**Q.1 Fill in the blanks: (1 Mark each)**

1. **Redo Log Buffer** SGA stores all the redo log entries.

2. **Process** is a ’thread of control’ or mechanism in Operating System that executes series of steps.

3. The data of a row in a table may not be able to fit the same data block. Data for row is stored in a chain of

data blocks which is called as **Row chaining**

4. A sub-query cannot have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause and a \_\_\_\_\_ of selects.

5. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a set of values that may appear in one or more columns.

6. PL/SQL provides \_\_\_\_\_\_ keyword, which is used to name an exception.

7. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ defined as the collection of blocks which must be continuous whenever allocation takes place.

8. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a table that is currently being modified by a DML statement.

9. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ character is used to designate wild characters.

10. Indexes are created in conjunction with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constraints.

11. Types of views are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

12. The date function that returns a numerical value is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

13. To define access keys in the menu give the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ symbol before the desired character.

14. An index may contain upto \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ columns.

15. To print the message along with the variable ew use the package \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

16. To select data from a range of values \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operator is used.

17. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expression returns either TRUE or FALSE.

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number of columns can be used in an ORDER BY clause.

19. Once the values are inserted in a table, the size of its columns can only be **Increased** & can never be

**decreased**

20. ROWID is a **pseudo** column

21. The 2 pseudo columns present in every Oracle table are **ROWID** & **ROWNUM**

22. In DBMS terms, the number of rows in a table is called its **cardinality** & the no. of columns it has defines its

**degree**

23. The most serious drawback in the ER model is that it cannot depict **relationships**

24. **Dummy records** is used to represent many to many relationship in the Network model

25. The data structure used in the Network model is **graph** & that used in the hierarchical model is **tree**

26. The 3 default tablespaces created in Oracle are **System, User** & **Temp**

27. The memory area allocated to each Oracle user is called **Schema**

28. An SQL query is **interpreted** & a PL/SQL block is **compiled** before execution

29. The 4 phases of processing a cursor are **Declare**, **Open**, **Fetch** & **Close**

30. The **FOR UPDATE** clause when used with a SELECT query locks a table

31. When a user executes SELECT ……. FOR UPDATE on a table, it tries to lock it, but if the table is already

locked, the user is placed in a no-operation mode. This situation can be prevented by using **NOWAIT** clause

32. The maximum no. of triggers(of different types) that can be created in Oracle 8 are**13**

33. The error code and the corresponding error message of every runtime error occurring in Oracle is stored in

**SQLCODE** & **SQLERRM** variables respectively

34. A table whose primary key retains its uniqueness in the view created over it is called a **key preserved** table

35. **Instead of** trigger is used to take care of operations on columns of a Non Key-preserved table through the

join view

**36.** The main data dictionary in Oracle that keeps the information of all the other data dictionary tables along

with their description is **DICTIONARY**

37. The 2 main parts of an Oracle package are **package specification** & **package body**

38. A tablespace is a collection of **datafiles**

39. The 2 modes in which an Oracle database runs are **ARCHIVELOG & NOARCHIVELOG**

40. The 2 list functions available in Oracle are **GREATEST**, & **LEAST**

41. The SQL query for calculating the cube of 4 is **SELECT POWER(4, 3) FROM dual**

42. **WITH READ ONLY** clause when used with CREATE VIEW statement prevents the users from modifying the

underlying base tables through the view

43. The 3 standard roles provided by Oracle are **Connect**, **resource** and **DBA**

44. The **With admin option** clause of the GRANT command makes the recipient the owner of the granted

object

45. The **With grant option** clause of the GRANT command allows the recipient to pass the privilege to others

46. The 5 important components of a Database Management system (DBMS) are **Database engine**, **data**

**dictionary**, **query processor**, **report writer** & **form generator**

47. The world’s first relational database was **Oracle V.2**

48. Specialization is a **IS-A** relationship and Composition is a **HAS-A** relationship

49. 1NF specifies that there should be no **repeating groups**

50. The join that combines every row (no matter matching or non-matching) of both the tables is a **FULL** join

51. By default, the 3 users created in every Oracle database are **System**, **sys** and **Internal**

52. All uncommitted data during the course of a transaction is stored in **REDO LOG buffer**

53. The source code of an Oracle stored procedure can be retrieved using **USER\_SOURCE** data dictionary.

54. The 3 different flavours of Oracle 8i are **Oracle 8i Workgroup Server**, **Personal Oracle** and **Oracle 8i**

**Enterprise Edition**

55. The precompiler used for SQL statements embedded in a C program is **Pro\*C**

56. DBMS\_OUTPUT is a **package** and PUT\_LINE is a **function**

57. A User defined type(UDT) can be created in Oracle using **create type** statement

58. The 2 implicit variables available to a trigger that contain the row values before and after updates are **:new**

and **:old**

59. The error codes for user defined error messages must lie between **-20000**, and **-20999**

60. **RAISE\_APPLICATION\_ERROR** statement terminates the PL/SQL block abruptly and displays the specified

