Question	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Answers
An application using the Repeatable Read isolation level acquires an update lock. When does the update lock get released?	When the cursor accessing the row is closed	When the transaction issues a DB2 ROWLOCK command	When changes are made via an UPDATE statement	None of these			0
Referring to the below "emp" Schema. ID LNAME JOB 1 Jones SE 2 Smith Manager 3 <null> Trainer 4 Martin Manager 5 <null> SSE Identify the statement that removes all the employees where lastname doesn't exist.	DELETE FROM emp WHERE lname = 'NULL'	DELETE FROM emp WHERE lname is NULL	DELETE ALL FROM emp WHERE lname IS NULL	DELETE ALL FROM emp WHERE lname = 'NULL'			1
Identify the statement that will return exactly one row. Refer to default EMP table structure. Assume we have underlying Primary Key constraints on EMP table for EMPID column.	SELECT empid, ename, job, sal FROM emp WHERE job='manager' GROUP BY job;	SELECT empid, ename, job, sal FROM emp WHERE empid=065244;	SELECT DISTINCT(job), sal FROM emp WHERE sal>5000;	SELECT empid, ename, job, sal FROM emp WHERE job='manager' OPTIMIZE FOR 1 ROW;			1
Referring to the "stock" schema below. Type CHAR(1) Status CHAR(1) Quantity INTEGER Price DEC (7,2) Items are indicated to be out of stock by setting STATUS to NULL and QUANTITY & PRICE to zero. Which of the following statements updates the STOCK table to indicate that all the items except for those with TYPE of "S" are temporarily out of stock?	UPDATE stock SET (status, quantity, price) = (NULL,ZERO, ZERO) WHERE type <>'S'	UPDATE stock SET (status, quantity, price) = (NULL, 0, 0) WHERE type <> 'S'	UPDATE stock SET status=NULL, quantity=0, price=0 WHERE type <> 'S'	UPDATE stock SET (status, quantity, price) = ('NULL', 0, 0) WHERE type <>'S'			2
What is a Result Table?	A view of a base table	A special table that holds only XML data in response to an SQL statement	A table that contains a set of rows that DB2 selects or generates from one or more base tables in response to an SQL statement	None of these			2
King issues these SQL statement using SPUFI with AUTOCOMMIT option is set to ON. CREATE TABLE product(productid INTEGER,productname VARCHAR(20)) ; INSERT INTO product VALUES(1001,'PEN'); INSERT INTO product VALUES(1002,'PENCIL'); INSERT INTO product VALUES(1003,'MARKER'); INSERT INTO product VALUES(1004,'ERASER'); At the end of this transaction, how many rows will be available in product table?	AUTOCOMMIT' statement is must at the end of the transaction.	4 rows in product table.	INSERT INTO...' statement is syntactically incorrect.	0 rows in product table but no any syntax error.			1

Referring to the below schema. EMP EMPID ENAME DEPTNO 065244 MARTIN 20 539578 ARNOLD 30 897632 JAMES 50 DEPT DEPTNO DNAME 10 HOLLY 30 HOLLY 50 NASA ---------- Which SQL queries will give the following result set. EMPID ENAME DEPTNO DEPTNO DNAME 065244 MARTIN 20 - - 539578 ARNOLD 30 30 HOLLY 897632 JAMES 50 50 NASA	SELECT * FROM emp, dept WHERE emp.deptno=dept.deptno	SELECT * FROM emp INNER JOIN dept ON emp.deptno=dept.deptno	SELECT * FROM emp FULL OUTER JOIN dept ON emp.deptno=dept.deptno	SELECT * FROM emp LEFT OUTER JOIN dept ON emp.deptno=dept.deptno			3
Choose the incorrect option with respect to Static & Dynamic SQL.	Dynamic SQL exists as a separate load module	Static SQL is compiled, optimized after execution	Dynamic SQL can not be coded as a part of Batch Application.	For dynamic SQL statements, DB2 determines the access path at run time			1,2
Which of the following SQL statements can remove all rows from a table named PHOENIX?	DELETE ALL FROM phoenix	DELETE FROM phoenix	DELETE * FROM phoenix	None of these			1
Referring to the following statements: CREATE TABLE abc (col1 INTEGER NOT NULL, col2 INTEGER, col3 DECIMAL(7,2) NOT NULL, col4 CHAR(20) NOT NULL); CREATE UNIQUE INDEX idx ON abc(col1,col3); ALTER TABLE abc ADD PRIMARY KEY (col1,col3); Which of the following statements is correct?	The primary key will use the idx unique index	Cant create a composite key on DB2 tables	An additional unique index will automatically be created on the composite key (col1,col3)	None of these			3
Choose the incorrect options.	DCLGEN creates a table	DCLGEN creates Host Language Copybook	DCLGEN creates a execution plan	DCLGEN creates a DECLARE table definition			0,2
Referring to the below EMP schema: EMP empid INTEGER ename CHAR(30) deptno INTEGER job CHAR(20) salary DECIMAL(10,2) comm DECIMAL(10,2) Which of the following can limit read access to the deptno?	Revoking access from the deptno column	Using a view to access the table	Using a referential constraint on the table	Defining a table check constraint on the table			0,1

Identify the correct statement related to DB2 Isolation levels	With READ LOCK, no other application can perform any DML operation on a table while an open cursor is accessing it	READ COMMITTED is the default isolation level, allowing maximum concurrency while seeing only committed rows from other applications.	You can set the isolation level only at the beginning of a transaction, thus it remains in effect for the duration of the unit of work.	When the Cursor Stability is used, each row that is referenced by a cursor being used by the isolating transaction is locked.			1,2
Referring to the below schema. EMP EMPID ENAME DEPTNO 065244 MARTIN 20 539578 ARNOLD 30 897632 JAMES 50 DEPT DEPTNO DNAME 10 HOLLY 30 HOLLY 50 NASA How many rows would be returned using the following statement? SELECT * FROM emp WHERE deptno in (SELECT deptno FROM dept WHERE dname = 'HOLLY')	3	2	1	6			2
Identify the correct statement regarding SQL:	SQL allows you to access a database	SQL can execute queries against a database	SQL can retrieve data from a database	All of the above			3
It is necessary to always include a WHERE clause in your SELECT statement to _____.	perform a table scan of your table, and return all the rows you may not need.	narrow the number of rows returned.	flush out data pages from the cache with all the rows you may not need and thereby increasing Disk I/O.	keep the number of rows to be sorted to a minimum			1
The normalization process is done usually in three steps which results in first, second and third normal forms. Which best describes the process to obtain the third normal form? (Check one that applies the best)	Each table should have related columns.	Each separate table should have a primary key.	If a table has columns not dependent on the primary keys, they need to be moved in a separate table.	Primary key is always UNIQUE and NOT NULL.			2
Which one of the following is true of relational databases?	The data is structured like an inverted tree.	The data is structured in two-dimensional tables.	The data is structured to present a single view.	The data is structured in independent-relationship sets.			1

