

How will the file descriptor for STDERR/Standard Error be represented?

Select one

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. Error File

Which of the following Metrics will be used to measure the amount of processing that a system can perform in a given amount of time?

Select one

- a. Runtime
- b. Scalability
- c. Output
- d. Response time

Which of the following statement is true regarding the primary key constant in the table?

Select one

- a. It is not possible to disable primary key constraint
- b. The primary key constraint can be referred to only one foreign key constraint
- c. It is possible to have more than one primary key constraint in a single table
- d. The primary key constraint can be imposed by combining more than one column

What does shell special symbol*(star) specify?

- a. Only one character
- b. One or more integer
- c. Zero or more character
- d. One or more character
- e. None of the listed options

Which of the following statements are true?

Select one or more:

- a. TRUNCATE TABLE deletes the table from a database
- b. DELETE command is faster than a TRUNCATE TABLE command
- c. TRUNCATE TABLE is identical to DELETE statement without WHERE clause
- d. TRUNCATE TABLE is a DDL Statement



Which of the below statements about subqueries are true?

- a. Single row subquery can retrieve only one row but many columns



- b. A multiple row subquery can use the '=' operator
- c. A multiple row subquery can be compared using the '>' operator
- d. A single row subquery can use the IN operator
- e. 1

When are the values in an SQL view changeable through the view itself?

- I. Always
- II. Not always and the rules to determine modification status are simple
- III. Not always and the rules to determine modification status are complicated
- IV. Not always and the rules to determine modification status are DBMS-dependent

Select one

- a. III and I
- b. III and IV
- c. II and III
- d. I and II

Which of the following is used to sort rows in SQL?

Select one

- a. ALIGN BY
- b. SORT BY
- c. ORDER BY

How can we view non printable characters in a file?

Select one

- a. Esc mode
- b. None of the listed options
- c. VI mode
- d. Insert mode

A view is not updatable. If it contains which of the following?

Select one or more:

- a. WHERE Clause
- b. GROUP BY clause
- c. A subquery in the SELECT list
- d. A subquery in the WHERE clause that is not referring to a table in the FROM clause



1) #!/bin/sh

Today='2008-01-01'

Result='grep \$today 41'

If["result"]

Then

Echo "the file \$1 was created today"

Else

Echo "the file \$1 was not created today"

Fi

The output of ls -lrt abc.dat is

-rwxrwxrwx 1 ax infa 108 jan 02 2008 abc.dat

Select one:

- a)the file abc.dat was created today
- b)none of the listed options
- c)the file abc.dat was not created today
- d)syntax error

2) You logged onto the database to update the INVENTORY table. After your session began, you issued three UPDATE commands and the you issued an ALTER table command to add a column constraint. You were about to issue a COMMIT command when the system crashed. Which changes were made to the INVENTORY TABLE?

- A)No changes were made
- B)Both update commands ad the alter table command.
- C)only the update commands
- D)only the alter table command

3) Which of the following type of inner join fetches result with redundant data?

- a)IN
- b)Left outer
- c)Equi
- d)Cross

4) The employees table maintains the most recent information regarding salary, department, and job for all the employees. The job_history table maintains the record for all the job changes for the employees. You want to delete all the records from the JOB_HISTORY table that are repeated

in the EMPLOYEES table. Which of the following SQL statements can you execute to accomplish the task?(select one or more)

- a) `DELETE FROM job_history j WHERE (employee_id,job_id)=(SELECT employee_id, job_id FROM employee e WHERE j.employee_id=e.employee_id and j.job_id=e.job_id)`
- b) `DELETE FROM job_history j WHERE employee_id=(SELECT employee_id FROM employee e WHERE j.employee_id=e.employee_id and j.job_id=e.job_id)`

5) Create or replace PROCEDURE add_dept (p_dept_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'sales', p_location IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'Boston')

IS

BEGIN

`INSERT INTO DEPARTMENT VALUES (p_deptid_seq.nextval,p_dept_name,p_location);`
END; /

Which of the following are valid calls to add_dept procedure assuming the sequence exists?

- a)execute add_dept('Accounting');
- b) execute add_dept(,'New York');
- c) execute add_dept;
- d) execute add_dept(p_location=>'New York');
- e) execute add_dept(,);

6) Is it possible to enable or disable a database trigger?