error message

61. **PRAGMA EXCEPTION\_INIT** statement is used to substitute a user-defined exception in place of a

predefined Oracle exception

62. A **NULL** value in the column indicates that the value is not applicable or currently not available

63. **init.ora** file contains the no. of failed login attempts after which the SQL\*PLUS application shuts down

64. A **Sequence** can be used to provide a surrogate key in a table that does not have a primary key of its own

65. A **synonym** is a logical alias of any database object in Oracle

66. **create global temporary table** clause is used to create temporary tables in Oracle.

67. **Snapshots** are the means of creating local copies of remote tables.

68. Materialized views are also known as **Snapshots**

**Q.2 True or False**

1. The use of DBMS automatically removes redundancies.

2. Relational model requires the use of connectors as ‘links’.

3. In the network model a record can have many parents.

4. Char conserves memory as compared to varchar.

5. A table once created can be dropped.

6. The name of a table can be changed with Alter command.

7. A table can have more than one primary key.

8. The columns on which ORDER BY is done must be a part of <Select Statement>

9. For a valid UNION of two result sets, the column names of the result sets should match.

10. Char datatype stores only characters in the database.

11. The VARCHAR2 datatype comes under standard SQL datatypes

12. The maximum length of VARCHAR2 datatype is identical when used in a PL/SQL code and when used in a

table

13. The ORDER BY clause whenever used should always be the last clause of an SQL query (True)

14. 4 The size of a column in a table cannot be decreased once a value is inserted in it (True)

15. The UNIQUE and FOREIGN keys cannot have NULL values (False)

16. Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) consists of more DML and less DQL statements( True)

17. Decision Support System (DSS) is used to understand the trends of data (True)

18. ROWID is the only pseudo column in any Oracle table (False)

19. Database Manager is the person responsible for proper functioning of a DBMS. (False)

20. A set of privileges assembled together is called a ROLE (True)

21. An Oracle SQL query may or may not have a FROM clause (False)

22. The DATE datatype of Oracle occupies 8 bytes (False)

23. The default value of any datatype in Oracle is “ ” (False)

24. Both an SQL query as well as a PL/SQL code is interpreted in Oracle (False)

25. A SELECT statement cannot be used to lock a table (False)

26. All functions performed by constraints can equally be performed by triggers (True)

27. By default, the trigger is created at ROW level (False)

28. Oracle automatically creates an index on the primary key of a table (True)

29. A single trigger can be used for handling Insert/delete/update on a table (True)

30. DDL operations, once performed are automatically committed & do not require any commit statement for

confirmation (True)

31. No column of a Non-key preserved table can be modified through a view (True)

32. No trigger other than the INSTEAD OF trigger can be applied to a view (True)

33. PL/SQL programs residing at the client side are called named PL/SQL blocks (False)

34. The difference between a procedure and a function is that a procedure needs to be executed explicitly using

EXECUTE whereas a function can be executed within an SQL statement as well (True)

35. The datatypes of parameters passed to stored procedures cannot have any width (True)

36. DDL statements cannot be executed within a Pl/SQL code (False)

37. Oracle stored procedures can only be written in Pl/SQL (False)

38. BOOLEAN is a valid datatype in PL/SQL & not in Oracle database (True)

39. The updates made to a view are not reflected to the underlying base tables (False)

40. A single query cannot have WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING and ORDER BY clauses simultaneously (False)

41. DECODE is a standard function specified by SQL 92 standards (False)

42. The two SELECT statements joined using UNION, INTERSECT and MINUS must have same no, of

columns & datatypes, the size of these columns does not matter (True)

43. The UNION clause does not eliminate duplicates (False)

44. A view is non-updateable if it has a reference to ROWNUM (True)

45. An ORDER BY clause cannot be used in a CREATE VIEW statement (True)

46. Oracle, by default creates an index on every UNIQUE column of a table (True)

47. ROWID is a datatype (True)

48. 2NF applies only to the tables with composite primary keys (True)

