1. SET Operators are used to –
   1. **Compile the results from two queries**
   2. Compile the results from three queries
   3. Compile the results from four queries
   4. Compile the results from five queries
2. Rules that are needed to be followed in SET Operators in SQL are –?
   1. All columns must be identical in number and order.
   2. There must be compatibility between data types.
   3. **Both A and B**
   4. None of the above
3. MINUS Operator displays the rows which are –
   1. Detected in the second query, absent in the first query, and there are no duplications.
   2. Detected in the first query, absent in the second query, and there are no duplications.
   3. **Detected in the first query, absent in the second query, and there are duplications.**
   4. Detected in the second query, absent in the first query, and there are duplications.
4. A SELECT statement is intersected to use it as a join, but it only returns the records that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between both statements.
   1. Distinct
   2. Common
   3. Shared
   4. **Both B and C**
5. Which of the following columns in a table cannot be updated?
   1. DATE type columns in the table
   2. Columns which allows NULL values in the table
   3. **A primary key column which also serves as foreign key reference in another table**
   4. All of the above
6. Which of the following is not included in DML (Data Manipulation Language)?
   1. Insert
   2. Update
   3. Delete
   4. **Alter**
7. A type of query that is placed within a WHERE or HAVING clause of another query is called
   1. Master query
   2. **Sub query**
   3. Super query
   4. Multi-query
8. Data manipulation language (DML) includes statements that modify the \_\_\_\_\_ of a database.
   1. Structure
   2. **Data**
   3. User
   4. Size
9. How many join types in join condition:
   1. 2
   2. 3
   3. 4
   4. **5**
10. Which join refers to join records from the write table that have no matching key in the left table are include in the result set:
    1. Left outer join
    2. **Right outer join**
    3. Full outer join
    4. None of the above
11. Which of the following conditions has to be satisfied for INNER JOIN to work?
    1. Columns used for joining must have same name
    2. **Columns used for joining can have same or different name**
    3. Columns used for joining must have different names
    4. Columns used for joining must have different names
12. Which join is equivalent to Cartesian Product?
    1. INNER JOIN
    2. OUTER JOIN
    3. **CROSS JOIN**
    4. NATURAL JOIN
13. A view is actually a?
    1. **composition of a table**
    2. decomposition of a table
    3. associated to a table
    4. None of the above
14. What is syntax for delete the view?
    1. DELETE VIEW view\_name;
    2. DROP VIEW view\_name/table\_name;
    3. **DROP VIEW view\_name;**
    4. DROP VIEW table\_name;
15. In Oracle SQL no insert, update, or delete modifications on views are allowed that use one of the following constructs in the view definition:
    1. Joins
    2. Aggregate function such as sum, min, max etc.
    3. group by clause or distinct clause
    4. **All of the above**
16. Queries containing set operators are called?
    1. Join queries
    2. Subqueries
    3. **Compound queries**
    4. All of them
17. Can We Specify the empty string ('') in the VALUES list for character strings and dates?
    1. **True**
    2. False
18. Find all the cities with temperature, condition and humidity whose humidity is in the range of 63 to 79
    1. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE humidity IN (63 to 79)
    2. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT IN (63 AND 79)
    3. **SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE humidity BETWEEN 63 AND 79**
    4. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT BETWEEN 63 AND 79
19. Find the names of the countries whose condition is sunny.
    1. **SELECT country FROM location WHERE condition = 'sunny';**
    2. SELECT country FROM location WHERE city IN (SELECT city FROM weather WHERE condition = sunny');
    3. SELECT country FROM location WHERE city NOT IN (SELECT city FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny');
    4. SELECT country FROM location WHERE city UNION (SELECT city FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny');
20. The first DROP operation is performed on PRODUCTS table using the following command:

DROP TABLE products PURGE;

Then you performed the FLASHBACK operation by using the following command: FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;

Which statement describes the outcome of the FLASHBACK command?

A. It recovers only the table structure.

**B. It recovers the table structure, data, and the indexes.**

C. It recovers the table structure and data but not the related indexes.

D. It is not possible to recover the table structure, data, or the related indexes.