

Oracle Certification Interview Questions And Answers Guide.



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Oracle Certification Job Interview Preparation Guide.

Question # 1

Explain What is the use of PARALLEL_ADAPTIVE_MULTI_USER initialization parameter?

Answer:-

When we set to PARALLEL_ADAPTIVE_MULTI_USER true enables an adaptive algorithm designed to improve performance in multiuser environments that use parallel execution. The algorithm automatically reduces the request degree of parallelism based on the degree at the system load at query startup time.

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Question # 2

Explain Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two.)

- A. A foreign key cannot contain NULL values
- B. A columns with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULL values
- C. A constraint is enforced only for the INSERT operation on a table
- D. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data
- E. All constraints can be defined at the column level as well as the table level

Answer:-

- B. A columns with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULL values
- D. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data

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Question # 3

You need to calculate the number of days from 1st Jan 2007 till date:

Dates are stored in the default format of dd-mm-rr.

Which two SQL statements would give the required output? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT SYSDATE - 01-JAN-2007 FROM DUAL
- B. SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01/JANUARY/2007') FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2007') FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,DD-MON-YYYY)-01-JAN-2007 FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE,DD/MONTH/YYYY)-01/JANUARY/2007 FROM DUAL;

Answer:-

- B. SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01/JANUARY/2007') FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2007') FROM DUAL;

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Question # 4

How to create a multiple databases with the same configuration?

Answer:-

Applications can create multiple databases with in a single file.This is useful when database are both numerous and reasonably small in order to avoid creating a large number of underlying files.Putting multiple databases in a single physical file is an administrative convenience and unlikely to affectdatabase performance.

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Question # 5

Explain Which two statements are true regarding working with dates? (Choose two.)

- A. The default internal storage of dates is in the numeric format
- B. The default internal storage of dates is in the character format
- C. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function and does not allow the user to enter the century
- D. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function but allows the user to enter the century if required?

Answer:-



- A. The default internal storage of dates is in the numeric format
- D. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function but allows the user to enter the century if required

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Question # 6

Explain Which two statements are true regarding views? (Choose two.)

- A. A subquery that defines a view cannot include the GROUP BY clause
- B. A view is created with the subquery having the DISTINCT keyword can be updated
- C. A view that is created with the subquery having the pseudo column ROWNUM keyword cannot be updated
- D. A Data Manipulation Language (DML) operation can be performed on a view that is created with the subquery having all the NOT NULL columns of a table

Answer:-

- C. A view that is created with the subquery having the pseudo column ROWNUM keyword cannot be updated
- D. A Data Manipulation Language (DML) operation can be performed on a view that is created with the subquery having all the NOT NULL columns of a table

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Question # 7

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose three.)

- A. Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses
- B. Main query and subquery can get data from different tables
- C. Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables
- D. Subqueries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause
- E. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subquery
- F. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and subquery

Answer:-

- A. Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses
- B. Main query and subquery can get data from different tables
- F. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and subquery

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Question # 8

Explain Which two statements are true regarding working with dates? (Choose two.)

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- B. The default internal storage of dates is in the character format
- C. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function and does not allow the user to enter the century
- D. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function but allows the user to enter the century if required?

Answer:-

- A. The default internal storage of dates is in the numeric format
- D. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function but allows the user to enter the century if required

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Question # 9

What will be the output for this query:
select 1 from dual minus select a from dual;

Answer:-

This will produce Error:
Expression must have same datatype as corresponding expression

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Question # 10

How to use STANDBY_ARCHIVE_DEST parameter and explain its need?

Answer:-

STANDBY_ARCHIVE_DEST is relevant only for a standby database in managed recovery mode. It specifies the location of archive logs arriving from a primary database.

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Question # 11

Suppose you need to generate a list of all customer last names with their credit limits from the CUSTOMERS table. Those customers who do not have a credit limit should appear last in the list. Which two queries would achieve the required result? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT cust_last_name,cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit DESC;



B. SELECT cust_last_name,cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit;
C. SELECT cust_last_name,cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST;
D. SELECT cust_last_name,cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_last_name,cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST;

Answer:-

B. SELECT cust_last_name,cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit;
C. SELECT cust_last_name,cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST;

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Question # 12

Explain Which three statements/commands would cause a transaction to end? (Choose three.)

A. COMMIT
B. SELECT
C. CREATE
D. ROLLBACK
E. SAVEPOINT

Answer:-

A. COMMIT
C. CREATE
D. ROLLBACK

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Question # 13

Which two statements are true regarding views? (Choose two.)