Match the statements: A. Data accuracy is maintained in simultaneous transactions. B. Data is restored after a system failure. C. Access rules are enforced. D. Different views for different users. 1. Projection 2. Integrity 3. Authorization 4. Recovery	A-2, B-4,C-3,D-1	A-3, B-4,C-2,D-1	A-3, B-1,C-2,D-4	A-1, B-4,C-3,D-2			0
Identify the correct query that would display the employee number EMPNO and SALARY if all employees were given a 10 % salary increase. (Refer to default EMP table structure.)	SELECT EMPNO,SAL * 10% FROM EMP	SELECT EMPNO,SAL * 100/10 FROM EMP	SELECT EMPNO,SAL * 1.1 FROM EMP	SELECT EMPNO,SAL * 1.01 FROM EMP			2
See the statement: SELECT DEPTNO, EMPNO, LNAME, SAL/12 FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=10 ORDER BY SAL/12 . . . Why is this ORDER BY clause illegal? (Refer to default EMP table structure.)	We must not use computed columns in ORDER BY without using GROUP BY clause.	Expressions such as SAL/12 cannot be used to ORDER BY. Instead, we should use column number in the ORDER BY clause.	Arithmetic expressions must be bracketed ( ).	Computed columns must be ORDERed BY the default, ASC.			1
Which of the following would select rows from the table where the employee's name starts with the letters 'JONES'? Eg,. JONES, JONESON, JONESTANIN. (Refer to default EMP table structure.)	SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE 'JONES'	SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE 'JONES%'	SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE '%JONES'	SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE 'J%'			1
Which of the following results will be accomplished with the query below? SELECT ENAME, SAL FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = 100 AND SAL >(SELECT AVG(SAL) FROM EMP) (Refer to default EMP table structure.)	Information about average salary of all employees of department 100	Information about average salary of all employees	Information about employees in department 100 whose salary is above the average salary for the company.	None of these			2
Declaring (defining) a cursor is done in the _____ of your program as per coding standards.	data division	procedure division	environment division	identification division			0
The _____ cursor statement not only executes the SELECTion of data from the DB2 data base, but it also establishes the initial position of the cursor in the results table.	DECLARE	OPEN	FETCH	PROCESS			1

A _____ clause appears with the SELECT statement to indicate what columns can be updated when retrieved.	WITH UPDATE OF SELECT	WITH REWRITE	FOR ROW UPDATE OF	FOR UPDATE OF			3
_____ will close any cursors which may be open.	COMMIT	END	OPEN	DEALLOCATE			0
Arrange the given set of statements as per the typical logic flow for retrieving records from a cursor.	OPEN cursor_name. DECLARE cursor_name. FETCH rows until SQLCODE = 100. CLOSE cursor_name.	DECLARE cursor_name. CLOSE cursor_name. FETCH rows until SQLCODE = 100. OPEN cursor_name.	DECLARE cursor_name. OPEN cursor_name. FETCH rows until SQLCODE = 100. CLOSE cursor_name.	FETCH rows until SQLCODE = 100. OPEN cursor_name CLOSE cursor_name. DECLARE cursor_name.			2
Which of the following are NOT correct to use for UPDATE WHERE CURRENT OF?	JOIN of tables	SELECT contains a GROUP BY clause	Subquery on different table from that of main query	SELECT contains WHERE condition			0,1
Identify the correct statement regarding LOCKS:	Locking ensures that database integrity is kept	Shared locks are for read-only situations, and exclusive locks are for updates to data.	Exclusive locks are placed on data which is being changed, but is not yet committed.	All of the these			3
Which of the following statement(s) regarding ISOLATION LEVEL CS is/are correct?	Page locks are held only while the cursor is positioned on that page.	As soon as the cursor moves to another page, the locks are released, and the data could be changed by another program.	The program can repeatedly read the same row without having any data changed by another program between the reads.	Locks are held until a COMMIT.			0,1
DB2 allows to specify transaction-level lock releasing parameter. The _____ option of RELEASE indicates DB2 to release locks when the program ends.	ALLOCATE	USE	DEALLOCATE	CLOSE			2
DB2 allows to specify transaction-level lock acquiring parameter. The _____ option of ACQUIRE indicates DB2 to take the locks at the start of the transaction.	ALLOCATE	USE	DEALLOCATE	END			0
DB2 allows to specify transaction-level lock releasing parameter. The _____ option of RELEASE indicates DB2 to release locks at transaction COMMIT Time	CLOSE	USE	ALLOCATE	COMMIT			3
DB2 utilities perform the following functions:	Back up and recover data	Load and reorganize data	Will create a application programming structure	Check and repair data & monitor performance			0,1,3
When does the timestamp mismatch error will take place?	Bind time	Precompile time	Execution of the first sql statement	None of these			2
Which of the following options would display average staff salary for every department?	SELECT DEPT_CODE, AVGE(STAFF_SAL) FROM staff_master GROUPBY DEPT_CODE;	SELECT DEPT_CODE, AVG(STAFF_SAL) FROM staff_master;	SELECT AVG(STAFF_SAL),DEPT_CODE FROM staff_master GROUP_BY STAFF_SAL;	SELECT DEPT_CODE, AVG(STAFF_SAL) FROM staff_master GROUP BY DEPT_CODE;			3

