


Name:	
Enrolment No:	
UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES	
End Semester Examination, May 2020	
Course: Fundamental of PL/SQL	Semester: II
Course Code: SBC1006	Time: 2:00
Programme: BCA IOT & BFSI	Max. Marks: 100
Instructions:	

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benefit of user-defined functions is that the function can accept any SQL or PL/SQL data type. True or False?

Answer

- True
 False

•



2.  Multiple Choice: Which of the following is NOT a legal...



Points: 1

Question

Which of the following is NOT a legal location for a function call in a SQL statement?

Answer

VALUES clause of an INSERT statement

SET clause of an UPDATE statement

WHERE clause in a DELETE statement



FROM clause of a SELECT statement



3. Multiple Choice: You want to create a function which c...



Points: 1

Question

You want to create a function which can be used in a SQL statement. Which one of the following can be coded within your function?

Answer

COMMIT;

An OUT parameter

RETURN BOOLEAN



One or more IN parameters



4. **Multiple Choice: Which of the following best describes...**



Points: **1**

Question

Which of the following best describes a stored function?

Answer

A subprogram that must have at least one IN parameter

A subprogram that has no OUT or IN OUT parameters

A subprogram that executes automatically when a DML statement is executed on a table

A subprogram which invokes another subprogram



A subprogram that must return exactly one value



5. **Multiple Choice: You want to allow user JOE to query t...**



Points: 1

Question

You want to allow user JOE to query the CD_DETAILS table in your schema. Which command should you use?

Answer

GRANT SELECT TO joe ON cd_details;

GRANT QUERY ON cd_details TO joe;

GRANT SELECT ON joe TO cd_details;



GRANT SELECT ON cd_details TO joe;



6. True / False: "When a database object is first crea..."



Points: 1

Question

"When a database object is first created, only its owner (creator) and the Database Administrator are privileged to use it. True or False?"


Answer

True



False

•

7.  Multiple Choice: Which of the following is NOT a benef...



Points: **1**

Question

Which of the following is NOT a benefit of the Data Dictionary?

Answer

"It allows us to remind ourselves of the names of our tables, in case we have forgotten them."


It allows us to check which system privileges have been granted to us.



It will speed up the execution of SELECT statements in which the WHERE clause column is not indexed.

"It allows the PL/SQL compiler to check for object existence; for example, when creating a procedure which references a table, the PL/SQL compiler can check that the table exists."

•

8.  Multiple Choice: "Which of the following statements ab...



Points: **1**

Question

"Which of the following statements about the ""super-view"" DICTIONARY is true?"

Answer

None of these.

"It can be thought of as a ""catalog of the master catalog""."



All of these.

It lists all the dictionary views.

We can use it like a Web search engine to remind ourselves of the names of dictionary views.



9.  Multiple Choice: "A PL/SQL procedure named MYPROC has ..."



Points: **1**

Question

"A PL/SQL procedure named MYPROC has already been created and stored in the database. Which of the following will successfully re-create the procedure after some changes have been made to the code? None of these, because the procedure must be dropped before it can be re-created."

Answer




CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE myproc IS

UPDATE PROCEDURE myproc IS ...

CREATE PROCEDURE myproc IS ...

ALTER PROCEDURE myproc IS ...

•

10.  **Multiple Answer: Which of the following are characteri...**



Points: **1**

Question

Which of the following are characteristics of PL/SQL subprograms but not of anonymous PL/SQL blocks?
(Choose three.)

Answer



Are named



Are stored in the database



Can take parameters

Are compiled every time they are executed

•

11.  **True / False: A nested subprogram can be called fro...**



Points: 1

Question

A nested subprogram can be called from the main procedure or from the calling environment. True or False?

Answer

True
 False

•

12. [↕](#) Multiple Choice: Procedures are generally used to perf...



Points: 1

Question

Procedures are generally used to perform what?

