

1. What will be the outcome of the following query?

```
SELECT ROUND(144.23,-1) FROM dual;
```

140

144

150

100

2. When a table can be created?

When the database is not being used by any user

When the database is newly created

It can be created any time, even when a user is using the database

None of the above

3. What will be the outcome of the query given below?

```
SELECT 100+NULL+999 FROM dual;
```

100

999

NULL

1099

4. You issue an UPDATE statement as follows:

```
UPDATE employees
```

```
SET employee_id = NULL;
```

```
WHERE job_id = 'CLERK';
```

What will be the outcome of the above statement? (Here the column

EMPLOYEE\_ID is marked as mandatory by putting a constraint)

The first column of the data set will get updated to NULL

The 3rd column of the first row will get updated to NULL

The 3rd column of all the rows will get updated to NULL

And ORA error will be thrown

5. Predict the output of the below query

```
SELECT 50 || 0001
```

```
FROM dual
```

500001

51

501

5001

6. You create a table and name it as COUNT. What will be the outcome of

CREATE TABLE script?

The table will not be created

The table will be created and an underscore will be added automatically to the name COUNT\_

An ORA error will be thrown

The table COUNT will be created without any errors

7. Which of the below alphanumeric characters are used to signify concatenation operator in SQL?

+

||

-

::

8. What is the most appropriate about Multiple Row Functions?  
They return multiple values per each row.  
They return one result per group of rows and can manipulate groups of rows.  
They return one result per row and can manipulate groups of rows.  
They return multiple values per a group of row.
9. Which of the following are also called Group functions?  
Single row functions  
Multi group functions  
Multiple row functions  
Single group functions.
10. A table T\_COUNT has 12 number values as 1, 2, 3, 32, 1, 1, null, 24, 12, null, 32, null. Predict the output of the below query.  
SELECT COUNT (\*) FROM t\_count;  
12  
6  
9  
Throws exception because COUNT function doesn't works with NULL values
11. Pick the element which you must specify while creating a table.  
Column name  
Column Data type  
Column size  
All of the above
12. A table T\_COUNT has 12 number values as 1, 2, 3, 32, 1, 1, null, 24, 12, null, 32, null. Predict the output of the below query.  
SELECT COUNT (num) FROM t\_count;  
12  
6  
9  
Throws exception because COUNT function doesn't works with NULL values
13. What among the following is true about the DELETE statement?  
The DELETE statement has to be accompanied by the WHERE clause  
It is not mandatory to write a WHERE clause with the DELETE statement  
DELETE can remove data from multiple tables at a time  
None of the above
14. Assuming the last names of the employees are in a proper case in the table employees, what will be the outcome of the following query?  
SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, department\_id FROM employees WHERE last\_name = 'smith';  
It will display the details of the employee with the last name as Smith  
It will give no result.  
It will give the details for the employee having the last name as 'Smith' in all Lower case.  
It will give the details for the employee having the last name as 'Smith' in all INITCAP case.
15. What among the following happens when we issue a DELETE statement on a table? (Choose the most appropriate answer)

A prompt pops up asking the user whether he/she is sure of deleting the rows requested  
The rows obeying the condition given in the DELETE statement are removed immediately  
The requested rows are removed immediately without any prompt.  
None of the above

16. A table T\_COUNT has 12 number values as 1, 2, 3, 32, 1, 1, null, 24, 12, null, 32, null. Predict the output of the below query.

```
SELECT COUNT (ALL num) FROM t_count;
```

12

6

9

Throws exception because COUNT function doesn't works with NULL values

17. A table T\_COUNT has 12 number values as 1, 2, 3, 32, 1, 1, null, 24, 12, null, 32, null. Predict the output of the below query.

```
SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT num) FROM t_count;
```

12

6

9

Throws exception because COUNT function doesn't works with NULL values

18. Which clause is used to filter the query output based on aggregated results using a group by function?

WHERE

LIMIT

GROUP WHERE

HAVING

19. Which of the below SQL query will display employee names, department, and annual salary?

```
SELECT ename, deptno, sal FROM emp;
```

```
SELECT ename, deptno, sal + comm FROM emp;
```

```
SELECT ename, deptno, (sal * 12) Annual_Sal FROM emp;
```

Annual salary cannot be queried since the column doesn't exists in the table

20. What is true about the SUBSTR function in Oracle DB?

It extracts a string of determined length

It shows the length of a string as a numeric value

It finds the numeric position of a named character

It trims characters from one (or both) sides from a character string

21. Which of the following SELECT statements lists the highest retail price of all books in the Family category?

```
SELECT MAX(retail) FROM books WHERE category = 'FAMILY';
```

```
SELECT MAX(retail) FROM books HAVING category = 'FAMILY';
```

```
SELECT retail FROM books WHERE category = 'FAMILY' HAVING MAX(retail);
```

None of the above

22. Which of the following functions can be used to include NULL values in calculations?

SUM  
NVL  
MAX  
MIN

23. What will be the outcome of the following query?

```
SELECT length('hi') FROM dual;
```

2  
3  
1  
hi

24. Chose the statements which correctly specify a rule to write a SQL statement

SQL statements are case sensitive  
Keywords can be abbreviated to build a standard  
SQL statements are case in-sensitive  
clauses must be placed together

25. Determine the output of the below query -

```
SELECT '5+7'
```

```
FROM dual;
```

12  
5+7  
5  
7