Oracle Certification Paper

1. Three beauty pageant finalists-Cindy, Amy and Linda-The winner was musician. The one who was not last or first was a math major. The one who came in third had black hair. Linda had red hair. Amy had no musical abilities. Who was first?
(A) Cindy (B) Amy (C) Linda (D) None of these

2. Two twins have certain peculiar characteristics. One of them always lies on Monday, Wednesday, Friday. The other always lies on Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays. On the other days they tell the truth. You are given a conversation.
Person A- today is Sunday, my name is Anil
Person B-today is Tuesday, my name is Bill What day is today?
(A) Sunday (B) Tuesday (C) Monday (D) Thursday

3. The difference of a number and its reciprocal is 1/2.The sum of their squares is
(A) 9/4 (B) 4/5 (C) 5/3 (D) 7/4

4. The difference of a number and its square is 870.What is the number?
(A) 42 (B) 29 (C) 30 (D) 32

5. A trader has 100 Kg of wheat, part of which he sells at 5% profit and the rest at 20% profit. He gains 15% on the whole. Find how much is sold at 5% profit?
(A) 60 (B) 50 (C) 66.66 (D) 33.3

6. Which of the following points are collinear?
(A) (3,5) (4,6) (2,7) (B) (3,5) (4,7) (2,3)
(C) (4,5) (4,6) (2,7) (D) (6,7) (7,8) (2,7)

7. A man leaves office daily at 7pm.a driver with car comes from his home to pick him from office and bring back home. One day he gets free at 5.30 and instead of waiting for driver he starts walking towards home. In the way he meets the car and returns home on car. He reaches home 20 minutes earlier than usual. In how much time does the man reach home usually?
(A) 1 hr 20 min (B) 1 hr (C) 1 hr 10 min (D) 55 min

8. If m:n = 2:3,the value of 3m+5n/6m-n is
(A) 7/3 (B) 3/7 (C) 5/3 (D) 3/5

9. A dog taken four leaps for every five leaps of hare but three leaps of the dog is equal to four leaps of the hare. Compare speed?
(A) 12:16 (B) 19:20 (C) 16:15 (D) 10:12

10. A watch ticks 90 times in 95 seconds. And another watch ticks 315 times in 323 secs. If they start together, how many times will they tick together in first hour?
(A) 100 times (B) 101 times (C) 99 times (D) 102 times

11. The purpose of defining an index is
(A) Enhance Sorting Performance (B) Enhance Searching Performance
(C) Achieve Normalization (D) All of the above

12. A transaction does not necessarily need to be
(A) Consistent (B) Repeatable (C) Atomic (D) Isolated

13. To group users based on common access permission one should use
(A) User Groups (B) Roles (C) Grants (D) None of the above

14. PL/SQL uses which of the following
(A) No Binding (B) Early Binding (C) Late Binding (D) Deferred Binding

15. Which of the constraint can be defined at the table level as well as at the column level
(A) Unique (B) Not Null (C) Check (D) All the above

16. To change the default date format in a SQLPLUS Session you have to
(A) Set the new format in the DATE_FORMAT key in the windows Registry.
(B) Alter session to set NLS_DATE-FORMAT.
(C) Change the Config.ora File for the date base.
(D) Change the User Profile USER-DATE-FORMAT.

17. Which of the following is not necessarily an advantages of using a package rather than independent stored procedure in data base.
(A) Better performance. (B) Optimized memory usage.
(C) Simplified Security implementation. (D) Encapsulation.

18. Integrity constrains are not checked at the time of
(A) DCL Statements. (B) DML Statements.
(C) DDL Statements. (D) It is checked all the above cases.

19. Roll Back segment is not used in case of a
(A) DCL Statements. (B) DML Statements. (C) DDL Statements. (D) all of the above.

20. An Arc relationship is applicable when
(A) One child table has multiple parent relation, but for anyone instance of a child record only one of the relations is applicable.
(B) One column of a table is related to another column of the same table.
(C) A child table is dependent on columns other than the primary key columns of the parent table.
(D) None of the above.

