



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science
(Autonomous, affiliated to the Bharathiar University, recognized by the UGC)
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CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

M.SC(IT) I YEAR(2017-2019)
CORE: ADVANCED DBMS-163B
Semester : I
Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) _____ storage lose contents when power is switched off.
 - a) **Volatile storage.**
 - b) Nonvolatile storage.
 - c) Disk storage.
 - d) Physical storage.

- 2) _____ consist of tools such as forms and reports.
 - a) Back end.
 - b) **Front end.**
 - c) Package.
 - d) DBMS.

- 3) _____ manages access structures, query evaluation and optimization.
 - a) **Back end.**
 - b) Front end.
 - c) Package.
 - d) DBMS.

- 4) _____ storage persist contents even power is switched off.
 - a) Volatile storage.
 - b) **Nonvolatile storage.**
 - c) Disk storage.
 - d) Physical storage.

- 5) _____ cursor attribute is used to find the number of rows returned/changed in the last executed query.
 - a) **SQL%ROWCOUNT.**
 - b) SQL%ISOPEN
 - c) SQL%FOUND
 - d) SQL%NOTFOUND.

- 6) _____ is a part of the standard MongoDB distribution and provides a full JavaScript environment
 - a) mongod
 - b) mongodb
 - c) **mongo**
 - d) None of the above

- 7) _____ knows the details of the data storage.
- a) decision support system analyst.
 - b) database administrator.**
 - c) database manger.
 - d) transaction manger.
- 8) _____ processes are processes that receive user queries, execute them, and send the results back.
- a) Server.**
 - b) Lock manager.
 - c) Database writer.
 - d) Log writer.
- 9) _____ processes implement lock manager functionality.
- a) Server.**
 - b) Lock manager.
 - c) Database writer.
 - d) Log writer.
- 10) _____ can be used to retrieve data from multiple tables.
- a) Embedded SQL.
 - b) Dynamic SQL.
 - c) Joins.**
 - d) Views.
- 11) _____ command display the list of databases
- a) show db
 - b) show dbs**
 - c) show data
 - d) display dbs
- 12) _____ is a logical unit of work.
- a) query.
 - b) transaction.**
 - c) database.
 - d) statement.
- 13) _____ reduces the contention for memory access.
- a) primary memory.
 - b) secondary memory.
 - c) cache memory.**
 - d) auxillary memory.

- 14) _____ does not change with time.
- a) transaction data.
 - b) computer data.
 - c) master data.**
 - d) electronic data.
- 15) _____ is a pointer, which points towards a pre allocated memory location in the SGA.
- a) Trigger.
 - b) Cursor.**
 - c) Package.
 - d) Procedure.
- 16) _____ key is used to look up the records in file.
- a) Primary key.
 - b) Foreign key.
 - c) Search key.**
 - d) Composite key.
- 17) _____ attribute is used to find the cursor has been opened.
- a) FOUND.
 - b) NOTFOUND.
 - c) ISOPEN.**
 - d) ROWCOUNT.
- 18) _____ blocks are the blocks residing temporarily in main memory.
- a) Record.
 - b) File.
 - c) Cache.
 - d) Buffer.**
- 19) _____ has no scheduler.
- a) Partially distributed.
 - b) Fully distributed.**
 - c) Partially committed.
 - d) Fully committed.
- 20) _____ initially developed as multithreaded servers to support large numbers of terminals from a single process.
- a) TP monitors.**
 - b) LCD monitors.
 - c) VGA monitors.
 - d) Plasma panel.

- 21) _____ is an alternative of log based recovery
- a) Disk recovery.
 - b) Shadow paging.**
 - c) Dish shadowing.
 - d) Crash recovery.
- 22) _____ is the language for working with RDBMS.
- a) embedded SQL.
 - b) dynamic SQL.
 - c) SQL.**
 - d) static SQL.
- 23) _____ programming languages entered object oriented programming language to deal with database
- a) Common.
 - b) Primary.
 - c) Procedure.
 - d) Persistent.**
- 24) _____ property will check whether all the operation of a transaction completed or none.
- a) Atomicity.**
 - b) Consistency.
 - c) Isolation.
 - d) Durability.
- 25) _____ suffers from the possibility of lack of data consistency.
- a) file management system.**
 - b) database management systems.
 - c) relational database management systems.
 - d) object oriented relational database management systems.
- 26) _____ is used for creating and destroying tables, indexes and other forms of structures.
- a) Data manipulation language.
 - b) Data control language.
 - c) Transaction control language.
 - d) Data definition language.**
- 27) _____ means multiple copies of the same data items.
- a) data reduction.
 - b) data integrity.
 - c) data consistency.
 - d) data redundancy.**

