* The transaction control that prevents more than one user from updating data in a table is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **a. Locks**  b. Commits c. Rollbacks d. Savepoints
* Which of the following has the same meaning as **<>? a. <=**  b. := c. != d. =>

|  |
| --- |
| * The max length of varchar2 when used in table is |
| a.  16000 |
| b.  32000 |
| c.  4000 |
| **d.  None of the above** |

|  |
| --- |
| * Oracle 11g can be best described as |
| a.  Object-based DBMS |
| b.  Object-oriented DBMS |
| **c.  Object-Relational DBMS** |
| d.  Relational DBMS |

* Data is raw facts whereas Information is meaningful data.
* **True**
* False
* In an RDBMS, relationship between 2 files is maintained programmatically.
* **True**
* False
* DBMS does not support Distributed Databases.
* **True**
* False
* The upper limit for CHAR datatype is 4000 characters.
* **True**
* False
* Date and time arithmetic is not supported by Oracle.
* True
* **False**
* Null value is independent of datatype.
* **True**
* False
* The Relational operator < has higher precedence than >.
* True
* **False**
* The Arithmetic operator \*\* can be used for exponentiation.
* **True**
* False
* By default, the ORDER BY clause returns output in ascending order.
* **True**
* False
* You can commit to a savepoint.
* **True**
* False
* Dual is a system table.
* **True**
* False
* The work done by the computer to convert Information into Data is known as processing.

**a. True**

b. False

* DBMS does not support Client-Server architecture.
* **True**
* False
* SQL\*Plus can be used for creating ordinary text reports.
* **True**
* False
* In Oracle, the upper limit for table name is 30 characters.
* **True**
* False
* The upper limit for Varchar2 datatype is 2000 characters.
* **True**
* False