

Oracle Job Interview Latest Placement Paper Solved : 2011

```
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();
}
```

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;
}
```

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();
}

```

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

Ans: 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 incase 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 a character = pointer and each one points to command line arguments
- C. The argv[1] always point 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

```

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

- A. Check for Data Integrity
- B. Reduce Data Redundancy

- C. Introduce Security Check
- D. Increase Query performance .

23. How many columns are retrieved from this query:

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

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

24. What is the result of the following Code

Piece=20

Insert into table A value(a1):

```
CREATE TABLE B AS SELECT * FROM A;  
ROLLBACK ;
```

- 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

- A. SOUNDIX
- 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. you can create a index on views
- B. Views do not 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 colums + 1
- D. No of colums - 1

30. "An item could be either a component or spare ".

How can you represent this scenerio in a E-R=20

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