- 28) _____ controls the access to various tables, indexes and other structures.
- a) **Data control language.**
 - b) Locking.
 - c) Two phase locking
 - d) Transaction control language.
- 29) _____ is a program module, which manages the allocation of space on disk storage and data structure used to represent information stored on a disk.
- a) Storage manager.
 - b) Buffer manager.
 - c) Transaction manager.
 - d) **File manager.**
- 30) _____ is a program module, which ensures that database, remains in a consistent state despite system failures and concurrent transaction execution proceeds without conflicting.
- a) Storage manager.
 - b) Buffer manager.
 - c) **Transaction manager.**
 - d) File manager.
- 31) _____ is a program module, which is responsible for fetching data from disk storage into main memory and deciding what data to be cache in memory.
- a) Storage manager.
 - b) **Buffer manager.**
 - c) Transaction manager.
 - d) File manager.
- 32) _____ servers which is widely used in relational data base systems.
- a) Data servers.
 - b) **Transaction servers.**
 - c) Query servers.
 - d) Client servers.
- 33) A _____ is a PL/SQL block structure which is fired when a DML statements like select, insert, update and delete are executed on a database table.
- a) **trigger.**
 - b) cursor.
 - c) procedure.
 - d) function.

- 34) A _____ is a PL/SQL subprogram that return a value.
- a) procedure.
 - b) function.**
 - c) trigger.
 - d) cursor.
- 35) A _____ systems are also called as query-server systems.
- a) transaction-server.**
 - b) data-server.
 - c) parallel.
 - d) distributed.
- 36) A _____ is in charge of a specific type of device.
- a) disk controller.
 - b) device controller.**
 - c) disk driver.
 - d) audio driver.
- 37) A _____ parallelism have a larger number of simple processors.
- a) intraquery.
 - b) interquery.
 - c) coarse-grain.
 - d) fine-grain.**
- 38) A _____ parallelism have a small number of powerful processors.
- a) intraquery .
 - b) interquery.
 - c) coarse-grain.**
 - d) fine-grain.
- 39) A _____ acts as the interface between data stored on the disk and its users.
- a) data.
 - b) database.
 - c) database management systems.**
 - d) transaction.
- 40) A _____ system is a desktop unit used by a single person with one processor and a hard disk.
- a) single user.**
 - b) multi-user.
 - c) multi-tasking.
 - d) parallel.

- 41) A field used to identify a record is called as a _____.
- a) **key.**
 - b) column.
 - c) pointer.
 - d) index.
- 42) A file is called as a _____ when it contains records arranged in sequential fashion.
- a) **sequential file.**
 - b) random file.
 - c) direct file.
 - d) index file.
- 43) A major goal of the database system is to minimize the number of _____ transfers between the disk and memory.
- a) record.
 - b) file.
 - c) **block.**
 - d) disk.
- 44) A PL/SQL block can return data to SQL*Plus through _____.
- a) **bind variables.**
 - b) substitution variables.
 - c) local variables.
 - d) global variables.
- 45) A scheme of grouping set of integrates data files together are called as _____.
- a) **database**
 - b) table.
 - c) schema.
 - d) information.
- 46) A TP monitor treats each subsystem as a _____ that provides transactional access to some set of resources.
- a) database manager.
 - b) file manager.
 - c) record manager.
 - d) **resource manager.**
- 47) A Transaction ends _____.
- a) only when it is Committed.
 - b) only when it is Rolledback.
 - c) **when it is Committed or Rolledback.**
 - d) only when it is initialized.

- 48) A trigger will not be fired on execution of _____ sql statement.
- a) **select.**
 - b) insert.
 - c) update.
 - d) delete.
- 49) After starting the mongo shell, your session will use the _____ database by default.
- a) mongo
 - b) master
 - c) **test**
 - d) primary
- 50) Almost all the DATE functions return a value of data type DATE, except _____
- a) **MONTHS_BETWEEN.**
 - b) ROUND.
 - c) NEXT_DAY.
 - d) TRUNC.
- 51) An index entry consists of a _____.
- a) search key value.
 - b) search key value and pointer to one record.
 - c) **search key value and pointers to one or more records.**
 - d) pointer to one record.
- 52) Command to check existence of collection is :
- a) show collection
 - b) **show collections**
 - c) show collect
 - d) None of the mentioned
- 53) Data about data is referred to as _____.
- a) **metadata.**
 - b) schema.
 - c) database.
 - d) knowledge base.
- 54) Data dictionary contains _____.
- a) names of the relations.
 - b) names of the attributes of each relation.
 - c) domains and lengths of attributes.
 - d) **all of the above.**

