1. CREATE TABLE emp(empno NUMBER,

ename VARCHAR2(30),

salary NUMBER(7,2));

The above table has ten records. Now it is required to execute the below DML statement.

What is the result ?

DELETE SALARY FROM emp WHERE empno=5;

1. Employee record 5 will be deleted
2. Salary for the employee 5 will be deleted
3. The salary datablock will corrupt
4. Compile time error
5. How do you identify hierachical queries?
6. Presence of DISTINCT keword
7. Presence of columns from outer query table & inner query table
8. Presence of START WITH & CONNECT PRIOR keyword
9. Presence of HIERARCHICAL keword
10. Tables emp & dept have to be joined, so that we can get all records of emp table. Which join operation is suitable? Assume dept as the right table.
11. Left outer join
12. Right outer join
13. Equi join
14. Self join
15. SELECT nvl(salary,999) from emp;

What is the result of execution?

1. All employees’ salary will be updated to 999
2. None of employees’ salary will be updated to 999
3. System will hang
4. Null salaries will be updated to 999
5. Which of the below mentioned functions work as if else statement?
6. Coalesce()
7. Decode()
8. Ifelse()
9. Ifelseif()
10. SELECT nvl2(salary,999,1000) from emp;

What is the result of execution?

1. If the salary is not null it will be replaced by 999
2. If the salary is null it will be replaced by 999
3. If the salary is 999, then it will be replaced by 1000
4. This question is bugging like anything
5. Can we create SYNONYM for a remote user?
6. YES
7. NO
8. Not applicable
9. I am an idiot, I don’t know
10. SELECT ename FROM emp WHERE empno between 2000 AND 2010;

How many records will be retrieved from the database

1. 2010
2. 2000
3. 10
4. 11
5. SELECT round(1350,-2) FROM dual

What is the result?

1. 1350
2. 1352
3. 1400
4. 1300
5. Can DML operations be performed on our table through a complex view.
6. YES
7. NO
8. Easy question
9. Not sure
10. We can perform DML operations on READONLY views
11. YES
12. NO
13. Yes, if the view is empty
14. With administrator privileges, we can do it
15. SELECT ename FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE '\_h%'

The above query will return, all names with,

1. ‘h’ as the first character & any no. Of other characters after ‘h’
2. ‘H’ as the first character & any one character after ‘h’
3. Any set of characters before ‘h% & any no. Of other characters after ‘h’
4. Any one character before ‘h’ & any no. Of characters after ‘h’
5. Can we use ‘IS NULL’ to compare with the NULL values?
6. YES
7. NO
8. Invalid question
9. Compile error
10. What is the functionality of ‘WITH CHECK OPTION ‘
11. Blocks semantically invalid insert operation on views
12. Blocks select operation on views
13. Blocks the view from being dropped
14. Blocks DML operations on the base table
15. What is use of MERGE command?
16. INSERT & DELETE
17. INSERT & UPDATE
18. UPDATE & DELETE
19. None of the above
20. Inline view is a schema object like table (Choose multiple answers)
21. YES
22. NO
23. Can be dropped
24. Can not be dropped
25. What is use of clustering (Choose multiple answers)
26. Enhances the capacity of CPU
27. Enhances the speed of the application
28. Join operation will be faster
29. None of the above
30. Materialized views are used in
31. CTS ‘C/C++ device driver’ projects
32. Data warehousing projects
33. Only in HMS projects
34. This concept is not taught
35. What is the use of database link
36. We can access schema objects of other users
37. We can bypass the security provided by ORACLE
38. This feature is not supported by ORACLE
39. None of the above
40. SCN\_TO\_TIMESTAMP can be used to find out the latest timing on which a change is made to a particular table.
41. YES
42. NO
43. Don’t know
44. None of the above
45. CREATE TABLE cts\_employee(name VARCHAR2(38),

dept\_id NUMBER,

designation VARCHAR2(20),

salary NUMBER(5) DEFAULT 1000);

What is the result?

1. By default it allows 1000 salary records in the table
2. All records will be set to 1000 & can’t be changed
3. Default value of 1000 will be assigned to salary field, if value not given during insertion
4. Invalid option
5. Column with UNIQUE constraint can’t have NULL values
6. TRUE
7. FALSE
8. UNIQUE is not a constraint
9. UNIQUE can’t be applied on column
10. For primary & foreign key relationship, the data type & size of the columns should both be same
11. Not applicable
12. TRUE
13. Invalid rule
14. FALSE
15. Why do we use ORDER BY clause in the subquery of a view?
16. To sort the records in ascending order
17. To sort the records in descending order
18. Both ascending and descending sort
19. Invalid question
20. Select TCL statements (Multiple answers)
21. DROP
22. ROLLBACK
23. DELETE
24. SAVEPOINT
25. COMMIT

1) d - Compile error

2) c - START WITH & CONNECT PRIOR

3) a - Left outer join

4) d - Null salaries will be updated to 999

5) b - Decode()

6) a - If the salary is not null it will be replaced by 999

7) a - YES

8) d - 11

9) c - 1400

10) b - NO

11) b - NO

12) d - Any one character before ‘h’ & any no. Of characters after ‘h’

13) a - YES

14) a - Blocks insert operation on views

15) b - INSERT & UPDATE

16) b, d - NO, Can't be dropped

17) b ( Enhances the speed of the application ), c (Join operation will be faster)

18) b -Data warehousing projects

19) a -We can access schema objects of other users

20) a - YES

21) c) Default value of 1000 will be assigned to salary field, if value not given during insertion

22) b - FALSE

23) b - TRUE

24) d Invalid question

25) b (ROLLBACK), d (SAVEPOINT), e(COMMIT)