ORCALE SQL UNIX IA

1. What construct will execute the loop until the condition is true

   I.   While
   II. For
   III. Until

   Select One

   a. **Only 1**
   b. Only 3
   c. Both 1 and 2
   d. Only 1

2. Predict the output

   $cat test
   aa
   aa
   bb
   bb
   bb
   xx
   uniq –d test

   Select One:
   a. aa
       aa
       bb
       bb
       bb
       bb
   b. 2aa
       3bb
   c. xx
   d. **aa**
       bb

3. How to print the 10th parameter of a function

   I.   Shift Operator
   II. {} flower brackets

   Select One:

   a. Only 1
   b. **None of these**
   c. Only 2

d. Both 1 and 2

4. To perform a valid outer join between DEPARTMENTS AND EMPLOYEES to list departments without employees. Select the correct where clause for the following select statement

    Select d.department_name, e.last_name
    From employee e, department d
    Where

    a. **<u>e.department_id(+) = d. department_id</u>**
    b. e.department_id = d. department_id(+)
    c. e.department_id(+) = d. department_id(+)
    d. e.department_id = d. department_id

5. Which of the following Dynamic Performance View provide 'displays on performance' information on per session basis

    a. V$SESSION_EVENT
    b. V$SESSION_WAIT
    c. **<u>V$SESSION</u>**
    d. V$SYSTEM_EVENT

6. When is the wildcard in a WHERE clause useful?

    a. An exact match is necessary in a CREATE statement
    b. An exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement
    c. **<u>An exact match is not possible in a SELECT statement</u>**
    d. An exact match is necessary in a SELECT statement

7. How can we switch to other users is the password is available

    a. Switch command
    b. Put command
    c. Cd command
    d. **<u>Su command</u>**

8. The user has large amount of historical data on a flat file. Some analysis in the organization need to query this data in the file. The file is too large to load the data into current database. Which is the most effective method to access the data in a database

    a. Use the database link
    b. Use the Oracle Data Pump Utility
    c. **<u>Create an external table and leave the data in a flat file</u>**
    d. Use the SQL* loader utility

9. The sql keyword used to limit column values to specific value list in which of the following
    a. NOT NULL
    b. UPDATE
    c. CONSTRAINT
    d. UNIQUE
    e. **<u>CHECK</u>**

10. SCOTT is a user in the database. Evaluate the commands used by the DBA

1. CREATE ROLE mgr;
2. GRANT CREATE TABLE, SELECT ON oe.orders TO mgr;
3. GRANT mgr, create table TO SCOTT;

Which of the following statements is true regarding the execution of the above commands?

a. Statement 1 would not execute because the IDENTIFIED BY clause is missing
b. Statement 3 would not execute because role and system privileges cannot be granted together a single GRANT statement
c. Statement 1 would not execute because the WITH GRANT option is missing
d. **Statement 2 would not execute because system privileges and object privileges cannot be grant together in a single GRANT command**

11. If a primary key is made up of more than one column, one of the columns can be null

a. TRUE
b. **FALSE**

12. DECLARE
p_emp_no NUMBER :=1;
BEGIN
FOR I IN 1…10 LOOP
Update employee
Set ename = 'John'
WHERE emp_no = p_emp_no;
END LOOP;
END;

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

a. 1
b. **10**
c. 5
d. 0

13. Which of the following is not correct about USER_DEFINED exceptions?

a. Must be declared
b. Must be handled by referencing the exceptions name in the exception handler
c. **Raised automatically in response to an Oracle error**
d. Must be raise explicitly

14. Name the variable that corresponds to the number of arguments supplied to a script
a. $*
b. **$#**
c. $?
d. $!

15. What does the special symbol (*) star specify?

a. Zero or more character

b. None of the listed options
   c. One or more integer
   d. Only one character
   e. One or more character
16. How does the user communicate to another user logged in by writing at bottom of terminal

   a. Transmit
   b. Write
   c. Chat
   d. Talk
17. Create view faculty as
   Select ID, name, dept_name
   From instructor;
   Find an error In this query

   a. Instructor
   b. Select
   c. View as
   d. None of the listed options
18. What happens if COMMIT is used when 'FOR UPDATE' cursor is open?