- 55) Database maintains an in-memory buffer of data blocks are _____.
- a) database maintenance.
 - b) database management.
 - c) database buffering.**
 - d) database blocks.
- 56) Database trigger does not apply to data loaded before the _____ of the trigger.
- a) definition.**
 - b) declaration.
 - c) transaction.
 - d) process.
- 57) Declare a number := 5; b number := null; c number := 10; Begin if a > b AND a <> (Select count(*) from Emp E2 where E1.SAL > E2.SAL) will retrieve
- a) 3500,5000,2500.**
 - b) 5000,2850.
 - c) 2850,5750.
 - d) 5000,5750.
- 58) Declare fvar number := null; svar number := 5 Begin goto <<>> if fvar is null then <<>> svar := svar + 5 end if; End; What will be the value of svar after the execution ?
- a) Error.**
 - b) 10.
 - c) 5.
 - d) 15.
- 59) Dedicated server configuration is _____.
- a) one server process , many user processes.
 - b) many server processes , one user process.
 - c) one server process , one user process.**
 - d) many server processes , many user processes.
- 60) Different values for the same data item is referred to as _____.
- a) data consistency.
 - b) data inconsistency.
 - c) data integrity.
 - d) data duplication.**
- 61) Difficulty in searching is one of the problem in _____.
- a) random file organization.
 - b) direct file organization.
 - c) indexed file organization.
 - d) sequential file organization.**

- 62) Each file is logically partitioned into fixed-length storage units called _____.
- a) functions.
 - b) methods.
 - c) blocks.**
 - d) records.
- 63) EXP command is used _____.
- a) to take Backup of the Oracle Database.**
 - b) to import data from the exported dump file.
 - c) to create Rollback segments.
 - d) to create Schedule.
- 64) Field is otherwise called as _____ of the record.
- a) data item.**
 - b) data type.
 - c) value.
 - d) variable.
- 65) Find the ODD datatype out?
- a) VARCHAR2.
 - b) RECORD.**
 - c) BOOLEAN.
 - d) RAW.
- 66) Find the ODD one out of the following?
- a) OPEN.
 - b) CLOSE.
 - c) INSERT.**
 - d) FETCH.
- 67) Identify the Odd one of the following statements?
- a) Poplist.
 - b) Tlist.
 - c) List of values.**
 - d) Combo box.
- 68) If the maximum records retrieved property of a query is set to 10, then a summary value will be calculated _____.
- a) only for 20 records.
 - b) for all the records retrieved.
 - c) for all therecords in the referenced table.
 - d) only for 10 records.**

- 69) In _____ method, the block that was referenced least recently is written back to disk and is removed from the buffer.
- a) **least recently used.**
 - b) pinned blocks.
 - c) forced output of blocks.
 - d) most recently used.
- 70) In _____ the complete execution cycle is internally handled and maintained by the oracle server.
- a) **implicit cursor.**
 - b) explicit cursor.
 - c) before trigger.
 - d) after trigger.
- 71) In _____ file organization, records are stored in sequential order, according to the value of a "search key" of each record.
- a) heap.
 - b) **sequential.**
 - c) hashing.
 - d) multitable clustering.
- 72) In _____ method, the block that is not allowed to be written back to disk is said to be pinned.
- a) **pinned block.**
 - b) least recently used.
 - c) most recently used.
 - d) forced output of blocks.
- 73) In _____ file organization, a hash function is computed on some attribute of each record.
- a) heap.
 - b) sequential.
 - c) **hashing.**
 - d) multitable clustering.
- 74) In _____ file organization, any record can be placed anywhere in the file where there is space for the record.
- a) **heap.**
 - b) sequential.
 - c) hashing.
 - d) multitable clustering.
- 75) In _____ fragmentation the relation is split into several smaller schemas.
- a) horizontal.
 - b) **vertical.**
 - c) sequence.
 - d) distributed.