Given the following cursor declaration: DECLARE COURSE_CURSOR CURSOR FOR SELECT Ctitle FROM DSRP001.COURSES FOR UPDATE OF Cdur Which of the following embedded SQL statements will use this cursor correctly?	UPDATE DSRP001.COURSES SET Cdur = 5	UPDATE DSRP001.COURSES SET Cdur = 5 WHERE CURRENT OF COURSE_CURSOR	UPDATE SET Cdur = 5 WHERE CURRENT OF COURSE_CURSOR	None of these			1
The following is the CREATE statement for a table in DB2, executed by user DSRP001: CREATE TABLE COURSES (CID CHAR(4) NOT NULL, CSTITLE CHAR(45) NOT NULL, CLTITLE VARCHAR(60) , CDUR SMALLINT NOT NULL, CAPRICE DECIMAL(9,2) NOT NULL) IN DSRPDB.DSRPTS The same table was declared using embedded SQL in an application: DECLARE TABLE DSRP001.COURSES (CID CHAR(4) NOT NULL, CSTITLE CHAR(45) , Caprice DECIMAL(9,2) NOT NULL, CDUR SMALLINT NOT NULL) What will happen?	An error will occur at BIND time: COLUMN Caprice IS NOT AN INSERTED COLUMN OF TABLE DSRP001.COURSES	An error will occur at BIND time: ORDER OF COLUMNS IS NOT CONSISTENT WITH TABLE DSRP001.COURSES	A warning will occur at BIND time: NUMBER OF COLUMNS IS NOT CONSISTENT WITH TABLE DSRP001.COURSES	Neither an error nor a warning will occur at BIND time			3
Consider the following: DECLARE CURS CURSOR FOR SELECT * FROM TAB1 WHERE COL1 > :NUM Which of the following embedded SQL statements will NOT generate an error? Assumption: HOSTTAB1 is the name of the structure.	FETCH * INTO :HOSTTAB1:IND	FETCH CURS INTO :HOSTTAB1:IND	SELECT CURS INTO :HOSTTAB1:IND	None of these			1

Given the EMPLOYEE table and the statements below: EMPLOYEE ID NAME DEPT LOC 1 RAM TT BDC 2 SAM Ins. HDC 3 HARI Se CDC 4 JAI TT BDC 5 ANIL Ins. CDC DECLARE c1 CURSOR WITH HOLD FOR SELECT * FROM employee ORDER BY dept, name OPEN c1 FETCH c1 FETCH c1 COMMIT FETCH c1 Which of the following is the last name obtained from the table?	SAM	JAI	HARI	RAM			2
An embedded SQL statement returns a sqlcode of -811, with a message of: THE RESULT OF AN EMBEDDED SELECT STATEMENT IS A TABLE OF MORE THAN ONE ROW, OR THE RESULT OF THE SUBQUERY OF A BASIC PREDICATE IS MORE THAN ONE VALUE What is/are the correct option(s), without changing the logical result of the SQL query?	A subquery was used in the embedded SQL statement. Rewrite the statement without subquery	The SQL statement was not a singleton select. A cursor is needed	The SQL statement was correct. Check the consistency of the data in the table, check especially for duplicate rows	A UNION was used in the embedded SQL statement. Rewrite the SQL statement as two separate statements, or use a UNION ALL			0,1
EXEC SQL DECLARE cursor1 CURSOR FOR SELECT name, age, b_date FROM person; EXEC SQL OPEN cursor1; Under which of the following situations will the above cursor be implicitly closed?	When a END statement is issued	When a COMMIT statement is issued	When there are no rows in the result set	When all rows are FETCHed from the result set			1
When using DCLGEN to generate a table declaration, which information concerning to that table is NOT applicable in the generated output?	The null indicators of the columns/fields	The primary key of the table	The datatypes of columns/fields	None of these			1

Refer to the below mentioned statements: User 1: CREATE TABLE table1(c1 INT,c2 char(20)) COMMIT User 2: INSERT INTO table1 VALUES(1,'AAA') COMMIT INSERT INTO table1 VALUES(2,'BBB') DELETE FROM table1 COMMIT INSERT INTO table1 VALUES(3,'CCC) ROLLBACK INSERT INTO table1 VALUES(4,'DDD') COMMIT DELETE FROM TABLE1 WHERE c1=4 ROLLBACK Assuming User 1 has executed with his statement and User 2 has executed with his statements, which of the following records would be returned by after running in the below mentioned statement? SELECT * FROM table1;	4 DDD	2 BBB	1 AAA	3 CCC	No records are returned		0
Which of the following statement is true with respect to a successful ROLLBACK?	Changes made by the current unit of work since the last COMMIT point are undone	Existing database connections are released	Locks held by the current unit of work are released	The current unit of work is restarted			0,2
Given the following statements: CREATE TABLE tab1 (c1 CHAR(3) WITH DEFAULT '123',c2 INTEGER); INSERT INTO tab1(c2) VALUES (123); Which will be the result of the following statement when issued from the SPUFI? SELECT * FROM tab1;	C1 C2 --- ----------- 0 record(s) selected.	C1 C2 --- ---- 123 123 1 record(s) selected.	C1 C2 --- ----------- 123 1 record(s) selected.	None of these			1
Input to DCLGEN is:	Catalog, DB2 Table, Language	Directory, Catalog, DB2 Table	Catalog, DBRM, Language	None of these			0
_____ is a facility used to generate SQL declaration for a table schema used by COBOL programs that work against db2.	DCLGEN	SPUFI	QMF	EXPLAIN			0
The DB2 Function, _____ removes blanks or another specified character from the end, the beginning, or at both end of a string expression.	FLOOR	DELETE	STRIP	FORMAT			2

What will be output of given query? select SOUNDEX ('db2database') from sysibm.sysdummy1	13	10	11	None of these are correct			3
Identify the correct statement regarding the Transaction Processing in DB2:	DB2 supports two commit modes: auto commit and manual-commit	The COMMIT statement can be used to end a unit of recovery and undo all the relational database changes that were made by that unit of recovery	The COMMIT statement can not be embedded in an COBOL-DB2 batch application program.	None of these			0
Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Transaction Processing in DB2:	Work is committed when a program ends normally	Work is rolled back when a program abends	Commit and rollback processing closes all the cursors and releases locks.	None of these			3
Given the following two tables: NAMES --- NAME NUMBER --- Wayne Gretzky 99 Jaromir Jagr 68 Bobby Orr 4 Bobby Hull 23 Mario Lemieux 66 --- POINTS --- NAME POINTS --- Wayne Gretzky 244 Bobby Orr 129 Brett Hull 121 Mario Lemieux 189 Joe Sakic 94 --- How many rows would be returned using the following statement? SELECT name FROM names, points;	0	5	10	25			3
Given the following CREATE TABLE statement: CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (EMPNO CHAR(3) NOT NULL, FIRSTNAME CHAR(20) NOT NULL, MIDINIT CHAR(1), LASTNAME CHAR(20) NOT NULL, SALARY DECIMAL(10, 2)) Which of the following will retrieve the rows that have a missing value in the MIDINIT column?	SELECT * FROM employee WHERE midinit = ' '	SELECT * FROM employee WHERE midinit = NULL	SELECT * FROM employee WHERE midinit = " "	SELECT * FROM employee WHERE midinit IS NULL			3
Which of the following DDL statement creates a table where employee IDs are unique?	CREATE TABLE emp (employid INTEGER)	CREATE TABLE emp (employid INTEGER GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY)	CREATE TABLE emp (employid INTEGER NOT NULL)	None of the above			1