- A)True
- B)False

Q. how can we connect to oracle in unix?

- a. oracle keyword
- b. ora keyword
- c. betq keyword
- d. sqlplus keyword

Q.SUBSTR('USE SUBSTR IN SQL',6,4) will return which of the following?

- a. BSTR
- b. SUBS
- c. SUBSTR
- D. UBST

Q. Which of the following is the fastest query method for a table?



- a. fetch by table id.
- b. fetch by column id
- c. fetch by index id
- d. fetch by row id

Q. which of the following can best be categorized as similar in function to an IF-THEN-ELSE statement?

- a. CASE
- b. DECODE
- c. CONVERT
- d. EXTRACT

Q. A table is successfully created by executing the following statement

```
CREATE TABLE NUMBERS(
```

```
Double_number double, decimal_number decimal(2,1)  
)
```

One row is successfully inserted into the numbers table. At this point, the table contains the following data:

double_number	decimal number
1.5	2.5

The row is updated by executing the following statement : UPDATE numbers

```
SET double_number=double_number+0.25, decimal_number=decimal_number +0.01
```

Which of the following values are now stored in the double_number and decimal_number columns of the updated row?

- a. 1.18 and 2.5
- b. 1.75 and 2.51
- c. 1.75 and 2.5
- d. 1.8 and 2.51

Q. Assuming the files fileA, fileB, fileAB, fileBC and fileABC, exist in a directory, name which match with the pattern[ABC]?

- a. fileA and fileB
- b. fileABC
- c. fileA, file B and file ABC
- d. None
- e. file AB,fileBC, and fileABC

Q. A user plans to move data from a flat file to a table in the database.he/she decides to use SQL*Loader direct path load method to perform this task. The table in which the user plans to load data is an important table having various integrity constraints defined on it. Which constraints will remain enabled by default during this operation?

- a. foreign key
- b. primary key
- c. unique
- d. check
- e. not null

Q. How can we bring background process to the foreground?

- a. fg jobid
- b. foreground jobid
- c. foreground
- d. none

Q. An aggregate functions ignore NULLs except for which of the following?

- a. distinct
- b. none
- c. Average()
- d. Count(*)

Q. What does NAME[4] = "Daisy" contain?

- a. The array NAME contains four elements
- b. Not a valid array assignment
- c. The array NAME contains 5 elements
- d. The array NAME contains 1 element**
- e. Invalid array definition

Q. The user can use combination of group by clause, having clause and where clause in one SQL statement.

- a. True**

- b. False

Q. Name the variable the corresponds to the first parameter with which a script was invoked.

- a. \$3
- b. \$1**
- c. \$0
- d. \$2

Q. Examine the statement.

```
CREATE SYNONYM emp FOR hr.employees;
```

What happens when the user issues this statement?

- a. The user will have two identical tables in the hr schema with different names
- b. An error is generated
- c. The user creates a table called 'Employees' in the hr schema based on the emp table
- d. The user creates an alternative name for the 'Employees' table in the hr schema in his/her own scheme.**

Q. Which of the following are true regarding error propagation?

- a. An exception cannot propagate across remote procedure calls.
- b. The use of the raise statement in an exception handler reprises the current exception
- c. An exception raised inside a declaration immediately propagates to the current block
- d. An exception raised inside an exception handler immediately propagates to the enclosing block

Q. Consider array NAME={MERCURY VENUS ERATH MARS JUPITER SATURN URANUS NEPTUNE PLUTO}

What will be the result of the below command?

Echo \${NAME[4]:4:2}

Select one:

- a. TE
- b. IT
- c. MARS JUPITER
- d. JUPITER SATURN
- e. None of the listed options

Q. The user needs to perform certain data manipulation operations through a view called EMP_DEPT_VU, which he/she previously created. The user wants to look at the definition of the view (the SELECT statement on which the view was created). How does he/she obtain the definition of the view using a query.

