correct statement(s) related to dual table?

1. It contains one column, DUMMY, and one row with the value X
2. The DUAL table is owned by the user SYS
3. DUAL table is useful when you want to return a value once only
4. All of the above

20. Which of the following statement with TO\_CHAR functions will produce output like “25 December 1999”?

1. TO\_CHAR(hire\_date, 'Month DD, YYYY')
2. TO\_CHAR(hire\_date, 'dd month YYYY')
3. TO\_CHAR(hire\_date, 'DDspth Month YYYY')
4. TO\_CHAR(hire\_date, 'DD Month YYYY')

21. Which four are attributes of single row functions? (Choose four.)

A. cannot be nested

B. manipulate data items

C. act on each row returned

D. return one result per row

E. accept only one argument and return only one value

F. accept arguments which can be a column or an expression

22. 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.

23. Which SQL statement returns a numeric value?

 1. SELECT ADD\_MONTHS(MAX (hire\_date), 6) FROM EMP;

 2. SELECT ROUND(hire\_date)FROM EMP;

 3. SELECT sysdate-hire\_date FROM EMP;

 4. SELECT TO\_NUMBER(hire\_date + 7)FROM EMP;

24. In which four clauses can a subquery be used? (Choose four.)

 1. in the INTO clause of an INSERT statement

 2. in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement

 3. in the GROUP BY clause of a SELECT statement

 4. in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement

 5. in the SET clause of an UPDATE statement

 6. in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement

25. Examine this statement:

SELECT student\_id, GPA FROM student\_grades WHERE GPA > &&value;

You run the statement once, and when prompted you enter a value of 2.0. A report is produced. What happens when you run the statement a second time?

 1. An error is returned.

 2. You are prompted to enter a new value.

 3. A report is produced that matches the first report produced.

 4. You are asked whether you want a new value or if you want to run the report based on the previous value.

26. A data manipulation language statement \_\_\_\_\_.

 1. completes a transaction on a table

 2. modifies the structure and data in a table

 3. modifies the data but not the structure of a table

 4. modifies the structure but not the data of a table

27. View the image below and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

 Examine the subquery:

SELECT last\_name

FROM employees

WHERE salary IN (SELECT MAX (salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id);

Which statement is true?

A. The SELECT statement is syntactically accurate.

B. The SELECT statement does not work because there is no HAVING clause.

C. The SELECT statement does not work because the column specified in the GROUP BY clause is not in the SELECT list.

D. The SELECT statement does not work because the GROUP BY clause should be in the main query and not in the subquery.

28. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables:

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER

MANAGER\_ID NUMBER

LAST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (25)

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER

MANAGER\_ID NUMBER

DEPARTMENT\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (35)

LOCATION\_ID NUMBER

You want to create a report displaying employee last names, department names, and locations. Which query should you use to create an Equijoin?

A. SELECT last\_name, department\_name, location\_id FROM employees ,departments;

B. SELECT employees.last\_name, departments.department\_name,departments.location\_id FROM employees e, departments D WHERE e.department\_id=d.department\_id;

C. SELECT e.last\_name, d.DEPARTMENT\_NAME, d.location\_id FROM employees e,departments D WHERE manager\_id =manager\_id;

D. SELECT e.last\_name, d.DEPARTMENT\_NAME, d.location\_id FROMemployees e, departments D WHERE e.department\_id =d.department\_id;

29. In which two cases would you use an outer join? (Choose two.)

 1. The tables being joined have NOT NULL columns.

 2. The tables being joined have only matched data.

 3. The columns being joined have NULL values.

 4. The tables being joined have only unmatched data.

 5. The tables being joined have both matched and unmatched data.

 6. Only when the tables have a primary key/foreign key relationship.

30. Which SQL statement accepts user input for the columns to be displayed, the table name, and the WHERE condition?

 1. SELECT &1, "&2"FROM &3 WHERE last\_name = '&4';

 2. SELECT &1, '&2' FROM &3 WHERE '&last\_name = '&4'';

 3. SELECT &1, &2 FROM &3 WHERE last\_name = '&4';

 4. SELECT &1, '&2' FROM EMP WHERE last\_name = '&4';

31. Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT e.EMPLOYEE\_ID, e.LAST\_NAME, e.DEPARTMENT\_ID, d.DEPARTMENT\_NAME FROMEMP e, DEPARTMENT d

WHERE e.DEPARTMENT\_ID = d.DEPARTMENT\_ID;

In the statement, which capabilities of a SELECT statement are performed?

1. Selection, projection, join

 2. Difference, projection, join

 3. Selection, intersection, join

 4. Intersection, projection, join

 5. Difference, projection, product

32. Which two are true about aggregate functions? (Choose two.)

 1. You can use aggregate functions in any clause of a SELECT statement.

 2. You can use aggregate functions only in the column list of the SELECT clause and in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.

 3. You can mix single row columns with aggregate functions in the column list of a SELECT statement by grouping on the single row columns.

 4. You can pass column names, expressions, constants, or functions as parameters to an aggregate function.

 5. You can use aggregate functions on a table, only by grouping the whole table as one single group.

 6. You cannot group the rows of a table by more than one column while using aggregate functions.

33. From SQL\*Plus, you issue this SELECT statement:

SELECT \* FROM orders;

You use this statement to retrieve data from a database table for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(Choose all that apply)

 1. updating

 2. viewing

 3. deleting

 4. inserting

 5. truncating

34. Which two statements is true regarding the ORDER BY clause? (Choose two)

 1. The sort is in ascending order by default

 2. The sort is in descending order by default

 3. The ORDER BY clause must precede the WHERE clause.

 4. The ORDER BY clause is executed on the client side

 5. The ORDER BY clause comes last in the SELECT statement

 6. The ORDER BY clause is executed first in the query execution.

35. Evaluate the set of SQL statements:

CREATE TABLE dept (

dept\_id NUMBER (2),

dname VARCHAR2 (14),

Loc VARCHAR2 (13));

ROLLBACK;

DESCRIBE DEPT;

What is true about the set?

 1. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table

 2. The ROLLBACK statement frees the storage space occupied by the DEPT table.

 3. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement returns an error ORA-04043: object DEPT does not exist

 4. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table only if there is a COMMIT statement introduced before the ROLLBACK statement.

36. Which three statements about Subqueries are true? (Choose three).

 1. A single row subquery can retrieve only one column and one row

 2. A single row subquery can retrieve only one row but many columns

 3. A multiple row subquery can retrieve multiple rows and multiple columns

 4. A multiple row subquery can be compared using the ">" operator

 5. A single row subquery can use the IN operator

6. A multiple row subquery can use the "=" operator

37. Which operator can be used with a multiple row subquery?

A. =

B. LIKE

C. BETWEEN

D. NOT IN

E. Is

F. <>

38. A subquery can be used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. create groups of data

B. sort data in a specific order

C. convert data to a different format

D. retrieve data based on an unknown condition

39. Which clause should you use to exclude group results?

A. WHERE

 B. HAVING

 C. RESTRICT

 D. GROUP BY

 E. ORDER BY

40. You need to calculate the total of all salaries in the accounting department. Which group function should you use?

 1. MAX

 2. MIN

 3. SUM

 4. COUNT

 5. TOTAL

 6. LARGEST