Which of the following SQL statement illustrates the usage of host variables?	EXEC SQL CONNECT TO DATABASE END-EXEC	EXEC SQL DECLARE c1 CURSOR FOR SELECT deptname FROM department WHERE deptnum=%deptnum END-EXEC	EXEC SQL SELECT deptname INTO :hv-deptname FROM department WHERE deptno=10 END-EXEC	EXEC SQL UPDATE employee SET salary=&sal WHERE name = 'Sam' END-EXEC			2
Which of the following embedded SQLSELECT Statement clauses requires the use of host variables?	SORT	VALUES INTO	WHENEVER	SELECT INTO			1,3
Given below is the table data: Table1 ---------- c1 c2 ----- ------- 1 10 2 20 3 30 Which of the following cursor definitions will create a cursor name CUR1 that can be used to update any of the records found in Table1 without any restriction?	DECLARE cur1 CURSOR FOR SELECT c1,c2 FROM Table1 FOR UPDATE	DECLARE cur1 CURSOR FOR SELECT c1,c2 FROM Table1 FOR UPDATE OF Table1	DECLARE cur1 CURSOR FOR UPDATE OF Table1	None of these			0
Given the following set of statements: CREATE TABLE tab1 (col1 INTEGER, col2 CHAR(20)); COMMIT; INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (123, 'Red'); INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (456, 'Yellow'); COMMIT; DELETE FROM tab1 WHERE col1 = 123; INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (789, 'Blue'); ROLLBACK; INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (789, 'Green'); UPDATE tab1 SET col2 = NULL WHERE col1 = 789; COMMIT; Which of the following records would be returned by the following SELECT * FROM tab1	COL1 COL2 ---- ------- 123 Red 456 Yellow 2 record(s) selected	COL1 COL2 ---- ------ 456 Yellow 1 record(s) selected	COL1 COL2 ---- ----- 123 Red 456 Yellow 789 - 3 record(s) selected	COL1 COL2 ---- ------ 123 Red 456 Yellow 789 Green 3 record(s) selected			2

Given the following table: TAB1 COL1 COL2 ----- ----- A 10 B 20 C 30 D 40 E 50 And the following SQL statements: DECLARE c1 CURSOR WITH HOLD FOR SELECT * FROM tab1 ORDER BY COL1; OPEN c1; FETCH c1; FETCH c1; FETCH c1; COMMIT; FETCH c1; CLOSE c1; Which of the following is the last value obtained for COL2?	20	30	40	50			2
What does IRLM stands for?	IMS Resource Lock Manager	Information Resource Lock Manager	Information Resource Location Manager	Integrity Resource Lock Manager			0
Which Database Services component manages the physical database?	DBRM	Buffer Manager	Runtime Supervisor	Data manager			3
DB2 transforms each SQL statement into system readable form. This process is called _____ .	Binding	Linking	Paging	None of the Above			0
The tables that contains information about DB2 objects are?	Metatables	Bootstrap data sets	Catalog tables	Buffer pools			2
What is the output of a precompiler?	Precomiler plan	DBRM	Package	Plan			1
_____ component allows the processor to communicate the SQL statements to DB2 during the bind process.	Load Module	Precompiler	DBRM	Log			2
Identify the tasks managed during BIND process in DB2?	Syntax checking of COBOL statements	Syntax checking of SQL statements	Authorization checking	Optimized path			1,2,3
List the valid SQL delimiters used in embedded SQL?	EXEC SQL and END-EXEC	Start SQL and End SQL	Begin SQL and End SQL	None of the Above			0
Host Variables are used in _____.	Embedded SQL	Remote SQL	SPUFI region	None of the Above			0

Identify the invalid statement/s used in embedded SQL?	EXEC SQL UPDATE emp SET SALARY = :HV-SALARY * 12 WHERE DEPTNO = 10 END-EXEC.	EXEC SQL SELECT * FROM emp END-EXEC	EXEC SQL INCLUDE SQLCA END-EXEC	All of the Above			1
A negative SQLCODE indicates _____ whereas a positive SQLCODE indicates _____.	Error, Warning	Negative value, Positive value	Warning, Error	All of the Above			0
Identify the valid embedded SQL statement/s?	EXEC SQL INCLUDE EMP END-EXEC	EXEC SQL SELECT EMPNO,NAME,DEPTNO FROM emp END-EXEC	EXEC SQL INCLUDE SQLCODE END-EXEC	All of the Above			0
Refer to the below mentioned SQL query. UPDATE emp SET SALARY = SALARY*12 WHERE DEPTNO=10; Identify the valid programming syntax that could be used in DB2 application program? NOTE: Assume that HV-SALARY and HV-DEPT are host variable names.	EXEC SQL UPDATE emp SET SALARY = :HV-SALARY * 12 WHERE DEPTNO = 10 END-EXEC.	MOVE 10 TO HV-DEPTNO EXEC SQL UPDATE emp SET SALARY = :HV-SALARY * 12 WHERE DEPTNO = :HV-DEPTNO END-EXEC.	MOVE 10 TO HV-DEPTNO EXEC SQL UPDATE emp SET SALARY = HV-SALARY * 12 WHERE DEPTNO = HV-DEPTNO END-EXEC.	EXEC SQL UPDATE emp SET SALARY = SALARY * 12 WHERE DEPTNO = 10 END-EXEC.			0,1
Given the following statements in an embedded SQL application. Assumption: Autocommit is ON. CREATE TABLE table1 (col1 INT, col2 INT) INSERT INTO table1 VALUES (1,2) INSERT INTO table1 VALUES (4,3) ROLLBACK What will be the output of above script if it is executed as a single transaction?	COL1 COL2 ---------- ---------- 0 record(s) selected	COL1 COL2 --------- ---------- 1 2 1 record(s) selected	COL1 COL2 --------- --------- 1 2 4 3 2 record(s) selected	SQLCODE -204 indicating that "table1" is an undefined name			3
Given the following UPDATE statement: UPDATE employees SET workdept = (SELECT deptno FROM department WHERE deptno = 'A01') WHERE workdept IS NULL Which of the following describes the result if this statement is executed?	The statement will fail because an UPDATE statement cannot contain a subquery	The statement will only succeed if the data retrieved by the subquery does not contain multiple records	The statement will succeed; if the data retrieved by the subquery contains multiple records, only the first record will be used to perform the update	The statement will only succeed if every record in the EMPLOYEES table has a null value in the WORKDEPT column			1

