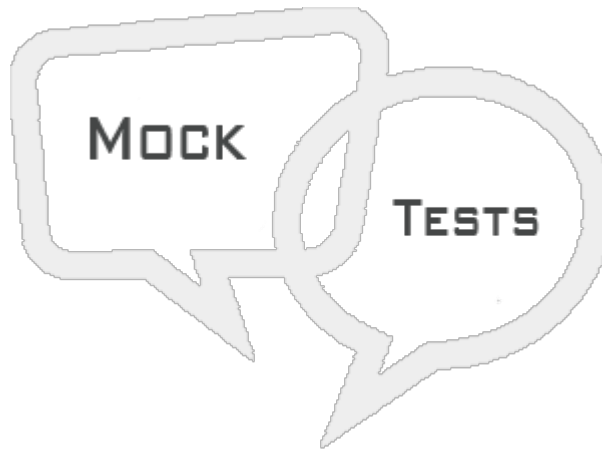


PL/SQL MOCK TEST

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This section presents you various set of Mock Tests related to **PL/SQL**. You can download these sample mock tests at your local machine and solve offline at your convenience. Every mock test is supplied with a mock test key to let you verify the final score and grade yourself.



PL/SQL MOCK TEST II

Q 1 - What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
DECLARE
  a number(3) := 100;
  b number(3) := 200;
BEGIN
  IF( a = 100 ) THEN
    IF( b <> 200 ) THEN
      dbms_output.put_line(b);
    END IF;
  END IF;
  dbms_output.put_line(a);
END;
```

- A - It has syntax error, so there will not be any output.
- B - 200
- C - 200
100
- D - 100

Q 2 - Which of the following is not true about PL/SQL loop structures?

- A - In the basic loop structure, sequence of statements is enclosed between the LOOP and END LOOP statements.
- B - The WHILE loop repeats a statement or group of statements while a given condition is true.
- C - The FOR loop executes a sequence of statements multiple times and abbreviates the code that manages the loop variable.
- D - Nesting of loops is not allowed.

Q 3 - Which of the following is not true about labelling PL/SQL loops?

- A - PL/SQL loops can be labelled.
- B - The label should be enclosed by angle brackets *< and >* .
- C - The label name appears at the beginning of the LOOP statement.
- D - The label name can also appear at the end of the LOOP statement or with an EXIT statement.

Q 4 - What is wrong in the following code snippet?

```
DECLARE
  x number := 1;
BEGIN
  LOOP
    dbms_output.put_line(x);
    x := x + 1;
    IF x > 10 THEN
      exit;
    END IF;
    dbms_output.put_line('After Exit x is: ' || x);
  END;
```

- A - There is nothing wrong.
- B - The IF statement is not required.
- C - There should be an END LOOP statement.
- D - The exit statement should be in capital letters.

Q 5 - What is the output of the following code?

```
DECLARE
  x number := 4;
BEGIN
  LOOP
    dbms_output.put_line(x);
    x := x + 1;
    exit WHEN x > 5;
  END LOOP;
  dbms_output.put_line(x);
END;
```

- A - 4
5
6
- B - 4
5
- C - 4
- D - None of the above.

Q 6 - Consider the following code snippet: how many times the loop will run?

```
DECLARE
  a number(2) := 9;
BEGIN
  WHILE a < 30 LOOP
    a := a + 3;
  END LOOP;
END;
```

- A - 10
- B - 8
- C - 7
- D - 9

Q 7 - Consider the following code snippet: how many times the loop will run?

```
DECLARE
  a number(2);
BEGIN
  FOR a in 10 .. 20 LOOP
    END LOOP;
END;
```

- A - 11
- B - 10
- C - 9
- D - Infinite loop.

Q 8 - Consider the following code snippet: what will be the output?

```
DECLARE
  a number(2) ;
BEGIN
  FOR a IN REVERSE 10 .. 20 LOOP
    END LOOP;
  dbms_output.put_line(a);
END;
```

- A - 11
- B - 10
- C - 29
- D - 30

**Q 9 - Consider a variable named greetings declared as –
greetings varchar2(11) := 'Hello World';**

What will be the output of the code snippet

dbms_output.put_line SUBSTR(greetings, 7, 5);

- A - World

B - Hello

C - orld

D - None of the above.

Q 10 - Which of the following is not true about the PL/SQL data structure VARRAY?

A - It is a fixed-size sequential collection of elements.

B - The elements can of various data types.

C - It is used to store an ordered collection of data.

D - Each element in a VARRAY has an index associated with it.

Q 11 - Which of the following is the correct syntax for creating a VARRAY named grades, which can hold 100 integers, in a PL/SQL block?

A - TYPE grades IS VARRAY100 OF INTEGERS;

B - VARRAY grades IS VARRAY100 OF INTEGER;

C - TYPE grades VARRAY100 OF INTEGER;

D - TYPE grades IS VARRAY100 OF INTEGER;

Q 12 - Which of the following is true about the PL/SQL data structure VARRAY?

A - It also has a maximum size that cannot be changed.

B - A VARRAY type is created with the CREATE VARRAY statement, at the schema level.

C - Maximum size of a VARRAY can be changed using the ALTER TYPE statement.

D - Maximum size of a VARRAY can be changed using the ALTER VARRAY statement.

Q 13 - Which of the following is not true about the PL/SQL data structure VARRAY?

A - In oracle environment, the starting index for VARRAYs is always 1.

B - You can initialize the VARRAY elements using the constructor method of the VARRAY type, which has the same name as the VARRAY.

C - VARRAYs are one-dimensional arrays.

D - None of the above.

Q 14 - A subprogram can be created –

A - At schema level.

B - Inside a package.

C - Inside a PL/SQL block.

D - All of the above.

Q 15 - Which of the following is true about the parameter modes in PL/SQL Subprograms?

- A - An IN parameter lets you pass a value to the subprogram. It is a read-only parameter.
- B - An OUT parameter returns a value to the calling program.
- C - An IN OUT parameter passes an initial value to a subprogram and returns an updated value to the caller.
- D - All of the above.

Q 16 - What will be printed by the following PL/SQL block?