49. The inner join (or equi join) is same as the natural join (True)

50. The anonymous Pl/SQL blocks stored at the client side are a part of the Oracle database (False)

51. The “i” in Oracle 8i stands for “improved” (False)

52. The implicit variables :new and :old cannot be used in context of table level triggers (True)

53. A function and a table cannot have a same name but a function and a trigger can (True)

54. Oracle completely follows all of the 12 Codd’s rules (False)

55. NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT can be used to change the default date format (DD-MON-YY) in Oracle (True)

56. Indexing a table increases the speed of execution of queries based on it (True)

57. The HAVING clause can only contain aggregate functions (True)

58. Oracle stores dates and time as two separate values (False)

59. The ROWNUM column can be modified through update statement (False)

60. SELECT NLOG(7) FROM dual returns the natural log of 7 (False)

**Q.3 Multiple Choice question (1 Mark each)**

1. Fetching past the last row of a cursor

A. Raises the NO\_DATA\_FOUND Exception

B. Raises the VALUE\_ERROR Exception

C. Raises the CURSOR\_NOT\_FOUND Exception

D. Does not raise an exception

2. In the FOR UPDATE clause in cursors

A. Lock is not obtained on the rows fetched

B. All locks are released when COMMIT is issued

C. Locks for the rows processed before the COMMIT, are released

D. Locks are released when the cursor is closed

3. If a User-defined Exception has the same name as a Predefined Exception

A. There is a compilation error

B. The User-defined Exception overrides the Predefined Exception

C. The Predefined Exception overrides the User-defined Exception

D. None of the above

4. If a row is attempted to be fetched from an unallocated row in a PL/SQL table

A. A NULL value is returned

B. The VALUE\_ERROR Exception is raised

C. The NO\_DATA\_FOUND Exception is raised

D. The value of the data returned cannot be predicted

5. Given this procedure

Procedure dept\_salary

(v\_bonus IN BOOLEAN, v\_raise IN BOOLEAN,

v\_issue\_chk IN OUT BOOLEAN) IS

BEGIN

v\_issue\_chk := v\_bonus OR v\_raise;

END;

If v\_bonus = TRUE and v\_raise = NULL, which value is assigned to v\_issue\_chk?

A. True

B. False

C. NULL

D. None

6. You create a view with the following statement

CREATE VIEW COW\_MILK\_VW AS

(Select cow\_name, milk\_type from COW\_MILK);

What will happen when a user attempts to INSERT a new cow\_name and milk\_type via this view?

A. The INSERT will fail.

B. The INSERT will succeed or fail based on whether the user can see the

record once added.

C. The INSERT will succeed

D. The INSERT will succeed only if the user has the privilege to insert data

E. into the view.

F. The INSERT will succeed only if the user has the privilege to insert data

G. into the table.

7. Which of the following objects are dropped automatically when a table is dropped.

A. Procedure

B. Constraints

C. Views

D. Synonyms

8. Consider the following four options from a single statement. Which of the following lines in the SELECT

statement below contain an error.

A. SELECT DECODE (EMPID, 58385,’INACTIVE’,’ACTIVE’) EMPID

B. FROM EMP

C. WHERE SUBSTR (LASTNAME, 1, 1) > TO\_NUMBER (‘S’)

D. AND EMPID > 02000

E. ORDER BY EMPID DESC, LASTNAME ASC;

9. User ‘Janko’ would like to insert a row into the Emp table, which has 3 columns: empid, lastname, salary.

The user would like to enter data for empid 59694, lastname Harry, but no salary. Which statement would

work best.

A. INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (59694,’Harry’, NULL);

B. INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (59694,’Harry’);

C. INSERT INTO EMP (empid, lastname, salary) VALUES (59694,’Harry’);

D. INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (Select 59694 from ‘Harris’);

E. INSERT INTO EMP(empid, lastname) VALUES (59694,’Harry’);

10. Examine the trigger

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER upd\_team\_salary FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

Update team

Set salary = tot\_salary + :new.salary

Where ID = :new.team\_id;

END;

Which statement must be added to make this trigger execute after updating the salary column of player

table

A. After update on player

B. After salary update of player

C. After update [salary] on player

D. After update of salary on player

11. For every new ballplayer added to the Player table, a record must be inserted into the Player\_Bat\_Stat

table. You have written a trigger to accomplish this task. To which timing will this trigger be assigned.

A. After

B. Instead of

C. Statement

D. Pre-Insert

12. Which of the following is one of the benefits of using procedures and functions

A. Procedures and functions increase the number of calls to the database.

B. Procedures and functions are reparsed for multiple users by exploiting shared SQL areas.

C. Procedures and functions avoid reparsing for multiple users by exploiting shared SQL areas.

D. Testing of procedures and functions requires the database to the restarted to clear out shared SQL

areas for future access.