Given the following SALES table definition: SALES_DATE DATE SALES_PERSON CHAR(20) REGION CHAR(20) SALES INTEGER Which of the following SQL statements will remove all rows that had a SALES_DATE in the year 1995?	DELETE * FROM sales WHERE YEAR(sales_date) = 1995	DELETE FROM sales WHERE YEAR(sales_date) = 1995	DROP * FROM sales WHERE YEAR(sales_date) = 1995	DROP FROM sales WHERE YEAR(sales_date) = 1995			1
Given the following table definition: EMPLOYEES --- EMP ID INTEGER NAME CHAR(20) DEPT CHAR(10) SALARY DECIMAL (10, 2) COMMISSION DECIMAL (8, 2) Assuming the DEPT column contains the values 'ADMIN', 'PRODUCTION', and 'SALES', which of the following statements will produce a result data set in which all ADMIN department employees are grouped together, all PRODUCTION department employees are grouped together, and all SALES department employees are grouped together?	SELECT name, dept FROM employees ORDER BY dept	SELECT name, dept FROM employees GROUP BY dept	SELECT name, dept FROM employees GROUP BY ROLLUP (dept)	SELECT name, dept FROM employees GROUP BY CUBE (dept)			1
Given the following CREATE TABLE statement: CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (EMPNO CHAR(3) NOT NULL, FIRSTNAME CHAR(20) NOT NULL, LASTNAME CHAR(20), SALARY DECIMAL(10, 2) IN DBNAME.TSNAME; Which of the following will retrieve the rows that have a missing value in the LASTNAME column?	SELECT * FROM employee WHERE lastname IS NULL	SELECT * FROM employee WHERE lastname = NULL	SELECT * FROM employee WHERE lastname = "NULL"	SELECT * FROM employee WHERE lastname = ' '			0

Refer to the following table: TAB1 ----- ----- COL1 COL2 ----- ----- A 10 B 20 C 30 A 10 D 40 C 30 Assume that the following results are desired: TAB1 COL1 COL2 ----- ----- A 10 B 20 C 30 D 40 Which of the following statements will produce the above results?	SELECT UNIQUE * FROM tab1	SELECT DISTINCT * FROM tab1	SELECT UNIQUE(*) FROM tab1	SELECT DISTINCT(*) FROM tab1			1
The rule which states that the not null values of a foreign key are valid only if they also appear as values of a parent key is?	Entity constraint	Data constraint	Referential constraint	Check constraint			2
Indicator variables are defined for _____.	Columns without a not null constraint	Columns with primary key constraint	Columns with a null Constraint				0,2
Memory structures used to handle multiple row selections at a time are called ___.	Cursors	Selections	Joins	Iterations			0
What are the possible values of an indicator variable?	0	-1	-2	1			1,2
An indicator variable is declared within program as _____ .	S9(4) COMP	S9(8) COMP	S9(4) COMP-3	S9(8) COMP-3			0
Trying to fetch a record before opening a cursor, leads to SQLCODE of _____.	-501	-811	-204	-108			0
The 'DECLARE CURSOR' statement can be coded in _____.	SPUFI	QMF	Application program	All of the Above			2

Identify the valid format of declaring a cursor?	EXEC SQL DECLARE cur1 CURSOR FOR SELECT empno,name INTO :hv-empno,:hv-name FROM emp END-EXEC	EXEC SQL DECLARE cur1 CURSOR FOR SELECT empno,name FROM emp END-EXEC	EXEC CICS DECLARE cur1 CURSOR FOR SELECT empno,name FROM emp END-EXEC	All of the Above			1
Refer to the declaration statement of a cursor. EXEC SQL DECLARE cur1 CURSOR FOR SELECT empno,name FROM emp WHERE deptno = '10' END-EXEC. Identify the valid format of opening a cursor which is been declared?	EXEC SQL OPEN cur1 END-EXEC.	EXEC SQL OPEN CURSOR cur1 END-EXEC.	EXEC SQL OPEN cur1 CURSOR END-EXEC.	None of the Above			0
Refer with the code below WORKING-STORAGE SECTION EXEC SQL DECLARE EMPCUR CURSOR FOR SELECT EMPNO, SALARY, NAME INTO HV-EMPNO, HV-NAME, HV-SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE DEPTNO = '10' FOR UPDATE OF SALARY END-EXEC. Identify the valid option for the above mentioned snippet?	The syntax of the above snippet is correct	The host variable are not in proper sequence	The INTO clause should not be used in a DECLARE statement	The DECLARE statement can't be coded under WORKING-STORAGE SECTION			2
Which of them is true for COMMIT used with cursors in a embedded SQL?	COMMIT doesn't close the cursor, when defined as WITH HOLD	Close cursor does an implicit COMMIT	COMMIT doesn't close the cursor	All of the Above			0
Memory structures used to handle multiple row selections at a time within a database are called ___.	File Handling	Cursor	Data storing	Planning			1
Which type of cursor should be used so that its position will be maintained between transactions?	FOR HOLD	FOR UPDATE	FOR FETCH	WITH HOLD			3
What would happen, if you close a cursor in between the transactions?	The transaction is rolled back	The transaction is committed	The cursor is available to be used in a subsequent fetch	The cursor must be reopened to be used in a subsequent fetch in a program			3
You cannot use a cursor for updates or deletes if the declare cursor statement includes any of the following?	Distinct clause	Order By clause	Both of the above options are correct	None of the above options are correct.			2