Answer

A SELECT statement
 A return of values
 None of these.
 An action

•

13. [↕](#) Multiple Answer: Suppose you set up a parameter with a...



Points: **1**

Question

Suppose you set up a parameter with an explicit IN mode. What is true about that parameter?

Answer

It inherits its type from the matching OUT parameter.



It acts like a constant (its value cannot be changed inside the subprogram).

It must have a DEFAULT value.

It must be the same type as the matching OUT parameter.



It cannot have a DEFAULT value.



14. Multiple Choice: "A procedure is invoked by this comma..."



Points: **1**

Question

"A procedure is invoked by this command: myproc('Smith',100,5000); What is the method of passing parameters used here?"

Answer


Named



Positional (*)

A combination of positional and named

None of these.

15.  Multiple Answer: Which of the following statements abo...



Points: 

Question

Which of the following statements about IN OUT parameters are true? (Choose two.)

Answer



The parameter value can be returned as a new value that is set within the procedure.



The parameter value can be returned as the original unchanged value.

The parameter value passed into the subprogram is always returned unchanged to the calling environment.

The data type for the parameter must be VARCHAR2.

16.  Multiple Choice: Which kind of parameters cannot have ...



Points: **1**

Question Which kind of parameters cannot have a DEFAULT value?

Answer

IN




OUT

CONSTANT

R(ead)

W(rite)



17.  Multiple Choice: What are the three parameter modes fo...



Points: **1**

Question What are the three parameter modes for procedures?

Answer




"IN, OUT, IN OUT "

"R(ead), W(rite), A(ppend)"


"COPY, NOCOPY, REF"

"CONSTANT, VARIABLE, DEFAULT"

•

18.  Multiple Choice: Which of the following can NOT be use...



Points:  1

Question

Which of the following can NOT be used as the datatype of a procedure parameter?

Answer

A PLSQL record defined using %ROWTYPE




The name of another procedure

A non-SQL datatype such as BOOLEAN

A large object datatype such as CLOB

•

19.  Multiple Choice: What is the correct syntax to create ...



Points: 1

Question

What is the correct syntax to create procedure MYPROC that accepts two number parameters X and Y?

Answer

"CREATE PROCEDURE IS myproc (x NUMBER, y NUMBER) "

"CREATE PROCEDURE (x NUMBER, y NUMBER) myproc IS ..."

"CREATE PROCEDURE myproc IS (x NUMBER, y NUMBER) ..."



"CREATE PROCEDURE myproc (x NUMBER, y NUMBER) IS ... "



20. Multiple Choice: Which of the following best describes...



Points: 1

Question

Which of the following best describes the difference between a parameter and an argument?

Answer

There is no difference; parameters and arguments are the same thing.

"They are both names of variables. A parameter is passed into the procedure, while an argument is passed out of the procedure."



"A parameter is a variable that accepts a value that is passed to it, while an argument is the value that is passed. "

"A parameter is the name of a variable, while an argument is the datatype of that variable."



21.  **Multiple Choice: You want to create a procedure which ...**



Points: **1**

Question

You want to create a procedure which accepts a single parameter. The parameter is a number with a maximum value of 9999.99. Which of the following is a valid declaration for this parameter?

Answer

(v_num)


"(v_num NUMBER(4,2))"



(v_num NUMBER)

"(v_num NUMBER(6,2))"



22.  **Multiple Answer: Which of the following are NOT good p...**



Points: 1

Question

Which of the following are NOT good practice guidelines for exception handling? (Choose two.)

Answer

Test your code with different combinations of data to see what potential errors can happen.

Use an exception handler whenever there is any possibility of an error occurring.

Include a WHEN OTHERS handler as the first handler in the exception section. (*)



Allow exceptions to propagate back to the calling environment.

"Handle specific named exceptions where possible, instead of relying on WHEN OTHERS."



23. Multiple Choice: Which of these exceptions can be hand...



Points: 1

Question

Which of these exceptions can be handled by an EXCEPTION section in a PL/SQL block?