- 76) In _____ process model all remote terminals connect to a single server process.
- a) multi.
 - b) single.**
 - c) parallel.
 - d) distributed.
- 77) In _____, one or more users/programs attempt to access the same data at the same time.
- a) concurrency.**
 - b) transaction control.
 - c) locking.
 - d) two phase locking.
- 78) In a _____ index, an index entry appears for every search-key value in the file.
- a) dense.**
 - b) sparse.
 - c) hash
 - d) ordered
- 79) In a _____ index, an index entry appears for only some of the search-key values.
- a) dense.
 - b) sparse.**
 - c) hash.
 - d) ordered.
- 80) In log based recovery, the log is sequence of _____
- a) filter.
 - b) records.**
 - c) blocks.
 - d) numbers.
- 81) In parallel database, queries are expressed _____ languages
- a) low level.
 - b) machine level.
 - c) high level.**
 - d) primary level.
- 82) In PL/SQL, which part contains the condition section?
- a) Executable commands.**
 - b) Exception handling.
 - c) Declaration.
 - d) Result part.

- 83) In which state, the transaction will wait for the final statement to be executed?
- a) Active.
 - b) Failed.
 - c) Aborted.
 - d) **Partially committed.**
- 84) In _____ distributed database different sites use different schemes and softwares
- a) primary.
 - b) secondary.
 - c) homogeneous.
 - d) **heterogeneous.**
- 85) In _____ index record appears for every search key value in the file.
- a) . primary index.
 - b) **dense index.**
 - c) sparse index.
 - d) secondary index.
- 86) Mongo looks for a database server listening on port 27017 on the _____ interface.
- a) Web
 - b) **localhost**
 - c) webhost
 - d) None of the above
- 87) Create table employee (name varchar ,id integer) What type of statement is this ?
- a) **DDL**
 - b) DML
 - c) Integrity constraint
 - d) Primary Key
- 88) How can you find rows that do not match some specified condition?
- a) EXISTS
 - b) **Double use of NOT EXISTS**
 - c) IS EXISTS
 - d) NOT EXISTS
- 89) To remove a relation from an SQL database, we use the _____ command.
- a) CREATE
 - b) REMOVE
 - c) **DROP TABLE**
 - d) Purge

- 90) Updates that violate _____ are disallowed .
- a) **Integrity Constraints**
 - b) Alter
 - c) Update
 - d) Drop
- 91) Oracle server processes every SQL statement in a PL/SQL block as _____.
- a) **implicit cursor.**
 - b) explicit cursor.
 - c) before trigger.
 - d) after trigger.
- 92) PL/SQL supports which datatype?
- a) Scalar datatype.
 - b) Composite datatype.
 - c) **Scalar and Composite datatype.**
 - d) Compound datatype.
- 93) Relational databases relate data items purely based on their _____.
- a) key.
 - b) **values.**
 - c) constraints.
 - d) concurrency.
- 94) Relational schemas and other metadata about relations are stored in a structure called _____.
- a) table.
 - b) matrix.
 - c) file.
 - d) **data dictionary.**
- 95) Sequence of events takes place while starting a Database is _____.
- a) database opened, File mounted, Instance started.
 - b) **instance started, Database mounted & Database opened.**
 - c) database opened, Instance started & file mounted.
 - d) files mounted, Instance started & Database opened.
- 96) SGA stands for _____
- a) Show Global Area.
 - b) Start Global Area.
 - c) **System Global Area.**
 - d) Shut Global Area.

- 97) SYSTEM.EFFECTIVE.DATE variable is_____.
- a) read only.
 - b) read & write.
 - c) write only.**
 - d) repeat only.
- 98) Table Employee has 10 records. It has a non-NULL SALARY column which is also UNIQUE. The SQL statement SELECT COUNT(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY NOT IN (NULL); Prints,
- a) 10.
 - b) 9.
 - c) 5.
 - d) 0.**
- 99) The _____ consists of tools such as SQL user interface, forms interface, report generation tools and data mining tools.
- a) front-end.**
 - b) back-end.
 - c) client.
 - d) server.
- 100) The _____ manages access structures, query evaluation, optimization, concurrency control and recovery.
- a) front-end.
 - b) back-end.**
 - c) client.
 - d) server.
- 101) The column of a table is referred to as the _____.
- a) tuple.
 - b) attribute.**
 - c) entity.
 - d) degree.
- 102) The concept of locking can be used to solve the problem of _____.
- a) transaction.
 - b) uncommitted dependency.**
 - c) schedule.
 - d) deadlock.
- 103) The data flow model of an application mainly shows_____.
- a) the underlying data and the relationships among them.
 - b) processing requirements and the flow of data.**
 - c) decision and control information.
 - d) communication network structure.