Assume that the below mentioned statements have been executed within SPUFI region as a single script. CREATE TABLE TABLE1 (COL1 INT, COL2 INT) IN DBNAME.DSRP042S; COMMIT; INSERT INTO TABLE1 VALUES (1,2); INSERT INTO TABLE1 VALUES (4,3) ; ROLLBACK ; What would be output after executing the above mentioned script?	COL1 COL2 ---------- ---------- 0 record(s) selected	COL1 COL2 --------- ---------- 1 2 1 record(s) selected	COL1 COL2 --------- --------- 1 2 4 3 2 record(s) selected	SQLCODE -204 indicating that "table1" is an undefined name			0
How do you retrieve the first 5 characters of FIRSTNAME column of DB2 table EMP?	SELECT SUBSTR(FIRSTNAME,1,5) FROM EMP	SELECT SUBSTR(FIRSTNAME,5,1) FROM EMP	SELECT SUBSTR(1,5,FIRSTNAME) FROM EMP	None of the Above			0
SELECT POWER (5,2) FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1; What would **be** the result after executing the above mentioned statement within a SPUFI region?	10	25	5 2 25	Invalid query			1
SELECT LOWER(UPPER ('Inder K')) FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1; What would the result after executing the above mentioned statement within a SPUFI region?	Inder K	inder k	INDER K	inder K			1
SELECT REPLACE ('CAP' , 'C', 'M') FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1; What would the result after executing the above mentioned statement within a SPUFI region?	MAP	CAP	mAP	Invalid query			0
Validation of columns existence is done at _____ time.	Precompilation	Bind	Execute	Compile			1
What is the utility used to generate host variables?	QMF	SPUFI	DCLGEN	None of the Above			2
What would be the COBOL picture clause for a DB2 column defined as DECIMAL (11, 2)?	PIC S9(9)V99 COMP	PIC S9(9).99 COMP-3	PIC S9(9)V99 COMP-3	PIC S9(11)V99 COMP-3			2
What would be the COBOL picture clause for a DB2 column defined as NAME VARCHAR(10)?	10 NAME. 49 NAME-LEN PIC S9(4) USAGE COMP 49 NAME-TEXT PIC X(10).	10 NAME X(10).	10 NAME. 49 NAME-LEN PIC S9(10) USAGE COMP. 49 NAME-TEXT PIC X(10).	10 NAME. 49 NAME-LEN PIC S9(10). 49 NAME-TEXT PIC X(10).			0

Consider the following COBOL declaration: 01 PERSONS. 10 PNUMBER PIC S9(9) USAGE COMP. 10 PLASTNAME PIC X(40). 10 PFIRSTNAME. 49 PFIRSTNAME-LEN PIC S9(4) USAGE COMP. 49 PFIRSTNAME-TEXT PIC X(20). 01 NUM PIC 9(9). 01 INDICATOR. 10 IND PIC S9(4) USAGE COMP OCCURS 3 TIMES. Taken into consideration that PNUMBER is the primary key. Which of the following embedded SQL statements is correct?	SELECT PLASTNAME FROM PERSONS INTO :PLASTNAME:IND(2) WHERE PNUMBER = :NUM	SELECT PLASTNAME INTO :PLASTNAME:IND(2) FROM PERSONS WHERE PNUMBER = :NUM	SELECT * FROM PERSONS INTO :PERSONS:IND WHERE PNUMBER = :NUM	SELECT * INTO :PERSONS:IND FROM PERSONS WHERE PNUMBER = :NUM			3
____ is a set of volumes on DASD which contains VSAM datasets.	Segments	Storage Group	Unit	Tablespace			1
Given below is the list of DB2 objects except ____	Alias	Synonyms	Control Areas	Storage Group			2
Database views are used ____	To retrieve data from multiple tables.	To reuse SQL statements and placeholder for complex queries.	To expose only required parts of a table instead of complete tables.	To secure data.	All Of These.		4
Domain integrity is enforced using:	Default Values	NULL Values	Check constraint	All Of These.			3
Identify the valid options which are available with DB2I.	DCLGEN	PRECOMPILE	RUN	PROGRAM PREPARATION	DSLIST		0,1,3
Assume, HOSTVAR-EMPNO and HOSTVAR-SALARY are the Host Variables. EMP is the given table. Identify the valid syntaxes using Host Variables.	EXEC SQL SELECT EMPNO INTO :HOSTVAR-EMPNO FROM EMP END-EXEC.	EXEC SQL UPDATE EMP SET SAL = :HOSTVAR-SALARY WHERE EMPNO = :HOSTVAR-EMPNO END-EXEC.	EXEC SQL DELETE FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO = :HOSTVAR-EMPNO END-EXEC.	EXEC SQL INSERT INTO EMP (EMPNO) VALUES (:HOSTVAR- EMPNO) END-EXEC.	All Of These.		4
Identify the valid tips for Query Optimization in DB2:	Provide only the Exact Columns that needs to be retrieved in the SELECT Statements.	Do not retrieve the column that is already known like this query: SELECT EMPNO, LASTNAME, SALARY FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO = '000010';	Use WHERE clauses to filter data in SQL wherever possible.	Use hardcoded values in WHERE clause for reusability.			0,1,2
Identify the correct statement regarding Error trapping statement 'WHENEVER':	WHENEVER directs processing to continue or to branch to an error handling routine based on the SQLCODE returned for the statement.	When the WHENEVER statement is processed, it applies to all subsequent SQL statements issued by the application program in which it is embedded.	SQLWARNING is the one of the keywords used in WHENEVER.	All of These.			3
___holds the information about the execution of the embedded SQL statements.	Return Codes	SQLCA	SPUFI	DCLGEN			1
This is an "Error Reporting Routine" supplied by IBM for DB2.This takes error data, adds explanatory text and presents it in a more user friendly format.	DSNTIAR	SPUFI	DCLGEN	LOGMINER			0
Identify the correct statement regarding DB2 BIND tasks.	BIND uses the DB2 CATALOG table information to make sure that the column names are valid, comparisons are numeric-to-numeric, and so on	The most important BIND task is choosing the optimized access path is called "Optimization".	We can Bind DBRMs into PLANs as well into PACKAGEs	All Of These.			3
Columns present in the SELECT list of the subquery are irrelevant because ____ tests only if a row exists or not in referred table. Typically, we use a single character text literal such as '1' or 'X' or the keyword NULL in a query along with this Operator.	NOT IN Operator	EXISTS Operator	NOT NULL Operator	ALL Operator			1

