

Question 1

What will be the output of the query given below?

Note: Consider the sysdate as '26-Jul-2017'

SELECT ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,5) "DATE1", ADD_MONTHS (SYSDATE, -4) "DATE2" FROM dual;

A)

DATE1	DATE2
26-DEC-17	26-NOV-17

B)

DATE1	DATE2
26-FEB-17	26-MAR-17

C)

DATE1	DATE2
26-DEC-17	26-MAR-17

D)

DATE1	DATE2
26-FEB-17	26-NOV-17

A

B

C

Question 2

Consider the table orders given below:

Table: orders

orderid	orderdate	price	customer
1	18-Dec-16	1200	A
2	27-Oct-16	300	B
3	5-Nov-16	570	C
4	13-Sep-16	1000	A
5	4-Apr-17	800	B

How many rows will be fetched when the following query gets executed?

```
SELECT customer, SUM(price) AS PRICE FROM Orders GROUP BY customer, price;
```

- 3
- 5
- 4
- 0

Question 3

Consider the table toys given below:

Table: toys

toeid	toynname	tootype	price
T101	Army Men	ActionFigure	2100
T102	Finger Paint	BoardGame	1500
T103	Magic 8 Ball	SportGame	2500
T104	Legos	Others	3000
T105	Weebles	SoftToy	1800
T106	Monopoly	BoardGame	2300

A query is written to classify the toys based on toy type and price as follows:

```
SELECT toeid, tootype, CASE
WHEN tootype IN ('SoftToy', 'SportGame', 'BoardGame') and Price BETWEEN 1000 AND 2000 THEN 'A'
WHEN tootype IN ('ActionFigure', 'BoardGame') and Price > 2000 THEN 'B'
ELSE 'C'
END AS "TOYCATEGORY"
FROM toys;
```

Which among the following will be the output for the given query?

TOVID	TOVTYPE	TOYCATEGORY
T101	ActionFigure	A
T102	BoardGame	A
T103	SportGame	A
T104	Others	C
T105	SoftToy	B
T106	BoardGame	A

SELECT * FROM TOYS;

FROM toys;

Which among the following will be the output for the given query?

A)

TOYID	TOYTYPE	TOYCATEGORY
T101	ActionFigure	B
T102	BoardGame	A
T103	SportGame	C
T104	Others	C
T105	SoftToy	A
T106	BoardGame	B

B)

TOYID	TOYTYPE	TOYCATEGORY
T101	ActionFigure	B
T102	BoardGame	A
T103	SportGame	B
T104	Others	C
T105	SoftToy	A
T106	BoardGame	B

C)

TOYID	TOYTYPE	TOYCATEGORY
T101	ActionFigure	B
T102	BoardGame	A
T103	SportGame	A
T104	Others	C
T105	SoftToy	A
T106	BoardGame	B

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

C)

T103	SportGame	A
T104	Others	C
T105	SoftToy	A
T106	BoardGame	B

D)

TOYID	TOYTYPE	TOYCATEGORY
T101	ActionFigure	B
T102	BoardGame	B
T103	SportGame	C
T104	Others	C
T105	SoftToy	A
T106	BoardGame	B

- A
- B
- C
- D

Reset

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Question 4

David wants to create a table with CHECK constraint on cage column. He has come up with two ways of implementing the check constraint as follows:

A).

```
CREATE TABLE customer(
cid NUMBER(5) PRIMARY KEY,
cage NUMBER(5),
cname VARCHAR2(20),
CONSTRAINT cust_check CHECK(cage>=20 AND cage<=50));
```

B).

```
CREATE TABLE customer(
cid NUMBER(5) PRIMARY KEY,
cage NUMBER(5) CONSTRAINT cust_check CHECK(cage>=20 AND cage<=50),
cname VARCHAR2(20));
```

Identify which of the above ways of creating table with CHECK constraint is/are CORRECT?