- a. Query the USER_VIEWS data dictionary to search for the EMP_DEPT_VU view
- b. Query the USER_SOURCE data dictionary view to search for the EMP_DEPT_VU view
- c. Query the USER_OBJECTS data dictionary view to search for the EMP_DEPT_VU view
- d. Use the DEFINE VIEW command on the EMP_DEPT_VU view

Q. More command displays how many lines at a time?

- a. 10
- b. 24
- c. 50
- d. 20

Q. What is another name for a simple join or an inner join?

- a. Self join

b. Equi join

c. Outer join

d. Non equi join

1.Your company wants to give 5% bonus to all the employees on their annual salary. The SALARY column stores the monthly salary for the employee. To calculate the total annual salary and bonus amount for each employee, you issued the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT first_name,salary,salary*12+salary*12*.05 "ANNUAL SALARY +BONUS"
```

```
FROM employees;
```

What would it do?

- a) It would not execute because the AS keyword is missing between the col name and alias
- b) It would not execute but the result for the third col would be inaccurate because the parenthesis for overriding the operator precedence are missing
- c) It would not execute because double quotation marks are used instead of single quotation marks for assigning alias for third col
- d) It would execute and give you the desired output

Shell variable exist in subshell as well

- a) True
- b) False

2.BEGIN

```
FOR rec IN 1..10 LOOP
```

```
Execute Immediate 'update employee
```

```
Set ename="John"
```

```
WHERE emp_no ='||rec;
```

```
END LOOP;
```

```
END;
```

In the above PI/SQL block how many execution plan will be generated for the update statement?

- a) 10
- b) 5
- c) 1
- d) 1

