Test: Mid Term Exam Semester 1 - Part I


Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

 The Mid Term Exam for Semester 1 is presented to you as two exams. This is Part I of the Mid Term Exam for Semester 1.


 Section 1

  1.  Using Oracle Application Express, you can create Web applications that include PL/SQL. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True (*)

    False


      Correct


  2.  Which of the following statements about exception handling in PL/SQL is false?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    You can prepare for database exceptions by creating exception handlers.

    You can prepare for application exceptions by creating exception handlers.

    Exception handling code tells your program what to do when an error is encountered.

    Exception handling code can be grouped together in a PL/SQL block.

    None of the above (*)


      Correct


  3.  PL/SQL can be used not only with an Oracle database, but also with any kind of relational database. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True

    False (*)


      Correct


  4.  The P in PL/SQL stands for:  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    Processing

    Procedural (*)

Primary

Proprietary

   Correct


   5.   A program which specifies a list of operations to be performed sequentially to achieve the desired result can be called:  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   declarative

   nondeclarative

   procedural (*)

   low level

   Correct


   6.   Which of the following statements about PL/SQL and SQL is true?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   PL/SQL and SQL are both ANSI-compliant.

   PL/SQL and SQL can be used with many types of databases, including Oracle.

   PL/SQL and SQL are both Oracle proprietary programming languages.

   PL/SQL allows basic program logic and control flow to be combined with SQL statements. (*)

   Correct


   7.   What kind of block is defined by the following PL/SQL code?
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('My first quiz');
END;
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

   procedure

   subroutine

   function

   anonymous (*)

   Correct


   8.   Which PL/SQL block type must return a value?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

Anonymous

Function (*)

Procedure

Correct

9. Which keywords must be included in every PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

DECLARE

END; (*)

EXCEPTION

BEGIN (*)

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE

Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

10. Given below are the parts of a PL/SQL block:
1. END;
2. EXCEPTION
3. DECLARE
4. BEGIN

Arrange the parts in order.
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

2,1,4,3

3,4,2,1 (*)

3,2,4,1

4,3,2,1

Correct

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Test: Mid Term Exam Semester 1 - Part I

PLSQL feedbak of midterm exam semister 1 part1

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Section 1

11.  In which part of the PL/SQL block are declarations of variables defined? Mark for Review
(1) Points

   Executable

   Exception

   Declarative (*)

   Definition

      Correct


12.  What is the purpose of using DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE in a PL/SQL block?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   To perform conditional tests

   To allow a set of statements to be executed repeatedly

   To display results to check if our code is working correctly (*)

   To store new rows in the database

      Correct


13.  Errors are handled in the Exception part of the PL/SQL block. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

   True (*)

   False

      Correct



Section 2

14.  A variable must have a value if NOT NULL is specified. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   True (*)

False

Correct

15. 1. Null
2. False
3. True
4. 0
Which of the above can be assigned to a Boolean variable?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

2 and 3

2, 3 and 4

1, 2 and 3 (*)

1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct

16. If you are using the %TYPE attribute, you can avoid hard coding the: Mark for Review
(1) Points

Data type (*)

Table name

Column name

Constraint

Correct

17. Which of the following are valid identifiers? (Choose two.) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Full Name

students_street_address (*)

v_code (*)

#hours

completion_%

Correct

18. Which of the following are valid identifiers? (Choose two.) Mark for Review

(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)

    yesterday (*)

    yesterday's date

    number_of_students_in_the_class

    v$testresult (*)

    #students


      Correct


  19.  Reserved words can be used as identifiers. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True

    False (*)


      Correct


  20.  When a variable is defined using the NOT NULL keywords, the variable must
contain a value. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True (*)

    False


      Correct


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Test: Mid Term Exam Semester 1 - Part I


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a correct answer.

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of the Mid Term Exam for Semester 1.


 Section 2

  21.  Identify which of the following assignment statements are valid. (Choose

three.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)

    v_last_name := Chandra;

    v_blackout_date := '31-DEC-2006'; (*)

    v_population := 333444; (*)

    v_music_type := 'ROCK'; (*)


       Correct


   22.  Assignment statements can continue over several lines in PL/SQL. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True (*)

    False


       Correct


   23.  When a variable is defined using the CONSTANT keyword, the value of the variable cannot change. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True (*)

    False


       Correct


   24.  Variables can be used in the following ways in a PL/SQL block. (Choose two.) Mark for Review
(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)

    To store data values. (*)

    To rename tables and columns.

    To refer to a single data value several times. (*)

    To comment code.


       Correct


   25.  A collection is a composite data type. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True (*)

False

   Correct


   26.  A movie is an example of which category of data type?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   Scalar

   Composite

   Reference

   LOB (*)


   Correct


   27.  Which of these are PL/SQL data types? (Choose three.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)

   Scalar (*)

   Identifier

   Delimiter

   Composite (*)

   LOB (*)


   Correct


   28.  When an exception occurs within a PL/SQL block, the remaining statements in
the executable section of the block are skipped. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   True (*)

   False


   Correct


   29.  When nested blocks are used, which blocks can or must be labeled?  Mark for
Review
(1) Points

   The inner block must be labeled, the outer block can be labeled.

   Both blocks must be labeled

   Nested blocks cannot be labeled

The outer block must be labeled if it is to be referred to in the inner block. (*)

    Correct


  30.   Examine the following code. Line A causes an exception. What will be displayed when the block is executed?
```
DECLARE
    var_a NUMBER := 6;
    var_b DATE;
BEGIN
    var_a := var_a * 2;
    var_b := '28 December 2006'; -- Line A
    var_a := var_a * 2;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(var_a);
END;
```
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    12 (*)

    24

    6

    Nothing will be displayed

      Correct

Test: Mid Term Exam Semester 1 - Part I


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 Section 2

  31.   An exception occurs within the inner block of two nested blocks. The inner block does not have an EXCEPTION section. What always happens?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    Both blocks fail and an error message is displayed by the calling environment

    The exception is propagated to the outer block (*)

Oracle automatically tries to re-execute the inner block

The user's database session is automatically disconnected

Correct

32.  What will be displayed when the following code is executed?
```
DECLARE
    x VARCHAR2(6) := 'Chang';
BEGIN
    DECLARE
        x VARCHAR2(12) := 'Susan';
    BEGIN
        x := x || x;
    END;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x);
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Susan

Chang (*)

ChangChang

SusanChang

The code will fail with an error

Correct

33.  The implicit data type conversion at Point A may not work correctly. Why not?
```
DECLARE
    v_mydate DATE;
BEGIN
    V_MYDATE := '29-Feb-04'; -- Point A
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