```
DECLARE
  a number;
  b number;
  c number;

PROCEDURE findMin(x IN number, y IN number, z OUT number) IS
BEGIN
  IF x < y THEN
    z := x;
  ELSE
    z := y;
  END IF;
END;

BEGIN
  a := 2;
  b := 5;
  findMin(a, b, c);
  dbms_output.put_line(c);
END;
```

- A - 2
- B - 5
- C - 0
- D - Won't print anything

Q 17 - What will be printed by the following PL/SQL block?

```
DECLARE
  a number;
PROCEDURE squareNum(x IN OUT number) IS
BEGIN
  x := x * x;
END;
BEGIN
  a := 5;
  squareNum(a);
  dbms_output.put_line(a);
END;
```

- A - 5
- B - 10
- C - 25

D - 0

Q 18 - Which of the following is a way of passing parameters to PL/SQL subprograms?

- A - Positional notation
- B - Named notation
- C - Mixed notation
- D - All of the above.

Q 19 - Which of the following is not true about the PL/SQL functions?

- A - A PL/SQL function is same as a procedure except that it returns a value.
- B - The function body must contain a RETURN statement.
- C - The RETURN clause does not specify the data type of the return value.
- D - The AS keyword is used instead of the IS keyword for creating a standalone function.

Q 20 - What is wrong in the following code snippet?

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION totalCustomers
total number(2) := 0;
BEGIN
  SELECT count(*) into total
  FROM customers;
  RETURN total;
END;
```

- A - It doesn't have the RETURN clause in function declaration.
- B - The RETURN statement is wrong.
- C - Function definition should not use the IS keyword
- D - Nothing wrong.

Q 21 - What would be the output of the following code?

```
DECLARE
  a number;
  b number;
  c number;
FUNCTION fx(x IN number, y IN number)
RETURN number
IS
  z number;
BEGIN
  IF x > 2*y THEN
    z := x;
  ELSE
    z := 2*y;
  END IF;

  RETURN z;
END;
BEGIN
```

```
a:= 23;
b:= 47;

c := fx(a, b);
dbms_output.put_line(c);
END;
```

- A - 46
- B - 47
- C - 94
- D - 23

Q 22 - What would be the output of the following code?

```
DECLARE
  num number;
  fn number;

FUNCTION fx(x number)
RETURN number
IS
  f number;
BEGIN
  IF x=0 THEN
    f := 1;
  ELSE
    f := x * fx(x-1);
  END IF;
RETURN f;
END;

BEGIN
  num := 5;
  fn := fx(num);
  dbms_output.put_line(fn);
END;
```

- A - 1
- B - 5
- C - 10
- D - 125

Q 23 - Which of the following is not true about PL/SQL cursors?

- A - A cursor is a view on a table.
- B - A cursor holds the rows *oneormore* returned by a SQL statement.
- C - The set of rows the cursor holds is referred to as the active set.
- D - None of the above.

Q 24 - Which of the following is true about PL/SQL cursors?

- A - Explicit cursors are automatically created by Oracle.

B - Implicit cursors are programmer defined cursors.

C - The most recent implicit cursor is called the SQL cursor, and has the attributes like %FOUND, %ISOPEN, %NOTFOUND, and %ROWCOUNT.

D - All of the above.

Q 25 - Observe the following code and fill in the blanks –

```
DECLARE
  total_rows number(2);
BEGIN
  UPDATE employees
  SET salary = salary + 500;
  IF _____ THEN
    dbms_output.put_line('no employees selected');
  ELSIF _____ THEN
    total_rows := _____;
    dbms_output.put_line( total_rows || ' employees selected ');
  END IF;
END;
```

A - %notfound, %found, %rowcount.

B - sql%notfound, sql%found, sql%rowcount.

C - sql%found, sql%notfound, sql%rowcount.

D - %found, %notfound, %rowcount.

ANSWER SHEET

Question Number	Answer Key
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1	D
2	D
3	B
4	C
5	A
6	C
7	A
8	B
9	A
10	B
11	D
12	C
13	D
14	D
15	D

16	A
17	C
18	D
19	C
20	A
21	C
22	D
23	A
24	C
25	B

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