13. Overall logical structure of a database can be expressed graphically by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. ER diagram

B. Records

C. Relations

D. Hierarchy

14. A table can have maximum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ no. Of Long Raw datatype columns

A. One

B. No limit

C. 255

D. depends on tablespace

15. A user is setting up a join operation between Emp and Dept tables. The query should return all the

employees, which are assigned dept, as well as the employees which are yet not assigned any dept.

A. Select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d;

B. Select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d where e.deptno = d.deptno;

C. Select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d where e.deptno = d.deptno (+);

D. Select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d where e.deptno (+)= d.deptno;

16. You can enter new ball players to the PLAYER table from different Oracle form applications and from an

application written in C. For each new ball player, a record must be inserted into the Player\_Bat\_Stat table.

Which action should you perform to accomplish this requirement?

A. Create an additional function

B. Create an additional procedure

C. Create a database trigger on player table

D. Create a database trigger on the Player\_Bat\_Stat table.

17. Output from a table called PLAYS with two columns, PLAY\_NAME and AUTHOR, is shown next. Which of

the following SQL statements produced it?

PLAY\_TABLE

-------------------------------------

"Midsummer Night’s Dream", SHAKESPEARE

"Waiting For Godot", BECKETT

"The Glass Menagerie", WILLIAMS

A. select PLAY\_NAME|| AUTHOR from PLAYS;

B. select PLAY\_NAME, AUTHOR from PLAYS;

C. select PLAY\_NAME||’, ’ || AUTHOR from PLAYS;

D. select PLAY\_NAME||’, ’ || AUTHOR play\_table from PLAYS;

18. Which of the following statements contains an error?

A. select \* from EMP where EMPID = 493945;

B. select EMPID from EMP where EMPID = 493945;

C. select EMPID from EMP;

D. select EMPID where EMPID = 56949 and LASTNAME = ’SMITH’;

19. Which of the following statements are NOT TRUE about ORDER BY clauses?

A. Ascending or descending order can be defined with the asc or desc keywords.

B. Only one column can be used to define the sort order in an order by clause.

C. Multiple columns can be used to define sort order in an order by clause.

D. Columns can be represented by numbers indicating their listed order in the select

E. clause within order by.

20. A Cartesian product is

A. A group function

B. Produced as a result of a join select statement with no where clause

C. The result of fuzzy logic

D. A special feature of Oracle server

21. In order to perform an inner join, which criteria must be true?

A. The common columns in the join do not need to have shared values.

B. The tables in the join need to have common columns.

C. The common columns in the join may or may not have shared values.

D. The common columns in the join must have shared values.

22. A user is setting up a join operation between tables EMP and DEPT. There are some employees in the EMP

table that the user wants returned by the query, but the employees are not assigned to department heads

yet. Which SELECT statement is most appropriate for this user?

A. select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d;

B. select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d where e.dept# = d.dept#;

C. select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d where e.dept# = d.dept# (+);

D. select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d where e.dept# (+) = d.dept#;

23. Developer ANJU executes the following statement: CREATE TABLE animals AS SELECT \* from

MASTER.ANIMALS; What is the effect of this statement?

A. A table named ANIMALS will be created in the MASTER schema with the same data as the ANIMALS

table owned by ANJU.

B. A table named ANJU will be created in the ANIMALS schema with the same data as the ANIMALS table

owned by MASTER.

C. A table named ANIMALS will be created in the ANJU schema with the same data as the ANIMALS table

owned by MASTER.

D. A table named MASTER will be created in the ANIMALS schema with the same data as the ANJU table

owned by ANIMALS.

24. Which line of the following statement will produce an error?

A. create table GOODS

B. (GOODNO number,

C. GOOD\_NAME varchar2 check(GOOD\_NAME in (select NAME FROM

AVAIL\_GOODS)),

D. constraint PK\_GOODS\_01

E. primary key (GOODNO));

F. There are no errors in this statement.

25. The following statement is issued against the Oracle database. Which line will produce an error?

A. create view EMP\_VIEW\_01

B. as select E.EMPID, E.LASTNAME, E.FIRSTNAME, A.ADDRESS

C. from EMPLOYEE E, EMPL\_ADDRESS A

D. where E.EMPID = A.EMPID

E. with check option;

F. This statement contains no errors.

26. Which of the following is not a feature of a CURSOR FOR loop?

A. Record type declaration

B. Opening and parsing of SQL statements

C. Fetches records from cursor

D. Requires exit condition to be defined

27. Which line in the following statement will produce an error?

A. cursor action\_cursor is

B. select name, rate, action

C. into action\_record

D. from action\_table;

E. There are no errors in this statement.

28. In which areas of the PL/SQL block must code be placed in order to handle Oracle-defined exceptions?

A. Declaration section only

B. Declaration and executable sections only

C. Exception handler only

D. Declaration, executable, and exception handler sections

29. You issue the following statement. What will be displayed if the EMPID selected is 60494?

SELECT DECODE(empid,38475, ’Terminated’,60494, ’LOA’, ’ACTIVE’) FROM emp;