```
3.BEGIN  
FOR rec IN 1..10 LOOP  
update employee  
Set ename="John"  
WHERE emp_no =||rec;  
END LOOP;  
END;
```

In the above PL/SQL block how many execution plan will be generated for the update statement?

- a) 10
- b) 5
- c) 1
- d) 1

4.Which of the following is true about index?

- a) Index leads to enhance the performance even if the table is being updated so frequently
- b) None of the listed Options
- c) It makes harder for database engine to work on indexes which have large key
- d) Index leads to enhance the performance if the table is not being updated so frequently

5.In an autonomous transaction the changes become visible to the main transaction if its isolation level is set to which of the following?

- a) AUTO COMMITED
- b) READ COMMITED
- c) SERIALIZABLE
- d) WRITE COMMITED

6.Which of the following is correct regarding CASE in SQL?

- a) A way to establish a loop in SQL
- b) All of the listed option
- c) A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL
- d) A way to establish a DATA DEFINITION IN sql

7.The user has defined a multiple-row subquery in the WHERE clause of an SQL query with a comparison operator '='. What happens when the main query is executed?

- a) You cannot define a multiple_row subquery in the WHERE clause of SQL

- b) The main query executes with the first value returned by the subquery
- c) The main query executes with all the value returned by the subquery
- d) The main query executes with the last value returned by the subquery
- e) The main query fails because the multiple-row subquery cannot be used with the comparison operator

8. Which of the following can be used to combine data from two queries having the same number of col?

- a) NATURAL JOIN
- b) GROUP BY
- c) OUTER JOIN
- d) UNION

9. Choose the valid option

- a) A table can have more than one primary key
- b) Null value is permitted on col which has a primary key constraint
- c) Null value is permitted on col which has a unique key constraint
- d) A table can have more than one unique key

1. which of the following indicate the end of a transaction?

Select one or more

- a. after a SAVEPOINT is issued
- b. 0.99999
- c. After a SELECT statement is issued
- d. After a CREATE statement is issued
- e. After a ROLLBACK statement is issued
- f. After a COMMIT is issued

2. If table A has 10 rows and table B has five rows, how many rows will be returned if the user performs a Cartesian join on those two tables?

- a. 10
- b. 50
- c. 5

- d. 15
3. DECLARE
Deptrec IS RECORD (
Dept_id dept.deptno%TYPE,
Dept_name VARCHAR2(14),
DEPT_LOC VARCHAR2(13));
BEGIN
.....
END;
- a. No error
b. **TYPE keyword is missing**
c. %rowtype is missing
d. Cannot declare variables inside record.
4. Can you use the SQL JOIN and SQL HAVING clauses in one SQL statement?
- a. It depends on the conditions
b. No
c. **Yes**
d. Only when group by clause is not used.
5. An ORDER BY can be used in a subquery
State TRUE OR FALSE
a. **TRUE**
b. FALSE
6. You need to add a char(35) column called localName to the existing table city. Which of the following statement is used to achieve this?
a. CREATE COLUMN LocalName char(35) FOR city
b. INSERT INTO city LocalName char(35)
c. ALTER TABLE city INSERT LocalName char(35)
d. **ALTER TABLE city ADD LocalName char(35)**

1)The user has a large amount of historical data in a flat file.Some analyst in the organization need to query this data in the file.The file is too large to load the data in it into the current database.which is the most effective method to access this data in the database?

a)Create an external table and leave the data in the flat file

b)Use the database link

c)Use the sql *Loader utility

d)Use the oracle data pump utility

2)With sql,how do you select all the records from a table named “persons” where the value of the column “First name” starts with an “a”?

a)SELECT * FROM PERSONS where Firstname LIKE ‘a%’

b) SELECT * FROM PERSONS where Firstname LIKE ‘%a’

c) SELECT * FROM PERSONS where Firstname STARTSWITH ‘a’

D) SELECT * FROM PERSONS where Firstname =‘%a%’

3)Consider a “DEPARTMENT” TABLE WITH FIVE RECORDS.How many rows will be updated by the below query?

a)syntax error

b)All rows in the table

c)First row in the table

d)All the rows where the department_id is 5

e)First row where the department_id is 5

4)To produce a meaningful result without any Cartesian products,what is the minimum number of conditions that should appear in the WHERE clause of a four table join?