- 104) The most costly form of storage is _____.
- a) main memory.
 - b) buffer.
 - c) floppy.
 - d) **cache.**
- 105) The most important change brought about by DBMS is that the _____.
- a) programs interact with the data files directly.
 - b) **programs no longer interact with the data files directly.**
 - c) programs interact with the data files indirectly.
 - d) program interact with the master files.
- 106) The owner of the DUAL table is _____
- a) **SYS.**
 - b) SUPERUSER.
 - c) SCOTT.
 - d) MANAGER.
- 107) The SQL statement `SELECT SUBSTR('123456789', INSTR('abcabcabc','b'),4) FROM DUAL`: Prints
- a) 6789.
 - b) **2345.**
 - c) 1234.
 - d) 456789.
- 108) The subsystem responsible for the allocation of buffer space is called the _____.
- a) operating system.
 - b) **buffer manager.**
 - c) memory unit.
 - d) disk controller.
- 109) The system maintains multiple copies of data for faster retrieval is called _____
- a) distribution.
 - b) fragmentation.
 - c) **replication.**
 - d) repetition.
- 110) The term data dictionary is also called as _____.
- a) system software.
 - b) **system catalog.**
 - c) data list.
 - d) database.

- 111) Trigger code is written in_____.
- a) SQL.
 - b) PL/SQL.**
 - c) JAVA.
 - d) Machine language.
- 112) What are the different events in Triggers ?
- a) Define, Create.
 - b) Drop, Comment.
 - c) Insert, Update, Delete.**
 - d) Select, Commit.
- 113) What are the SQL clauses supported in the link property sheet ?
- a) WHERE & START WITH.
 - b) WHERE & HAVING.
 - c) START WITH & HAVING.
 - d) WHERE, START WITH & HAVING.**
- 114) What command is used to get back the privileges offered by the GRANT command?
- a) GRANT.
 - b) REVOKE.**
 - c) EXECUTE.
 - d) RUN.
- 115) What command should you try if DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE is not doing what it is supposed to do?
- a) SET ECHO ON.
 - b) SET TERMOUT ON.
 - c) SET DISPLAY ON.
 - d) SET SERVEROUTPUT ON.**
- 116) What does DLL stands for ?
- a) Dynamic Language Library.
 - b) Dynamic Link Library.**
 - c) Dynamic Load Library.
 - d) Dynamic Load Language.
- 117) What does the /command do?
- a) Does nothing.
 - b) Prints the character.
 - c) Re-executes the non SQL *Plus command that was most recently executed.**
 - d) Re-executes the most recently executed command.

- 118) What is a DATABLOCK?
- a) Set of Extents.
 - b) Set of Segments.
 - c) Smallest Database storage unit.**
 - d) Set of blocks.
- 119) What is the parameter substitution symbol used with INSERT INTO command?
- a) &.**
 - b) @.
 - c) \$.
 - d) %.
- 120) What operator performs pattern matching?
- a) IS NULL operator.
 - b) ASSIGNMENT operator.
 - c) LIKE operator.**
 - d) NOT operator.
- 121) What operator tests column for the absence of data?
- a) IS NULL operator.**
 - b) ASSIGNMENT operator.
 - c) LIKE operator.
 - d) NOT operator.
- 122) What SYSTEM VARIABLE is used to refer DATABASE TIME ?
- a) *dbtime***
 - b) *time*
 - c) *datetime*
 - d) *datatime*
- 123) When a SELECT statement displays data_____
- a) dates and strings will be justified to the left by default.**
 - b) numbers will not be justified to the right by default.
 - c) dates and strings will be justified to the right by default.
 - d) numbers will be justified to the left by default.

- 124) WHERE SALARY > ANY (SELECT SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE); Prints
- a) gh.
 - b) 23.**
 - c) bc.
 - d) ab.
- 125) Which character function can be used to return a specified portion of a character string?
- a) INSTR.
 - b) SUBSTRING.
 - c) SUBSTR.**
 - d) POS.
- 126) Which command displays the SQL command in the SQL buffer, and then executes it?
- a) CMD.
 - b) OPEN.
 - c) EXECUTE.
 - d) RUN.**
- 127) Which command executes the contents of a specified file?
- a) &.
 - b) @.**
 - c) \$.
 - d) %.
- 128) Which command will delete all data from a table and will not write to the rollback segment?
- a) DROP.
 - b) DELETE.**
 - c) CASCADE.
 - d) TRUNCATE.
- 129) Which date function is used to find the difference between two dates?
- a) DATES_BETWEEN.
 - b) WEEKS_BETWEEN.
 - c) MONTHS_BETWEEN.**
 - d) DAYS_BETWEEN.
- 130) Which function is used to find the largest integer less than or equal to a specific value?
- a) LARGE.
 - b) FLOOR.**
 - c) GREAT.
 - d) DIFFERENCE.