   a. Subsequent fetch throws exception
   b. Loop runs normally
   c. Cursor gets closed
   d. None of the listed options
19. What is the correct order of evaluation in SQL statement

   a. Having, Where, Group By, Order By
   b. Order By, Having, Group By, Where
   c. Where, Group By, Having, Order By
   d. Where, Having, Group By, Order By
20. Assume that a local procedure A calls a remote procedure B. Procedure B was compiled at 9 AM. Procedure A was modified and recompiled at 10 AM. Remote procedure B was later modified and recompiled at 1 PM. The dependency mode is set to TIMESTAMP. What happens when Procedure A is invoked at 2 PM?

   a. There is no effect on procedure A and it runs successfully.
   b. Procedure A is invalidated and recompiles the first time it is invoked
   c. Procedure A is invalidated and recompiles only the second time it is invoked
   d. Procedure B is invalidated and recompiles when invoked
21. Which is the command to 'switch off' a constraint?

   a. ALTER TABLE STOP CHECKING
   b. ALTER TABLE PAUSE CONSTRAINT
   c. ALTER TABLE STOP CONSTRAINTS
   d. ALTER TABLE DISABLE CONSTRAINT

22. Under which of the following circumstances does the user design database triggers?

    a. To provide an ALIAS name for a database table
    b. For any global operations that should be fired for the triggering statement, regardless of which user of database application issues the statement
    c. To replicate built-in constraints in the Oracle server such as Primary key and Foreign key
    d. **To ensure that when a specific operation is performed , related actions are performed**
23. Statement 1: CROSS JOIN returns the Cartesian product of the sets of rows from the joined tables.
    Statement 2: You can have multiple conditions for the ON clause just like you can in a WHERE clause

    Which of the above statements are true?
    a. Only 1
    b. **Both 1 and 2**
    c. None of them
    d. Only 2
24. Which of the following is not correct about an exception?

    a. An exception will be raised when an error occurs in that PL SQL block
    b. User defined exceptions must be raised explicitly
    c. **Process terminates after completion of error sequence**
    d. Raised automatically/explicitly in response to an ORACLE_ERROR
25. BEGIN

    FOR rec IN 1..10 LOOP
    Execute Immediate 'update employeename = "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. 5
    b. 1
    c. 0
    d. **10**
26. Which Pragma is used to make a routine independent of main transaction?

    a. EXCEPTION_INIT
    b. **AUTONOMUS_TRANSACTION**
    c. RESTRICT_REFERENCES
    d. None of them

27. Employee

enameempid

Kapil   ABC
Rithvin XYZ
Sadhna PQS
Shruti   BDS
Advika MBS

Update Employee
Set (ename, empid) = (SELECT ename from Employee where ename = 'Rithvin')
Where ename = 'Kapil'

Which of the following is the result of the above SQL statement?

a. Both ename and empid values will remain unchanged
b. Both column ename and empid will be updated with same values
c. Error will occur
d. Ename will be updated only and for empid previous value will be retained

28. What is the effect of ROLLBACK statement

a. Issuing a ROLLBACK statement will undo all changes on transactional tables performed since the beginning of the session
b. Issuing a ROLLBACK statement will undo the effect of previous COMMIT statement
c. Issuing a ROLLBACK statement will undo all changes made by the previous statement
d. Issuing a ROLLBACK statement will undo all changes on transactional tables performed since the beginning of the transaction

29. Consider array NAME = (MERCURY VENUS EARTH MARS JUPITER SATURN URANUS NEPTUNE PLUTO)
What will be the result of the below command?
NAME = (${ NAME [@]/"EARTH"/"MARS"})

a. Will add/append EARTH and MARS to the existing list of elements
b. Will replace the existing elements with EARTH and MARS
c. None of the listed options
d. Will search and replace element EARTH with element MARS
e. Will search for elements EARTH and MARS

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

a. Outer Join
b. Equijoin
c. Nonequijoin
d. Self-Join

31. How we can kill process

a. Kill -9 PID of the process needs to be killed
b. Kill -9

c. Kill
d. Kill -1

32. Which of these is the correct method of appending "Cognizant" in /tmp/comp file?

   a. Echo Cognizant >> /tmp/comp
   b. **Echo Cognizant > /tmp/comp**
   c. Echo Cognizant | /tmp/comp
   d. /tmp/comp < echo Cognizant
   e. None of these

33. Name of the code that will always output "apple"

   a. $tree = apple; echo $tree
   b. **Export tree = apple; echo $tree**
   c. Tree = apple; export $tree; sh –c "echo $tree"
   d. Tree = apple; export tree; sh –c "echo $tree"

