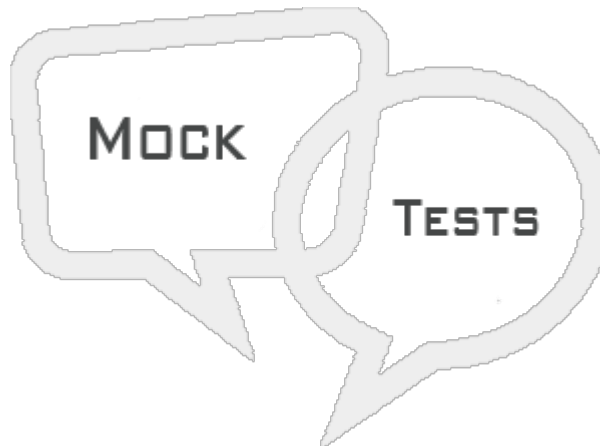


PL/SQL MOCK TEST

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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 III

Q 1 - Which of the following is the correct syntax for creating an explicit cursor?

- A - CURSOR cursor_name IS select_statement;
- B - CREATE CURSOR cursor_name IS select_statement;
- C - CREATE CURSOR cursor_name AS select_statement;
- D - CURSOR cursor_name AS select_statement;

Q 2 - Which of the following code will open a cursor named *cur_employee*?

- A - OPEN cur_employee;
- B - OPEN CURSOR cur_employee;
- C - FETCH cur_employee;
- D - FETCH CURSOR cur_employee;

Q 3 - The following code tries to fetch some information from all the rows in a table named customers for use in a PL/SQL block. What is wrong in the following code?

```
DECLARE
  c_id customers.id%type;
  c_name customers.name%type;
  c_addr customers.address%type;
  CURSOR c_customers is
    SELECT id, name, address FROM customers;
BEGIN
  LOOP
    FETCH c_customers into c_id, c_name, c_addr;
    EXIT WHEN c_customers%notfound;
    dbms_output.put_line(c_id || ' ' || c_name || ' ' || c_addr);
  END LOOP;
  CLOSE c_customers;
END;
```

- A - It need not use a cursor.
- B - The cursor is not opened.
- C - It will not print information from all the rows.
- D - There is nothing wrong in the code.

Q 4 - Which of the following is not true about PL/SQL records?

- A - A PL/SQL record is a data structure that can hold data items of different kinds.
- B - Records consist of different fields, similar to a row of a database table.
- C - You can create table-based and cursor-based records by using the %ROWTYPE attribute.
- D - None of the above.

Q 5 - Which of the following is not among the types of PL/SQL records?

- A - Table-based
- B - View-based
- C - Cursor-based records
- D - User-defined records

Q 6 - Which of the following code correctly create a record named book with two field title and author?

- A - TYPE book IS RECORD

```
(title varchar(50),  
  author varchar(50),  
  );
```

- B - RECORD book

```
(title varchar(50),  
  author varchar(50),  
  );
```

- C - CREATE RECORD book

```
(title varchar(50),  
  author varchar(50),  
  );
```

- D - CREATE TYPE book

```
(title varchar(50),  
  author varchar(50),  
  );
```

Q 7 - Which of the following code will successfully declare an exception named emp_exception1 in a PL/SQL block?

- A - EXCEPTION emp_exception1;
- B - emp_exception1 EXCEPTION;
- C - CREATE EXCEPTION emp_exception1;
- D - CREATE emp_exception1 AS EXCEPTION;

Q 8 - Consider the exception declared as –

```
emp_exception1 EXCEPTION;
```

Which of the following statement will correctly call the exception in a PL/SQL block?

- A - IF c_id <= 0 THEN ex_invalid_id;
- B - IF c_id <= 0 THEN CALL ex_invalid_id;
- C - IF c_id <= 0 THEN RAISE ex_invalid_id;
- D - IF c_id <= 0 THEN EXCEPTION ex_invalid_id;

Q 9 - The pre-defined exception CASE_NOT_FOUND is raised when

- A - None of the choices in the WHEN clauses of a CASE statement is selected, and there is no ELSE clause.
- B - PL/SQL has an internal problem.
- C - A cursor fetches value in a variable having incompatible data type.
- D - None of the above.

Q 10 - The pre-defined exception NO_DATA_FOUND is raised when

- A - A null object is automatically assigned a value.
- B - A SELECT INTO statement returns no rows.
- C - PL/SQL has an internal problem.
- D - PL/SQL ran out of memory or memory was corrupted.

Q 11 - The pre-defined exception TOO_MANY_ROWS is raised when

- A - PL/SQL ran out of memory or memory was corrupted.
- B - A cursor fetches value in a variable having incompatible data type.
- C - SELECT INTO statement returns more than one row.
- D - None of the above.

Q 12 - Which of the following is not true about PL/SQL triggers?

- A - Triggers are stored programs.

B - They are automatically executed or fired when some events occur.

C - Triggers could be defined on the table, view, schema, or database with which the event is associated.

D - None of the above.

Q 13 - Triggers are written to be executed in response to any of the following events –

A - A database manipulation *DML* statement *DELETE*, *INSERT*, or *UPDATE*.

B - A database definition *DDL* statement *CREATE*, *ALTER*, or *DROP*.

C - A database operation *SERVERERROR*, *LOGON*, *LOGOFF*, *STARTUP*, or *SHUTDOWN*.

D - All of the above.

Q 14 - Which of the following is not a benefit of a database trigger?

