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You want to create a cursor that can be used several times in a block. Selecting a different active set each time that it is opened. Which type of cursor do you create

A cursor FOR loop

1

A multiple selection cursor.

2

A cursor for each active set.

3

A cursor that uses parameters.

4

You want to retrieve the employee details from the emp table and process them in PL/SQL block. Which type of variable do you create in the PL/SQL block to retrieve all the rows and columns using a single select statement from the emp table

PL/SQL record.

1

%ROWTYPE variable.

2

PL/SQL table of scalars.

3

PL/SQL table of records.

4

You want to display the average salary for the departments 20 and 50 but only if those departments have an average salary of at least 2000. Which statement will produce the required results

SELECT deptno, AVG(sal)

1

FROM emp

GROUP BY deptno

HAVING AVG (sal)>=2000;

Deptno IN (20,50);

SELECT deptno, AVG(sal)

2

FROM emp

WHERE depno IN(20,50)

GROUP BY deptno

HAVING AVG (sal)>=2000;

SELECT deptno, AVG(sal)

3

FROM emp

WHERE deptno IN (20,50)

AND AVG (sal)>=2000

GROUP BY deptno;



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```
SELECT deptno, AVG(sal)
FROM emp
WHERE deptno IN (20,50)
GROUP BY AVG(sal)
HAVING AVG(sal)>=2000
```

4

:Examine the structure of the student table

NAME NULL? TYPE

)STUD_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(3

)NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(25

)PHONE NOT NULL VARCHAR2(9

)ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50

GRADUATION DATE

**There are hundred records in the student table. You want to change the name of
?the graduation column to the grad_date. Which statement is true**

You can't rename a column.

1

You use the alter table command with the modify clause to rename the column.

2

You use the alter table command with the rename column clause to rename the
column.

3

You use the alter table command with the modify column clause to modify the
column.

4

?Which table name is valid

#_667.

1

Catch_#22.

2

Invoices-1996.

3

1996_invoices.

4

**You have decided to disable the primary key constraint on the empid column and
the check constraint on the job column. What happens when you try to enable the
? constraint after the update is completed**

You need to recreate the constraints once they are disabled.

1

Any existing rows that do not conform with the constraints are automatically deleted.

2

All the existing columns values are verified to conform with the constraints and an
error message is narrated if any existing values is not conformed.

3

The indexes on both the columns with the primary key constraint and the check
constraints are automatically recreated.

4



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:The employee table contains two columns

)BONUS NUMBER(7,2

)DEPT_ID NUMBER(9

There are three departments and each department has at least one employee.

. Bonus values are greater than 500;not all employee receive a bonus

:Evaluate this PL/SQL block

DECLARE

;v_bonus employee.bonus%TYPE:=300

BEGIN

UPDATE employee

SET bonus=bonus+v_bonus

;)WHERE dept_id IN (10,20,30

;COMMIT

;END

?What will be the result

All the employees will be given a 300 bonus.

1

A subset of 300 employees will be given a 300 bonus.

2

All employees will be given a 300 increase in bonus.

3

A subset of employees will be given a 300 increase in bonus.

4

:You attempt to query the data base with this command

SELECT name,salary

FROM employee

=WHERE salary

SELECT salary(

FROM employee

)WHERE last_name= 'Wagner' OR dept_no=233

?Why could this statement cause an error

Sub queries are not allowed in the where clause.

1

Logical apparatus are not allowed in where clause.

2

A multiple row sub query used with a single row comparison operator.

3

A single row query is used with a multiple row comparison operator.

4



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:Given the cursor statement

DECLARE

CURSOR query_cursor(v_salary)IS

SELECT last_name,salary,dept_no

FROM employee

;WHERE SALARY>v_salary

?Why does this statement cause an error

The parameter mode is not defined.

1

A where clause is not allowed in a cursor statement.

2

The into clause is missing from the select statement.

3

A scalar data type was not specified for the parameter.

4

:Examine the code

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER update_emp

AFTER UPDATE ON emp

BEGIN

)INSERT INTO audit_table (who, audited

;)VALUES(USER, SYSDATE

;END

You issue an update command on the EMP table that results in changing ten

?rows. How many rows are inserted into the AUDIT_TABLE

10

1

1

2

Value equal to the number of rows in the emp table

3

none

4

Which two program declarations are correct for stored program unit? (Choose

)two

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION TAX_AMT

1

(B_ID NUMBER)

RETURN NUMBER

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE TAX_AMT

2

(B_ID NUMBER)

RETURN NUMBER

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE TAX_AMT

3

(B_ID NUMBER, B_AMOUNT OUT NUMBER)



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CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION TAX_AMT
(B_ID NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER (10,2)

4

When creating procedures, local variables should be placed after which key

?words

BEGIN

1

IS

2

DECLARED

3

PROCEDURE

4

:Examine this code

