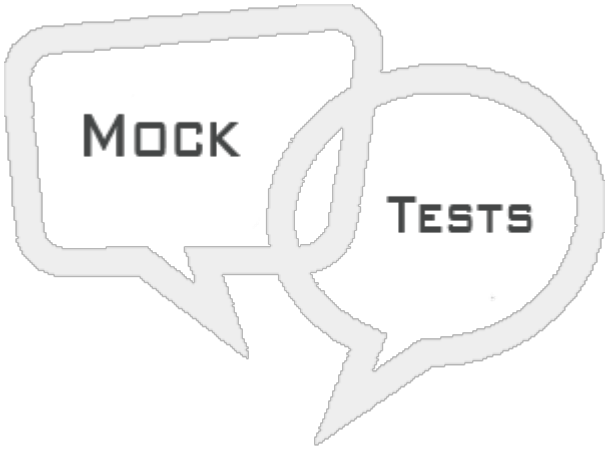
PL/SQL MOCK TEST

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 IV

Q 1 - Which of the following statement will create the specification for a package named cust_sal

A -

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY cust_sal AS
 PROCEDURE find_sal(c_id customers.id%type);
END cust_sal;
```

B -

```
CREATE PACKAGE cust_sal AS
 PROCEDURE find_sal(c_id customers.id%type);
END cust_sal;
```

C -

```
CREATE PACKAGE SPECIFICATION cust_sal AS
 PROCEDURE find_sal(c_id customers.id%type);
END cust_sal;
```

D -

```
PACKAGE cust_sal AS
 PROCEDURE find_sal(c_id customers.id%type);
END cust_sal;
```

Q 2 - Which of the following syntax will be used to access a package element?

A - package_name element_name;

B - element_name.package_name;

C - package_name.element_name;

D - None of the above.

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

A - A collection is an ordered group of elements having the same data type.

B - A collection is an ordered group of elements having different data type.

C - Each element is identified by a unique subscript that represents its position in the collection.

D - Nested tables and Varrays are types of PL/SQL collections.

Q 4 - Which of the following is a PL/SQL collection types?

A - Index-by tables or Associative array

B - Nested table

C - Variable-size array or Varray

D - All of the above.

Q 5 - Which of the following is true about PL/SQL index-by tables?

A - It is a set of key-value pairs.

B - Each key is unique and is used to locate the corresponding value.

C - The key can be either an integer or a string.

D - All of the above.

Q 6 - Which of the following code is the correct syntax for creating an index-by table named salary that will store integer values along with names and the name field will be the key?

A - TYPE salary IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY VARCHAR2(20);

B - CREATE TABLE salary OF NUMBER INDEX BY VARCHAR2(20);

C - TYPE salary IS INDEXED TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY VARCHAR2(20);

D - None of the above.

Q 7 - Which of the following is true about PL/SQL nested tables?

A - Nested tables are like one-dimensional arrays with arbitrary number of elements.

B - Unlike arrays a nested table doesn't have declared number of elements. The size of a nested table can increase dynamically.

C - Initially a nested array has consecutive subscripts or dense, but it can become sparse when elements are deleted from it.

D - All of the above.

Q 8 - Which of the following is not true about PL/SQL nested tables?

A - Declaration of a nested table is similar to declaration of an index-by table along with the INDEX BY clause.

B - A nested table can be stored in a database column.

C - Elements of a nested table could be a %ROWTYPE of any database table.

D - Elements of a nested table could also be %TYPE of any database table field.

Q 9 - Which of the following code is the correct syntax for creating a nested table named salary that will store integer values?

A - TYPE salary IS TABLE OF INTEGER;

B - TYPE salary IS NESTED TABLE OF INTEGER;

C - TABLE salary IS NESTED BY INTEGER;

D - TABLE salary IS INDEXED BY INTEGER;

Q 10 - The collection method LIMIT

A - Returns the last *largest* index numbers in a collection that uses integer subscripts.

B - Returns the number of elements that a collection currently contains.

C - Checks the Maximum Size of a Collection.

D - None of the above.

Q 11 - The collection method LAST

A - Returns the last *largest* index numbers in a collection that uses integer subscripts.

B - Returns the number of elements that a collection currently contains.

C - Checks the Maximum Size of a Collection.

D - None of the above.

Q 12 - The collection method COUNT

A - Returns the last *largest* index numbers in a collection that uses integer subscripts.

B - Returns the number of elements that a collection currently contains.

C - Checks the Maximum Size of a Collection.

D - None of the above.

Q 13 - Which of the following is not true about database transactions?

A - A database transaction is an atomic unit of work.

B - It may consist of one or more related SQL statements.

C - A successfully executed SQL statement and a committed transaction are not same.

D - None of the above.

Q 14 - Which of the following is true about database transactions?

A - The SQL statements that constitute a transaction can collectively be either committed, i.e., made permanent to the database or rolled back *undone* from the database.

B - A transaction has a beginning and an end.

C - None of the above.

D - Both of the above.

Q 15 - A transaction starts when

A - The first SQL statement is performed after connecting to the database.

B - At each new SQL statement issued after a transaction is completed.

C - None of the above.

D - Both of the above.

Q 16 - A transaction ends when

A - A COMMIT or a ROLLBACK statement is issued.

B - A DDL statement, like CREATE TABLE statement, is issued; because in that case a COMMIT is automatically performed.

C - A DCL statement, such as a GRANT statement, is issued; because in that case a COMMIT is automatically performed.

D - All of the above.

Q 17 - Savepoints are set to

A - Help in splitting a long transaction into smaller units.

B - Help in rolling back to some checkpoint, within a long transaction.

C - To execute a COMMIT automatically.

D - Answer a. and b.

Q 18 - What will be the output of the following code?