- Only A
- Only B
- Neither A nor B
- Both A and B

Question 5

Consider the tables customer and dietplan given below:

Table: customer

customerid	customername	gender	regdate	emailid
C101	Angel	F	2-Dec-18	angel@abc.com
C102	Jack	M	27-Nov-18	jack01@abc.com
C103	Eric	M	18-Feb-19	eric55@abc.com
C104	Cyril	M	18-Feb-19	cyrilking@xyz.com
C105	Ryan	M	2-Feb-19	ryanmathews@xyz.com
C106	Joana	F	2-Feb-19	ladyjoana@abc.com

Table: dietplan

planid	customerid	weight	target
P101	C101	70	50
P102	C102	90	70
P103	C103	110	80
P104	C106	80	50
P105	C105	90	70

Query:

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

Table: dietplan

planid	customerid	weight	target
P101	C101	70	50
P102	C102	90	70
P103	C103	110	80
P104	C106	80	50
P105	C105	90	70

Query:

```
SELECT planid, c.customerid FROM dietplan d FULL OUTER JOIN customer c ON c.customerid=d.customerid  
AND LENGTH(emailid)>14;
```

How many rows will be fetched when the above query gets executed?

- 7
- 9
- 5
- 6

Reset

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Question 6

Robert works on oracle and he has created the following table with data:

ENAME	DESIGNATION
James Potter	PM
Emily Rayner	SE
Jack Abraham	SSE
Ayaz Mohammad	TA

Robert needs to write a query to display the details in the following format:

ENAME	DESIGNATION	MyRole
James Potter	PM	6
Emily Rayner	SE	3
Jack Abraham	SSE	3
Ayaz Mohammad	TA	4

Which of the following query will result in the above output?

- SELECT ENAME, DESIGNATION, CASE WHEN DESIGNATION='SE' OR DESIGNATION='SSE' THEN 3 WHEN DESIGNATION='TA' THEN 4 WHEN DESIGNATION='PM' THEN 6 END as "MyRole" FROM EMPLOYEE;
- SELECT ENAME, DESIGNATION, CASE DESIGNATION WHEN 'SE' OR 'SSE' THEN MyRole=3 WHEN 'TA' THEN MyRole=4 WHEN 'PM' THEN MyRole=6 END as "MyRole" FROM EMPLOYEE;
- SELECT ENAME, DESIGNATION, CASE DESIGNATION WHEN 'SE' OR 'SSE' THEN 3 WHEN 'TA' THEN 4 WHEN 'PM' THEN 6 END as "MyRole" FROM EMPLOYEE;

Question 7

There is a pet show being organized. The organizers have the following rules for pets and their owners.

If a pet is registered for the show then the pet must be associated to atleast one owner.
Multiple owners can be associated with a pet.
An owner cannot be associated with more than one pet.

Choose the correct crow-feet notation that represents this relationship.

- A)  An ER diagram showing a relationship between two entities, "Owner" and "Pet". The "Owner" entity is on the left, and the "Pet" entity is on the right. A line connects them, ending in a crow's foot symbol at the "Pet" end and a plus sign symbol at the "Owner" end, indicating a one-to-many relationship.
- B)  An ER diagram showing a relationship between "Owner" and "Pet". Both ends of the line are marked with crow's foot symbols, indicating a many-to-many relationship.
- C)  An ER diagram showing a relationship between "Owner" and "Pet". The "Owner" entity has a crow's foot symbol at its end, and the "Pet" entity has a self-loop symbol at its end, indicating that multiple owners can be associated with a single pet.
- D)  An ER diagram showing a relationship between "Owner" and "Pet". The "Pet" entity has a crow's foot symbol at its end, and the "Owner" entity has a self-loop symbol at its end, indicating that a single owner can be associated with multiple pets.

Question 8

Consider the table FlightDetails given below. Determine the number of records displayed for the given query:

flightid	capacity	basefare
A101	100	2000
A102	100	3000
A103	150	4000
A104	200	5000
A101	100	2000
A102	150	3000

SELECT DISTINCT flightid, capacity, basefare FROM FlightDetails;

- 5
- 4
- 3
- 6

Reset

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Question 9

Consider the tables product and orders with the data as follows:

Product:

PRDID	PRDNAME	COST
P1001	MOBILE	5
P1002	WM	7
P1003	TV	50
P1004	PC	10

Orders:

ORDERID	PRDID	QUANTITYORDERED
2001	P1001	10
2002	P1003	1
2003	P1004	20
2006	P1001	5

Choose the query which will generate the output given below:

OUTPUT:

2002	P1003	1
2003	P1004	20
2006	P1001	5

Choose the query which will generate the output given below:

OUTPUT:

PRDID	PRDNAME	QUANTITY
P1003	TV	1
P1001	MOBILE	5

- SELECT p.prdid, p.prdname, MIN(o.quantityordered) quantity FROM product p INNER JOIN orders o ON p.prdid=o.prdid GROUP BY p.prdid, p.prdname having MIN(o.quantityordered)>10;
- SELECT p.prdid, p.prdname, MIN(o.quantityordered) quantity FROM product p INNER JOIN orders o ON p.prdid=o.prdid GROUP BY p.prdid, p.prdname;
- SELECT p.prdid, p.prdname, SUM(o.quantityordered) quantity FROM product p INNER JOIN orders o ON p.prdid=o.prdid GROUP BY p.prdid, p.prdname having SUM(o.quantityordered)<10;
- SELECT p.prdid, p.prdname, MIN(o.quantityordered) quantity FROM product p INNER JOIN orders o ON p.prdid=o.prdid GROUP BY p.prdid, p.prdname having MIN(o.quantityordered)<10;

Reset

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Question 10

Consider the table softwares given below:

Table: softwares

softwareid	softwarename	category	licenseexpirydate
S1001	Sage HRMS	Payroll	25-Oct-25
S1002	Defrag	Utility	14-Mar-19
S1003	Google Docs	Word processor	19-Jan-18
S1004	Real Player	Program	28-Nov-20
S1005	Re-Volt	Game	10-Aug-19

Maria and Sophia have written the following queries to retrieve the details of the softwares whose license expires within 30 months.

Note: Assume sysdate as '24-Aug-17'

Maria's Query:

```
SELECT * FROM softwares WHERE ADD_MONTHS (sysdate, 30) > licenseexpirydate;
```

Sophia's Query:

```
SELECT * FROM softwares WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (licenseexpirydate, sysdate) < 30;
```

Whose query will retrieve the required information?

Maria

27 : 28
Hours Minutes Seconds

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

S1002	Defrag	Utility	14-Mar-19
S1003	Google Docs	Word processor	19-Jan-18
S1004	Real Player	Program	28-Nov-20
S1005	Re-Volt	Game	10-Aug-19

Maria and Sophia have written the following queries to retrieve the details of the softwares whose license expires within 30 months from today.

Note: Assume sysdate as '24-Aug-17'

Maria's Query:

```
SELECT * FROM softwares WHERE ADD_MONTHS (sysdate, 30) > licenseexpirydate;
```

Sophia's Query:

```
SELECT * FROM softwares WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (licenseexpirydate, sysdate) < 30;
```

Whose query will retrieve the required information?

- Maria
- Sophia
- Both Maria and Sophia
- Neither Maria nor Sophia

Reset

Save

Question 11

Fazer Suppliers is a supply chain management solution. They have a table Employee in their database as follows:

EmployeeNo	EmployeeName	Department	Salary
1111	Paul	Sales	1000
1222	Smith	Sales	NULL
2111	Gary	Marketing	1000
2222	Manya	Marketing	1000
3111	Raj	HR	1000
3222	Paul	HR	NULL

3 Developers Tom, Dick and Harry are given the task of finding the number of those employees whose EmployeeNo starts with '3' in the company. They have been told that a NULL in the salary column means that those employees are not to be considered. They write the following queries:

Tom: `SELECT COUNT(SALARY) FROM Employee WHERE SUBSTR(EmployeeNo,1,2) = '3';`

Dick: `SELECT COUNT(SALARY) FROM Employee WHERE SUBSTR(EmployeeNo,1,1) = '3' AND SALARY IS NOT NULL;`

Harry: `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Employee WHERE SUBSTR(EmployeeNo,1,1) = '3';`

Which of them will get the correct output?