There are only 28 days in February

Oracle cannot implicitly convert a character string to a date, even if the string contains a valid date value

If the database language is not English, 'Feb' has no meaning. (*)

V_MYDATE has been entered in uppercase

Correct

34.  What is wrong with this assignment statement?
```
myvar :=  'To be or not to be';
```

'That is the question';

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    An assignment statement must be a single line of code

    Nothing is wrong, the statement is fine

    An assignment statement must have a single semicolon at the end (*)

    "myvar" is not a valid name for a variable

    Character literals should not be enclosed in quotes


       Correct


  35.  What is the output when the following program is executed?
```
set serveroutput on
DECLARE
    a VARCHAR2(10) := '333';
    b VARCHAR2(10) := '444';
    c PLS_INTEGER;
    d VARCHAR2(10);
BEGIN
    c := TO_NUMBER(a) + TO_NUMBER(b);
    d := a || b;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(c);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(d);
END;
```
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    Nothing. The code will result in an error.

    c=777 and d=333444 (*)

    c=777 and d=777

    c=333444 and d=777


       Correct


  36.  Single row character functions are valid SQL functions in PL/SQL. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True (*)

    False


       Correct


  37.  Which of the following are disadvantages of implicit data type conversions?
(Choose two.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

The code is harder to read and understand (*)

You cannot store alphabetic characters in a variable of data type NUMBER

If Oracle changes the conversion rules in the future, your code may not work any more (*)

Oracle cannot implicitly convert a number value to a character string

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

38.  Examine the following code. What is the final value of V_MYVAR ?
```
DECLARE
    v_myvar NUMBER;
BEGIN
    v_myvar := 1 + 2 * 3;
    v_myvar := v_myvar * 2;
END;
```
Mark for Review
(1) Points

81

49

14 (*)

18

Correct

39.  Examine the following code:
```
1 DECLARE
2 x NUMBER;
3 BEGIN
4 x:= '300';
5 END;
```
After line 4, what is the value of x?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

'300'

300 (*)

NULL

Correct

40.  The DECODE function is available in PL/SQL procedural statements. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

Test: Mid Term Exam Semester 1 - Part I

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Section 3

41. How many DML statements can be included in a single transaction?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

Only one

None. A transaction cannot include DML statements.

A maximum of four DML statements

As many as needed (*)

Correct

42. The following anonymous block of code is run:
```
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
    VALUES ('XA', 'Xanadu');
    SAVEPOINT XA;
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
    VALUES ('NV','Neverland');
    COMMIT;
    ROLLBACK TO XA;
END;
```
What happens when the block of code finishes?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

No data is inserted and no errors occur.

No data is inserted and an error occurs

Two rows are inserted and no errors occur.

Two rows are inserted and an error occurs. (*)


    Correct


   43.  Assume there are 5 employees in Department 10. What happens when the
following statement is executed?
UPDATE employees
SET salary=salary*1.1;

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    All employees get a 10% salary increase. (*)

    No rows are modified because you did not specify "WHERE department_id=10"

    A TOO_MANY_ROWS exception is raised.

    An error message is displayed because you must use the INTO clause to hold the
new salary.


    Correct


   44.  There are no employees in Department 77. What will happen when the following
block is executed?
BEGIN
DELETE FROM employees
WHERE department_id=77;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(SQL%ROWCOUNT)
END;

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    A NO_DATA_FOUND exception is raised.

    A NULL is displayed.

    A zero (0) is displayed. (*)

    An exception is raised because the block does not contain a COMMIT statement.


    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


   45.  You declare an implicit cursor in the DECLARE section of a PL/SQL block. True
or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True

    False (*)

Correct

46. A variable is declared as:
DECLARE
    v_salary employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN

Which of the following is a correct use of the INTO clause?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    SELECT salary
INTO v_salary
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;
(*)


    SELECT v_salary
INTO salary
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;


    SELECT salary
FROM employees
INTO v_salary;


    SELECT salary
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100
INTO v_salary;


        Correct


47. Which one of these SQL statements can be directly included in a PL/SQL executable block?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    SELECT last_name FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;


    DESCRIBE employees;


    UPDATE employees
SET last_name='Smith';
(*)


    DROP TABLE employees;


        Correct

48.  Which rows will be deleted from the EMPLOYEES table when the following code
is executed?

```
DECLARE
    salary employees.salary%TYPE := 12000;
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM employees
    WHERE salary > salary;
END;
```

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    All rows whose SALARY column value is greater than 12000.

    All rows in the table.

    No rows. (*)

    All rows whose SALARY column value is equal to 12000.


       Correct


  49.  The following code will return the last name of the employee whose employee
id is equal to 100: True or False?

```
DECLARE
    v_last_name employees.last_name%TYPE;
    employee_id employees.employee_id%TYPE := 100;
BEGIN
    SELECT last_name INTO v_last_name
    FROM employees
    WHERE employee_id = employee_id;
END;
```

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True

    False (*)


       Correct


  50.  Which one of these SQL statements can be directly included in a PL/SQL
executable block?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    DELETE FROM employees
WHERE department_id=60;
(*)


    SELECT salary FROM employees
WHERE department_id=60;


    CREATE TABLE new_emps (last_name VARCHAR2(10), first_name VARCHAR2(10));


    DROP TABLE locations;

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Correct

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Section 1

1.  Which of the following statements about PL/SQL and SQL is true?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    PL/SQL and SQL are both ANSI-compliant.

    PL/SQL and SQL can be used with many types of databases, including Oracle.

    PL/SQL and SQL are both Oracle proprietary programming languages.

    PL/SQL allows basic program logic and control flow to be combined with SQL statements. (*)


    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


2.  SQL is a common access language for many types of databases, including Oracle. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True (*)

    False


    Incorrect, Refer to Section 1.


3.  PL/SQL is an Oracle proprietary, procedural, 4GL programming language. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True

    False (*)


    Correct

4. The fact that PL/SQL is portable is a good thing because:  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    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 (*)

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


        Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


5. Which of the following statements about exception handling in PL/SQL is false?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    You can prepare for database exceptions by creating exception handlers.

    You can prepare for application exceptions by creating exception handlers.

    Exception handling code tells your program what to do when an error is
encountered.

    Exception handling code can be grouped together in a PL/SQL block.