```
DECLARE
   lines dbms_output.chararr;
   num_lines number;
BEGIN
    dbms_output.enable;
   dbms_output.put_line('Hello!');
   dbms_output.put_line('Hope you are doing well!');
   num_lines := 2;
   dbms_output.get_lines(lines, num_lines);

   FOR i IN 1..num_lines LOOP
      dbms_output.put_line(lines(i));
   END LOOP;
```

```
END;
```

A - Hello!

Hope you are doing well!

B - He

Ho

C - Hello!

Hope you

D - Hello!

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

A - It helps in designing object-oriented database in Oracle.

B - An object type allows you to crate composite types.

C - Objects are created using the CREATE [OR REPLACE] CLASS statement.

D - None of the above.

Q 20 - Which of the following code will create an object type named local_address with two field house_no and street?

A -

```
CREATE OR REPLACE OBJECT local_address
(house_no varchar2(10),
 street varchar2(30),
 );
```

B -

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE local_address AS OBJECT
(house_no varchar2(10),
 street varchar2(30),
 );
```

C -

```
CREATE OR REPLACE OBJECT  local_address AS
(house_no varchar2(10),
 street varchar2(30),
 );
```

D -

```
CREATE OR REPLACE CLASS local_address
(house_no varchar2(10),
 street varchar2(30),
 );
```

Q 21 - Which of the following is true about member methods?

A - Member methods are used for manipulating the attributes of the object.

B - Declaration of a member method is provided while declaring the object type.

C - The object body defines the code for the member methods.

D - All of the above.

Q 22 - Which of the following is not true about the Constructors?

A - These are functions that return a new object as its value.

B - Every object has a system defined constructor method.

C - The name of the constructor is same as the object type.

D - None of the above.

Q 23 - Which of the following is not true about the comparison methods?

A - These are used for comparing objects.

B - The Map method is a function implemented in such a way that its value doesn't depend upon the value of the attributes.

C - The Order methods implement some internal logic for comparing two objects.

D - None of the above.

Q 24 - Which of the following is true about the inheritance for PL/SQL Objects?

A - PL/SQL allows creating object from existing base objects.

B - To implement inheritance, the base objects should be declared as NOT FINAL.

C - The NOT INSTANTIABLE clause allows you to declare an abstract object.

D - All of the above.

Q 25 - The following code tries to create a base object named rectangle, which will be inherited. What is wrong in the code?

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE rectangle AS OBJECT
(length number,
 width number,
 member function enlarge( inc number) return rectangle,
 NOT FINAL member procedure display)
```

A - The declaration should read as CREATE OR REPLACE OBJECT rectangle AS ...

B - The base object should not have any member attribute or functions.

C - The base object rectangle should be declared as NOT FINAL.

D - None of the above

ANSWER SHEET

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