A. 60494

B. LOA

C. Terminated

D. ACTIVE

30. After executing an UPDATE statement, the developer codes a PL/SQL block to perform an operation based

on SQL%ROWCOUNT. What data is returned by the SQL%ROWCOUNT operation?

A. A Boolean value representing the success or failure of the update

B. A numeric value representing the number of rows updated

C. A VARCHAR2 value identifying the name of the table updated

D. A LONG value containing all data from the table

31. A procedure declares a user-defined exception but does not raise it explicitly. Which of the following

statements is true about this function?

A. The user-defined exception will never be raised.

B. The user-defined exception will be handled by a WHEN OTHERS exception handler.

C. The procedure will fail on compile.

D. The user-defined exception is defined incorrectly.

32. Which statement most accurately describes the result of not creating an exception handler for a raised

exception?

A. The program will continue without raising the exception.

B. There will be a memory leak.

C**. Control will pass to the PL/SQL block caller’s exception handler**.

D. The program will return a %notfound error.

33. Which three of the following are implicit cursor attributes?

A. **%found**

B. %too\_many\_rows

C. **%notfound**

**D. %rowcount**

E. %rowtype

34. If left out, which of the following would cause an infinite loop to occur in a simple loop?

A. loop

B. end loop

C. if-then

**D. exit**

35. Which of the following is not a feature of a CURSOR FOR loop?

A. Record type declaration

B. Opening and parsing of SQL statements

C. Fetches records from cursor

**D. Requires exit condition to be defined**

36. Developer JANET receives an error due to the following statement in the DECLARATION section: PI

CONSTANT NUMBER;. The problem is because:

A. There is not enough memory in the program for the constant.

**B. There is no value associated with the constant.**

C. There is no datatype associated with the constant.

D. PI is a reserved word.

37. The OTHERS exception handler is used to handle the OTHERS raised exception.

A. TRUE

**B. FALSE**

38. Which of the following statements are true about WHILE loops?

A. Explicit exit statements are required in while loops.

B. Counter variables are required in while loops.

C. An if-then statement is needed to signal when a while loop should end.

**D. All exit conditions for while loops are handled in the exit when clause.**

39. Which line in the following statement will produce an error?

A. cursor action\_cursor is

B. select name, rate, action

**C. into action\_record**

D. from action\_table;

E. There are no errors in this statement.

40. Which of the following statements is true about implicit cursors?

**A. Implicit cursors are used for SQL statements that are not named.**

B. Developers should use implicit cursors with great care.

C. Implicit cursors are used in cursor for loops to handle data processing.

D. Implicit cursors are no longer a feature in Oracle.

41. The command used to open a CURSOR FOR loop is

A. open

B. fetch

C. parse

**D. None, cursor for loops handle cursor opening implicitly.**

42. After executing an UPDATE statement, the developer codes a PL/SQL block to perform an operation based

on SQL%ROWCOUNT. What data is returned by the SQL%ROWCOUNT operation?

A. A Boolean value representing the success or failure of the update

B**. A numeric value representing the number of rows updated**

C. A VARCHAR2 value identifying the name of the table updated

D. A LONG value containing all data from the table

43. A developer would like to use referential datatype declaration on a variable. The variable name is

EMPLOYEE\_LASTNAME, and the corresponding table and column is EMPLOYEE, and LASTNAME,

respectively. How would the developer define this variable using referential datatypes?

**A. Use employee.lname%type.**

B. Use employee.lname%rowtype.

C. Look up datatype for EMPLOYEE column on LASTNAME table and use that.

D. Declare it to be type LONG.

44. In which areas of the PL/SQL block must code be placed in order to handle Oracle-defined exceptions?

A. Declaration section only

B. Declaration and executable sections only

**C. Exception handler only**

D. Declaration, executable, and exception handler sections

45. An Oracle-defined exception is raised

A. By the PL/SQL raise statement

B. In the PL/SQL exception handler

**C. Automatically by Oracle**

D. By the user

46. The RAISE\_APPLICATION\_ERROR( ) procedure defines errors returned in which of the following numeric

ranges?