```
;CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEUDRE AUDIT_EMP  
)P_ID IN EMP. EMPNO%TYPE(  
IS  
;V_ID NUMBER  
PROCEDURE LOG_EXEC  
IS  
BEGIN  
)INSERT INTO LOG_TABLE (USER_ID,LOG_DATE  
;)VALUES (USERS,SYSDATE  
END LOG_EXEC  
)V_NAME VARCHAR2(20  
BEGIN  
DELETE FROM EMP  
;WHERE EMPNO = P_ID  
;LOG_EXEC  
SELECT ENAME,EMPNO  
INTO V_NAME,V_ID  
FROM EMP  
WHERE EMPNO=P_ID  
;END AUDIT_EMP
```

?Why does this code cause and error when compiled

An insert statement is not allowed in a sub program declaration.

1

The LOG_exec procedure should be declared before any identifiers.

2

The V_NAME variable should be declared before declaring the LOG_EXEC procedure.

3



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The LOG_EXEC procedure should be invoked as execute log_exec with in the AUDIT_EMP procedure.

4

)Which two statements are true? (Choose two

A function must return a value.

1

A procedure must return a value.

2

A function executes a PL/SQL statement.

3

A function is invoked as part of an expression.

4

The debug the logic in a stored procedure. How do you monitor the value of variables in the procedure using SQL Plus environment

INSERT TEXT_IO.PUT_LINE statement to view data on the screen when the stored procedure is executed.

1

Insert break points in the code and observe the variable values displayed to the screen as the procedure is executed.

2

Insert DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE statement to view data on the screen when the stored procedure is executed.

3

Insert D BUG VARIABLE statements to view the variable values on the screen as the procedure is executed.

4

?What happens during the parse phase with dynamic SQL

Rows are selected and ordered.

1

The number of rows processed is returned.

2

The validity of the SQL statement is established.

3

An area of memory is established to process the SQL statement.

4

When creating a function in which section will you typically find a return key word

Header Only

1

Declarative

2

Executable and header

3

Executable code only

4

Which system privileges must you have to manually recompile a stored procedure owned by another application developer

ALTER PROCEDURE

1

ALTER ANY PROCEDURE

2

ALTER ALL PROCEDURE

3

COMPILE ANY PROCEDURE

4



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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

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Error | 1 |
| 10 | 2 |
| 5 | 3 |
| None of the above | 4 |

Which of the following is NOT VALID is PL/SQL

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Bool boolean; | 1 |
| NUM1, NUM2 number; | 2 |
| deptname dept.dname%type; | 3 |
| date1 date := sysdate | 4 |

A Transaction ends

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Only when it is Committed | 1 |
| Only when it is Rolledback | 2 |
| When it is Committed or Rolledback | 3 |
| None of the above | 4 |

A Stored Procedure is a

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Sequence of SQL or PL/SQL statements to perform specific function | 1 |
| Stored in compiled form in the database | 2 |
| Can be called from all client environmets | 3 |
| All of the above | 4 |

?Which of the following is not correct about a View

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| To protect some of the columns of a table from other users | 1 |
| Ocupies data storage space | 2 |
| To hide complexity of a query | 3 |
| To hide complexity of a calculations | 4 |



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EMPNO ENAME SAL
A822 RAMASWAMY 3500
A812 NARAYAN 5000
A973 UMESH
A500 BALAJI 5750

Using the above data

Select count(sal) from Emp will retrieve

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| None of the above | 4 |

:The primary key is selected from the

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| composite keys. | 1 |
| determinants. | 2 |
| candidate keys. | 3 |
| foreign keys. | 4 |

In the relational model, relationships between relations or tables are created by

- :using
- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| composite keys. | 1 |
| determinants. | 2 |
| candidate keys. | 3 |
| foreign keys. | 4 |

):A tuple is a(n

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| column of a table. | 1 |
| two dimensional table. | 2 |
| row of a table. | 3 |
| key of a table. | 4 |

What is the best data type definition for Oracle when a field is alphanumeric and has a length that can vary

- | | |
|----------|---|
| VARCHAR2 | 1 |
| LONG | 2 |
| CHAR | 3 |
| NUMBER | 4 |

?Which of the following improves a query's processing time



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- Write complex queries. 1
- Combine a table with itself. 2
- Query one query within another. 3
- Use compatible data types. 4

A multidimensional database model is used most often in which of the following models

- Data warehouse 1
- Relational 2
- Hierarchical 3
- Network 4

_____ The following are components of a database except

- user data 1
- metadata 2
- reports 3
- indexes 4

_____ SQL stands for

- Structured Query Language 1
- Sequential Query Language 2
- Structured Question Language 3
- Sequential Question Language 4

:The SQL WHERE clause

- limits the column data that are returned. 1
- limits the row data are returned. 2
- Both A and B are correct. 3
- Neither A nor B are correct. 4

?A view is which of the following

- A virtual table that can be accessed via SQL commands 1