Examine the SQL statements that creates ORDERS table: CREATE TABLE ORDERS (SER_NO NUMBER UNIQUE,ORDER_ID NUMBER, ORDER_DATE DATE NOT NULL, STATUS VARCHAR2(10) CHECK (STATUS IN ('CREDIT','CASH')),PROD_ID NUMBER REFERENCES PRODUCTS (PRODUCT_ID),ORD_TOTAL NUMBER, PRIMARY KEY (ORDER ID, ORDER DATE)); For which columns would an index be automatically created when you execute the above SQL statement?	SER_NO	ORDER_ID	Composite index on ORDER_ID and ORDER_DATE	PROD_ID			0,2
Examine the structure of tables: EMPLOYEES Table: DEPARTMENTS TABLE: Choose a statement to display the jobs of clerks and administration departments and how many employees do these jobs.	SELECT JOB_ID, COUNT(*) FROM EMPLOYEES E,DEPARTMENTS D WHERE ((DEPARTMENT_NAME ='Admin') OR (DEPARTMENT_NAME ='CLERK')) GROUP BY JOB_ID	SELECT JOB_ID, COUNT(*) FROM EMPLOYEES Emp, DEPARTMENTS Dept WHERE ((Emp.DEPARTMENT_ID = Dept.DEPARTMENT_ID) AND ((DEPARTMENT_NAME ='Admin') OR (DEPARTMENT_NAME ='CLERK'))) GROUP BY JOB_ID;	SELECT JOB_ID,COUNT(*) FROM EMPLOYEES Emp, DEPARTMENTS Dept WHERE ((Emp.DEPARTMENT_ID = Dept.DEPARTMENT_ID) AND ((DEPARTMENT_NAME ='Admin') OR (DEPARTMENT_NAME ='CLERK'))) ;	All of the these			1
SQL> select empno, ename , job, sal from emp; EMPNO ENAME JOB SAL --------- ---------- --------- --------- 7369 SMITH CLERK 800 7499 ALLEN SALESMAN 1600 7521 WARD SALESMAN 1250 7566 JONES MANAGER 2975 7654 MARTIN SALESMAN 1250 7698 BLAKE MANAGER 2850 7782 CLARK MANAGER 2450 7788 SCOTT ANALYST 3000 7839 KING PRESIDENT 5000 7844 TURNER SALESMAN 1500 7876 ADAMS CLERK 1100 7900 JAMES CLERK 950 7934 MILLER CLERK 1300 What will be the output of the given query: SQL> select empno,ename from emp where job='CLERK' and sal=(select max(sal) from emp where job='CLERK' group by job)	The given query will print top salaried employee in the EMP table.	The given query will print second highest earner in the EMP table.	The below query will generate the same output as the one which is given in question. SQL>select empno,ename from emp where job='CLERK' and sal=(select max(sal) from emp where job='CLERK')	The given query will print top salaried 'CLERK'			2,3

SQL> SELECT ENAME,SAL FROM EMP; ENAME SAL ---------- --------- SMITH 800 ALLEN 1600 WARD 1250 JONES 2975 MARTIN 1250 BLAKE 2850 CLARK 2450 SCOTT 3000 KING 5000 TURNER 1500 ADAMS 1100 JAMES 950 MILLER 1300 Identify the correct query which will display those records that contain unique salary from the EMP table.	SELECT ename,sal from emp WHERE sal = (SELECT sal FROM emp WHERE COUNT(sal <=1) GROUP BY sal HAVING COUNT(*)=1) order by sal;	SELECT ename,sal from emp WHERE sal IN (SELECT DISTINCT sal FROM emp order by sal);	SELECT ename,sal from emp WHERE sal IN (SELECT sal FROM emp GROUP BY sal HAVING COUNT(*)=1) order by sal;	SELECT ename,sal from emp WHERE sal IN (SELECT DISTINCT sal FROM emp WHERE count(sal)=1)order by sal;			2
Following query uses EMP and DEPT tables: SQL>select ename,dname,sal from emp a, dept b where a.deptno=b.deptno order by sal,ename desc What this query will result in?	It will print employee name, departments and salary for all employee records present in EMP and DEPT tables *with descending order of salary and ename*	It will print employee name, departments and salary for all employee records present in EMP and DEPT tables *with ascending order of salary and ename*	It will print employee name, departments and salary for all employee records present in EMP and DEPT tables *with ascending order of salary and descending order of ename*	None of these			2
Identify the correct DB2 object the one we are referring here: When we create a database, we can assign all of the tablespaces to it.	Segments	Storage Group	Unit	Tables			1
Given below is the list of DB2 objects except _____.	Tables	Synonyms	Directory Blocks	Views			2
Which of the following statements is true w.r.t DB2 JOINs ?	We can JOIN a DB2 table to itself.	We can have a JOIN between two DB2 tables.	We can have a JOIN between two or more DB2 tables.	All of the above			3
What type of integrity ensures that each row in a table is a uniquely identifiable entity and it can be enforced through indexes, UNIQUE constraints, PRIMARY KEY constraints,etc?	Unique Integrity	Referential Integrity	Domain Integrity	Entity Integrity			3

See the given scenario: The ProductID column of the Order Details table has a foreign key constraint applied referencing the Orders table. The constraint prevents an Order Detail record from using a ProductID that does not exist in the database. Also, we cannot remove a row from the Products table if an order detail references the ProductID of the row. Which type of Integrity Constraints is implemented here?	Unique Integrity	Referential Integrity	Domain Integrity	Entity Integrity			1
Data Sorts in SQL can be caused by _____.	Order By	Group By	Distinct	All of the Above			3
Identify the correct statement regarding Embedded SQL.	Applications using Embedded SQL can connect to databases and execute an embedded SQL statements.	Embedded SQL statements are embedded within a host language application	Embedded SQL applications support the embedding of SQL statements to be executed statically or dynamically.	All of the Above			3
In COBOL-DB2 program, _____ are used to exchange data values between the database server and the embedded SQL application.	Host Variables	System Variables	Session Variables	All of the Above			0
Which of the following options are correct about Views?	They protect some of the columns of a table from other users in turns leads to data security	Occupies data storage space as it copies the data to some other disk location.	They acts as a placeholder to store complex query	They are same as sequences which are used to auto generate the key column values.			0,2
Ajay wants to define database structure and schema, which database language should he use to create database structures?	DCL	DQL	DDL	TCL			2
We need to write a COBOL program to read below EMPLOYEE table in DB2: EMPLYEE EMPID EMPNAME DEPARTMENT 1000 XXXXXXX XX 1001 YYYYYYY YY 1002 ZZZZZZZ ZZ Identify the correct option to use this table in COBOL program.	We can use SPUFI to generate this declaration and add it to LINKAGE SECTION using following syntax: EXEC SQL DECLARE DSNXXX.EMPLOYEE (EMPID CHAR(10) NOT NULL, EMPNAME CHAR(30) NOT NULL, DEPARTMENT CHAR(2) NOT NULL) END-EXEC.	We can use DCLGEN to generate this declaration and can include that copy book using following syntax: EXEC SQL INCLUDE <copybookname> END-EXEC.	We need to declare the table structure in the WORKING-STORAGE SECTION: EXEC SQL DECLARE DSNXXX.EMPLOYEE (EMPID CHAR(10) NOT NULL, EMPNAME CHAR(30) NOT NULL, DEPARTMENT CHAR(2) NOT NULL) END-EXEC.	We can use DYNAMIC SQL to generate the DB2 table declaration and use it in program as shown here: EXEC SQL EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'INCLUDE <copybookname>'; END-EXEC.			1,2
CREATE INDEX ix_EmpName ON EMPLOYEE(ENAME); Which of the following options will results in better query performance?	SELECT EMPNO,ENAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY BETWEEN 23000 AND 25000;	SELECT EMPNO,ENAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE ENAME='Sanjay';	SELECT EMPNO,ENAME FROM EMPLOYEE;	SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE;			1