34. Which of the following statements are true

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

35. Which of the following is correct regarding Oracle Views?

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

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

   a. **Union**
   b. Natural Join
   c. Group By
   d. Outer Join

37. Which of the below datatypes are supported by Oracle?

   1. Scalar datatype
   2. Composite datatype
   3. Large Object (LOB) datatype

   Select One:

   a. 1 & 2
   b. 1

c. **1, 2 & 3**
d. 1 & 3

38. In which of the following scenarios would user recommend to use associative arrays

a. When the user knows the number of elements in advance and the elements are usually accessed sequentially
b. When the user wants to retrieve an entire row from a table and perform calculations
c. When the user wants to create a separate lookup table with multiple entries for each row of the main table and access it through join queries
d. **When the use wants to create a relatively small lookup table, which allows him/her to look up elements based in arbitrary numbers and strings**

39. The user is sorting data in a table in SELECT statement in descending order. The column he/she is sorting on contains NULL records. Where the NULL records appear?

a. **At the end of the list**
b. At the same location they are listed in the unordered table
c. In the middle of the list
d. At the beginning of the list

40. Which of the following is the command to print the last line of a file

1. Head -1|tail -1
2. Head –n| tail -1 where n is no of lines in a a file
3. Tail -1

a. Only 3
b. Only 1
c. Only 2
d. None of these
e. **Both 2 and 3**

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

a. **True**
b. Flase

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

47. Single quotes are strong quotes. It can interpolate variable values

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. SALESREPTable

SalesRepNoRepNameHierDate

654	Jones	01/02/1999
734	Smith	02/03/2000
345	Chen	01/25/1998
434	Johnson	11/23/1998

CUSTOMER Table

CustNoCustNameBalance SalesRepNo

9870	Winston	500	345
8590	Gonzales	350	434
7840	Harris	800	654
4870	Miles	100	345

Based on the tables above, which of the following ANSI SQL commands would return the average customer balance grouped by SalesRepNo?

a. SELECT AVG(Balance) FROM CUSTOMER where SalesRepNo.
b. **SELECT AVG(Balance) FROM CUSTOMER GROUP BY SalesRepNo.**
c. SELECT AVG(Balance) FROM CUSTOMER, SALESREP where CUSTOMER .SalesRepNo = CUSTOMER .SalesRepNo HAVING SalesRepNo
d. SELECT AVG(Balance) FROM CUSTOMER ORDER BY SalesRepNo.
e. SELECT AVG(Balance) FROM CUSTOMER, SALESREP where SALESREP.SalesRepNo = CUSTOMER .SalesRepNo

50. 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

51. #!/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

52. 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

53. TRUNCATE is DML statement

    a. TRUE
    b. **FALSE**

54. he 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

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

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

56. 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

57. $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

58. How can we connect to Oracle in Unix

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

59. 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

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

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

61. 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

62. 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

63. 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**

64. A view stores the data physically in database

a. TRUE
b. **FLASE**

65. Name the partition mounted in single user mode

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

66. 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

67. 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

68. 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

69. 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

70. 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

71. 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

72. 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

73. 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. Use the DESCRIBE VIEW command on the EMP_DEPT_VU view

74. What does NAME[4] = 'Daisy' contain?

a. **The array NAME contains one element**
b. Invalid array definition
c. The array NAME contains four elements
d. The array NAME contains five elements
e. Not a valid array assignment

75. 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. **You can pass column names, expressions, constants or functions as parameters to an aggregate function**
d. **You can mix single row columns with aggregate functions in the column list of a SELECT statement by grouping on the single rows**

76. Shell variables exist in sub shells as well

a. **TRUE**
b. FALSE

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

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

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

1. MIN
2. SUM
3. DIV

a. Both 2 and 3
b. **Both 1 and 2**
c. 1, 2 and 3
d. None of these

79. From the following select the valid options

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

80. 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

Set -2

1. Statement 1: Clustered index physically rearranges the data that users inserts in your tables.
   Statement 2: There can be 2000 non-clustered index per table.