- A virtual table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands 2
- A base table that can be accessed via SQL commands 3
- A base table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands 4

What type of join is needed when you wish to include rows that do not have matching values

- Equi-join 1



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- Natural join 2
- Outer join 3
- All of the above. 4
-
- ?Which of the following is true concerning a procedure**
- You do not create them with SQL. 1
- They do not need to have a unique name. 2
- They include procedural and SQL statements. 3
- They are the same thing as a function. 4
-
- ?A CASE SQL statement is which of the following**
- A way to establish a loop in SQL. 1
- A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL. 2
- A way to establish a data definition in SQL. 3
- All of the above. 4
-
- ?Which of the following is one of the basic approaches for joining tables**
- Subqueries 1
- Union Join 2
- Natural join 3
- All of the above 4
-
- ?A UNION query is which of the following**
- Combines the output from no more than two queries and must include the same number of columns. 1
- Combines the output from no more than two queries and does not include the same number of columns. 2
- Combines the output from multiple queries and must include the same number of columns. 3
- Combines the output from multiple queries and does not include the same number of columns. 4
-
- The following SQL is which type of join: SELECT CUSTOMER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, ;ORDER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, NAME, ORDER_ID FROM CUSTOMER_T,ORDER_T**
- Equi-join 1
- Natural join 2
- Outer join 3
- Cartesian join 4
-
- ?Which of the following is true concerning triggers**



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- You do not create them with SQL. 1
- They have an event, condition, and action. 2
- They execute against only some applications that access a database. 3
- They cannot cascade (cause another trigger to fire). 4

**After a table has been created, its structure can be modified using the SQL
:command**

- UPDATE TABLE [TableName]. 1
- ALTER TABLE [TableName]. 2
- MODIFY TABLE [TableName]. 3
- CHANGE TABLE [TableName]. 4

?What Oracle backup and recover file contains user and system data

- Control file 1
- Datafile 2
- OnLine ReDo file 3
- Offline ReDo file 4

?Which SQL phrase is not supported by Oracle

- ON DELETE CASCADE 1
- ON UPDATE CASCADE 2
- CREATE SEQUENCE [SequenceName] 3
- DROP SEQUENCE [SequenceName] 4

**You want to display the details of all employees whose last names is Smith. But
you are not sure in which case last names are stored. Which statement will list all
?the employees whose last name is Smith**

- Select last name, first name. 1
FROM emp
WHERE last name= 'smith';
- Select last name, first name. 2
FROM emp
WHERE UPPER (last name)= 'smith';
- Select last name, first name. 3
FROM emp
WHERE last name=UPPER ('smith');
- Select last name, first name. 4
FROM emp
WHERE LOWER (last name)= 'smith';



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:The employee table contains these columns

)Last_name Varchar2 (25

)First_name Varchar2 (25

Salary Number7, 2

You need to display the names of employees on more than an average salary of .all employees. Evaluate the SQL statement

SELECT LAST_NAME, FIRST_NAME from employee where salary< avg(salary);

?Which change should you make to achieve the desired results

Change the function in the Where clause.

1

Move the function to the select clause and add a group clause.

2

Use a sub query in the where clause to compare the average salary value.

3

Move the function to the select clause and add a group by clause and a having clause.

4

:The employee table contains these columns

)FIRST-NAME VARCHER2(25

)COMISSION NUMBER(3,2

Evaluate this SQL statement

SELECT first-name,commission

FROM employee

=WHERE commission

SELECTcomission(

FROM employee

)'WHERE UPPER(first-name)= 'scott

?Which statement will cause this statement to fail

Scott has a null commission resolution.

1

Scott has a zero commission resolution.

2

There is no employee with the first name Scott.

3

The first name values in the data base are in the lower case.

4

You need to analyze how long your orders to be shipped from the date that the order is placed. To do this you must create a report that displays the customer number, date order, date shipped and the number of months in whole numbers from the time the order is placed to the time the order is shipped. Which statement ?produces the required results

SELECT custid, orderdate, shipdate,

MONTHS_BETWEEN (shipdate,orderdate) "Time Taken".

FROM ord;

1



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SELECT custid, orderdate, shipdate,
ROUND OFF (shipdate-orderdate) "Time Taken"
FROM ord;

2

SELECT custid, orderdate, shipdate,
ROUND(DAYS_BETWEEN(shipdate,orderdate))/30.
FROM ord;

3

SELECT custid, orderdate, shipdate,
ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN(shipdate,orderdate))
"Time Taken"
FROM ord;

4

:Examine the declaration section

DECLARE

CURSOR emp_cursor(p_deptno NUMBER, p_job VARCHAR2) IS

SELECT EMPNO, ENAME

FROM EMPWHERE DEPTNO=p_deptno

;AND JOB=p_job

BEGIN

...

?Which statement opens the cursor successfully

OPEN emp_cursor.

1

OPEN emp_cursor('clerk',10);

2

OPEN emp_cursor(10, 'analyst');

3

OPEN emp_cursor (p_deptno,p_job);

4

?Is it possible to modify a Datatype of a column when column contains data

Yes

1

No

2