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| If column list is omitted in the INSERT clause, then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |
| |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | User need to insert value for each column in the corresponding table. | | User can insert data using subquery only | | User need to specify the values in the default order of the columns in the table | | Such statement will result in an error. | |

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| ORDER BY clause can contain \_\_\_\_\_\_. Choose most appropriate. |
| |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | Column name | | Column name as well as column alias | | Column name and column position | | Column name , Column position as well as column alias | |

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| Which Database object provides the following benefits? - Data access restriction - data independence for adhoc users - Hiding of complex data structure |
| |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | Synonym | | Relation | | Table | | View | |

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| What is not true about INLINE VIEWS? |
| |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | A SubQuery in FROM clause is called as Inline View. | | Inline view defines data source for that particular SELECT statement | | Inline view defines data source for that user session | | Inline views can be used to combine row data with aggregate data   |  | | --- | | Choose all that apply. An unique index will be created automatically if\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | | |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | User creates Primary key | | User creates foreign key | | user creates Check constraint | | User creates Unique constraint | | | |

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| State true or False: Projection capability of SELECT statement is used to choose the rows that user want to return by the query. |
| |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | TRUE | | FALSE | | \_ | | \_ | |

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| What will be the output of following? Select col1,col2 from Table1 Order by col1 UNION ALL  Select col1, col2 from Table2 Order by col1; |
| |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | All rows from both the tables; including duplicates, sorted in ascending order based on column1. | | All rows from both the tables; excluding duplicates, sorted in ascending order based on column1. | | Query will result in an error. | | Common rows from both the tables sorted in ascending order based on column1. | |

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| Which type of join is useful in below scenario?  - Find all the collegues of an employee where collegues are also employees |
| |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | Inner Join | | Cartesian Product | | Outer Join | | Self Join | |

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| Which of the below is valid table name? |
| |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | 123\_testdata | | test#123data | | CONSTRAINT | | test-data | |

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| Can user nest the PL/SQL blocks within one another? |
| |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | YES | | NO | | \_ | | \_ | |

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| User can update multiple columns in one table using single Update statement. |
| |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | TRUE | | FALSE | | \_ | | \_ | | |  | | --- | | Which of the following are valid SET operators? | | |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | UNION | | PLUS | | MINUS | | INTERSECT | | | |

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| A User can not decrease the width of a column in a table using Alter statement. |
| |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | TRUE | | FALSE | | \_ | | \_ | |

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| Query will return the oracle error message "ORA-01427:single -row subquery returns more than one row ", if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |
| |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | Single row SubQuery is used with Multiple row operator | | Multiple row SubQuery is used with Multiple row operator | | Multiple row SubQuery is used with Single row operator | | More than one subqueries are present in single query |  |  | | --- | | What will happen If user exits SQL\*Plus session normally in between the transaction? | | |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | Transaction ends but rollbacks all the pending changes | | Transaction ends with commiting all the pending changes | | Savepoint will be marked at that point in the transaction | | None of the above |  |  | | --- | | create or replace procedure add\_dept(p\_name dept.dept\_name%type default 'unknown', p\_loc dept.location\_id%type default 1700) IS BEGIN Insert into dept(dept\_id,dept\_name,location\_id) values(dep\_seq.nextval,p\_name,p\_loc); commit end; / which is not a correct way to invoke this procedure in SQL\*plus? | | |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | execute add\_dept(p\_loc=>2500); | | execute add\_dept('Education',2500); | | execute add\_dept('IT',p\_loc=>2500); | | execute add\_dept(p\_name=>'Eduction',2500); | | | |

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| Is the below syntax correct?If No, why?  Select nvl(hiredate,0000) from employee; |
| |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | Yes | | No. NVL function can not be used with Date data type. | | No. The value which will be used if hiredate is null, should be of Date data type. | | No. It is not allowed to use NVL function with DUAL table. | |

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| A private SQL work area in which SQL command is parsed and executed is called as: |
| |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | TRIGGER | | CACHE | | MEMORY | | CURSOR | |

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| Which conditional expressions can be used to achieve the following computation in SQL statement? "If student's total marks are greater than 90 then he should Grade A. If marks between 75 and 90 then Grade B. If marks between 60 and 75 then Grade C else Grade D"  Choose all the apply. |
| |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | Between … AND … | | CASE expression | | IF .. ELSE expression | | DECODE expression | |

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| The alter statement is used to i. Add new rows to the table ii. Add new columns in a table iii. Modify existing rows in a table iv. To remove a column from a table  v. Modify structure of the table. |
| |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | ii, iv, v | | i, ii, iii | | iii, iv | | all of the above | |

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| Which group functions are not allowed with Date data type? Choose all that apply. |
| |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | COUNT | | AVG | | MAX | | SUM | |

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| Update Total\_Marks\_table set score=score +  (select Subj1\_score from Marks\_2013\_tbl where Total\_Marks\_table.UserName = Marks\_2013\_tbl.username);  Which type of subQuery is this? |
| |  | | --- | | **Choices :** | | Single Row SubQuery | | InLine SubQuery | | Multiple Row SubQuery | | Correlated SubQuery | | Shakti please do some thiong valuable: | |