   Which of the statements are true?
   Select one
   a. Only Statement 2
   b. Both Statement 1 and Statement 2
   c. **Only Statement 1**

d. Neither Statement 1 nor Statement 2

2. What is the difference between Where and Having SQL clauses?

Select One
a. None of the listed options
b. **Where SQL clause condition(s) is applied to all rows in the result set before the HAVING clause is applied (if present). The HAVING clause is used only with SELECT SQL statements and specifies a search condition for an aggregate or a group**
c. The HAVING SQL clause condition(s) is applied to all rows in the resultset before the WHERE clauseis applied (if present). The WHERE clause is used only with SELECT SQL statements and specifies a search condition for an aggregate or a group
d. The WHERE and HAVING clauses are identical

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

4. WHEN OTHERS exception handler should be placed where?
Select One
a) Can be placed anywhere
b) Must be placed before user defined exceptions
c) **Last exception block**
d) First exception block

5. Which pf the following is an SQL Aggregate function?
Select one
a) LEFT
b) **MIN**
c) CAST
d) RIGHT

6. For Referential integrity to hold, any field in a table that is declared as a SUPER Key can contain only values from a Parent table's primary key or a candidate key.

State True or False (select one)
a) True
b) **False**

7. Which of the following is the command to print the last line of a file?
I head -1| tail -1
II head –n| tail -1 where n is number of lines in a file

III tail -1

Select One
- a) None of the listed options
- b) Only III
- c) Only I
- d) Only II
- **e) Both II and III**

8. Which of the following is not part of the Data Definition Language?
Select One
- a) DROP
- b) ALTER
- **c) ALTER SESSION**
- d) CREATE

9. In an SQL query, the built in function COUNT works with columns containing data of which of the following data types?

I Integer
II Numeric
III Char

Select One
- a) Only I
- **b) I, II and III**
- c) Only III
- d) I and II
- e) Only II

10. Which of the below statements about sub queries are true?
Select One or More
- a) A multiple row subquery can be compared using the ">" operator
- b) A multiple row subquery can use the "=" operator
- **c) A single row subquery can retrieve only one row but many columns**
- **d) A single row subquery can use IN operator**

11. BEGIN
For rec IN 1…10 LOOP
Execute Immediate 'update employee
setename = "John"
whereemp_no = ' ||rec;
END LOOP;
END;
In the above PL/SQL block, how many executionplan will be generated for the update statement?

a. 5
b. 1

c. 0

d. 10

12. Select the best response from the following to complete the below statement
In the context of database transactions, the atomicity property guarantees that

Select One

   a) **All statements that are executed inside a transaction are committed or rolled back as one unit**
   b) All statements that are executed inside a transaction are immediately committed
   c) During a transaction, rows are processed one at a time
   d) Other transactions cannot see the changes made in other ongoing uncommitted transactions

13. Which of the following statements are true regarding constraints?
Select one or more

   a) All the constraints can be defined at the column level as well as the table level
   b) **A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULL**
   c) **A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data**
   d) A constraint is enforced only for the INSERT operation on a table
   e) A foreign key cannot contain NULL values

14. In case the user wants to append to an existing file, then instead of the '>>' operator the user should use the '>' operator.
State True or False

   a) True
   b) **False**

15. What is another name for a simple join or an inner join?
Select One:

   a) Self-Join
   b) Non-Equi Join
   c) Outer Join
   d) **Equi-Join**

16. Declare
P_emp_nonumber :=1;
BEGIN
For I IN 1...10 LOOP
update employee
set ename ='john'
whereemp_no = p_emp_no;
END LOOP;
END;

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

   a) 1
   b) 1
   c) 5

d) 10

17. Which of the following is correct regarding the HAVING clause?

   Select One

     a) Acts exactly like a WHERE clause

     b) Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows

     c) Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for rowsrather thancolumns

     d) Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns rather thangroups

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

   Select One

     a) Halt

     b) Restrict

     c) Mesg.

     d) Stop

19. Assuming the files fileA, fileB, fileAB, file BC, fileABC exist in a directory, name which match with the pattern file[ABC]

   Select one

     a) None

     b) fileABC

     c) fileA, fileB and fileABC

     d) fileAB, fileBC and fileABC

     e) fileA and fileB

20. What does shell special symbol *(star) specify?

   Select one

     a) Only one character

     b) Zero or more character

     c) One or more character

     d) None of listed

     e) One or more integer

21. How can we view non printable characters in a file?

   Select One

     a) Esc mode

     b) None of the listed option

     c) VI mode

     d) Insert mode

22. On UPDATE CASCADE ensure which of the following?

   Select one

     a) Normalization

     b) None

     c) Data Integrity

     d) Materialized view

23. Which of the following is the correct processing order for SQL SELECT statements?

     a) SELECT, FROM, WHERE

     b) FROM, WHERE, SELECT

     c) WHERE, FROM, SELECT

     d) SELECT, WHERE, FROM

24. Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL?