    None of the above (*)


        Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


6. Comparing PL/SQL with other languages such as C and Java, which of the
following statements is true?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    PL/SQL is harder to learn

    PL/SQL is easier to learn and more efficient (*)

    PL/SQL is easier to learn but less efficient

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


        Correct


7. Given below are the parts of a PL/SQL block:
1. END;
2. EXCEPTION
3. DECLARE
4. BEGIN

Arrange the parts in order.
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    2,1,4,3

3,4,2,1 (*)

3,2,4,1

4,3,2,1


Correct


8.  Which lines of code will correctly display the message "The cat sat on the mat"? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)

   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The cat sat on the mat'); (*)

   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(The cat sat on the mat);

   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The cat' || 'sat on the mat');

   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The cat sat ' || 'on the mat'); (*)


      Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


9.  Which statements are optional in a PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)

   DECLARE (*)

   BEGIN

   EXCEPTION (*)

   END;


      Correct


10.  What kind of block is defined by the following PL/SQL code?
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('My first quiz');
END;
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

   procedure

   subroutine

   function

   anonymous (*)


      Correct

PLSQL feedbak of midterm exam semister 1 part1

 Test: Mid Term Exam Semester 1 - Part I


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    PL/SQL and SQL can be used with many types of databases, including Oracle.

    PL/SQL and SQL are both Oracle proprietary programming languages.

    PL/SQL allows basic program logic and control flow to be combined with SQL statements. (*)


      Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


  2.  SQL is a common access language for many types of databases, including Oracle. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True (*)

    False


      Incorrect, Refer to Section 1.


  3.  PL/SQL is an Oracle proprietary, procedural, 4GL programming language. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True

    False (*)


      Correct


  4.  The fact that PL/SQL is portable is a good thing because:  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    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 (*)

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

Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

5.  Which of the following statements about exception handling in PL/SQL is false?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can prepare for database exceptions by creating exception handlers.

You can prepare for application exceptions by creating exception handlers.

Exception handling code tells your program what to do when an error is encountered.

Exception handling code can be grouped together in a PL/SQL block.

None of the above (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

6.  Comparing PL/SQL with other languages such as C and Java, which of the following statements is true?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

PL/SQL is harder to learn

PL/SQL is easier to learn and more efficient (*)

PL/SQL is easier to learn but less efficient

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

Correct

7.  Given below are the parts of a PL/SQL block:
1. END;
2. EXCEPTION
3. DECLARE
4. BEGIN

Arrange the parts in order.
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

2,1,4,3

3,4,2,1 (*)

3,2,4,1

4,3,2,1

Correct


8.  Which lines of code will correctly display the message "The cat sat on the mat"? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)

   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The cat sat on the mat'); (*)

   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(The cat sat on the mat);

   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The cat' || 'sat on the mat');

   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The cat sat ' || 'on the mat'); (*)


       Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


9.  Which statements are optional in a PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)

   DECLARE (*)

   BEGIN

   EXCEPTION (*)

   END;


       Correct


10.  What kind of block is defined by the following PL/SQL code?
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('My first quiz');
END;
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

   procedure

   subroutine

   function

   anonymous (*)


       Correct

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Section 1

11.  Which component of Oracle Application Express is used to enter and run SQL statements and PL/SQL blocks?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   Application Builder

   SQL Workshop (*)

   Utilities

   Object Browser

      Correct


12.  In which part of the PL/SQL block are declarations of variables defined? Mark for Review
(1) Points

   Executable

   Exception

   Declarative (*)

   Definition

      Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


13.  What is the purpose of using DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE in a PL/SQL block?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   To perform conditional tests

   To allow a set of statements to be executed repeatedly

   To display results to check if our code is working correctly (*)

   To store new rows in the database

      Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

Section 2

14.  Which of the following should NOT be used as the name of a variable?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   A table name.

   A table column name. (*)

   The database name.

      Correct


15.  If you are using the %TYPE attribute, you can avoid hard coding the:  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   Data type (*)

   Table name

   Column name

   Constraint

      Correct


16.  Which of the following declarations is invalid?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   v_count PLS_INTEGER:=0;

   college_name VARCHAR2(20):='Harvard';

   v_pages CONSTANT NUMBER; (*)

   v_start_date DATE := sysdate+1;

      Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


17.  Delimiters are _____ that have special meaning to the Oracle database.  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   identifiers

   variables

   symbols (*)

      Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

18.  Which statements about lexical units are true? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review

(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)

   They are named objects stored in the database

   They are the building blocks of every PL/SQL program (*)

   They are optional but can make a PL/SQL block execute faster

   They are sequences of characters including letters, digits, tabs, returns and symbols (*)


      Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  19.  Which of the following are valid identifiers? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)

   Full Name

   students_street_address (*)

   v_code (*)

   #hours

   completion_%


      Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  20.  In the following code, Line A causes an exception. What value will be displayed when the code is executed?
```
DECLARE
    outer_var VARCHAR2(50) := 'My';
BEGIN
    outer_var := outer_var || ' name';
    DECLARE
       inner_var NUMBER;
    BEGIN
       inner_var := 'Mehmet'; -- Line A
       outer_var := outer_var || ' is';
    END;
    outer_var := outer_var || ' Zeynep';
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(outer_var);
END;
```
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

   My

   My name (*)

   My name is

My name is Zeynep

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

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Section 2

21. What will be displayed when the following code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    x VARCHAR2(6) := 'Chang';
BEGIN
    DECLARE
        x VARCHAR2(12) := 'Susan';
    BEGIN
        x := x || x;
    END;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x);
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Susan

Chang (*)

ChangChang

SusanChang

The code will fail with an error

Correct

22. Examine the following code. At Line A, we want to assign a value of 22 to the outer block's variable v_myvar. What code should we write at Line A?

```
<<outer_block>>
DECLARE
    v_myvar NUMBER;
BEGIN
```

```
    <<inner_block>>
    DECLARE
       v_myvar NUMBER := 15;
    BEGIN
       -- Line A
    END;
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

    outer_block.v_myvar := 22; (*)

    v_myvar := 22;

    <<outer_block>>.v_myvar := 22;

    v_myvar(outer_block) := 22;

    We cannot reference the outer block's variable because both variables have the
same name

        Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


    23.   When an exception occurs within a PL/SQL block, the remaining statements in
the executable section of the block are skipped. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True (*)

    False

        Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


    24.   What will be displayed when the following code is executed?
```
DECLARE
    varA NUMBER := 12;
BEGIN
    DECLARE
       varB NUMBER := 8;
    BEGIN
       varA := varA + varB;
    END;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(varB);
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

    8

    12

    Nothing, the block will fail with an error (*)

    20

    VarB

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

25.  When a variable is defined using the CONSTANT keyword, the value of the variable cannot change. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   True (*)

   False


   Correct


26.  Is the following variable declaration correct or not ?
DECLARE
display_qty CONSTANT NUMBER;
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

   Correct.