21. What is true about the following C functions?
(A) Need not return any value. (B) Should always return an integer.
(C) Should always return a float. (D) Should always return more than one value.

22. enum number { a=-1, b=4, c,d,e,} what is the value of e?
(A) 7 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 3

23. Which of the following about automatic variables within a function is correct?
(A) Its type must be declared before using the variable. (B) They are local.
(C) They are not initialized to zero. (D) They are global.

24. Consider the following program segment

```
int n, sum=5;
switch(n)
{
   case 2:sum=sum-2;
   case 3:sum*=5;
   break;
   default:sum=0;
}
```

if n=2, what is the value of the sum?
(A) 0 (B) 15 (C) 3 (D) None of these.

25. Which of the following is not an infinite loop?

```
(A) x=0;
    do{
       /*x unaltered within the loop*/
    ....}
    While(x==0);
```

(B) # define TRUE 0....
While(TRUE){....}
(C) for(;;) {....}
(D) While(1) {....}

26. Output of the following program is

```
main()
{
   int i=0;
   for(i=0;i<20;i++)
   {
      switch(i){
         case 0:
            i+=5;
         case 1:
            i+=2;
         case 5:
            i+=5;
         default:
            i+=4;
         break;
      }
   }
}
```

(A) 5,9,13,17 (B) 12,17,22 (C) 16,21 (D) syntax error.

27. What does the following function print?

```
func(int i)
{
   if(i%2) return 0;
   else return 1;
}
main()
{
   int i=3;
   i=func(i);
   i=func(i);
   printf(%d,i);
}
```

(A) 3 (B) 1 (C) 0 (D) 2

28. What will be the result of the following program?

```
char*g()
{
   static char x[1024];
   return x;
}
main()
{
   char*g1=First String;
   strcpy(g(),g1);
   g1=g();
   strcpy(g1,Second String);
   printf(Answer is:%s, g());
}
```

(A) Answer is: First String (B) Answer is: Second String
(C) Run time Error/Core Dump (D) None of these

29. Consider the following program

```
main()
{
   int a[5]={1,3,6,7,0};
   int *b;
   b=&a[2];
}
```

The value of b[-1] is
(A) 1 (B) 3 (C) -6 (D) none

30. Given a piece of code

```
int x[10];
int *ab;
ab=x;
```

To access the 6th element of the array which of the following is incorrect?
(A) *(x+5) (B) x[5] (C) ab[5] (D) *(*ab+5} .

1. What is the output of the following program

```
main()
{
int i = 5;
printf(%d\n, i++ * i--);
}
```

(A) 25
(B) 24
(C) 20
(D) 30

2. What is the output of the following program

```
main()
{
char ch='a';
printf(%d ,ch);
printf(%d\n,((int)ch)++);
}
```

(A) 97 98
(B) 97
(C) 97 97
(D) compilation error

3. What does the following program do ?

```
int main()
{
int i;
int array1[10], array2[10] ;
int *ep, *ip2 = &array2[0];
int *ip1 = &array1[0];
for(ep = &array1[9]; ep >= ip1; ep--)
*ep = *ip2++ ;
}
```

(A) copies array1 to array2
(B) copies array2 to array1
(C) copies array1 to array2 in reverse order
(D) copies array2 to array1 in reverse order

4. what does the following program do ?

```
#include
int main()
{
char string[100];

char *p;

gets(string);
for(p = string; *p != '\0'; p++)
;
printf(%d, p - string);
}
```

(A) prints the memory used by string
(B) prints the character values of string
(C) prints the length of string
(D) errors out.