     a) Sort By

b) Align By
c) **Order By**
d) Group By

25. Which of the following is valid SQL for an Index?
    a) **CREATE INDEX ID;**
    b) CHANGE INDEX ID;
    c) ADD INDEX ID;
    d) REMOVE INDEX ID;

26. The wildcard in a SELECT statement is which of the following?
    a) %
    b) &
    c) *****
    d) #

27. Which of the following commands is used to remove an already existing trigger STUDENT_HISTORY?
    a) ALTER TABLE STUDENT REMOVE TRIGGER STUDENT_HISTORY
    b) REMOVE TRIGGER STUDENT_HISTORY
    c) **DROP TRIGGER STUDENT_HISTORY**
    d) DELETE TRIGGER STUDENT_HISTORY

28. Which of the following will output "add"?
    Select one:
    a) Echo add | case $1 in add) echo $1 ; ; esac
    b) Case "add" in add) echo $1 exit
    c) Case add sub div; echo $1
    d) Case "sub" in *) echo add ; ; esac

29. Which of the following Dynamic Performance View will provide 'displays on connection' information on a per session basis?
    a) V$SESSION_EVENT
    b) V$SESSION_WAIT
    c) **V$SESSION**
    d) V$SYSTEM_EVENT

30. How to display 10th line of a file?
    a) Head -10
    b) Head -10 filename | tail -10
    c) **Head -10 filename | tail -1**
    d) Tail -10

31. DECLARE

    DeptRec is RECORD (

    Dept_iddept.deptno%TYPE

    Dept_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) No error
    d) %rowtype is missing

32. How is setting reminders done?

    Select one:
    a) Calendar
    b) Wall
    c) Mesg
    d) Talk

33. Select name From instructor Where salary <=100000 and salary >=90000;

    This query can be replaced by which of the following?

    a) Select name from instructor where salary between 90000 and 100000;
    b) Select name form instructor where salary between 100000 and 90000;
    c) Select name from instructor where salary < 90000 and salary >=100000;
    d) Select name from instructor where salary <=90000 and salary >100000;

34. Which of the following commands concatenates the specified argument into a single command, then execute the command?

    a) Getopt
    b) Grp
    c) Exec
    d) Eval

35. What system privilege must be held in order to login to an oracle database

    a. CREATE LOGIN
    b. CREATE SESSION
    c. CREATE CONNECT
    d. No special privilege required

36. When creating procedures, local variables and arguments should be placed after which key words

    a. AS
    b. IS
    c. BEGIN
    d. DECLARED

37. All users currently have the INSERT privilege on the LIBRARY table. It needs to be restricted such that all users should be able to insert data into this table only using ADD_BOOK procedure.
    Which of the below DCL statements must be executed to achieve this
    a. GRANT INSERT ON ADD_BOOK TO PUBLIC

b. GRANT EXECUTE ON ADD_BOOK TO PUBLIC

c. REVOKE INSERT ON LIBRARY FROM PUBLIC

d. EVOKE EXECUTE, INSERT ON LIBRARY TO PUBLIC

38. Predict the output of the following: echo unix|rev
    a. Unix|rev
    b. Xinu
    c. Unixrev
    d. Unix

39. SALESREP

SalesRepNo	RepName	HierDate
654	Jones	1/2/1999
734	Smith	2/3/2000
345	Chen	1/25/1998
434	Johnson	11/23/1998

CUSTOMER

CustNo	CustName	Balance	SalesRepNo
9870	Winston	500	345
8590	Gonzales	350	434
7840	Harris	800	654
4870	Miles	100	345

Based on the tables above, which of the following commands in ANSI SQL would return only the name of the sales representative and name of the customer for each customer that has a balance greater than 400

a. SELECT RepName, CustName FROM SALESREP, CUSTOMER WHERE Balance > 400 GROUP BY SalesRepNo

b. SELECT * FROM SALESREP, CUSTOMER WHERE SALESREP.SalesRepNo =CUSTOMER .SalesRepNo AND Balance > 400

c. SELECT RepName, CustName FROM SALESREP, CUSTOMER WHERE SALESREP.SalesRepNo =CUSTOMER .SalesRepNo AND Balance > 400

d. SELECT * FROM SALESREP, CUSTOMER WHEREBalance > 400

e. SELECT DISTINCT RepName, CustName FROM SALESREP, CUSTOMER WHERE Balance > 400

40. Your company wants to give 5% bonus to all the employees on their annual salary. The SALARY column stores the monthly salary for an 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 employee;