   Not correct. (*)


   Correct


27.  Assignment statements can continue over several lines in PL/SQL. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   True (*)

   False


   Correct


28.  When a variable is defined using the NOT NULL keywords, the variable must contain a value. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   True (*)

   False


   Correct


29.  Variables can be used in the following ways in a PL/SQL block. (Choose two.) Mark for Review
(1) Points

  (Choose all correct answers)

   To store data values. (*)

   To rename tables and columns.

To refer to a single data value several times. (*)

To comment code.


   Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  30.  TO_NUMBER, TO_CHAR, and TO_DATE are all examples of:  Mark for Review
(1) Points

Implicit conversion functions

Explicit conversion functions (*)

Character functions

Operators


   Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


 Page 3 of 5

 Test: Mid Term Exam Semester 1 - Part I


Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates
a correct answer.

 The Mid Term Exam for Semester 1 is presented to you as two exams. This is Part I
of the Mid Term Exam for Semester 1.


 Section 2

  31.  Examine the following code. What is the final value of V_MYBOOL ?
DECLARE
    v_mynumber NUMBER;
    v_mybool BOOLEAN ;
BEGIN
    v_mynumber := 6;
    v_mybool := (v_mynumber BETWEEN 10 AND 20);
    v_mybool := NOT (v_mybool);
END;
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False


   Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  32.  Examine the following code. What is the final value of V_MYVAR ?
DECLARE

```
    v_myvar NUMBER;
BEGIN
    v_myvar := 1 + 2 * 3;
    v_myvar := v_myvar * 2;
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

81

49

14 (*)

18

    Correct


33.  What is wrong with this assignment statement?
myvar :=  'To be or not to be';

'That is the question';

Mark for Review
(1) Points

An assignment statement must be a single line of code

Nothing is wrong, the statement is fine

An assignment statement must have a single semicolon at the end (*)

"myvar" is not a valid name for a variable

Character literals should not be enclosed in quotes

    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


34.  When you use a function to convert data types in a PL/SQL program, it is
called _____ conversion.  Mark for Review
(1) Points

Explicit (*)

Implicit

TO_CHAR

    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


35.  Which of the following are valid assignment statements? (Choose two.)  Mark
for Review
(1) Points

  (Choose all correct answers)

```
    v_string = 'Hello';

    v_string := Hello;

    v_number := 17 + 34; (*)

    v_string := 'Hello'; (*)

    v_date := 28-DEC-06;
```

    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  36.  What is the output when the following program is executed?
```
set serveroutput on
DECLARE
    a VARCHAR2(10) := '333';
    b VARCHAR2(10) := '444';
    c PLS_INTEGER;
    d VARCHAR2(10);
BEGIN
    c := TO_NUMBER(a) + TO_NUMBER(b);
    d := a || b;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(c);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(d);
END;
```
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    Nothing. The code will result in an error.

    c=777 and d=333444 (*)

    c=777 and d=777

    c=333444 and d=777


    Correct


  37.  If today's date is 14th June 2007, which statement will correctly convert
today's date to the value: June 14, 2007 ?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    TO_CHAR(sysdate)

    TO_DATE(sysdate)

    TO_DATE(sysdate,'Month DD, YYYY')

    TO_CHAR(sysdate, 'Month DD, YYYY') (*)


    Correct


  38.  A movie is an example of which category of data type?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    Scalar

Composite

Reference

LOB (*)


Correct


39.  Which of these are PL/SQL data types? (Choose three.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Scalar (*)

Identifier

Delimiter

Composite (*)

LOB (*)


Correct


40.  What is the data type of the variable V_DEPT_TABLE in the following
declaration?
DECLARE
TYPE dept_table_type IS TABLE OF departments%ROWTYPE INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
v_dept_table dept_table_type; ...
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

Scalar

Composite (*)

LOB


Correct

Test: Mid Term Exam Semester 1 - Part I


Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates
a correct answer.

 The Mid Term Exam for Semester 1 is presented to you as two exams. This is Part I

  Section 3

   41.  Which of the following best describes a database transaction?  Mark for
Review
(1) Points

     All the DML statements in a single PL/SQL block

     A related set of SQL DML statements which must be executed either completely or
not at all (*)

     A single SQL statement that updates multiple rows of a table

     A SELECT statement based on a join of two or more database tables


        Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


   42.  The following anonymous block of code is run:
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
    VALUES ('XA', 'Xanadu');
    SAVEPOINT XA;
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
    VALUES ('NV','Neverland');
    COMMIT;
    ROLLBACK TO XA;
END;

What happens when the block of code finishes?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

     No data is inserted and no errors occur.

     No data is inserted and an error occurs

     Two rows are inserted and no errors occur.

     Two rows are inserted and an error occurs. (*)


        Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


   43.  Which rows will be deleted from the EMPLOYEES table when the following code
is executed?
DECLARE
    salary employees.salary%TYPE := 12000;
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM employees
    WHERE salary > salary;
END;

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

     All rows whose SALARY column value is greater than 12000.

All rows in the table.

No rows. (*)

All rows whose SALARY column value is equal to 12000.


   Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


  44.  A variable is declared as:
```
DECLARE
    v_holdit employees.last_name%TYPE;
BEGIN ...
```

Which of the following is a correct use of the INTO clause?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
    SELECT *
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees;
```

```
    SELECT last_name
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees;
```

```
    SELECT last_name
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;
```
(*)


```
    SELECT salary
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;
```


   Correct


  45.  Which one of these SQL statements can be directly included in a PL/SQL executable block?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
    DELETE FROM employees
WHERE department_id=60;
```
(*)

```
    SELECT salary FROM employees
WHERE department_id=60;
```

```
    CREATE TABLE new_emps (last_name VARCHAR2(10), first_name VARCHAR2(10));
```

```
    DROP TABLE locations;
```

Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


46.  A variable is declared as:
```
DECLARE
    v_salary employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN
```

Which of the following is a correct use of the INTO clause?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
    SELECT salary
INTO v_salary
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;
(*)
```


```
    SELECT v_salary
INTO salary
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;
```


```
    SELECT salary
FROM employees
INTO v_salary;
```


```
    SELECT salary
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100
INTO v_salary;
```


Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


47.  The following code will return the last name of the employee whose employee
id is equal to 100: True or False?
```
DECLARE
    v_last_name employees.last_name%TYPE;
    employee_id employees.employee_id%TYPE := 100;
BEGIN
    SELECT last_name INTO v_last_name
    FROM employees
    WHERE employee_id = employee_id;
END;
```

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True

    False (*)


    Correct

48. Which is the correct way to erase one row from a table?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    REMOVE employee_id=100
FROM employees;


    DROP TABLE employees
WHERE employee_id=100;


    TRUNCATE employees
WHERE employee_id=100;


    DELETE FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;
(*)


    Correct


49. Assume there are 5 employees in Department 10. What happens when the
following statement is executed?
UPDATE employees
SET salary=salary*1.1;

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    All employees get a 10% salary increase. (*)

    No rows are modified because you did not specify "WHERE department_id=10"

    A TOO_MANY_ROWS exception is raised.

