

ORACLE

Pattern

=====

30 qns. technical - 30 mins. - mostly on DBMS, Oracle (like what would be the output), C, C++, Java (2-3 qns. on class and constructors) and data structures.

30 qns. general - 30 mins. - 7 qns. aptitude, more like English (filling up prepositions, same meaning, reading comprehension, four sentences would be given - you have to order them to form a paragraph, similarly four questions would be given - you have to say which one is an inference statement, which one is a judgement, etc.)

The technical test would be easy and general test would be little difficult.

In the interview, they asked me the following questions.

=====

1. what are the macros other than C macros (the macros in word, excel)

A macro in MS-word is used to group a sequence of jobs and make it as a button or keyboard shortcut. Suppose, if you need always to draw a table containing 2 rows and 5 cols, you can start, record a macro and make it as a button and put in taskbar, so that when you press it, you will be provided with a fixed table.

2. can you delete a column from a table.

In oracle 9i, you can do it by the statement `ALTER TABLE table1 DROP COLUMN column1`; In oracle 8, you can't.

3. can you store a image in oracle and by which datatype?

Yes, you can and it can be achieved by using a BLOB (binary large object) type and store upto 4GB in a single column.

4. have you used reports and forms in oracle?

5. have you written applications to retrieve stored images in a table?

6. some DOS commands and UNIX.

7. project description (both academic and miniprojects, if any)

8. some situation questions like what would you do if your company is burning,etc.

Please have a look on DBMS, and some simple queries like 'select * from dual' for the technical test. And on the questions in the attached file. All the best.

with wishes,
sakthi.

Oracle Test 3-02-2001:

```
1.void main()
{
struct a
{
char ch[10];
char *str;
};
struct a s1={"Hyderabad","Bangalore"};
printf("\n%c%c",s1.ch[0],*s1.str);
printf("\n%s%s",s1.ch,s1.str);
getch();
}
```

Ans: HB, HyderabadBangalor

```
2. main(int argc,int *argv[])
{
int i;
for(i=1;i<argc;i++)
printf("\n%s%s",argv[i],(i<argc-1)?" ":"");
return 0;
getch();
}
```

file://Ans: i work for oracle

```
3.void main()
{
int i,j,k;
for(i=0;i<3;i++)
k=sum(i,i);
printf("\n%d",k);
getch();
}
sum(s,t)
{
```

```
static int m;
m+=s+t;
return m;
}
```

file://Ans: 6

```
4.void main()
{
int i;
clrscr();
for(i=1;i<6;++i)
switch(i)
{
case 1:
case 2: printf("%d",i++);break;
case 3: continue;
case 4: printf("%d",i);
}
printf("%d",i);
getch();
}
```

file://Ans: 1,4,6

5.Which of the storage class(es) becomes the global variables for the entire

Program

- (A) Extern
- (B) Static
- (C) Auto
- (D) Register

ANSWER : A

6.//What is the output of the program

```
void main()
{
char s[]="oracle is the best";
char t[40];
char *ss,*tt;
while(*tt++=*ss++);
printf("%s",t);
getch();
}
// A. oracle is the best
// B. Core dump
// c. Error Message
// D. Goes into infinite loop
// Ans: B. core dump (Garbage value)
```

7.//What is the output of the program

```
void main()
{
int j[10]={9,7,5,3,1,2,4,6,9};
int i=1;
clrscr();
```

```

for(;i<9;i++)
printf("%d ",--j[i++]);
getch();
}
// A. 6,2,1,5
// B. 6,2,1,5,7
// c. Error Message
// D. core dump
// Ans: A. 6,2,1,5

```

8.//What is the output of the program

```

void main()
{
int i,j,k,n=5;
clrscr();
for(i=5;i>0;i--)
{
j=1<i;
k=n&j;
k==0?printf("0"):printf("1");
}
getch();
}
// A. 00011
// B. 11110
// c. 11001
// D. 11100
// Ans: B. 11110

```

9.Which of the following storage class(es) became the global variable = for the entire program

- A. Extern
 - B. Static=20
 - c. Auto
 - D. Register
- Ans: A

10.//What is the output of the program, if integer occupies 2 bytes = memory?

```

union
{
int a;
char b;
char c[10];
}u1;
void main()
{
int l=sizeof(u1);
printf("%d",l);
getch();
}
// A. 13
// B. 10
// c. 16

```

// D. None of the above

// Ans: B. 10

11.//What is the output of the program

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
fork();
```

```
printf(" Hello World");
```

```
getch();
```

```
}
```

// A. Hello World

// B. Hello World Hello World

// c. Error Message

// D. None of these

// Ans: B

12.//What is the output of the program

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
struct a
```

```
{
```

```
int i;
```

```
char *st1;
```

```
};
```

```
typedef struct a ST;
```

```
ST *str1;
```

```
str1=(ST*)malloc(100);
```

```
str1->i=100;
```

```
strcpy(str1->st1,"Welcome to Oracle");
```

```
printf(" %d%s\n",str1->i,str1->st1);
```

```
getch();
```

```
}
```