Answer



All of these.

None of these.

A SELECT statement returns no rows.

Any other kind of exception that can occur within the block

A SELECT statement returns more than one row.

•

24.  True / False: "Exceptions declared in a block are c..."



Points:

Question


"Exceptions declared in a block are considered local to that block, and global to all its sub-blocks. True or False?"

Answer

True

False

•

25.  Multiple Choice: How are user-defined exceptions raised ?



Points: 1

Question

How are user-defined exceptions raised ?

Answer

By PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT

By DECLARE e_my_excep EXCEPTION;

None of these. They are raised automatically by the Oracle server.



By RAISE exception_name;



26.  Multiple Choice: The following three steps must be per...



Points: 1

Question

The following three steps must be performed to use a user-defined exception: - Raise the exception - Handle the exception - Declare the exception In what sequence must these steps be performed?

Answer

The steps can be performed in any order.

"Raise, Handle, Declare"



"Declare, Raise, Handle "

"Handle, Raise, Declare"

•

27.  Multiple Choice: A user-defined exception is raised by...



Points: **1**

Question

A user-defined exception is raised by using:

Answer

FLAG exception_name;


PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT

"RAISE(error_number, exception_name);"



RAISE exception-name;

•

28.  Multiple Choice: Which one of the following events wou...



Points: 1

Question

Which one of the following events would implicitly raise an exception?

Answer

An UPDATE statement modifies no rows.

A SELECT statement returns exactly one row.

The PL/SQL programmer mis-spells the word BEGIN as BEGAN.



A database constraint is violated.



29.  Multiple Choice: An attempt to insert a null value int...



Points: 1

Question

An attempt to insert a null value into a NOT NULL table column raises an ORA-01400 exception. How can you code an exception handler to trap this exception?

Answer

Test for WHEN ORA-1400 in the exception section.

Declare a variable as follows: e_null_except EXCEPTION := -01400; Then test for WHEN e_null_except in the exception section.



"Declare a variable e_null_excep of type EXCEPTION, associate it with ORA-01400 using a PRAGMA directive, and test for WHEN e_null_excep in the exception section. "

"Declare a variable e_null_excep of type VARCHAR2, associate it with ORA-01400 using a PRAGMA directive, and test for WHEN e_null_excep in the exception section."

•

30.  Multiple Choice: A PL/SQL block executes and an Oracle...



Points: **1**

Question

A PL/SQL block executes and an Oracle Server exception is raised. Which of the following contains the text message associated with the exception?

Answer

SQL%MESSAGE




SQLERRM

SQL_MESSAGE_TEXT

SQLCODE

•

31.  Multiple Choice: You have declared a cursor as SELECT...



Points: **1**

Question

You have declared a cursor as `SELECT FOR UPDATE`; You have OPENed the cursor and locked the FETCHed rows. When are these row locks released?

Answer

When an `UPDATE ... WHERE CURRENT OF cursor_name`; is executed

When another user tries to `SELECT` the rows



When you explicitly `COMMIT` or `ROLLBACK` your transaction

When your block finishes executing

32. Multiple Choice: "You declare a cursor as a join of tw..."



Points: **1**

Question

"You declare a cursor as a join of two tables: `CURSOR emp_dept_curs IS SELECT last_name, salary, department_name FROM employees e, departments d WHERE department_id = d.department_id` Point A -- ; You want to lock fetched rows from `EMPLOYEES`, but NOT lock fetched rows from `DEPARTMENTS`. Which of the following is correct at Point A?"

Answer

FOR UPDATE OF employees

FOR UPDATE (last_name)


FOR UPDATE



FOR UPDATE of salary

33.  Multiple Choice: "User MARY has locked a row of the EM..."



Points: 

Question

"User MARY has locked a row of the EMPLOYEES table. Now, user SAEED tries to open the following cursor: CURSOR c IS SELECT * FROM employees FOR UPDATE WAIT 5; What will happen when SAEED's session tries to fetch the row that MARY has locked?"