2222	Manya	Marketing	1000
3111	Raj	HR	1000
3222	Paul	HR	NULL

3 Developers Tom, Dick and Harry are given the task of finding the number of those employees whose EmployeeNo starts with '3' in the company. They have been told that a NULL in the salary column means that those employees are not to be considered. They write the following queries:

Tom: `SELECT COUNT(SALARY) FROM Employee WHERE SUBSTR(EmployeeNo,1,2) = '3';`

Dick: `SELECT COUNT(SALARY) FROM Employee WHERE SUBSTR(EmployeeNo,1,1) = '3' AND SALARY IS NOT NULL;`

Harry: `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Employee WHERE SUBSTR(EmployeeNo,1,1) = '3';`

Which of them will get the correct output?

- Tom and Harry
- All of them
- Only Dick
- Tom and Dick

Reset

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Question 12

Consider the table toys given below:

Table: Toys

toeid	toynname	quantity	price
T101	Army Men	240	2100
T102	Finger Paint	150	1500
T103	Magic 8 ball	240	2500
T104	Legos	150	3000
T105	Weebles	174	1800
T106	Glow Stick	231	1100
T107	Barbie	174	3500
T108	Magna Doodle	129	2800

Query:

select * from Toys where toynname between 'A' and 'F';

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3

Question 13

Consider the tables store and sales given below:

store			sales		
store_id	city	region	productid	desc	store_id
S001	New York	East	P204	biscuits	S001
S002	Chicago	Central	P205	shampoo	S004
S003	Atlanta	East	P204	biscuits	S002
S004	Los Angeles	West	P203	soap	S003
S005	San Francisco	West	P206	rice	S005
S006	Philadelphia	East	P201	wheat	S001

Which is the best primary key for the sales table from the following?

- productid
- desc
- store_id
- {productid ,store_id}

Reset

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Question 14

Consider the CREATE TABLE command given below:

```
CREATE TABLE record (
    recordid VARCHAR2(4) CONSTRAINT REC_ID_PK UNIQUE,
    filename VARCHAR2(20) CHECK(filename <> subfilename),
    subfilename VARCHAR2(20));
```

Which of the following statement will be TRUE when the above CREATE statement gets executed?

- Will result in ERROR as a TABLE should have one PRIMARY KEY
- Will result in ERROR as check constraints cannot be specified in table level
- Will result in ERROR as check constraint is specified at column level
- Will get successfully executed

Reset

ANSWER

Question 15

Consider the tables employee and allocation given below:

Table: employee

empid	empname	DOB	bonus
1076	Jack	17-Mar-88	NULL
1056	Jim	19-Apr-88	1500
1066	Jones	15-Aug-89	1700

Table: allocation

allocationid	projectid	allocempid
107	P101	1076
116	P102	1056
161	P103	1056

Constraint:

allocation table allocempid column references the employee table empid column.

Tom and Dick executed the below SQL statements in their respective machines sequentially.

Tom's UPDATE statements:

```
UPDATE allocation SET allocempid=1067 WHERE allocationid=116;
```

```
UPDATE employee SET empid=1077 WHERE empid=1076;
```

Dick's UPDATE statements:

```
UPDATE allocation SET allocempid=NULL WHERE allocationid=107;
```

Constraint:

allocation table allocempid column references the employee table empid column.

Tom and Dick executed the below SQL statements in their respective machines sequentially.

Tom's UPDATE statements:

```
UPDATE allocation SET allocempid=1067 WHERE allocationid=116;
```

```
UPDATE employee SET empid=1077 WHERE empid=1076;
```

Dick's UPDATE statements:

```
UPDATE allocation SET allocempid=NULL WHERE allocationid=107;
```

```
UPDATE employee SET empid=1077 WHERE empid=1076;
```

Choose the correct statement from below that reflects the state of the two tables after the UPDATE statement execution.

- Tom's update fails due to integrity constraint violation whereas Dick's also fails due to integrity constraint violation
- Tom's update fails due to integrity constraint violation whereas Dick's update succeeds
- Tom's update succeeds whereas Dick's update also succeeds
- Tom's update succeeds whereas Dick's update fails due to integrity constraint violation

Reset

Save

Question 16

Consider the table Destination given below:

DestId	DestName
101	Delhi
102	Pune
103	Chennai
104	Mumbai

DestId is the PRIMARY KEY.

