

ORACLE PL SQL - A

1. Choose the correct query for getting the first name, joining year, joining month and joining date from employee table.

- A) Select FIRST_NAME, to_date(joining_date,'YYYY') JoinYear , to_date(joining_date,'Mon'), to_char(joining_date,'dd') from EMPLOYEE
- B) Select FIRST_NAME, joining_date ,joining_date from EMPLOYEE
- C) Select FIRST_NAME, to_char(joining_date,'YYYY') JoinYear , to_char(joining_date,'Mon'), to_char(joining_date,'dd') from EMPLOYEE
- D) Select FIRST_NAME, datepart('YYYY', joining_date) JoinYear , datepart('Mon',joining_date), to_char(joining_date,'dd') from EMPLOYEE
- E) None

2. Choose the correct query for finding the 3rd MIN salary in the emp table.

- A) select distinct sal from emp e1 where 3 = (select count(sal) from emp e2 where e1.sal >= e2.sal);
- B) select distinct sal from emp e1 where 3 = (select count(distinct sal) from emp e2 where e1.sal <= e2.sal);
- C) select distinct sal from emp e1 where 3 = (select distinct sal from emp e2 where e1.sal >= e2.sal);
- D) select distinct sal from emp e1 where 3 = (select count(distinct sal) from emp e2 where e1.sal == e2.sal);
- E) None

3. Choose the right query to find the emps who are senior to King

- A) select * from emp where hiredate in (select min(hiredate) from emp where ename = 'KING')
- B) select * from emp where hiredate > (select hiredate from emp where ename = 'KING')
- C) select * from emp where hiredate <(select hiredate from emp where ename = 'KING')
- D) select * from emp where max(hiredate) = (select min(hiredate) from emp where ename = 'KING')
- E) None

4. Choose the right query for selecting the duplicate records

- A) select * from emp a where rowid = (select min(rowid) from Emp where empno = a.empno and count(*) > 1)
- B) select * from emp a where rowid = (select max(rowid) from Emp where empno = a.empno group by empno having count(*) > 1)
- C) select * from emp a where rowid = (select max(rowid) from Emp where empno = a.empno group by empno having count(*) < 1)

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D) select * from emp a where rowid = (select max(rowid) from Emp where empno = a.empno group by empno having max(count(*)>1)

E) select * from emp a where rowid = [select count(rowid)>1 from Emp where empno = a.empno

5. Choose the right query to display the employee name, job and his manager and display also employee who are without manager

A) select e.ename,e.job,EMP.ename AS Manager from emp,emp e where emp.empno(+) <> e.mgr

B) select e.ename,e.job,EMP.ename AS Manager from emp,emp e where emp.empno=e.mgr(+)

C) select e.ename,e.job,EMP.ename AS Manager from emp,emp e where emp.empno<=e.mgr

D) select e.ename,e.job,EMP.ename AS Manager from emp,emp e where emp.empno(+)=e.mgr

E) select e.ename,e.job,EMP.ename AS Manager from emp,emp e where emp.empno >= e.mgr

6. Choose the correct query to select ename if ename exists more than once.

A)select ename from emp e group by ename having count(*)>1;

B)select ename from emp e group by ename having max(ename)<=1;

C)select ename from emp e group by ename having max(*)>=1;

D)select ename from emp e group by ename having count(*)>=1;

E)A,D

7. Choose the correct query for displaying those employees whose 10% of salary is equal to the year of joining

A) select ename from emp where to_char(hiredate,'YY')=sal*0.1;

B) select ename from emp where to_char(hiredate)=sal*(10/100);

C) select ename from emp where to_char(hiredate,'YYY')=sal*10;

D) select ename from emp where to_char(hiredate,'Y')=sal*10;

E) select ename from emp where to_char(hiredate,'yyyy')=sal*0.1;

8. Choose the right one for cursor attributes

A) %OPEN, %COUNT, %FOUND

B) %ISOPEN, %ROW, %FOUND, %NOT FOUND

C) %ISOPEN, %COUNT, %FOUND, %NOT FOUND

D) %ISOPEN, %ROWCOUNT, %FOUND, %NOT FOUND

E) %OPEN, %ROWTYPE, %FOUND, %NOT FOUND

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9. _____ exception raises whenever PL/SQL has internal problem

- A) invalid_cursor
- B) program_error
- C) storage_error
- D) dup_val_on_index
- E) None

10. Choose the correct query to list the employees who joined before or after 1981

- A) select * from emp where hiredate not like '%81'
- B) select * from emp where hiredate not like '81%'
- C) select * from emp where hiredate not in 81
- D) select * from emp where hiredate in like '%81'
- E) None of the above