A - Enforcing referential integrity

B - Event logging and storing information on table access

C - Allowing invalid transactions

D - Generating some derived column values automatically

Q 15 - Observe the syntax given below –

```
CREATE [OR REPLACE ] TRIGGER trigger_name
{BEFORE | AFTER | INSTEAD OF }
{INSERT [OR] | UPDATE [OR] | DELETE}
[OF col_name]
ON table_name
[REFERENCING OLD AS o NEW AS n]
[FOR EACH ROW]
WHEN (condition)
DECLARE
    Declaration-statements
BEGIN
    Executable-statements
EXCEPTION
    Exception-handling-statements
END;
```

The INSTEAD OF clause is used for creating trigger on a –

A - View

B - Cursor

C - Table

D - Index

Q 16 - Observe the syntax given below –

```
CREATE [OR REPLACE ] TRIGGER trigger_name
{BEFORE | AFTER | INSTEAD OF }
```

```

{INSERT [OR] | UPDATE [OR] | DELETE}
[OF col_name]
ON table_name
[REFERENCING OLD AS o NEW AS n]
[FOR EACH ROW]
WHEN (condition)
DECLARE
    Declaration-statements
BEGIN
    Executable-statements
EXCEPTION
    Exception-handling-statements
END;

```

The {INSERT [OR] | UPDATE [OR] | DELETE} clause specifies a

- A - DDL operation.
- B - DML operation.
- C - None of the above.
- D - Both of the above.

Q 17 - Observe the syntax given below –

```

CREATE [OR REPLACE ] TRIGGER trigger_name
{BEFORE | AFTER | INSTEAD OF }
{INSERT [OR] | UPDATE [OR] | DELETE}
[OF col_name]
ON table_name
[REFERENCING OLD AS o NEW AS n]
[FOR EACH ROW]
WHEN (condition)
DECLARE
    Declaration-statements
BEGIN
    Executable-statements
EXCEPTION
    Exception-handling-statements
END;

```

The optional [FOR EACH ROW] clause specifies

- A - A table with index.
- B - A table with primary key.
- C - A row level trigger.
- D - A table with a unique key.

Q 18 - Observe the syntax given below –

```

CREATE [OR REPLACE ] TRIGGER trigger_name
{BEFORE | AFTER | INSTEAD OF }
{INSERT [OR] | UPDATE [OR] | DELETE}
[OF col_name]
ON table_name
[REFERENCING OLD AS o NEW AS n]
[FOR EACH ROW]
WHEN (condition)
DECLARE
    Declaration-statements

```

```
BEGIN
    Executable - statements
EXCEPTION
    Exception - handling - statements
END;
```

Which of the following holds true for the WHEN clause?

- A - This provides a condition for rows for which the trigger would fire and this clause is valid only for row level triggers.
- B - This provides a condition for rows for which the trigger would fire and this clause is valid only for table level triggers.
- C - This provides a condition for rows for which the trigger would fire and this clause is valid only for view based triggers.
- D - All of the above.

Q 19 - Observe the syntax given below –

```
CREATE [OR REPLACE ] TRIGGER trigger_name
{BEFORE | AFTER | INSTEAD OF }
{INSERT [OR] | UPDATE [OR] | DELETE}
[OF col_name]
ON table_name
[REFERENCING OLD AS o NEW AS n]
[FOR EACH ROW]
WHEN (condition)
DECLARE
    Declaration - statements
BEGIN
    Executable - statements
EXCEPTION
    Exception - handling - statements
END;
```

Which of the following holds true for the [REFERENCING OLD AS o NEW AS n] clause?

- A - This allows you to refer new and old values for various DML statements, like INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE.
- B - OLD and NEW references are not available for table level triggers.
- C - You can use them for record level triggers.
- D - All of the above.

Q 20 - Which of the following is true for querying a table in the same trigger?

- A - The AFTER keyword should be used, because triggers can query the table or change it again only after the initial changes are applied and the table is back in a consistent state.
- B - The BEFORE keyword should be used, because triggers can query the table or change it again only after the initial changes are applied and the table is back in a consistent state.
- C - None of the points in a. and b.
- D - Both of the points in a. and b.

Q 21 - All objects placed in a package specification are called

- A - Public objects.
- B - Private objects.
- C - None of the above.
- D - Both of the above.

Q 22 - Any subprogram not in the package specification but coded in the package body is called a

- A - Public object.
- B - Private object.
- C - None of the above.
- D - Both of the above.

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

- A - PL/SQL packages are schema objects that groups logically related PL/SQL types, variables and subprograms.
- B - A package has two parts: Package specification and Package body or definition.
- C - Both the parts are mandatory.
- D - None of the above.

Q 24 - Which of the following is not true about PL/SQL package specifications?

- A - The specification is the interface to the package.
- B - It declares the types, variables, constants, exceptions, cursors, and subprograms that can be referenced from outside the package.
- C - It contains all information about the content of the package and the code for the subprograms.
- D - None of the above.

Q 25 - Which of the following is true about PL/SQL package body?

- A - The package body has the codes for various methods declared in the package specification and other private declarations.
- B - It is created using the CREATE PACKAGE Statement.
- C - The codes, methods and types declared in package body are not hidden from code outside the package.
- D - All of the above.

ANSWER SHEET

Question Number	Answer Key
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1	A
2	A
3	B
4	D
5	B
6	A
7	B
8	C
9	A
10	B
11	C
12	D
13	D
14	C
15	A
16	B
17	C
18	A
19	D
20	A
21	A
22	B
23	D
24	C
25	A