Another table Travel holds the list of tour packages as follows

TravelId	TourName	DestId
5001	Delhi Delight	101
5002	Capital Delight	101
5003	Mumbai Mazzaa	104
5004	Chennai Express	103
5005	Southern Spice	103

DestId in the Travel table references the DestId of the Destination table using a FOREIGN KEY.
Given the above details which of the following queries will execute successfully.
[Choose any TWO]

DELETE FROM Destination where destid = 102

Question 17

Consider the company table given below:

Table: company

companyname	location	ranking
TCS	Delhi	2
Infosys	Mysore	1
Accenture	Mumbai	5
SAP Labs	Chennai	4
Deloitte	Hyderabad	3

What will be the third row when the following query is executed?

SELECT companyname FROM company ORDER BY location DESC;

- A) COMPANYNAME
TCS
- B) COMPANYNAME
SAP LABS
- C) COMPANYNAME
Deloitte

SELECT companyname FROM company ORDER BY location DESC;

- A) COMPANYNAME
TCS
- B) COMPANYNAME
SAP LABS
- C) COMPANYNAME
Deloitte
- D) COMPANYNAME
Infosys

- A
- B
- C
- D

Reset

Submit

Question 10

Consider the following relational schema along with functional dependencies:

OrderDetails(OrderId, DateOrdered, QuantityOrdered, ItemNumber, ItemName, ItemPrice, CustomerId, CustomerName)

{OrderId, ItemNumber} → QuantityOrdered

OrderId → CustomerId, DateOrdered

ItemNumber → ItemName, ItemPrice

CustomerId → CustomerName

What would be the resulting relational schema after converting to 3NF?

- A) TableA (OrderId, CustomerId)
TableB (OrderId, ItemNumber, QuantityOrdered, ItemPrice)
TableC (ItemNumber, ItemName)
TableD (CustomerId, CustomerName)
TableE (OrderId, DateOrdered)
- B) TableA (OrderId, CustomerId, DateOrdered, CustomerName)
TableB (OrderId, ItemNumber, QuantityOrdered)
TableC (ItemNumber, ItemName)
TableD (CustomerId, CustomerName)
TableE (ItemNumber, ItemPrice)
- C) TableA (OrderId, DateOrdered)
TableB (OrderId, ItemNumber, QuantityOrdered)
TableC (ItemNumber, ItemName)
TableD (CustomerId, CustomerName)
TableE (ItemNumber, ItemPrice)

- D) TableA (CustomerId, CustomerName, DateOrdered, CustomerName)
TableB (OrderId, ItemNumber, QuantityOrdered)
TableC (ItemNumber, ItemName)
TableD (CustomerId, CustomerName)
TableE (ItemNumber, ItemPrice)
- C) TableA (OrderId, DateOrdered)
TableB (OrderId, ItemNumber, QuantityOrdered)
TableC (ItemNumber, ItemName)
TableD (CustomerId, CustomerName)
TableE (ItemNumber, ItemPrice)
- D) TableA (OrderId, CustomerId, DateOrdered)
TableB (OrderId, ItemNumber, QuantityOrdered)
TableC (ItemNumber, ItemName)
TableD (CustomerId, CustomerName)
TableE (ItemNumber, ItemPrice)

- A
 B
 C
 D

Reset



Question 19

Consider the table demo given below:

dob
11-Jun-1990
21-Jul-1990
10-Sep-1990

Rex wants to extract only the numeric month from DOB column. Which of the following queries are **CORRECT** to achieve his requirement? [Choose any TWO]

- SELECT SUBSTR (TO_CHAR (dob, 'MM/DD/CCYY'),1,2) DOB FROM demo;
- SELECT SUBSTR (TO_CHAR (dob, 'DD/MM/CCYY'),4,5) DOB FROM demo;
- SELECT TO_CHAR (dob, 'MON') DOB FROM demo;
- SELECT TO_CHAR (dob, 'MM') DOB FROM demo;

Reset

Save

Question 20

Consider the tables given below:

Table: Customer

customerid	customername	phonenumbers
C001	Chris John	1234567890
C002	Liel Mary	2222233333
C003	Mark William	9123456780
C004	Nick Henry	9333012345
C005	Tick Mark	5432234512

Table: Booking

bookingid	customerid	quantity	amount
B001	C003	3	144000
B002	C005	1	48000
B003	C002	2	50000
B004	C001	2	48000
B005	C005	1	34500

Determine the output of the below query.

```
SELECT customer.customerid, NVL(booking.bookingid,'Not Yet') FROM customer LEFT OUTER JOIN booking ON customer.customerid=booking.customerid;
```

CUSTOMERID	NVL(BOOKING.BOOKINGID,'Not Yet')
C003	B001
C005	B002

booking.customerid;

A)

CUSTOMERID	NVL(BOOKING.BOOKINGID,'Not Yet')
C003	B001
C005	B002
C002	B003
C001	B004
C005	B005
C004	NULL

B)

CUSTOMERID	NVL(BOOKING.BOOKINGID,'Not Yet')
C003	B001
C005	B002
C002	B003
C001	B004
C005	B005
C004	Not Yet

C)

CUSTOMERID	NVL(BOOKING.BOOKINGID,'Not Yet')
C003	B001
C005	B002
C002	B003
C001	B004
C005	B005

CUSTOMERID	NVL(BOOKING.BOOKINGID,'Not Yet')
C003	B001
C005	B002

C)

CUSTOMERID	NVL(BOOKING.BOOKINGID,'Not Yet')
C003	B001
C005	B002
C002	B003
C001	B004
C005	B005

D)

CUSTOMERID	NVL(BOOKING.BOOKINGID,'Not Yet')
C003	B001
C005	B002
C002	B003
C001	B004
C004	Not Yet

A

B

C

D

Reset

Save

Question 21

Consider the table engineer given below:

engid	engineername	designation	managerid	contactnum
E101	Ann	Systems Engineer	E103	9087654321
E102	Maria	Web Developer	E104	9087342134
E103	Paul	General Manager	NULL	9087612345
E104	Kristina	Design Engineer	E101	9087698765
E105	Ross	Technical Lead	E101	9087611223

Query:

```
SELECT e1.engid FROM engineer e1 INNER JOIN engineer e2 ON e1.managerid=e2.managerid  
WHERE e1.engineername LIKE '%a%' AND e1.engid<>e2.engid;
```

Which of the employee's details will be fetched when the above query is executed?

- Kristina
- Ross
- Paul
- Maria

Question 22

Consider the following table named employee:

empid	empname
1001	Blake
1002	Smith
1003	Clark
1004	Scott
1005	Tom

What will be the output of the following query?

SELECT * FROM employee WHERE empname LIKE '%';

A)

empid	empname
1002	Smith
1004	Scott
1005	Tom

B)

empid	empname
1005	Tom

C) No rows selected

D)

empid	empname
1001	Blake
1002	Smith
1003	Clark

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A)

1002	Smith
1004	Scott
1005	Tom

B)

empid	empname
1005	Tom

C) No rows selected

D)

empid	empname
1001	Blake
1002	Smith
1003	Clark
1004	Scott
1005	Tom

- A
- B
- C
- D

Reset

Save

Question 23

Consider the following Employee table

Emp_Id	Job	Salary	Deptno
101	Clerk	1000	10
102	Manager	5000	20
103	Salesman	3000	30
104	Manager	2000	10
105	Analyst	4000	20
106	Salesman	2000	10
107	Clerk	1000	20

```
SELECT SUM(salary)
FROM Employee
GROUP BY deptno
HAVING deptno = 20;
```

Predict the output of the above query:

- A)

SUM(Salary)
10000
- B)

SUM(Salary)
18000

C) It will throw an error as aggregate function is not used in HAVING clause

```
SELECT SUM(salary)
FROM Employee
GROUP BY deptno
HAVING deptno = 20;
```

Predict the output of the above query:

- A)

SUM(Salary)
10000
- B)

SUM(Salary)
18000

- C) It will throw an error as aggregate function is not used in HAVING clause
- D) Syntax error: Not a valid GROUP BY expression.

- A
- B
- C
- D

Reset

Save