What would it do?
a. **It would execute and give you the desired o/p**
b. It would not execute because the AS keyword is missing between the column name and the alias
c. It would not execute because double quotation marks are used instead of single quotation marks for assigning alias for the third column
d. It would execute but the result for the third column would be inaccurate the parenthesis for overriding the operator are missing.

41. If a column in a table is set to an identity and the user deletes the row from the table with the help of delete statement, will this resets identity value for the table?
a. **Delete retain identity value**
b. Delete never retain identity
c. Delete never recognizes identity
d. None of the listed options

42. Which of the given options are functionalities of shell
   I.   Interprets command
   II.   Allows set variables
   III. Debugs script

a. 1,2,3
b. 3
c. 1,2
d. 2
e. 1

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

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

44. Which of the following will print xyz
a. for val ; do echo –n $val ; done < xyz
b. for xyz; do echo –n - ; done
c. for n in xyz ; do echo –n $n ; done
d. foreach n in xyz ; do echo –n $n ; done

45. SELECT rownum r FROM (
    SELECT t.* FROM sales t
    ORDER BY sales_in_dollar DESC)

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

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

46. Which of the following will o/p "add"
    a. Echo add| case $1 in add) echo $1 ;; esac
    b. Case "add" in add) echo $1 exit
    c. Case add sub div; echo $1
    d. Case "sub" in *) echo add;; esac

47. Which of the following is the syntax to find the length of variable
    a. None of the listed options
    b. ${#var}
    c. $(#var)
    d. #${var}

48. Which of the following Is correct regarding the having clause
    a. **Acts like a where clause but is used for the groups rather than rows**
    b. Acts like a where clause but is used for columns rather than groups
    c. Acts like a where clause but is used for rows rather than columns
    d. Acts exactly like a where clause

49. In which case user use a full outer join
    a. When the user wants all unmatched data from both the tables
    b. When user wants all unmatched data from one table
    c. When the user wants all matched data from both the tables
    d. When both the tables have null values

50. Evaluate the following DELETE statement:
    DELETE FROM orders;
    There are no uncommitted transactions on the ORDERS table. Which of the following statement
    is true about the DELETE statement?
    a. It removes all the rows in the table and allows ROLLBACK
    b. It would not remove the rows if the table has a primary key
    c. It removes all the rows in the table and does not allow ROLLBACK
    d. It removes all the rows as well as the table structure

51. What will be the o/p of the below SQL when value of X = 3
    Select Decode (X,1,'Yes',2,'No') from DUAL
    a. No
    b. -1
    c. Yes
    d. NULL

52. How will the file descriptor for STDIN/Standard Input be represented
   a. 1
   b. Keyboard
   c. 2
   d. 0

53. How will the user set up an environment variable accessible from a subshell
   a. Set Command
   b. Export Command
   c. Set –x Command
   d. By direct assignment

54. In autonomous transaction the changes become visible to the main transaction if it's isolation level is set to which of the following?
   a. AUTO COMMITED
   b. SERIALIZABLE
   c. READ COMMITED
   d. WRITE COMMITED

55. Which of the following a bit wise 'excusive' or 'operator'
   a. !<>
   b. <>
   c. ^=
   d. !=

56. What will cmd 2>&1>abc imply
   a. Write standard o/p and standard error to abc
   b. None of the listed options
   c. Write file 2 to 1
   d. Write standard o/p to abc and standard error to monitor
   e. Write standard error to abc

57. What does '?' specify
   a. One or more character
   b. None of the listed options
   c. Zero or more character
   d. One character

58. What will be the o/p of the below query?
   Select 3 from dual
   Intersect
   Select 3 from dual
   a. NULL
   b. 3
   c. No row will be refunded
   d. Zero

1. SELECT table1.column, table2.column2 from table1, table2
   Where table1.column1 = table2.column2
2. SELECT table1.column, table2.column2
   from table1,
   Inner join table2
   on table1.column1 = table2.column2

a. 1,2
b. None of them
c. 1
d. 2