    An error message is displayed because you must use the INTO clause to hold the
new salary.


    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


50. You declare an implicit cursor in the DECLARE section of a PL/SQL block. True
or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True

    False (*)


    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


Page 5 of 5

Test: Mid Term Exam Semester 1 - Part I

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

 The Mid Term Exam for Semester 1 is presented to you as two exams. This is Part I of the Mid Term Exam for Semester 1.


 Section 1

  1.  PL/SQL extends SQL by including all of the following except:  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    variables

    conditional statements

    reusable program units

    constants

    nonprocedural constructs (*)


      Correct


  2.  Which of the following statements about PL/SQL and SQL is true?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    PL/SQL and SQL are both ANSI-compliant.

    PL/SQL and SQL can be used with many types of databases, including Oracle.

    PL/SQL and SQL are both Oracle proprietary programming languages.

    PL/SQL allows basic program logic and control flow to be combined with SQL statements. (*)


      Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


  3.  PL/SQL is an Oracle proprietary, procedural, 4GL programming language. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True

False (*)

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 1

  4.  Which of the following statements about exception handling in PL/SQL is false?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

   You can prepare for database exceptions by creating exception handlers.

   You can prepare for application exceptions by creating exception handlers.

   Exception handling code tells your program what to do when an error is
encountered.

   Exception handling code can be grouped together in a PL/SQL block.

   None of the above (*)

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

  5.  The fact that PL/SQL is portable is a good thing because:  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   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 (*)

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

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

  6.  Comparing PL/SQL with other languages such as C and Java, which of the
following statements is true?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   PL/SQL is harder to learn

   PL/SQL is easier to learn and more efficient (*)

   PL/SQL is easier to learn but less efficient

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

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

  7.  Which component of Oracle Application Express is used to enter and run SQL
statements and PL/SQL blocks?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   Application Builder

SQL Workshop (*)

Utilities

Object Browser


   Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


  8.  Every PL/SQL anonymous block must start with the keyword DECLARE. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   True

   False (*)


   Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


  9.  Which statements are optional in a PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)  Mark for
Review
(1) Points

  (Choose all correct answers)

   DECLARE (*)

   BEGIN

   EXCEPTION (*)

   END;


   Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


  10.  Errors are handled in the Exception part of the PL/SQL block. True or False?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

   True (*)

   False


   Correct


Page 1 of 5
Test: Mid Term Exam Semester 1 - Part I


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a correct answer.

 The Mid Term Exam for Semester 1 is presented to you as two exams. This is Part I
of the Mid Term Exam for Semester 1.

Section 1

11.  Which lines of code will correctly display the message "The cat sat on the mat"? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)

   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The cat sat on the mat'); (*)

   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(The cat sat on the mat);

   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The cat' || 'sat on the mat');

   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The cat sat ' || 'on the mat'); (*)


      Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


12.  What is the purpose of using DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE in a PL/SQL block?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   To perform conditional tests

   To allow a set of statements to be executed repeatedly

   To display results to check if our code is working correctly (*)

   To store new rows in the database


      Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


13.  Which PL/SQL block type must return a value?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   Anonymous

   Function (*)

   Procedure


      Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.



Section 2

14.  Which of these are PL/SQL data types? (Choose three.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)

   Scalar (*)

   Identifier

Delimiter

Composite (*)

LOB (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

15. Which statement most closely describes "data type"?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

It is the value of a variable.

It specifies a storage format, constraints, and a valid range of values for a variable. (*)

It allows different kinds of data to be stored in a single variable.

It is used to test if errors have occurred.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

16. What is the data type of the variable V_DEPT_TABLE in the following declaration?
DECLARE
TYPE dept_table_type IS TABLE OF departments%ROWTYPE INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
v_dept_table dept_table_type; ...
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

Scalar

Composite (*)

LOB

Correct

17. When an exception occurs within a PL/SQL block, the remaining statements in the executable section of the block are skipped. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

18. What will be displayed when the following code is executed?
DECLARE
    x VARCHAR2(6) := 'Chang';
BEGIN
    DECLARE
        x VARCHAR2(12) := 'Susan';

```
      BEGIN
         x := x || x;
      END;
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x);
END;
```

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    Susan

    Chang (*)

    ChangChang

    SusanChang

    The code will fail with an error


      Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  19.  When nested blocks are used, which blocks can or must be labeled?  Mark for
Review
(1) Points

    The inner block must be labeled, the outer block can be labeled.

    Both blocks must be labeled

    Nested blocks cannot be labeled

    The outer block must be labeled if it is to be referred to in the inner block.
(*)


      Correct


  20.  In the following code, Line A causes an exception. What value will be
displayed when the code is executed?
```
DECLARE
    outer_var VARCHAR2(50) := 'My';
BEGIN
    outer_var := outer_var || ' name';
    DECLARE
       inner_var NUMBER;
    BEGIN
       inner_var := 'Mehmet'; -- Line A
       outer_var := outer_var || ' is';
    END;
    outer_var := outer_var || ' Zeynep';
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(outer_var);
END;
```
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    My

    My name (*)

My name is

My name is Zeynep


Correct

Test: Mid Term Exam Semester 1 - Part I


Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

The Mid Term Exam for Semester 1 is presented to you as two exams. This is Part I of the Mid Term Exam for Semester 1.


Section 2

21.  Examine the following code. Line A causes an exception. What will be displayed when the block is executed?
```
DECLARE
    var_a NUMBER := 6;
    var_b DATE;
BEGIN
    var_a := var_a * 2;
    var_b := '28 December 2006'; -- Line A
    var_a := var_a * 2;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(var_a);
END;
```
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    12 (*)

    24

    6

    Nothing will be displayed

        Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


22.  Which of the following should NOT be used as the name of a variable?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    A table name.

   A table column name. (*)

   The database name.


      Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  23.  Which of the following declarations is invalid?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

     v_count PLS_INTEGER:=0;

     college_name VARCHAR2(20):='Harvard';

     v_pages CONSTANT NUMBER; (*)

     v_start_date DATE := sysdate+1;


        Correct


  24.  A variable must have a value if NOT NULL is specified. True or False?  Mark
for Review
(1) Points

     True (*)

     False


        Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  25.  Which of the following are PL/SQL lexical units? (Choose two.)  Mark for
Review
(1) Points

    (Choose all correct answers)

     Identifiers (*)

     Table Columns

     Reserved Words (*)

     Anonymous Blocks

     SQL Workshop


        Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  26.  Which of the following are valid identifiers? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    (Choose all correct answers)

     Full Name

        students_street_address (*)

        v_code (*)

        #hours

        completion_%

          Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  27.  Which of the following are valid identifiers? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    (Choose all correct answers)

        yesterday (*)

        yesterday's date

        number_of_students_in_the_class

        v$testresult (*)

        #students


          Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  28.  The implicit data type conversion at Point A may not work correctly. Why not?
DECLARE
    v_mydate DATE;
BEGIN
    V_MYDATE := '29-Feb-04'; -- Point A
END;

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

        There are only 28 days in February

        Oracle cannot implicitly convert a character string to a date, even if the
string contains a valid date value

        If the database language is not English, 'Feb' has no meaning. (*)

        V_MYDATE has been entered in uppercase


          Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  29.   Examine the following code:
1 DECLARE
2 x NUMBER;
3 BEGIN
4 x:= '300';
5 END;

After line 4, what is the value of x?
 Mark for Review

(1) Points

'300'

300 (*)

NULL


   Correct


   30.   PL/SQL can convert a VARCHAR2 value containing alphabetic characters to a NUMBER value. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)


   Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

Test: Mid Term Exam Semester 1 - Part I


Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

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 Section 2

   21.   Examine the following code. Line A causes an exception. What will be displayed when the block is executed?
```
DECLARE
    var_a NUMBER := 6;
    var_b DATE;
BEGIN
    var_a := var_a * 2;
    var_b := '28 December 2006'; -- Line A
    var_a := var_a * 2;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(var_a);
END;
```
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

   12 (*)

24

6

Nothing will be displayed

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  22.  Which of the following should NOT be used as the name of a variable?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   A table name.

   A table column name. (*)

   The database name.

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  23.  Which of the following declarations is invalid?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   v_count PLS_INTEGER:=0;

   college_name VARCHAR2(20):='Harvard';

   v_pages CONSTANT NUMBER; (*)

   v_start_date DATE := sysdate+1;

   Correct


  24.  A variable must have a value if NOT NULL is specified. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   True (*)

   False

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  25.  Which of the following are PL/SQL lexical units? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)

   Identifiers (*)

   Table Columns

   Reserved Words (*)

Anonymous Blocks

SQL Workshop


Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


26.  which of the following are valid identifiers? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Full Name

students_street_address (*)

v_code (*)

#hours

completion_%


Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


27.  which of the following are valid identifiers? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

yesterday (*)

yesterday's date

number_of_students_in_the_class

v$testresult (*)

#students


Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


28.  The implicit data type conversion at Point A may not work correctly. Why not?
```
DECLARE
    v_mydate DATE;
BEGIN
    V_MYDATE := '29-Feb-04'; -- Point A
END;
```
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

There are only 28 days in February

Oracle cannot implicitly convert a character string to a date, even if the
string contains a valid date value

If the database language is not English, 'Feb' has no meaning. (*)

V_MYDATE has been entered in uppercase

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


29.  Examine the following code:
```
1 DECLARE
2 x NUMBER;
3 BEGIN
4 x:= '300';
5 END;
```

After line 4, what is the value of x?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

'300'

300 (*)

NULL

Correct


30.  PL/SQL can convert a VARCHAR2 value containing alphabetic characters to a NUMBER value. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

Test: Mid Term Exam Semester 1 – Part I


Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

 The Mid Term Exam for Semester 1 is presented to you as two exams. This is Part I of the Mid Term Exam for Semester 1.


 Section 2

31.  When you use a function to convert data types in a PL/SQL program, it is called _____ conversion.  Mark for Review

(1) Points

    Explicit (*)

    Implicit

    TO_CHAR


      Correct


  32.   What is wrong with this assignment statement?
myvar :=  'To be or not to be';

 'That is the question';

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    An assignment statement must be a single line of code

    Nothing is wrong, the statement is fine

    An assignment statement must have a single semicolon at the end (*)

    "myvar" is not a valid name for a variable

    Character literals should not be enclosed in quotes


      Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  33.   Which of the following are valid assignment statements? (Choose two.)  Mark
for Review
(1) Points

    (Choose all correct answers)

    v_string = 'Hello';

    v_string := Hello;

    v_number := 17 + 34; (*)

    v_string := 'Hello'; (*)

    v_date := 28-DEC-06;


      Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  34.   Single row character functions are valid SQL functions in PL/SQL. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True (*)

    False

Correct


35.  If today's date is 14th June 2007, which statement will correctly convert today's date to the value: June 14, 2007 ?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

     TO_CHAR(sysdate)

     TO_DATE(sysdate)

     TO_DATE(sysdate,'Month DD, YYYY')

     TO_CHAR(sysdate, 'Month DD, YYYY') (*)


        Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


36.  Is the following variable declaration correct or not ?
DECLARE
display_qty CONSTANT NUMBER;
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

     Correct.

     Not correct. (*)


        Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


37.  When a variable is defined using the CONSTANT keyword, the value of the variable cannot change. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

     True (*)

     False


        Correct


38.  Variables can be assigned a value in both the Executable and Declaration sections of a PL/SQL program. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

     True (*)

     False


        Correct


39.  Variables can be used in the following ways in a PL/SQL block. (Choose two.)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

    (Choose all correct answers)

To store data values. (*)

To rename tables and columns.

To refer to a single data value several times. (*)

To comment code.


   Correct


   40.   Assignment statements can continue over several lines in PL/SQL. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   True (*)

   False


   Correct



 Page 4 of 5




Test: Mid Term Exam Semester 1 - Part I



Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates
a correct answer.

 The Mid Term Exam for Semester 1 is presented to you as two exams. This is Part I
of the Mid Term Exam for Semester 1.


 Section 3

   41.   Assume there are 5 employees in Department 10. What happens when the
following statement is executed?
UPDATE employees
SET salary=salary*1.1;

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

   All employees get a 10% salary increase. (*)

   No rows are modified because you did not specify "WHERE department_id=10"

   A TOO_MANY_ROWS exception is raised.