A. -00000 and -99999

B. -01200 and -01299

C. -00030 and -00039

**D. -20000 and -20999**

47. When developing a PL/SQL library, the developer defines variable NUM2 as IN OUT in the ADD\_NUMS( )

function. Which of the following statements may happen as a result of this?

A. The add\_nums( ) function will not compile.

**B. Code running after add\_nums( ) that uses the NUM2 variable may behave unpredictably because**

**NUM2’s value was changed in add\_nums( ).**

C. The add\_nums( ) function will return errors to the user when run.

D. The add\_nums( ) function will cause a memory leak.

48. In which areas of a PL/SQL block must the developer place code for user-defined exceptions? (Choose

three)

A. Command line PL/SQL block call

**B. Variable declaration section**

**C. Executable section**

**D. Exception handler**

49. The @ command in SQL\*Plus will do which of the following with a named PL/SQL block stored in a flat file?

A. Load the PL/SQL code into its processing buffer only.

**B. Load PL/SQL code into its processing buffer and compile the code against the database only.**

C. Load PL/SQL code into its processing buffer and compile the code on the client side only.

D. Load, compile, and run PL/SQL code against the Oracle database.

50. A procedure declares a user-defined exception but does not raise it explicitly. Which of the following

statements is true about this function?

A. **The user-defined exception will never be raised.**

B. The user-defined exception will be handled by a WHEN OTHERS exception handler.

C. The procedure will fail on compile.

D. The user-defined exception is defined incorrectly.

51. Which of the following lines in the PL/SQL source code will return an error?

A. create procedure estatus (

B. eid NUMBER, statchar CHAR ) is begin

**C. select status into statchar from EMP where EMPID = eid; end;**

D. There are no errors in this code block

52. Which of the following trigger types will be impacted by constraining factors brought on by mutating tables?

**A. Row triggers only**

B. Statement triggers only

C. Both row and statement triggers

D. Neither row or statement triggers

53. The developer issues the following statement:

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER soccer\_fans\_snacks\_02 BEFORE DELETE ON

SOCCER\_FANS

BEGIN

DELETE FROM soccer\_fans\_snacks

WHERE fan\_id = :old.fan\_id;

END;

Why will trigger creation fail?

A. The row trigger does not properly reference the old value in FAN\_ID.

**B. The statement trigger should have been defined as a row trigger.**

C. The statement trigger fires after the delete statement is processed.

D. The row trigger does not properly define the associated table

54. The developer issues the following statement:

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER soccer\_fans\_snacks\_02 BEFORE DELETE ON

SOCCER\_FANS

FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

DELETE FROM soccer\_fans\_snacks

WHERE fan\_id = :old.fan\_id;

END;

Which of the following statements best describes the trigger created?

A. An update trigger that fires before Oracle processes the triggering statement

B. An insert trigger that fires after Oracle processes the triggering statement

C. An insert trigger that fires after Oracle processes the triggering statement

**D. A delete trigger that fires before Oracle processes the triggering statement**

55. To find information about trigger status, which of the following views are appropriate?

**A. ALL\_TRIGGERS**

B. ALL\_OBJECTS

C. ALL\_TRIGGER\_COLS

D. ALL\_SOURCE

56. UPDATE OR DELETE ON SOCCER\_FAN\_SNACKS. Which two of the following keywords may be useful in

your trigger source code to distinguish what should run, and when?

A. inserting

**B. updating**

**C. deleting**

D. truncating

57. The SOCCER\_FANS table has a trigger associated with it that inserts data into SOCCER\_FANS\_SNACKS

whenever rows are inserted into SOCCER\_FANS. A foreign key constraint exists between FAN\_ID on

SOCCER\_FANS and SOCCER\_FANS\_SNACKS. What happens when the trigger fires?

A. The trigger processes normally.

B. The trigger invalidates.

**C. The trigger execution fails because of a mutating or constraining table.**

D. The trigger execution succeeds because the trigger is a statement trigger.

58. The developer issues the following statement:

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER soccer\_fans\_snacks\_02 BEFORE DELETE ON

SOCCER\_FANS

FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

DELETE FROM soccer\_fans\_snacks

WHERE fan\_id = :prechange.fan\_id;

END;

Why does the trigger fail on creation?