A. A subquery that defines a view cannot include the GROUP BY clause
B. A view is created with the subquery having the DISTINCT keyword can be updated
C. A view that is created with the subquery having the pseudo column ROWNUM keyword cannot be updated
D. A Data Manipulation Language (DML) operation can be performed on a view that is created with the subquery having all the NOT NULL columns of a table

Answer:-

C. A view that is created with the subquery having the pseudo column ROWNUM keyword cannot be updated
D. A Data Manipulation Language (DML) operation can be performed on a view that is created with the subquery having all the NOT NULL columns of a table

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Question # 14

Explain What are transportable table spaces and the need to use them?

Answer:-

Transportable tablespaces are the fastest way for moving large volume of data between two oracle databases. We can use the transportable tablespaces feature to copy a set of tablespaces from one oracle database to another. Moving data using transportable tablespaces is much faster than performing either an export/import or unload/load the same data.

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Question # 15

Explain Which two statements are true regarding single row functions? (Choose two.)

A. They accept only a single argument
B. They can be nested only to two levels
C. Arguments can only be column values or constant
D. They always return a single result row for every row of a queried table
E. They can return a data type value different from the one that is reference

Answer:-

D. They always return a single result row for every row of a queried table
E. They can return a data type value different from the one that is reference

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Question # 16

What is row chaining and row migration?

Answer:-

We will migrate a row when an update to that row would cause it to not fit on the block anymore (with all of the other data that exists there currently). A migration



means that the entire row will move and we just leave behind the. So, the original block just has the rowid of the new block and the entire row is moved. Row chaining instead of just having a forwarding address on one block and the data on another we have data on two or more blocks.

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Question # 17

what is the difference between TRUNCATE, DELETE, DROP?

Answer:-

- 1) Drop will drop the records from the table along with its structure. All the indexes associated with it will also be deleted and there is no rollback.
- 2) Delete will delete the records of the table but the structure of the table is retained back. It is a DML operation which is slower but provides rollback facility.
- 3) Truncate is a DDL command which is faster, retains structure of the table and rollback is possible. It allocates memory usually after truncating so structure is retained.

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Question # 18

Explain When does a transaction complete? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. When a DELETE statement is executed
- B. When a ROLLBACK command is executed
- C. When a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed
- D. When a data definition language statement is executed
- E. When a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction

Answer:-

- B. When a ROLLBACK command is executed
- D. When a data definition language statement is executed
- E. When a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction

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Question # 19

What is the difference between primary key and foreign key

Answer:-

Primary Key is unique Key entire the table and which is also NOT NULL where as foreign key is the null & which references the primary key .

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Question # 20

Explain Which three statements are true regarding the data types in Oracle Database 10g/11g? (Choose two.)

- A. Only One LONG column can be used per table
- B. A TIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds
- C. The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file
- D. The minimum column width that can be specified for a VARCHAR2 data type column is one
- E. The value for a CHAR data type column is blanked-padded to the maximum defined column width

Answer:-

- A. Only One LONG column can be used per table
- D. The minimum column width that can be specified for a VARCHAR2 data type column is one
- E. The value for a CHAR data type column is blanked-padded to the maximum defined column width

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Question # 21

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

```
DELETE FROM sales;
```

There are no other uncommitted transactions on the SALES table.

Which statement is true about the DELETE statement?

- A. It would not remove the rows if the table has a primary key
- B. It removes all the rows as well as the structure of the table
- C. It removes all the rows in the table and deleted rows can be rolled back
- D. It removes all the rows in the table and deleted rows cannot be rolled back

Answer:-

- C. It removes all the rows in the table and deleted rows can be rolled back

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Question # 22

Explain Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance database? (Choose two.)

- A. The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table
- B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database
- C. CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated



- D. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence for reached, you can increase the MAXVALUE limit by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement
- E. When a database instance shuts down abnormally, the sequence numbers that have been cached but not used would be available once again when the database instance is restarted

Answer:-

- C. CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated
- D. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence for reached, you can increase the MAXVALUE limit by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement

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Question # 23

Explain What are the benefits of system-managed locally managed tablespace?

Answer:-

Locally Managed Tablespaces Include the following Benefits:

- 1.Free extents are managed in the Tablespace.
- 2.Bitmap is used to record free extents.
- 3.Each bit corresponds to a block or a group of block.
- 4.Bit value indicates free or used.

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Question # 24

Explain Which statements are correct regarding indexes? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. When a table is dropped, the corresponding indexes are automatically dropped
- B. A FOREIGN KEY constraint on a column in a table automatically creates a nonunique key
- C. A nondeferrable PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE KEY constraint in a table automatically creates a unique index
- D. For each data manipulation language operation performed, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated

Answer:-

- A. When a table is dropped, the corresponding indexes are automatically dropped
- C. A nondeferrable PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE KEY constraint in a table automatically creates a unique index
- D. For each data manipulation language operation performed, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated

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Question # 25

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