Answer

"SAEED's session waits for 5 seconds, then MARY's session is rolled back."

"SAEED's session waits for 5 seconds, then SAEED is disconnected from the database."

"SAEED's session waits for 5 minutes, and then raises an exception if MARY has not unlocked the row."

SAEED's session successfully fetches the first 5 rows and then waits indefinitely to fetch the 6th row.



"SAEED's session waits for 5 seconds, and then raises an exception if MARY has not unlocked the row. "

•

34.  Multiple Choice: "When using multiple nested cursors, ..."



Points: **1**

Question

"When using multiple nested cursors, what kinds of loops can you use?"

Answer

Cursor FOR loops

Basic loops only

WHILE loops only

None of the three loops



All three loops

•

35.  True / False: "Using parameters with a cursor, you ..."



Points: **1**

Question

"Using parameters with a cursor, you can open and close the cursor several times in a block, returning a different active set each time. True or False?"


Answer

True

False

36.  Multiple Choice: You want to use explicit cursors to f...



Points:  1

Question

You want to use explicit cursors to fetch and display all the countries in a specific region. There are 19 rows in the WF_WORLD_REGIONS table. You want to use a different region each time the cursor is opened. How many cursors should you declare?

Answer

"20 cursors, in case an extra row is inserted into WF_WORLD_REGIONS later."

None of the these.



One cursor with a parameter in the WHERE clause.

19 cursors in 19 PL/SQL blocks (one in each block).

"19 cursors, all in the same PL/SQL block."

37.  Multiple Choice: For which type of SQL statement must ...



Points: **1**

Question For which type of SQL statement must you use an explicit cursor?

- Answer
- Data Definition Language (DDL) statements
 - DML statements that process more than one row
 - Queries that return more than one row
 - Queries that return a single row



38.  Multiple Choice: "Look at the following code: DECLARE ...



Points: **1**

Question "Look at the following code: DECLARE CURSOR emp_cursor IS SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary

FROM employees; v_empcurs emp_cursor%ROWTYPE; What is the data type of V_EMPCURS?"

Answer Scalar




Record

Cursor

Row

•

39.  Multiple Choice: Which of the following cursor attribu...



Points: **1**

Question

Which of the following cursor attributes evaluates to TRUE if the cursor is open?

Answer

%NOTFOUND




%ISOPEN

%ROWCOUNT

%FOUND

•

40.  Multiple Choice: What is the correct syntax to associa...



Points: **1**

Question

What is the correct syntax to associate an exception named EXCEPNAME with the non-predefined Oracle Server error ORA-02292?

Answer



"PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT (exceptname, -2292) "

"RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-2292, excep name);"

"WHEN (-2292, exceptname) THEN "

"SQLCODE (-2292, exceptname);"



41.  True / False: "Using Oracle Application Express, yo..."



Points: **1**

Question

"Using Oracle Application Express, you can create Web applications that include PL/SQL. True or False?"

Answer



True

False

-

42.  True / False: Assignment statements can continue o...




Points: **1**

Question Assignment statements can continue over several lines in PL/SQL. True or False?

Answer True
 False

-

43.  True / False: Nonprocedural languages allow the pr...



Points: **1**

Question Nonprocedural languages allow the programmer to produce a result when a series of steps are followed. True or False?

Answer True
False

-

44.  True / False: You can store a whole record in a si...



Points: **1**

Question

You can store a whole record in a single variable using %ROWTYPE or by creating your own record structure as a type and then declaring a variable of that type.

Answer

True
 False

-

45.  True / False: " You cannot use SQLCODE or SQLERRM d...



Points: **1**

Question

" You cannot use SQLCODE or SQLERRM directly in an SQL statement. Instead, you must assign their values to local variables, then use the variables in the SQL statement"

Answer

True
 False

-

46. **True / False: You should use a WHILE loop when the...**



Points: **1**

Question

You should use a WHILE loop when the number of iterations of the loop is known in advance. True or False?