A. The statement trigger improperly references the changed row data.

**B. The row trigger does not define prechange as the referencing keyword for old column values.**

C. Row triggers cannot process before the triggering statement.

D. Statement triggers cannot process before the triggering statement.

59. Table SOCCER\_FAN\_SEAT contains two columns: FAN and SEAT\_NUM.

A trigger is created in this table, whose triggering statement definition is AFTER UPDATE OF

SEAT\_NUM ON SOCCER\_FAN\_SEAT. You issue an UPDATE statement that changes column FAN only.

Which of the following best describes what happens next?

a) The trigger fires successfully.

b) The trigger fires unsuccessfully.

**c) Nothing, the SEAT\_NUM column was not updated**.

d) The trigger invalidates

60. The maximum length of varchar2 when used in PL/SQL block is

A. 16k

**B. 32k**

C. 4k

D. Either b or c

61. The max length of varchar2 when used in a table is

A. 16k

B. 32k

**C. 4k**

D. Either b or c

62. Any value added to NULL gives

A. the value itself.

B. 0

**C. NULL**

D. Unpredictable

63. The keys that can have NULL values are

A. Primary Key

B. Unique Key

C. Foreign Key

D. **Both b and c**

64. A Decision Support System (DSS) consists of

A. More DML, less DQL

**B. More DQL, less DML**

C. Half DML, half DQL

D. Only DML

65. The number of columns in a table is known as its

**A. Degree**

B. Cardinality

C. Domain

D. Range ANS-(a)

66. The clause(s) that every Oracle SQL query must have is/are

A. Select

B. From

C. Where

**D. Both (a) and (b)**

E. (a),(b) and (c)

67. The clause(s) that every SQL Server query must have is/are

**A. Select**

B. From

C. Where

D. Both (a) and (b)

E. (a),(b) and (c)

68. The name of the implicit cursor used by Oracle is

A. DEFAULT

B. IMPLICIT

**C. SQL**

D. CURSOR

69. The size of DATE data type in Oracle is

**A. 7 bytes**

B. 8 bytes

C. 4 bytes

D. 10 bytes

70. An Oracle PL/SQL block is always

A. Interpreted

**B. Compiled**

C. Interpreted and then compiled

D. Either (a) or (b)

71. The maximum number of triggers (of different types) that can be created in Oracle 8i is

A. 12

B. 13

C. >12

**D. >13**

72. System event triggers are always

(a) Row level

(b) Table level

**(c) Schema level**

(d) Either (b) or (c)

72. Triggers can be written for

A. Insert, delete, update

B. Create, alter, drop

C. Login, logout

D. Both (a) and (b)

E. **(a) , (b) and (c)**

73. 15.Rollback and Commit affect

**(a) Only DML statements**

(b) Only DDL statements

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) All statements executed in SQL\*PLUS ANS-(a)

74. 16.The NOWAIT option works for

**(a) Implicit cursors only**

(b) Explicit cursors only

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) Neither (a) or (b) ANS-(a)

75. The query associated with a cursor is executed in

(a) Declare phase

**(b) Open phase**

(c) Fetch phase

(d) Close phase

76. The INSTEAD OF trigger works at

**(a) Row level**

(b) Table level

(c) Schema level

(d) Database level

77. 19.The stored subprogram(s) available in Oracle is/are

(a) Procedures

(b) Functions

(c) Packages

(d) Both (a) and (b)

**(e) (a), (b) and (c)**

78. 20.The default parameter type in stored procedures is

**(a) IN**

(b) OUT

(c) INOUT

(d) There is no default type

79. GRANT and REVOKE are

**(a) DDL statements**

(b) DML statements

(c) DCL statements

(d) None of these

80. Oracle 8i can be best described as

(a) Object-based DBMS

(b) Object-oriented DBMS

(c) Object-relational DBMS

(d) Relational DBMS ANS-(c)

81. An Oracle 8i database can store

(a) Text

(b) Audio/Video

(c) Images

(d) All the above Ans-(d)

82. The host string used to connect to the Oracle server (for eg. ORCL) is called as

(a) System identifier

(b) Net service name

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) Database name ANS-(c)

83. INITCAP (‘oracle’) returns

(a) oracle

(b) ORACLE

(c) ORACLe

(d) None of these ANS-(d)

84. The value of INSTR(‘CALIFORNIA’,’A’,1,2) is

(a) 2

(b) 1

(c) 10

(d) 9 ANS-(c)

85. The SQL query to retrieve current time in Oracle is

(a) Select SysTime from dual

(b) Select SysDate from dual

(c) Select TO\_CHAR (SysDate,’HH:MI:SS’) from dual

(d) Select TO\_CHAR (SysDate,’HH:MM:SS’) from dual

(e) Both (c) and (d) ANS-(c)