a)8

b)3

c)2

d)4

5)SELECT Dept_name,dept_id,avg(salary)

From instructor

Group by dept_name;

This statement is erroneous because

Select one:

a)Dept_id should not be used in group by clause

b)Misplaced group by clause

c)Group by clause is not valid in this query

d)Avg(salary) should not be selected

6)what will be the output of the below query?

SELECT 1 FROM DUAL

UNION

SELECT 1 FROM DUAL

UNION

SEELECT 3 FROM DUAL

Select one

a)1

b)error in sql

c)1

3

d)1

1

3

7)which of the following is coorect regarding oracle views?

a)A virtual table that cannot be accessed via sql commands

b) A virtual table that can be accessed via sql commands

c)A base table that cannot be accessed via sql commands

d) A base table that can be accessed via sql commands

8) Which of the following file sets in the current directory are identified by the regular expression $a?b^*$?

- a)abcd,axbb
- b)**aabb,axbc**
- c)afcc,aabb
- d)abbb,abxy

9) which of the following is true of using group functions on column that contain NULL values?

- a)Group functions on columns cannot be accurately used on columns that contain NULL values
- b)Group functions on columns returning date include NULL values
- c)Group functions on columns returning numbers include NULL values
- d)**Group functions on columns ignore NULL values**

1. A user plans to move data from a flat file to a table in the database. He or she decides to use Sql*Loader direct path load method to perform this task. The table in which the user plans to load data is an important table having various intergrity constraints designed on it. Which of the constraints will remain enabled by default during this operation?

Select one or more

- a.Foreign key
- b.Primary key
- c.Unique
- d.Check
- e.Not null

Ans:a,b,c,e

2. There could be an order by clause, defined in query which has an aggregate function.

State true or false

Ans.True

3.Which of the following commands is used to remove an already existing trigger STUDENT_HISTORY?

- A.ALTER TABLE STUDENT REMOVE TRIGGER STUDENT_HISTORY
- B.DROP TRIGGER STUDENT_HISTORY
- C.REMOVE TRIGGER STUDENT_HISTORY
- D.DELETE TRIGGER STUDENT_HISTORY



ANS.a

4.Which script displays '01-01-2001' when the ENROLL_DATE value is '01-jan-01'?

- a.SELECT ROUND(enroll_date,'MONTH') FROM student.
- b.SELECT ROUND(enroll_date,'DAY')FROM student
- c.SELECT to_char(enroll_date,'DD-MM-YYYY') FROM DUAL
- d.SELECT ROUND(TO_CHAR(ENROLL_DATE,'YYYY')) FROM STUDENT

Ans.a

5.What will be the output of the quey below?

SELECT 1 FROM DUAL

MINUS

SELECT 3 FROM DUAL

SELECT ONE

A.1

B.NO ROW WILL BE RETURNED

C.3

D.NULL

ANS.A

6.Which of the following statements about subqueries are true?

Select one or more

- a.Subqueries can be either correlated or non-correlated.
- b.A multiple row subquery can be compared with the ">" operator.
- c.A subquery is a query inside a query.
- d.A multiple row subquery can use the "=" operator".

Ans.a,c

7.SELECT TRUNC(TO_DATE('26-SEP-13'),'MONTH') FROM dual



What will be the output of the SQL given above?

Select one

- a.9
- b.26-SEP-13
- c.01-SEP-13
- d.error will occur

Ans.b

8.Assume the user created a sequence called EMP_ID_SEQ to populate sequential values for the "EMP_ID" column of the employees table .Which two statements regarding the EMP_ID_SEQ sequence are true?

Select One or more

- A.You cannot use the EMP_ID_SEQ to populate the JOPB_ID column
- B.The EMP_ID_SEQ sequence is invalidated when you modify the EMP_ID column.
- C.Any other column of NUMBER datatype in your schema can use the EMP_ID _SEQ sequence.
- D.The EMP_ID_SEQ sequence is dropped automatically when you drop the employee table.
- E. .The EMP_ID_SEQ sequence is not affected by the modifications to the employee table.

Ans:C,E

9.Which oracle access method is the fastest way for oracle to retrieve a single row?

Select one

- a.Primary key access

- b.Table access by row id
- c.Access via unique index.
- d.Full table scan

Ans.b

10.Select rownum r from (select t.* from sales t order by sales_in_dollar desc)

What will be the value of column 'r' for the first row in the resultset?

Select one

- a.Random
- b.0
- c.10
- d.1

Ans.a

11. Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER update_emp  
AFTER UPDATE ON emp  
BEGIN  
INSERT INTO audit_table(who,date)VALUES(USER,SYSDATE);  
END;
```