   An error message is displayed because you must use the INTO clause to hold the
new salary.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


42.  Which SQL statement can NOT use an implicit cursor?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   A DELETE statement

   An UPDATE statement

   A SELECT statement that returns multiple rows (*)

   A SELECT statement that returns one row


      Correct


43.  You declare an implicit cursor in the DECLARE section of a PL/SQL block. True
or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   True

   False (*)


      Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


44.  Which one of these SQL statements can be directly included in a PL/SQL
executable block?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   DELETE FROM employees
WHERE department_id=60;
(*)


   SELECT salary FROM employees
WHERE department_id=60;


   CREATE TABLE new_emps (last_name VARCHAR2(10), first_name VARCHAR2(10));


   DROP TABLE locations;


      Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


45.  Which of the following is NOT a good guideline for retrieving data in PL/SQL?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

   Declare the receiving variables using %TYPE

   The WHERE clause is optional in nearly all cases. (*)

   Specify the same number of variables in the INTO clause as database columns in
the SELECT clause.

      THE SELECT statement should fetch exactly one row.


        Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


   46.  A variable is declared as:
DECLARE
    v_holdit employees.last_name%TYPE;
BEGIN ...

Which of the following is a correct use of the INTO clause?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    SELECT *
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees;


    SELECT last_name
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees;


    SELECT last_name
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;
(*)


    SELECT salary
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;



        Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


   47.  The following code will return the last name of the employee whose employee
id is equal to 100: True or False?
DECLARE
    v_last_name employees.last_name%TYPE;
    employee_id employees.employee_id%TYPE := 100;
BEGIN
    SELECT last_name INTO v_last_name
    FROM employees
    WHERE employee_id = employee_id;
END;

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True

    False (*)


        Correct

48.  Given this first section of code:
```
DECLARE
    v_result employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN
```

Which statement will always return exactly one value?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
    SELECT salary
INTO v_result
FROM employees;
```


```
    SELECT salary
INTO v_result
FROM employees
WHERE last_name ='Smith';
```


```
    SELECT salary
INTO v_result
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 80;
```


```
    SELECT SUM(salary)
INTO v_result
FROM employees;
```
(*)


     Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


49.  How many DML statements can be included in a single transaction?  Mark for
Review
(1) Points

    Only one

    None. A transaction cannot include DML statements.

    A maximum of four DML statements

    As many as needed (*)


     Correct


50.  The following anonymous block of code is run:
```
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
    VALUES ('XA', 'Xanadu');
    SAVEPOINT XA;
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
    VALUES ('NV','Neverland');
    COMMIT;
    ROLLBACK TO XA;
END;
```

What happens when the block of code finishes?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    No data is inserted and no errors occur.

    No data is inserted and an error occurs

    Two rows are inserted and no errors occur.

    Two rows are inserted and an error occurs. (*)


    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.

        You can create a Web site application written entirely in PL/SQL. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False
        Which of the following can be done using PL/SQL?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Create complex applications.


        Retrieve and modify data in Oracle database tables.


        Manage database tasks such as security.


        Create custom reports.


        All of the above (*)
When multiple SQL statements are combined into PL/SQL blocks, performance improves.
True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False
        PL/SQL differs from C and Java in which of the following ways? (Choose two.)
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)

It requires an Oracle database or tool. (*)

It does not support object-oriented programming.

It is the most efficient language to use with an Oracle database. (*)

It is the most complex programming language to learn.

It is not portable to other operating systems

Which of the following can be compiled as a standalone program outside the database?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

A program developed in PL/SQL

A program developed in Java

A program developed in C

All the above

Programs developed in Java or C, but not in PL/SQL. (*)

Procedural constructs give you better control of your SQL statements and their execution. True or False?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

You can create a Web site application written entirely in PL/SQL. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

PL/SQL differs from C and Java in which of the following ways? (Choose two.)
      Mark for Review
(1) Points

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Which of the following can be done using PL/SQL?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


Create complex applications.


Retrieve and modify data in Oracle database tables.


Manage database tasks such as security.


Create custom reports.
All of the above (*)
When multiple SQL statements are combined into PL/SQL blocks, performance improves. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


True (*)


False


Procedural constructs give you better control of your SQL statements and their execution. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


True (*)


False


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
Which of the following can be compiled as a standalone program outside the database?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


A program developed in PL/SQL


A program developed in Java

A program developed in C

All the above

Programs developed in Java or C, but not in PL/SQL. (*)

How can you display results to check that a PL/SQL block is working correctly?   Mark for Review
(1) Points

You don't need to do anything, the results will display automatically.

Use an Exception section

Use DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (*)

Write a C or Java program to display the results

Which statements are mandatory in a PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)        Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

DECLARE

BEGIN (*)

EXCEPTION

END; (*)

What are the characteristics of an anonymous block? (Choose two.)       Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Unamed (*)

Stored in the database

Compiled each time the application is executed (*)

Can be declared as procedures or as functions

What are the characteristics of a PL/SQL stored subprogram? (Choose two.) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Named (*)

Not stored in the database

Can be invoked at any time (*)

Do not exist after they are executed

Which of the following is NOT a PL/SQL programming environment?          Mark for Review
(1) Points

Oracle jDeveloper

SQL*Plus

gSQL*Plus (*)

SQL Workshop in Application Express

Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section

What is wrong with this PL/SQL anonymous block?

BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(' and Goodbye');
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

The Declaration section is missing

The Exception section is missing

There is nothing wrong with the block, it will work fine.

The END; statement is missing (*)

n a PL/SQL block, which of the following should not be followed by a semicolon? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DECLARE (*)

END

All SQL statements

All PL/SQL statements

Which sections of a PL/SQL block are optional?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

Declaration and Executable

Declaration and Exception (*)

Exception only

Executable only

Which lines of code will correctly display the message "Hello World" ? (Choose two.)
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

                    (Choose all correct answers)

DBMS_OUTPUT('Hello World');

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello World'); (*)

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello' || 'World');

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello' || ' ' || 'World'); (*)

Which of the following is a PL/SQL programming environment?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

Oracle Cdeveloper

Java*Plus

PL/SQL Express

SQL*Workshop in Application Express (*)

What can you use to change the column heading of calculated values in a SQL
statement?     Mark for Review

(1) Points

     Multiplication operator

     Column alias (*)

     Concatenation operator

     The DISTINCT keyword

     If you want to SELECT all the columns of data in a table, you use which of the following symbols?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

     &

     %

     $

     * (*)

he concatenation operator ...   Mark for Review
(1) Points

     Brings columns or character strings together

     Creates a resultant column that is a character expression

     Is represented by two vertical bars ( || )

     All of the above (*)

     Which statement would display the departments in the EMPLOYEES table without displaying any duplicates?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

     SELECT ALL department_id
FROM employees;

     SELECT department_id
FROM employees;

     SELECT department_id
FROM employees
having ROWID=1;

```
        SELECT DISTINCT department_id
FROM employees;
```

(*)

Which of the following statements lists each employee's employee_id, salary, and salary plus a 20 percent bonus?          Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
        SELECT emp_id, salary, salary*.2
FROM employees;
```

```
        SELECT emp_id, salary, salary*1.2
FROM employees;
```