5. What is the output if the input to following program is,

```
#include
int trail(char *line, int max);
main()
{
char p[100];
printf(%d,trail(p,10));
}
int trail(char *line, int max)
{
int nch = 0;
int c;
max = max - 1;

while((c = getchar()) != EOF)
{
if(c == '\n')
break;

if(nch < max)
{
*(line + nch) = c;
nch = nch + 1;
}
}

if(c == EOF && nch == 0)
return EOF;

*(line + nch) = '\0';
return nch;
}
```

(A) 22
(B) 24
(C) 10
(D) 9

6. What is the output of the following program :

```
main()
{ int i=1 ;
for (;;);
{
if(i==1)
{
printf(%d,i);
exit();
}
}
}
```

(A) Will print 1 and exit.
(B) Compilation error .
(C) will loop infinitely .
(D) None of the above .

7. What is the output, if 5 is the input for 'i' ?

```
main()
{
int *i;
i =(int *)malloc(10);
printf(Enter the value for i);
scanf(%d,i);
++*i--;
printf(value of i :%d, *i);
}
```

(A) value of i :4
(B) value of i :6
(C) value of i :5
(D) value of i :1

8. What is the output of the following program ?

```
const int n = 7;
int a[n];
main()
{
int i,k=8;
for (i=0;i
void main()
{
void recurse(int);
int i = 5;
recurse(i);
}
void recurse(int u)
{
if (u > 0)
recurse(u-1);
printf(%d ,u);
}
```

(A) 1 2 3 4 5
(B) 5 4 3 2 1
(C) 0 1 2 3 4 5
(D) 5 4 3 2 1 0

12.What is the output of the following program

```
#include
void main()
{
void assign(int[]);
int i[5],a=0;
for (a = 0;a < 5;a++)
i[a] = 10;
assign(i);
for (a = 0; a< 5 ;a++)
printf( %d,i[a]);
}
void assign(int y[])
{
int b = 1;
y[b] = 5;
}
```

(A) 5 10 10 10 10
(B) 10 5 10 10 10
(C) 10 10 10 10 10
(D) Compilation Error

13. What is the output of the following program

```
#include
void main()
{
char *p ;
p = (char*)malloc(100);
strcpy(p,Oracle India);
(p[5] == 'l') ? printf(Oracle) : printf(India);
}
```

(A) Oracle
(B) India
(C) Compilation Error
(D) Run-Time Error (Core Dump)

14. What is the output of the following program

```
#include
void main()
{
int a=5,b,i;
int func(int y);
for(i = 0;i < 5;i++)
{
a = b = func(a);
printf(%d ,b);
}
}

int func(int y)
{
static int x = 0;
x++;
y = y + x;
return(y);
}
```

(A) 6 7 8 9 10
(B) 5 7 9 11 13
(C) 6 8 10 12 14
(D) 6 8 11 15 20

15. What is the output of the following program

```
#include
void main()
{
char i;
for(i=0;i<=256;i++)
printf(%d,i);
}
```

(A) Endless Loop
(B) Compilation Error
(C) Run-Time Error
(D) Ascii Characters from 1-256

16. NO_DATA_FOUND Exception is raised only
(A) When the Where clause of an explicit cursor does not match any rows
(B) for SELECT ...INTO statements, when the where clause of the query does not match any rows
(C) for update/delete statement , when the WHERE clause does not match any rows
(D) All the Above

17. Consider the following PL/SQL Code

```
DECLARE
Cursor c_emp is
select *
from emp1
where dno = 10
for update ;
v_empinfo c_emp%rowtype ;
BEGIN
FOR v_empinfo in c_emp LOOP
update emp1
set salary = salary * 10
where current of c_emp ;
commit ;
END LOOP ;
END ;
/
```

Data in EMP Table :
Empno Name Sal Dno

100 abc 1000 10
200 def 2000 10
300 ghi 3000 20

What is the output ?

(A) (Empno,Sal) -> (100,10000),(200,20000),(300,30000)
(B) (Empno,Sal) -> (100,10000),(200,20000),(300,3000)
(C) Error : Use of Where Current of Restricted
(D) Error : Fetch Out of Sequence

18. Consider the following PL/SQL code.

```
declare
v_char varchar2(3) := 'ABCD';
begin
dbms_output.put_line('Value of v_char ' || v_char);

exception
when others then
dbms_output.put_line('Exception Captured');
end;
```

What is the output ?