The user issues an UPDATE command in the EMP table that results in changing 10 rows.How many rows are inserted into the AUDIT_TABLE?

Select ONE:

- a. 10
- b. 1**
- c. none

d. A value equal to the number of rows in the EMP table.

12. Which of the following option is NOT part of the Data Definition Language?

Select one:

- a. ALTER
- b. CREATE
- c. DROP
- d. ALTER SESSION

13. What is the difference between DELETE and TRUNCATE SQL statements?

Select one:

- a. The DELETE statement deletes all rows in a database table, while the TRUNCATE statement can have a WHERE condition and might or might not delete all rows in a table.
- b. The TRUNCATE statement deletes all rows in a database table, while the DELETE statement can have a WHERE condition and might or might not delete all rows in a table.
- c. The TRUNCATE table deletes the parent rows even if it has associated child rows, but DELETE table statement does not do so.
- d. TRUNCATE table statement is same as DELETE statement.

14. Which of the following are built-in functions provided by SQL?

- 1. MIN
- 2. SUM
- 3. DIV

Select one:

- a. 1,2 and 3
- b. 1 and 3
- c. 1 only
- d. 1 and 2

15. Which of the following options is correct regarding Oracle Views?

- a. A base table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands.
- b. A base table that can be accessed via SQL commands.
- c. A virtual table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands.

d. A virtual table that can be accessed via SQL commands.

Q. Examine the statement

```
CREATE SYNONYM emp FOR hr.employees;
```

What happens when the user issues the statement?

Select one:

- a. The user will have two identical tables in the HR schema with different names.
- b. The user creates an alternative name for the 'employees' table in the HR schema in his/her own schema.
- c. The user creates a table called 'employees' in the HR schema based on the EMP table.
- d. An error is generated

ANS: B

Q. DECLARE

```
DeptRec IS RECORD (
    dept_id dept.deptno%TYPE;
    ept_name VARCHAR2(14);
    dept_loc VARCHAR2(13));
BEGIN
    ....
END;
```

What is wrong with the declaration of record in the above code?

Select one:

- a. TYPE keyword is missing
- b. Cannot declare variables inside record
- c. %rowtype is missing
- d. No error

ANS: A

Q. If table A has 10 rows and table B has 5 rows, how many rows will be returned if the user performs a cartesian join on those two tables?

Select one:

- a.50
- b.10
- c.15
- d.5

ANS: a

Q. A user can use DDL statements in autonomous triggers-TRUE

Q. A new standard has been adopted in the user's department to create product codes. A product code should contain only six digits. A few products already available in the database has only three or four digits. Identify the function which can add zeroes at the beginning of the product code to make it 6 digits?

Select one:

- a. LENGTH
- b. SUBSTR
- c. LPAD
- d. REPLACE

ANS: C

Q. Evaluate the SQL statement given below:

SELECT TRUNC(56.453) FROM DUAL

What will be displayed?