Answer

True
 False

-

47. **True / False: A PL/SQL stored procedure can accept ...**



Points: **1**

Question

A PL/SQL stored procedure can accept one or more input parameters and can return one or more output values to the calling environment. True or False?

Answer

True
 False

-

48. **True / False: An implicit cursor can be used for a ...**



Points: **1**

Question

An implicit cursor can be used for a multiple-row SELECT statement. True or False?

Answer

- True
- False

-

49. **True / False: "PL/SQL is an Oracle proprietary, pro...**



Points: **1**

Question

"PL/SQL is an Oracle proprietary, procedural, fourth-generation programming language. True or False?"

Answer

- True
- False

-

50.  Multiple Choice: Which PL/SQL block type must return ...



Points: **1**

Question

Which PL/SQL block type must return a value?

Answer



Function

Package

Procedure

Anonymous

-

51.  Multiple Choice: Which SQL statement can NOT use an i...



Points: **1**

Question

Which SQL statement can NOT use an implicit cursor?

Answer

A DELETE statement

A SELECT statement that returns one row

An UPDATE statement



A SELECT statement that returns multiple rows



52.  Multiple Choice: A PL/SQL block executes and an Oracle...



Points: 

Question

A PL/SQL block executes and an Oracle Server exception is raised. Which of the following contains the text message associated with the exception?

Answer

SQLCODE

SQL%MESSAGE

SQL_MESSAGE_TEXT



SQLERRM



53.  Multiple Choice: A program which specifies a list of o...



Points: **1**

Question

A program which specifies a list of operations to be performed sequentially to achieve the desired result can be called:

Answer

low level


nondeclarative



procedural

declarative



54.  Multiple Choice: "Comparing PL/SQL with other language...



Points: **1**

Question

"Comparing PL/SQL with other languages such as C and Java, which of the following statements is true?"

Answer

PL/SQL is harder to learn

PL/SQL is easier to learn but less efficient

PL/SQL is easier to learn and does not require an Oracle database or tool



PL/SQL is easier to learn and more efficient



55. Multiple Choice: How many INSERTs can you have in one ...



Points: 1

Question

How many INSERTs can you have in one transaction?

Answer



As many as you want until you do a COMMIT or ROLLBACK.

"As many as you want until a different DML statement (UPDATE, DELETE or MERGE) is executed."

One

As many as you can execute before the database does an AUTOSAVE.



56. Multiple Choice: How must you end a CASE statement?



Points: 1

Question

How must you end a CASE statement?

Answer

END IF;

ENDCASE;



END CASE;

END;



57. Multiple Choice: The fact that PL/SQL is portable is a...



Points: 1

Question

The fact that PL/SQL is portable is a good thing because:

Answer

PL/SQL code can be run on any operating system without a database

Exceptions can be ported to different operating systems

Blocks can be sent to the operating system.



PL/SQL code can be developed on one platform and deployed on another

-

58. Multiple Choice: "To modify an existing row in a table..."



Points: **1**

Question

"To modify an existing row in a table, you can use the _____ statement."

Answer

MODIFY

INSERT

ALTER



UPDATE

-

59. Multiple Choice: What are the three kinds of loops in ...



Points: 1

Question

What are the three kinds of loops in PL/SQL?

Answer

"ascending, descending, unordered"



"FOR, WHILE, basic"

"IF, CASE, LOOP"

"infinite, finite, recursive"

60.  Multiple Choice: What are the types of parameter modes?



Points: 1

Question

What are the types of parameter modes?

Answer

"CONSTANT, VARIABLE, DEFAULT"

"CHARACTER, NUMBER, DATE, BOOLEAN"



"IN, OUT, IN OUT"

"LOCAL, GLOBAL, BOTH"

