41. Distinct command can be used for more than one column

    a. **True**
    b. False

42. Which script displays '01-JAN-02' when the ENROLL_DATE values is '01-JUL-01'

    a. SELECT ROUND(TO_CHAR(ENROLL_DATE, 'YYYY')) FROM STUDENT;
    b. SELECT ROUND (ENROLL_DATE, 'DAY') FROM STUDENT;
    c. **SELECT ROUND(ENROLL_DATE, 'YEAR') FROM STUDENT;**
    d. SELECT ROUND(ENROLL_DATE, 'MONTH') FROM STUDENT;

43. Which of the following are the character manipulation functions?

    a. **REPLACE**
    b. **TRIM**
    c. TRUNC
    d. TO_CHAR

44. Marylin wants to eliminate the need to type the full table name when querying the "TRANSACTION_HISTORY" table existing in her schema. All other database users should use the schema and full table name when referencing this table. Which statement should Marilyn execute?

    a. CREATE SESSION trans_hist for transaction_history;
    b. **CREATE PRIVATE SYNONYM trans_hist for mark. transaction_history**
    c. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM trans_hist for mark;
    d. CREATE PUBLIC trans_hist SYNONYM FOR mark.transaction_history;

45. If a signal is received by a process, when will it be processed?

    a. **It will be processed immediately**
    b. In the next timeslice given to the process
    c. It is processed when the process is switching to kernel mode
    d. Depends on the severity level of the signal
    e. None of these

46. How can we bring background process to the foreground

    a. **Fgjobid**
    b. Foreground jobid
    c. Foreground
    d. None of these

    a. True
    b. False

48. Which of the following statement is true regarding synonyms

    a. The DROP SYNONYM statement removes the synonym, and the status of the table on which the synonym has been created becomes invalid
    b. Synonyms can be created for tables but not views
    c. Synonyms are used to reference only those tables that are owned by another user
    d. A public synonym and a private synonym can exist with the same name for the same table

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

    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. TRUNCATE TABLE deletes the parent rows even if it has associated child rows, but DELETE table statement does not do so
    d. The TRUNCATE TABLE statement is same as the DELETE statement

50.
```
#!/bin/sh
For file in *
Do
If [-d "$file"]
Then
Echo "$file"
Fi
Done
```

    1. All file names in a directory will be printed
    2. All sub-directory names will be listed
    3. All file names in current and sub directories will be listed

    a. Only 1
    b. Only 3
    c. Both 1 and 3
    d. Only 1

51. Which of the following is true about indexes?

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

52. TRUNCATE is DML statement

   a. TRUE
   b. **FALSE**

53. The ITEM table contains these columns:
   ITEM_ID NUMBER (9)
   COST NUMBER (7, 2)
   RETAIL NUMBER (7, 2)

   You need 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 it's retail price, and then deduct and administrative fee of 25 percent of this derived value.

   Which of the following SQL is correct?

   a. SELECT cost, retail, (retail-cost) – retail – (cost * .25) "Profit" from item where item_id = 783920
   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. None of these

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

   a. **Equijoin**
   b. Self-Join
   c. Non-Equijoin
   d. Outer Join

55. Consider UNIXTEST.sh has the following four lines

   For VARIABL AIN "$*"
   Do
   Echo $VARIABL
   done

   What will be the result if the below command is executed?
   ksh UNITEXT.sh "TEST CCP" COGNIZANT GLOBAL

   a. TEST CCP COGNIZANT GLOBAL (line 1)
   b. TEST (line 1) CCP (line 2) COGNIZANT (line 3) GLOBAL (line 4)
   c. **TEST CCP (line 1) COGNIZANT (line 2) GLOBAL (line 3)**
   d. Error: Indefinite Loop

56. $echo line 1 >> file.txt
   $echo line 2 >> file.txt
   $cat file.txt

   What will be the result of the above commands if run simultaneously?

   a. Line 1
   b. Line 1 line 2
   c. **Line 2**
   d. ERROR file.txt not found

57. How can we connect to Oracle in Unix

   a. Oracle keyword
   b. Ora keyword
   c. **Sqlplus keyword**
   d. Betq keyword

58. You want to display the EMPLOYYEE_ID, LAST_NAME and SALARY for the employees who get the maximum salary in their respective departments. The following SQL statement was written:

WITH
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE (department_id, salary) = ANY (SELECT * FROM dept_max)

Dept_max as (select d.department_id, max(salary) FROM departments d JOIN employees j
On (d.department_id = j.department_id)
GROUP BY d.department_id)

Which of the following statement is true regarding execution and the output

   a. The statement would not execute because the = ANY comparison operator is used instead of =
   b. The statement would not execute because the main query block uses the query name before it is even created
   c. The statement would not execute because the comma is missing between the main query block and the query name
   d. **The statement would execute and give the desired results**

59. Solve a=10 b=20 exp $a* $b

   a. 200
   b. Null
   c. 10
   d. **Expr 0402:050 syntax error**

60. Assume the user is using the INTEERSECT operator to combine the results from two tables with identical structure, CUSTOMER and CUSTOMER_2. The CUSTOMER table contains 10 rows, where the CUSTOMER_2 consists 7 rows. None of the customers appear in both the CUSTOMER table as well as in the CUSTOMER_2 table.