Select one:

- a. 56.453
- b. 56
- c. 56.45
- d. An error

ANS: B

Q. When creating procedures, local variables and arguments should be placed after which keywords?

Select one:

- a. AS
- b. IS
- c. DECLARED

d. BEGIN

ANS: b

Q. If a primary key is made up of more than one column, one of the columns can be null-**FALSE**

Q. Examine the procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE DELETE_PLAYER(V_ID NUMBER) IS
BEGIN
DELETE FROM CURR_ORDER WHERE ORDER_ID=V_ID;
EXCEPTION WHEN STATS_EXIST_EXCEPTION THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Cannot delete this player, child record exists in PLAYER_BAT_STAT table');
END;
```

What prevents the procedure from being created successfully?

Select one:

- a. The STATS_EXIST_EXCEPTION has not been declared as a number.
- b. Only predefined exceptions are allowed in the EXCEPTION section.
- c. A comma has been left after the STATS_EXIST_EXCEPTION exception
- d. The STATS_EXIST_EXCEPTION has not been declared as an exception.

ANS: D

Q. What will be the output of the query given below?

```
SELECT 3 FROM dual
```

```
INTERSECT
```

SELECT 3 from dual

Select one:

- a. 3
- b. NULL
- c. No rows will be returned
- d. 0

ANS: A

Q. The "ITEM" table contains these columns:

ITEM_ID NUMBER(9)

COST NUMBER(7,2)

RETAIL NUMBER(7,2)

The user needs to create a report that displays the cost, the retail price, and the profit for item number 783920. To calculate the profit, subtract the cost of the item from its retail price, and then deduct an administrative fee of 25% from this derived value.

Which SELECT statement would produce the desired results?

Select one:

- a. SELECT cost,retail,retail-cost-retail-cost*.25"PROFIT"
- b. SELECT cost,retail,(retail-cost-retail-cost)*.25"PROFIT" from ITEM where item_id=783920;
- c. SELECT cost,retail,(retail-cost)-((retail-cost)*.25)"PROFIT" from ITEM where item_id=783920;
- d. SELECT cost,retail,(retail-cost)-retail-(cost*.25)"PROFIT" from ITEM where item_id=783920;

ANS: C

Q. Consider a "DEPARTMENT" table with 5 records. How many rows will be updated by the below query?

UPDATE department SET department_id=5

Select one:

- a. First row in the table
- b. All the rows where the department_id is 5
- c. First row where the department_id is 5
- d. All rows in the table
- e. Syntax error

ANS: D

Q. The "STUDENT_GRADES" table has these columns:

STUDENT_ID NUMBER(12)

SEMESTER_END_DATE DATE

GPA NUMBER(4,3)

The registrar has asked for a report on the average grade point average (GPA) for students having semester_end_date in the year 2000. Which statement will accomplish this?

Select one:

- a. SELECT COUNT(gpa) FROM student_grades where semester_end_date>'01-JAN-2000' and semester_end<'31-DEC-2000';
- b. SELECT AVG(gpa) FROM student_grades where semester_end_date BETWEEN '01-01-2000' and '12-31-2000';

- c. SELECT AVERAGE(gpa) FROM student_grades where semester_end_date>'01-JAN-2000' and semeste_end<'31-DEC-2000';
- d. SELECT MID(gpa) FROM student_grades where semester_end_date>'01-JAN-2000' and semeste_end<'31-DEC-2000';

ANS: B

Q. Which construct binds the output of the query to the collection?

Select one:

- a. BULK COLLECT INTO
- b. SQL%BULK
- c. SQL%BULK_ROWCOUNT
- d. FOR ALL

ANS: A

Q. SELECT TRUNC(TO_DATE('25-JUN-13'),'YEAR') FROM dual

What will be the output of the SQL given above?



Select one:

- a. 41281
- b. 25/7/2013
- c. Error will occur
- d. 41275

ANS: C

Q. Which parameter in ORacle INIT file will be used to increase the maximum no of concurrent transactions

used for autonomous transaction?

Select one:

- a. PROCESSES
- b. TRANSACTION_AUDITING
- c. TRANSACTIONS
- d. RESOURCE_LIMIT

ANS: C

Q. It is possible to enable or disable a dataase trigger-TRUE

Q. What is the correct order of evaluation in SQL statement?

Select one:

- a. WHERE, GROUP BY,HAVING,ORDER BY
- b. Having, WHere, Group By, ORDER BY
- c. ORDER BY, HAVING, GROUP BY, WHERE
- d. WHERE, HAVING, GROUP BY, ORDER BY

ANS: A

Q. Which of the following options is NOT correct about an EXCEPTION?

Select one:

- a. User-defined exceptions must be raised explicitly.
- b. Raised automatically/explicitly in response to an ORACLE_ERROR

- c. An exception will be raised when an error occurs in that PL SQL block\
- d. Process terminates after completion of error sequence

ANS: D

Q. A view stores the data physically in database-**FALSE**

16.Which of the following is NOT correct about user_defined_functions?

- a. Raised automatically in response to an oracle error
- b. Must be handled by referencing the exception name in exception handler
- c. Must be raised explicitly
- d. Must be declared

17. Assume the user is using the INTERSECT operator to combine the result of 2 tables with identical structure, customer and customer_2. The customer table contains 10 rows while customer_2 contains 7 rows. None of the customers appear in customer as well as customer_2 table. How many records are returned using the INTERSECT operator.

- a. 10
- b.0**
- c.17
- d.7

18. Which 2 statements about the evaluation of clauses in a select statement are true.

- a.The oracle server evaluate a ORDER BY clause before WHERE clause.
- b. The oracle server evaluate a WHERE clause before GROUPBY clause.**
- c. The oracle server evaluate a GROUP BY clause before HAVING clause.**
- d. The oracle server evaluate a HAVING clause before WHERE clause.

19. In which case would user use a full outer join.

- a.The user wants all unmatched data from one table.

b. The user wants all unmatched data from both table

c. Both tables have NULL values

d. The user wants all matched data from both table

1) what will be the output of the sql given below, when value of X=3?

Select Decode(X,1,'yes',2,'no') from DUAL

A.-1

B.null

C.NO

D.YES

Ans: null

2) The user can use a combination of GROUP BY clause , HAVING clause, and WHERE clause in one SQL statement

State true or false

a.True

b.false

ans:true

3) Multiple row subquery cannot be used with comparison operator?

State true or false

a.true

b.false

ans:true

4) what will be the output of the SQL given below?

SELECT round('30-OCT-2013','YEAR') from DUAL;



a) 41284

b) 41640

c) error will occur

d) 41275

and: error will occur

5) The user needs to perform certain data manipulation operations through a view called EMP_DEPT_VU, which he/she previously created. The user wants to look at the definition of the view (the SELECT statement on which the view was created) how he/she obtains the definition of the view using a query?

- a.query the USER_OBJECTS data dictionary view to search for the EMP_DEPT_VU view