// A. core dump

// B. will not compile

// c. 100,Welcome to Oracle

// D. None of these

// Ans: C

13.//What is the output of the program

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
int i,j,k;
```

```
i=2;
```

```
j=4;
```

```
k=i++>j&2;
```

```
printf("%d\n",k);
```

```
if(++k && ++i<--j|| i++)
```

```
{
```

```
    j=++k;
```

```
}
```

```
printf(" %d %d %d",i,-j--,k);
```

```
getch();
```

```
}
```

// A. 4,-3,2

// B. 5,-3,2

// c. 4,-2,2

// D. 5,-2,2
// Ans: D

14. Which of the following is not true in case of Command line arguments

- A. The argc parameter is used to hold the number of arguments in the command line and is an integer
- B. The argv parameter is a pointer to an array of character pointers and each one points to a command line argument
- C. The argv[1] always points to program name
- D. None of above

Ans: C

15. A function without any return type declares return=20

- A. Integer
- B. Float
- C. Void
- D. Syntax Error

Ans: A

16. //What is the output of the program

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#define sqr(a) a*a
void main()
{
    int a=10,b=1,c;
    c=sqr(10+1);
    printf("Sqr Root of (10+1)is %d",c);
    getch();
}
// A. 121
// B. 21
// C. 13
// D. Syntax Error
// Ans: B
```

17. //What is the output of the program

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int i,j=20;
    clrscr();
    for(i=1;i<3;i++)
    {
        printf("%d",i);
        continue;
        printf("%d",j);
        break;
    }
}
```

```

    getch();
}
// A. 1,20
// B. 1,20,1,20
// C. 1,2
// D. 1,2,20,20
// Ans: c

```

18.//What is the output of the program

```

#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int i=1*4/3-27%3^2+100*0.5-(4>3?1:2);
    clrscr();
    printf("%d",i);
    getch();
}
// A. 49
// B. compile error
// C. 51
// D. 48
// Ans: b

```

19.What is the output of the program

```

#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    char *st1[3]= {"Hello","World","Oracle"};
    *st1=st1[2];
    st1[1]=*st1;
    free(st1[0]);
    free(st1[1]);
    clrscr();
    printf("%s %s %s",st1,st1[1],st1[2]);
    getch();
}
// A. Garbage Garbage Oracle
// B. oracle oracle oracle
// C. Hello World Oracle
// D. Core Dump:cannot Print after freeing the
memory
// Ans: D

```

20.Consider the following structure =20

```

Struct {
    int data;
    struct node *prev;
    struct node *next;
}NODE;

```

```

NULL <-- 5 --> 8 --> 10 --> NULL
p <-- q <-- r=20

```

WHAT WILL BE THE VALUE OF r-->prev-->next-->data

?

- A. 8
 - B. Null
 - C. 5
 - D. 10
- Ans: 10

21. what will be the output of the following SELECT statement ?

```
SELECT count(*)  
FROM emp  
Where exist (select 'X' From dept  
             where dept_name ='Stores'  
             and dept.dept_id=emp.dept_id)
```

- A. select total number of employees belonging to department " stores "
- B. select all employees belonging to department "X"
- C. select all employees belonging to department "stores"
- D. select total number of employees belonging to department "X"

22. Denormalisation is done to=20

- A. Check for Data Integrity
- B. Reduce Data Redundancy
- C. Introduce Security Check
- D. Increase Query performance .

23. How many columns are retrived from this query:

```
SELECT address1 || ',' ||address2 ||','  
||address2 "Address" FROM =  
employee;
```

- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. 0

24. What is the is the result of the following Code Piece=20

```
Insert into table A value(a1):  
CREATE TABLE B AS SELECT * FROM A;  
ROLLBAACK ;
```

- A. Table B gets created with the row inserted in the first statement.
- B. Table B is not created
- C. Table B gets created , but no row gets inserted into Table A
- D. Rollback throws up an exception .

25. The key word used in Oracle for string searching is=20

- A. SOUNDEX
- B. DECODE
- C. LIKE
- D. HAVING

26. What does the ROLLBACK statement will do in the
 fool segment of =
 code

PROGRAM STARTS HERE

.....

SOME DML STAT.

...SAVEPOINT1

SOME DML STAT.

...SAVEPOINT2

SOME DML STAT.

...ROLLBACK

- A. Rollback Dml changes to savepoint 1
- B. Rollback Dml changes to savepoint 2
- C. Rollback Dml changes of the last DML

ststs. just before =

Rollback stats

D. Rollback DML changes to the place whre the
 program starts

27. Which clause u use to exclude the rows before
 grouping them?

- A. Group By
- B. Having
- C. Where
- D. Minus

28. Which of the following statements is not true
 about views?

- A. u can create a index on views
- B. Views donot have permanent data
- C. Views can be based on one or more tables
- D. Views can be dropped without dropping

tables

29 How many JION conditions are needed in JOIN query
 to avoid a =
 Cartesian Product?

- A. No of tables + 1
- B. No of tables - 1
- C. No of columes + 1
- D. No of columes - 1

30. "An item could be either a component or spare ".
 How can u =
 represent this scenerio in a E-R=20

- A. Subtype Relation
- B. Arc Relation
- C. Recursive Relation
- D. Many to Many Relationscription