(A) Value of v_char ABCD
(B) Exception Captured
(C) ORA-06502: PL/SQL: numeric or value error
(D) ORA-1458-invalid length inside variable character string

19. Consider the following PL/SQL Code

```
declare
empno emp1.empno%type ;
begin

select empno
into empno
from emp1
where sal > 1000
and rownum < 2 ;

update emp1
set sal = sal + 1000
where empno = empno ;

exception when others then
dbms_output.put_line('Exception Raised' );


end ;
/
```

Data in Emp Table :

Empno Name Sal
100 ABC 1000
200 DEF 2000
300 GHI 3000

What will be the output ?

(A) (Empno,Sal) -> (100,1000),(200,3000),(300,4000)
(B) (Empno,Sal) -> (100,1000),(200,3000),(300,3000)
(C) (Empno,Sal) -> (100,2000),(200,3000),(300,4000)
(D) Error : Invalid usage of variable name which is same as column name

20. Consider the following PL/SQL Code

```
Create or replace procedure Test_Proc
p_empno in number ,
p_dno in number ,
p_sal in out number ) is
v_tempvar number ;
begin
if p_sal < 1000 then
p_dno := 20 ;
p_sal := p_sal+ 1000 ;
end if ;
end ;
/
```

When the above procedure is compiled , it will

(A) Create procedure Test_Proc ,if one already exists replace it.
(B) Error : Expression 'P_DNO' cannot be used as an assignment target
(C) Error : 'P_SAL' cannot be used as both In and Out
(D) Warning : v_tempvar not used anywhere

21 Identify the value of l_result at the end of the following PL/SQL block:

```
DECLARE
l_var_1 NUMBER := 1;
l_var_2 CHAR(4) := 'Test';
l_result VARCHAR2 (20);
BEGIN
DECLARE
l_var_1 VARCHAR2(10) := 10;
l_var_3 NUMBER := 2;
BEGIN
l_result := l_var_3 * l_var_1;
END;
l_result := l_var_2 || l_result || l_var_1;
dbms_output.put_line (l_result);
END;
```

(A) Test21
(B) Test2010
(C) Test201
(D) Test210

22. Consider the following PL/SQL block.

```
DECLARE
l_var NUMBER := 1;
BEGIN
IF (l_var = 1) THEN
GOTO Jump;
END IF;
IF (l_var < 5) THEN
<<Jump>>
dbms_output.put_line (l_var);
END IF;
END;
```

Which of the following statements is correct?

(A) Usage of labels is invalid in PL/SQL.
(B) GOTO cannot branch into an IF statement
(C) GOTO is not a valid syntax.
(D) (A) and (C) are correct statements.

23. Consider the following PL/SQL block.

```
DECLARE
l_var1 NUMBER := &a;
l_var2 NUMBER := &b;
Data_problem EXCEPTION;
BEGIN
BEGIN
IF (l_var1 > l_var2) THEN
RAISE NO_DATA_FOUND;
ELSE
RAISE Data_Problem;
END IF;
EXCEPTION
WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
dbms_output.put_line ('No Data');
WHEN Data_Problem THEN
RAISE Data_problem;
END;
EXCEPTION
WHEN Data_problem THEN
dbms_output.put_line ('Data Problem');
END;
```

Identify which of the following statements is/are correct.

(A) Output printed is 'No Data' when a > b .
(B) Exception cannot be used to move from inner to outer block.
(C) Output printed is 'Data Problem' when b > a .
(D) Statements A and C are correct.