11. Observe the output for the query >> select substr('J2eeOnTheNet', 'e', -6, 3) from dual

- A) Net
- B) The
- C) Tech
- D) J2ee
- E) on the

12. Choose the correct query to identify the self join in the below mentioned queries

- A) select department_name, first_name || ' ' || lastname from departments SELF JOIN employees.
- B) select eid,ename,sal, deptno,deptname from emp, dept where dept.deptno = 10 and emp.sal > 100000
- C) select e1.ename || 'works for' || e2.ename FROM emp e1, emp e2 where e1.mgr = e2.empno
- D) A,B
- E) None of the above

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17. Choose the right one for getting the advantages of Clusters

- A) Access time reduces for joins.
- B) Access time reduced for sequence
- C) Access time reduced for synonyms
- D) Access time reduced for views
- E) All the above

18. Choose the correct query to display dname where atleast 3 are working and display only the department name

- A) select distinct d.dname from dept d, emp e where d.deptno = e.deptno and 3 < (select count(deptno) from emp group by deptno)
- B) select distinct d.dname from dept d where d.deptno 3 > (select count(deptno) from emp group by deptno)
- C) select distinct d.dname from dept where deptno > 3
- D) select distinct d.dname from dept d, emp e where e.deptno and 3 > (select count(deptno) from emp group by deptno)
- E) select distinct d.dname from dept d, emp e where d.deptno = e.deptno and 3 > (select count(deptno) from emp group by deptno)

19. Choose the correct query for those employees who joined the company before 15 of every month

- A) select ename from emp where to_char(hiredate, 'DD') < 15
- B) select ename from emp where add_date(hiredate, 'Y') > 15
- C) select ename from emp where to_char(hiredate, 'MM') < 15
- D) select ename from emp where add_date(hiredate, 'DD') = 15
- E) select ename from emp where tochar(hiredate, 'DD') < 15

20. Observe the correct query for selecting the even rows from table emp given below select empno, ename, sal from (select empno, ename, sal, rownum rn from emp order by empno) where _____ order by empno

- A) $rn, > rn+2$
- B) $mod(rn, 2)$
- C) $mod(rn, 2) = 0$
- D) $mod(rn, 2) / 2$
- E) None of the above

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21. What is the cursor attribute which gives the number of rows updated or inserted?

- A) %ROWCOUNT
- B) %ROWTYPE
- C) %ROWFOUND,
- D) %NOT FOUND
- E) %ROWNOTFOUND

22. What is the oracle error code to check if no records are fetched from a select query?

- A) Error Code: 1430
- B) Error Code: 1400
- C) Error Code: 1403
- D) Error Code: 0001
- E) Error Code: 1501

23. Choose the correct query to list the employees who are not working in sales department

- A) *select emp.*, dname, from emp, dept where dname <> 'SALES' and emp.deptno = dept.deptno*
- B) *select emp.*, dname from emp, dept where dname != 'SALES'*
- C) *select emp.*, dname from emp, dept where dname <> 'SALES' and emp.deptno = dept.deptno*
- D) *select emp.*, dname, from emp, dept where dname <> 'SALES'*
- E) *select emp.*, dname from emp, dept where dname not in ('SALES')*

24. Choose the correct query to list the employees who are senior to their own manager

- A) *select a.* from emp a, emp b where a.mgr > b.empno and a.hiredate < (select b.hiredate from emp where a.empno > b.empno) orderby a.hiredate*
- B) *select a.* from emp a, emp b where a.mgr = b.empno and a.hiredate < orderby a.hiredate*
- C) *select a.* from emp a, emp b where a.mgr < b.empno and a.hiredate > (select b.hiredate from emp where a.empno = b.empno) orderby a.hiredate*
- D) *select a.* from emp a, emp b where a.mgr = b.empno and a.hiredate < (select b.hiredate from emp where a.empno = b.empno) orderby a.hiredate*
- E) *select a.* from emp a, emp b where a.mgr = b.empno and a.hiredate = (select b.hiredate from emp where a.empno < b.empno) orderby a.hiredate*

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25. What will be output of query?

```
SELECT  
DECODE(INSTR('*.resolution','*'),0,'*.resolution',1,SUBSTR('*.resolution',INSTR('*.resolution','*')+1,LENGTH('*.reso  
lution')),SUBSTR('*.resolution',1,INSTR('*.resolution','*')-1)) FROM DUAL;
```

- A) Output: resolution
- B) Output: *.resolution
- C) Output: null
- D) Output: solution
- E) Output: resolution.