- b. query the USER_SOURCE data dictionary view to search for the EMP_DEPT_VU view
- C. query the USER_VIEWS data dictionary to search for the EMP_DEPT_VU view
- D.use the DEFINE_VIEW command on the EMP_DEPT_VU view
- e.use the DESCRIBE_VIEW command on the EMP_DEPT_VU view

ans: c

Q) Identify the position of the “GROUP BY CLAUSE” on the select statement which includes the WHERE Clause

- a.before FROM clause
- b.before the WHERE clause
- c.immediately after the SELECT clause
- d.after the WHERE clause

ans:d

Q) SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('27092013','DDMMYYYY'),'Month') FROM dual

What will be the output of the SQL given above?

- a.september
- b.27/09/2013
- c.9
- d.error will occur

ans:September

Q) identify the correct statements from the following options

- a.a table can have more than one primary key
- b.null value is permitted on a column which has a primary key constraint
- c.a table can have more than one unique key
- d.NULL value is permitted on a column which has a unique key constraint

ans:c,d

Q)which of the following can be used to combine data from two queries having the same number of columns?

- a.NATURAL JOIN
- B. GROUP BY
- C.UNION
- D.OUTER JOIN

ANS:union

Q)To produce a meaningful result set without any Cartesian products,what is the minimum number of conditions that should appear in the WHERE clause of a four-table join?

- a.8
- b.3
- c.4
- d.2

ans:b

Q)All the following syntax of joins exist in oracle

- i)join-on syntax
 - ii)join using syntax
 - iii)old style join (eg:-A emp_id=b.emp_id)
- state true or fralse
- select one
- a.true

b.false

ans:a

which of the following datatypes are supported by oracle?

- i)scalar datatype
- II)composite data type
- III)large object(LOB) data type

Select one:

- a.i,i,iii
- b.i and ii only
- c.i and iii only
- d. I only

ans)a

What happens if COMMIT is used when “FOR UPDATE” cursor is open?

- 1. Loop runs normally
- 2. None of the listed options
- 3. Cursor gets closed
- 4. Subsequent fetch throws an exception

Which of the following statements is true about loading data using the conventional path of SQL*Loader?

- 1. No exclusive locks are acquired when the conventional path loads are performed.
- 2. INSERT triggers are disabled before the conventional path load and re-enabled at the end of the load.
- 3. Instead of performing transactions SQL*Loader directly writes data blocks to the data files.
- 4. Redo is not generated while performing conventional path loads.
- 5. Only PRIMARY KEY, UNIQUE KEY, and NOT NULL constraints are checked.

In the table ‘sales’, there are 30 rows. How many rows will the below SQL return?

SELECT * FROM sales WHERE rownum>20

- 1. Error in sql
- 2. 10

- 3. 0
- 4. 20

Which is the command to ‘switch off’ a constraint?

- 1.ALTER TABLE PAUSE CONSTRAINT
- 2. ALTER TABLE STOP CHECKING
- 3.ALTER TABLE STOP CONSTRAINT
- 4. **ALTER TABLE DISABLE CONSTRAINT**

The join in which the user need not specify the columns for the join explicitly are called as

- 1.Natural Join**
- 2.Equi Join
- 3. Inner Join
- 4.Outer Join

What type of join should be defined when we want to list departments without employees from the tables DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES

- 1.Natural Join
- 2.Equi Join
- 3. Inner Join
- 4.Outer Join**

In the above PL/SQL block, how many times execution plan will be generated for the update statement?

- 1.5
- 2.1
- 3.0
- 4.10**

1 Which of the following can be used to combine data from two queries having the same number of columns?

Natural join

Group by

Outer join

Union

2 Predict the output for the following

echo unix |rev

select one:

unix

unix |rev

unixrev

xinu

3 How does the user find how many days his server is up?

Logtime

Logouttime

Uptime

Untiltime

4 What is the difference between the WHERE and HAVING SQL clauses?

The WHERE SQL clause condition is applied to all rows in the result set before the HAVING clause is applied. The HAVING clause is used only with SELECT SQL statements and specifies a search condition for an aggregate or a group.

The HAVING SQL clause condition is applied to all rows in the result set before the WHERE clause is applied. The WHERE clause is applied used only with SELECT SQL statements and specifies a search condition for an aggregate or a group.

None of the listed options.

The WHERE and HAVING clauses are identical.

5 What system privilege must be held in order to login to an Oracle database?

No special privilege required

CREATE SESSION

CREATE CONNECT

CREATE LOGIN

6 Which of the following command is used to restrict incoming messages to user?

Mesg

Stop

Halt

Restrict

7 Which of the following statements are true regarding constraints?

A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain null

A foreign key cannot contain null values

A constraint can be disabled even if constraint column contains data

A constraint is enforced only for the insert operation on a table

All the constraints can be defined at the column level as well as the table level

8 Assume you are using the INTERSECT operator to combine the results from two tables with the identical structure. CUSTOMER and CUSTOMER_2. The CUSTOMER table contains 10 rows. While the CUSTOMER_2 contains 7 rows. None of the customers appears in both tables.

How many records are returned by the INTERSECT operator?

10

17

0

7

9 Which of the following statement is true regarding synonyms?

Synonyms can be created for tables but not views.

The DROP SYNONYM statement removes the synonymn and the status of the table on which synonymn has been created becomes invalid.

Synonymn are used to reference only those tables that are owned by another user.

A public synonymn and private synonymn can exist with the same name for the same table.

10) Assume you are using the intersect operator to combine the results from two tables with identical structure, customer and customer_2. The customer table contains 10 rows while customer_2 table contains 7 rows. None of the customers appears in both the customer table as well as customer_2 table.

10

17

0

7

11) WHEN_OTHERS exception handler should be placed where

Select one

- a. First exception block
- b. Can be placed anywhere
- c. Last exception block
- d. Must be placed before using user-defined exceptions

What is the main use of rollback segment?

1. Used to rollback the transaction
2. They can be used to recover the selected tables to a consistent state in case of failures
3. They ensure that the transactions leave the uncommitted changes unnoticed

Select one

- a. I only
- b. I,II and III
- c. Both I and II
- d. III only
- e. II only