Refer below relations and question based on them. Classes(class, type, country, numGuns, bore, displacement) Ships(name, class, launched) Which of the following are the correct SQL queries to find the countries whose ships had the largest number of guns?	SELECT country FROM classes WHERE numGuns = (SELECT MAX(numGuns) from classes);	SELECT country FROM classes WHERE numGuns = (SELECT MAX(class) from ships);	SELECT country FROM classes WHERE numGuns = ALL (SELECT numGuns from classes);	All of the Above			0
With SQL, how can you return all the records from a table named "Customers" sorted descending by "FirstName"?	SELECT * FROM Customers SORT 'FirstName' DESC	SELECT * FROM Customers ORDER BY FirstName DESC	SELECT * FROM Customers ORDER FirstName DESC	SELECT * FROM Customers SORT BY 'FirstName' DESC			1
With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Employee" where the "LastName" is alphabetically between (and including) "Hari" and "Pethe"?	SELECT * FROM Employee WHERE LastName BETWEEN 'Hari' AND 'Pethe'	SELECT * FROM Employee WHERE LastName>'Hari' AND LastName<'Pethe'	SELECT LastName>'Hari' AND LastName<'Pethe' FROM Employee	SELECT * FROM Employee WHERE LastName>='Hari' AND LastName<='Pethe'			0,3
Which of the options is valid with respect to the following statement? SELECT EMPNO, SAL FROM EMP WHERE SAL >MAX(500,600,700);	The query would return all salaries greater then 500.	The query would return all salaries greater then 700.	The query would return all salaries in a range 500 to 700	This query syntax is invalid. We can not code MAX function in WHERE clause.			1
What is the output of the following SQL command: SELECT ename FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE '_ _ _ D%' ;	This displays only those employee names which contains 'D' as fourth character followed by Zero character.	This displays only those employee names which contains 'D' as fourth character followed by zero or more characters	This displays only those employee names which contains 'D' as fourth character followed by only one character.	This displays only those employee names which starts with character 'D'.			1
Refer below relations: EMP (EMPLOYEE_ID,LAST_NAME, DEPARTMENT_ID, SALARY) DEPARTMENT (DEPARTMENT_ID,DEPARTMENT_NAME) Evaluate the below SQL Statement. SELECT e.EMPLOYEE_ID, e.LAST_NAME, e.DEPARTMENT_ID, d.DEPARTMENT_NAME FROM EMP e, DEPARTMENT d WHERE e.DEPARTMENT_ID = d.DEPARTMENT_ID AND WHERE DEPARTMENT_NAME='OPERATIONS'; Identify the types of operations we carry out using above SELECT statement?	Selection, projection, join	Difference, projection, join	Selection, intersection, join	Intersection, projection, join			0
Identify the correct sequence to work with cursors for the following steps: 1. Fetch row from the cursor 2. Open cursor 3. Declare cursor 4. Close cursor 5. Process fetched row	3-1-2-5-4	3-2-1-5-4	3-4-1-2-5	3-2-5-1-4			1

SELECT (10/2 + 3) FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1; What is the output of the above command?	8	6.5	SYSDUMMY1 object is undefined.	We can not perform addition using '+' operator in DB2.			0
SELECT CURRENT DATE FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1; What is the output of the above command?	It will display today's date.	CURRENT DATE is undefined function.	Replace the given query with below one to get today's date: SELECT TODAY DATE FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1;	It will display current date and time in form of DD MON YYYY HH:MM:SS:FF. FF here is the fraction of seconds.			0
While creating a table, it must be associated with _____ and _____.	Database, Tablespace	database, view	view, partition	tablespace, synonym			0
_____ operator combines two result sets of rows into a single Result set composed of all the rows excluding duplicate.	Cursor	Union	LIKE	PLUS			1
_____ is a DB2 component that processes SQL statements and selects the optimum access paths.	Plan	Package	Optimizer	Bind			3
We have TEST table having below data: SQL> SELECT * FROM TEST; EMPNO ENAME MARKS --- --- --- 1 RAM 2 SHAM In order to insert marks for both of the employees, which of the following SQL commands need to be used?	Insert	Alter	Update	Set			2
We have TEST table having below data: SQL> SELECT * FROM TEST; EMPNO ENAME MARKS --- --- --- 1 RAM 90 2 SHAM 90 3 SEETA 80 4 GEETA 80 5 REETA 85 In order to show the output as shown here, which of the SQL Clauses need to be used? Output: MARKS --- 80 85 90	ELIMINATE	NO DUPLICATES	UNIQUE	DISTINCT			3
The order of coding a SELECT statement CLAUSES in SQL is ____	FROM, SELECT, WHERE, ORDER BY	SELECT, WHERE, FROM, ORDER BY	SELECT, FROM, WHERE, ORDER BY	SELECT, FROM, ORDER BY, WHERE			2
_____ option is used with CURSOR for retrieving the records after a COMMIT statement.	WITH CONTINUE	WITH HOLD	WITH CURSOR	Not possible to do this operation			1
Data types supported by SQL are;	CHAR, VARCHAR	NUMERIC, DECIMAL	Integer	All of these			3