- 131) Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate Oracle Database structures, including tables?
- a) **Data Definition Language.**
 - b) Data Manipulation Language.
 - c) Data Described Language.
 - d) Data Retrieval Language.
- 132) Which of the following can be used to print the description about an error in a PL/SQL program?
- a) SQLERRM.
 - b) ERR_MESG.
 - c) CURR_ERROR.
 - d) **DISP_ERR.**
- 133) Which of the following cursor attribute returns the BOOLEAN value true if the cursor is still open?
- a) SQL%FOUND.
 - b) SQL%NOTFOUND.
 - c) **SQL%ISOPEN.**
 - d) SQL%ROWCOUNT
- 134) Which of the following does not affect the size of the SGA?
- a) Database buffer.
 - b) Redo log buffer.
 - c) **Stored procedure.**
 - d) Shared pool.
- 135) Which of the following is not an explicit cursor attribute?
- a) **SQL%ROWCOUNT.**
 - b) CURSOR%ROWCOUNT.
 - c) CURSOR%ISOPEN.
 - d) CURSOR%NOTFOUND.
- 136) Which of the following is not correct about an Exception ?
- a) Raised automatically / Explicitly in response to an ORACLE_ERROR.
 - b) An exception will be raised when an error occurs in that block.
 - c) **Process terminates after completion of error sequence.**
 - d) A Procedure or Sequence of statements may be processed.
- 137) Which of the following is not correct about Cursor?
- a) Cursor is a named Private SQL area.
 - b) **Cursor holds temporary results.**
 - c) Cursor is used for retrieving multiple rows.
 - d) SQL uses implicit Cursors to retrieve rows.

- 138) Which of the following is not correct about the TABLE datatype ?
- a) **Can contain any number of columns.**
 - b) Simulates a One dimensional array of unlimited size.
 - c) Column datatype of any Scalar type.
 - d) Composite datatype of any Scalar type.
- 139) Which of the following is NOT VALID in PL/SQL ?
- a) Select into.
 - b) Update.
 - c) **Create.**
 - d) Delete.
- 140) Which of the following is NOT VALID in PL/SQL?
- a) Bool boolean;
 - b) **NUM1, NUM2 number;**
 - c) Deptname dept.dname%type;
 - d) date1 date := sysdate;
- 141) Which of the following method is used to query documents in collections ?
- a) **find**
 - b) move
 - c) shell
 - d) replace
- 142) Which of the following must be enclosed in double quotes?
- a) Dates.
 - b) **Column Alias.**
 - c) Strings.
 - d) Variables
- 143) Which of the following operation is used to switch to new database mydb?
- a) use dbs
 - b) use db
 - c) **use mydb**
 - d) use mydbs
- 144) Which of the following SQL command can be used to modify existing data in a database table?
- a) MODIFY.
 - b) **UPDATE.**
 - c) CHANGE.
 - d) NEW.

- 145) Which of the following SQL functions can operate on any data type?
- a) LPAD.
 - b) MAX.
 - c) **CEIL.**
 - d) LOWER.
- 146) Which of the following SQL *Plus commands can be used to see compilation errors in a PL/SQL code?
- a) TRACE.
 - b) **SHOW ERRORS.**
 - c) PROFILE.
 - d) DEBUG.
- 147) Which of the following statement is incorrect?
- a) CURSOR[CURSORNAME] IS [SELECT QUERY]
 - b) OPEN [CURSORNAME]
 - c) FETCH [CURSORNAME] INTO [LIST OF VARIABLES]
 - d) **OPEN CURSOR[CURSORNAME]**
- 148) Which of the following types of triggers can be fired on DDL operations?
- a) Instead-Of Trigger.
 - b) DML Trigger.
 - c) **system Trigger.**
 - d) DDL Trigger.
- 149) Which Oracle access method is the fastest way for Oracle to retrieve a single row?
- a) **Primary key access.**
 - b) Access via unique index.
 - c) Table access by ROWID.
 - d) Full table scan.
- 150) Which system table contains information on constraints on all the tables created?
- a) **USER_CONSTRAINTS.**
 - b) CLIENT_CONSTRAINTS.
 - c) DOMAIN_CONSTRAINTS.
 - d) KEY_CONSTRAINTS.

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