   How many records will return by using Intersect operator

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

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

   a. A way to establish a data definition in SQL
   b. A way to establish loop in SQL
   c. **A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL**
   d. All of these

62. Evaluate the update statement

   Update Employee set department_id = (select department_id from department)

   What would happen if more than one rows are returned by sub-query

   a. Rows will be updated with the last value of sub-query
   b. Rows will be updated with the first value of sub-query
   c. No rows will be updated
   d. **A syntax error would be returned**

63. A view stores the data physically in database

   a. TRUE
   b. **FALSE**

64. Name the partition mounted in single user mode

   a. **Root**
   b. Usr
   c. Boot
   d. Tmp

65. Which of the following options 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

66. The PRODUCT table contains these columns
    PRODUCT_ID NUMBER(9)
    PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR(25)
    COST NUMBER(5,2)
    LIST_PRICE NUMBER(5,2)
    SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER(9)

    You need to display the product names, costs, supplier ids and average list prices for all the products that cost more than average cost of products provided by the same supplier. Which of the following SELECT statement will achieve these results?

    a. **SELECT product_name, cost, p.supplier_id, AVG(list_price) FROM product p, (SELECT supplier_id, AVG(cost) avg_cost FROM product GROUP BY supplier_id) a where p.supplier_id= a.supplier_id and p.cost>a.avg_cost GROUP BY product_name, cost, p.supplier_id**
    b. SELECT product_name, cost, p.supplier_id, AVG(list_price) FROM product p, (SELECT supplier_id, AVG(cost) avg_cost FROM product GROUP BY supplier_id) a where p.cost>a.avg_cost GROUP BY product_name, cost, p.supplier_id
    c. SELECT product_name, cost, p.supplier_id, AVG(list_price) FROM product WHERE supplier_id IN (SELECT supplier_id, AVG(cost) avg_cost FROM product GROUP BY supplier_id) GROUP BY product_name, cost, p.supplier_id
    d. SELECT product_name, cost, p.supplier_id, AVG(list_price) FROM product p, product a where p.supplier_id= a.supplier_id GROUP BY product_name, cost, p.supplier_id

67. Which of the below statements about subqueries are true?

    a. A multiple row subquery can be compared using the ">" operator
    b. **A single row subquery can retrieve only one row but many columns**
    c. **A single row subquery can use the IN operator**
    d. A multiple row subquery can use the "=" operator
    e. 1
68. How does the user test if a remote host is alive or not

    1. Ping
    2. telnet

    a. **Both 1 and 2**
    b. None
    c. Only 2
    d. Only 1

69. 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 in case of failures
    3. They ensure that the transactions leave the uncommitted changes unnoticed

    a. Both 1 and 2
    b. 3 only
    c. 1 only
    d. 2 only
    e. **1, 2 and 3**

70. The city table is created by executing the following statement
    CREATE TABLE city (
    ID int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, Name char(35) NOT NULL, CountryCode char(3) NOT NULL, District char(20),
    Population int NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (ID)
)

    Which of the following can be used to ensure that no NULL values can be entered for the District column

    a. **ALTER TABLE City CHANGE District District char(20) NOT NULL**
    b. UPDATE City SET District = NOT NULL
    c. UPDATE City MODIFY District NOT NULL
    d. ALTER TABLE City SET District NOT NULL

71. You define 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. **The main query fails because the multiple row sub-query cannot be used with the comparison operator**
    b. The main query executes with the first value returned by the subquery
    c. The main query executes with all the values returned by the subquery
    d. The main query executes with the last value returned by the subquery
    e. You cannot define a multiple row subquery in the where clause of a sql query

72. 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_SOURCE data dictionary view to search for EMP_DEPT_VU view
    b. Query the USER_OBJECTS data dictionary view to search for EMP_DEPT_VU view
    c. Query the USER_VIEWS data dictionary view to search for EMP_DEPT_VU view

d. Use the DEFINE VIEW command on the EMP_DEPT_VU view
e. <mark>Use the DESCRIBE VIEW command on the EMP_DEPT_VU view</mark>

73. What of the following are true about aggregate functions?

   a. You can use aggregate functions in any clause of a SELECT statement
   b. You can use aggregate function only in the column list of the SELECT clause and in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
   c. **<mark>You can pass column names, expressions, constants or functions as parameters to an aggregate function</mark>**
   d. **<mark>You can mix single row columns with aggregate functions in the column list of a SELECT statement by grouping on the single rows</mark>**

74. Shell variables exist in sub shells as well

   a. **<mark>TRUE</mark>**
   b. FALSE

75. Which of the listed options print the user name?

   a. **<mark>Echo $USER</mark>**
   b. None of the listed options
   c. Who am | cut –d ' ' –f1
   d. Echo $LOGNAME
   e. All of these

76. Which of the following are built-in functions powered by SQL?

   1. MIN
   2. SUM
   3. DIV

   a. Both 2 and 3
   b. **<mark>Both 1 and 2</mark>**
   c. 1, 2 and 3
   d. None of these

77. From the following select the valid options

   a. NULL value is permitted on a column which has a primary key constraint
   b. **<mark>NULL value is permitted on a column which has a unique key constraint</mark>**
   c. **<mark>A table can have more than one unique key</mark>**
   d. A table can have more than one primary key

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

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