86. The correct syntax of DECODE statement is

(a) DECODE(if1,then1,if2,then2,……….,else)

(b) DECODE(if1,then1,else1,if2,then2,else2……….,)

(c) DECODE(value,if1,then1,else1,if2,then2,else2……….,)

(d) None of these ANS-(d)

87. Consider the following where clause

WHERE A.no=B.no(+)

The above outer join lists

(a) All matching & non-matching rows of table B

(b) All matching & non-matching rows of table A

(c) All non-matching rows of table B

(d) All non-matching rows of table A ANS-(b)

88. TRUNCATE TABLE statement

(a) Drops a table temporarily

(b) Removes all rows of a table

(c) Removes specified number of rows from a table

(d) Removes all constraints from a table ANS-(b)

89. The file that contains the Oracle server address, its port number and resolves the Oracle’s net service name

(for eg. ORCL) is

(a) listener.ora

(b) tnsnames.ora

(c) init.ora

(d) sqlnet.ora ANS-(b)

90. When both the Oracle name server as well as tnsnames.ora file is used simultaneously, the priority between

the two is resolved by

(a) listener.ora

(b) tnsnames.ora

(c) init.ora

(d) sqlnet.ora ANS-(d)

91. Consider a table OLD with few rows. The statement

CREATE TABLE new AS SELECT \* FROM OLD

WHERE 1=2

(a) copies all the rows from OLD to NEW

(b) creates a dummy NEW table

(c) creates an empty NEW table with column definitions same as OLD

(d) creates a table NEW that acts as a synonym for OLD ANS-(c)

92. Oracle 8i runs on

(a) Windows NT

(b) UNIX

(c) Solaris

(d) (a) and (b)

(e) (a), (b) and (c) ANS-(e)

93. The owner of all data dictionary tables in Oracle is

(a) SYSTEM

(b) SYS

(c) INTERNAL

(d) Users ANS-(b)

94. The standard port number at which the Oracle server listens for client requests is

(a) 3128

(b) 8080

(c) 7071

(d) none of these Ans-(d)

95. The address of the Oracle name server is contained in

(e) listener.ora

(f) tnsnames.ora

(g) init.ora

(h) sqlnet.ora ANS-(d)

96. Which of the following is not a RDBMS

(a) MS Access

(b) Oracle 8i

(c) MS SQL Server

(d) Informix ANS-(a)

97. 39.The character used for concatenating strings in Oracle is

(a) &&

(b) +

(c) |

(d) None of these ANS-(d)

98. The datafiles in Oracle, in which the user tables and other objects are stored, resides at

(a) Client side

(b) Server side

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) Depends on the configuration ANS-(b)

99. The number of users that can be handled by Oracle 8i server is approximately

(a) 5000

(b) 10000

(c) 1000

(d) 100000 ANS-(b)

100. A precompiler converts

(a) PL/SQL code into executable machine code

(b) Embedded SQL statements into native library calls

(c) A program written in a 3GL into a PL/SQL code

(d) A PL/SQL code into a 3GL code ANS-(b)

101. In a query with a GROUP BY clause, the columns in the SELECT clause

(a) must be aggregate functions only

(b) must also appear in the GROUP BY clause

(c) must also appear in the GROUP BY and HAVING clauses

(d) Both (a) and (b)

(e) Can be selected arbitrarily ANS-(d)

102. OCI stands for

(a) Open Call Interface

(b) Oracle Call Interface

(c) Oracle Communication Interface

(d) Oracle Connection Interface ANS-(b)

103. The name of the only column in the DUAL table is

(a) X

(b) C

(c) DUMMY

(d) None of these ANS-(c)

104. TNS in the file tnsnames.ora stands for

(a) Transparent Network Substrate

(b) Transport Network Substrate

(c) Transparent Network System

(d) Transparent Network Server ANS-(a)

105. Comments in a PL/SQL code are inserted using

(a) –

(b) /\* \*/

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) # ANS-(c)

106. The CHAR and NCHAR data types

(a) have no difference

(b) belong to two different character sets

(c) have different storage requirements

(d) have different storage requirements and retrieval time ANS-(b)

107. Consider a table TAB with a single row

NAME

CHARRIS

Then, the query

SELECT SUBSTR(Name,-3) FROM TAB gives

(a) RIS

(b) CHA

(c) ARRIS

(d) ARR ANS-(a)

108. The wild card character % used in strings means

(a) any number of characters

(b) one or more characters

(c) at least one character

(d) at least one alphabet ANS-(a)