24. Employee table has records of 10 employees.
Execution of the following PL/SQL block given below will result in :

```
DECLARE
CURSOR C1 IS
SELECT name, basic+hra salary
FROM employee ;
Incentive NUMBER;
l_name VARCHAR2(30);
l_salary NUMBER;
BEGIN
LOOP
Fetch c1 INTO l_name, l_salary;
EXIT WHEN c1%NOTFOUND OR
c1%ROWCOUNT = 9 ;
Incentive := l_salary * 0.1 ;
END LOOP;
close c1;
dbms_output.put_line ('Name - ' || l_name);
dbms_output.put_line ('Incentive =' || Incentive);
END;
```

(A) Error as alias cannot be used in cursor.
(B) Name & Incentive of nine employees will be printed.
(C) Error as %NOTFOUND & %ROWCOUNT cannot be used with explicit cursors.
(D) Error - Invalid cursor

25. Consider the procedure given below:

```
PROCEDURE calc_bonus (salary IN INTEGER, gross_salary IN OUT NUMBER,
bonus OUT NUMBER) IS
BEGIN
IF (salary > 1000) THEN
bonus := Salary * .1 ; -- statement 1
ELSE
salary := Salary * 2; -- statement 2
bonus := salary * 0.1 ; -- statement 3
END IF;
gross_salary := Salary * 2 ; -- statement 4
END;
```

(A) No errors are there in the PL/SQL block.
(B) Statements 1 and 3 will result in error.
(C) Statement 2 will result in error.
(D) Statements 1, 2 and 3 will result in error.

26. Consider the following data

TABLE A TABLE B
COL1 COL1
------- --------
10 15
20 20
30 25
40 30
50 35
60 40
70 45
80 50
10 35
100 60
65
30
80
90
100

```
select count(*)
from (select A1.col1 col1
from A A1, A A2
where A1.col1 = A2.col1
UNION ALL
select A.col1 col1
from A, B
where A.col1(+) = B.col1 );
```

What would be output of the above SQL query?

(A) 25
(B) 27
(C) 29
(D) error

27. Consider the following DDL

```
create table emp(
empno number,
name char(30),
sal number,
deptno number,
manager number)

create table dept(
deptno number,
name char(30),
location char(30))
```

i) create view view1 as
select location, count(empno) emp_count
from emp, dept
where emp.deptno = dept.deptno
group by location;

ii) create view view2 as
select empno, name, location
from emp, dept
where emp.deptno = dept.deptno;

iii) create view view3 as
select *
from emp, dept;

Which is the correct view definition ?
(A) i
(B) i and ii
(C) ii and iii
(D) All

28. What is the output of the SQL statement

select floor((ceil(-0.42) - abs(round(-0.64)))/2) from dual;

(A) -2
(B) -1
(C) 0
(D) 1

29. Consider the following data

Table STUDENT

Name subject status
----------- -------------- --------
Student1 Sub1 P
Student1 Sub2 F
Student2 Sub1 P
Student3 Sub2 F
Student4 Sub1 F
Student4 Sub2 P
Student5 Sub1 P
Student5 Sub2 P
Student6 Sub1 F
Student6 Sub2 F

i) select * from student
where status = 'P' OR status = 'F' AND subject = 'Sub1';

ii) select * from student
where (status = 'P' OR status = 'F') AND subject = 'Sub1';

iii) select * from student
where subject = 'Sub1' AND status = 'P' OR status = 'F';

iv) select * from student
where status = 'P' OR (status = 'F' AND subject = 'Sub1');

Which statements would produce same output

(A) i & ii
(B) ii & iii
(C) iii & iv
(D) i & iv

30. Consider the following DML operation along with table data from above question

i) update student s1
set s1.status = 'P'
where s1.subject =
(select distinct(s2.subject)
from student s2
where s1.name = s2.name);

ii) delete from student s1
where status > 'F'
and s1.name not in
(select s1.name
from student s2
where s2.subject = 'Sub2');

iii) update student s1
set s2.status = 'P'
where s1.subject in
(select s2.subject
from student s2
where s2.status = 'F');

Which statement(s) are incorrect/errors out:

(A) i & ii
(B) ii & iii
(C) i & iii
(D) i, ii & iii

Answers:a,d,d,c,d,c,d,c,a,a,c,b,b,d,a,b,d,c,c,b,c,b,d,d,c,b,a,b,d,c