(*)

```
        SELECT emp_id, salary, salary*.8
FROM employees;
```

```
        SELECT emp_id, salary, salary*20
FROM employees;
```

What SQL statement will return the ID, name, and area of all countries in the WF_COUNTRIES table, listed in order of greatest area to least area?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
        SELECT country_id, country_name, area
FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY area DESC;
```

(*)

```
        SELECT country_id, country_name, area
FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY area ASC;
```

```
        SELECT country_id, country_name, area
FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY country_name;
```

```
        SELECT country_id, country_name, area
FROM wf_countries
GROUP BY area; pr />
```

Which statement would select salaries that are greater than or equal to 2500 and less than or equal to 3500? Choose two correct answers.      Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)


WHERE salary >= 2500 AND salary <= 3500 (*)


WHERE salary <=2500 AND salary >= 3500


WHERE salary BETWEEN 2500 AND 3500 (*)


WHERE BETWEEN salary = 2500 AND salary = 3500

When using the LIKE operator, the "%" and "_" symbols can be used to do a pattern-matching, wild card search. True or False?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


True (*)


False



Examine the following statement:

SELECT country_name, population, population*.01
FROM wf_countries;

How would you modify this statement to display "Country", "Population", and "Expected Growth" as the column headings?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


SELECT country_name "COUNTRY", population "POPULATION", population*.01 "EXPECTED GROWTH"
FROM wf_countries;

(*)


SELECT country_name COUNTRY, population POPULATION, population*.01 EXPECTED GROWTH
FROM wf_countries;



SELECT country_name 'COUNTRY', population 'POPULATION', population*.01 'EXPECTED GROWTH'
FROM wf_countries;



SELECT country_name, population, population*.01
FROM wf_countries

AS "COUNTRY", "POPULATION", "EXPECTED GROWTH";

The F_FOOD_ITEMS table contains the FOOD_ITEM_NUMBER and the REGULAR_CODE columns. Which statement would display the FOOD_ITEM_NUMBER joined with the REGULAR_CODE without any space in between them?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT food_item_number ' ' regular_code
FROM f_food_items;


        SELECT food_item_number UNION regular_code
FROM f_food_items;


        SELECT food_item_number || regular_code
FROM f_food_items;

(*)


        SELECT food_item_numberregularcode
FROM f_food_items;



Which of the following statements will display a sentence such as the following:
Aruba has an area of 193.
for every country in the WF_COUNTRIES table?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT country_name || ' has an area of ' || area
FROM wf_countries;


        SELECT country_name || 'has an area of' || area
FROM wf_countries;


        SELECT country_name || ' has an area of ' || area || '.'
FROM wf_countries;

(*)


        SELECT country_name " has an area of " area "."
FROM wf_countries;

Which of the following statements will generate a sentence such as the following:
The national holiday for United Arab Emirates is Independence Day.
for every country in the WF_COUNTRIES table?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT 'The national holiday for '|| country_name || ' is ' ||

national_holiday_name
FROM wf_countries;


        SELECT "The national holiday for "|| country_name || " is " ||
national_holiday_name || "."
FROM wf_countries;


        SELECT 'The national holiday for '|| country_name || ' is ' ||
national_holiday_name || '.'
FROM wf_countries;

(*)


        SELECT 'The national holiday for || country_name || is ||
national_holiday_name || .'
FROM wf_countries;

Which of the following statements diplays the population of the Republic of Benin
(country_id 229) after a 3 percent growth in its population?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT country_name, population*.03
FROM wf_countries
WHERE country_id=229;


        SELECT country_name, population*1.03
FROM wf_countries
WHERE country_id=229;

(*)


        SELECT country_name, population*30
FROM wf_countries
WHERE country_id=229;


        SELECT country_name, population+population*.3
FROM wf_countries
WHERE country_id=229;


        Which of the following is not a number function?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        TO_DATE (*)


        ROUND


        MOD

TRUNC

The following SQL statement will display the value: 456. True or False?

```
SELECT TRUNC(ROUND(456.98))
FROM dual;
```
Mark for Review
(1) Points


True


False (*)



Which statement returns a user password combining the ID of an employee and the first 4 characters of their last name?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


```
        SELECT CONCAT (employee_id, SUBSTR(last_name,4,1))
AS "User Passwords"
FROM employees;
```


```
        SELECT CONCAT (employee_id, INSTR(last_name,4,1))
AS "User Passwords"
FROM employees;
```


```
        SELECT CONCAT (employee_id, INSTR(last_name,1,4))
AS "User Passwords"
FROM employees;
```


```
        SELECT CONCAT (employee_id, SUBSTR(last_name,1,4))
AS "User Passwords"
FROM employees;
```

(*)



Which query would return a whole number if today's date is 26-MAY-04?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


```
        SELECT TRUNC(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,'19-MAR-79') /12)
AS YEARS
FROM DUAL;
```

(*)


```
        SELECT TRUNC(YEARS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,'19-MAR-79') /12)
```

AS YEARS
FROM DUAL;


        SELECT MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,'19-MAR-79') /12
AS YEARS
FROM DUAL;


        None of the above

Which function compares two expressions?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        NVL


        NULLIF (*)


        NVL2


        NULL


        Assume that today is December 31, 2007. What would be the output of the
following statement?

SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD/MM/Y') FROM DUAL;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        12/31/7


        31-12-07


        31/12/2007


        31/12/7 (*)
Assume that today is January 10, 2008. What would be the output of the following
statement?

SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'ddth "of" Month, YYYY') FROM DUAL;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        10th of January, 2008 (*)


        10 January, 2008


        10-January-2008

January 10th, 2008

What is returned by the following statement?
SELECT CONCAT('Today is','Thursday!') FROM DUAL;        Mark for Review
(1) Points

TodayisThursday!

Today isThursday! (*)

today is thursday!

Today is Thursday!

What does the following SQL SELECT statement return?

SELECT UPPER( SUBSTR('Database Programming', INSTR('Database Programming','P'),20))
FROM dual;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

Programming

PROGRAMMING (*)

Database

DATABASE

What function would you use to return the highest date in a month?        Mark
for Review
(1) Points

FINAL_DAY

END_DAY

HIGHEST_DAY

LAST_DAY (*)

Which SQL statement will display each country's name with the first letter (only) of
each word in uppercase?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

SELECT UPPER(country_name)
FROM wf_countries;

```
        SELECT lower(country_name)
FROM wf_countries;
```

```
        SELECT INITCAP(country_name)
FROM wf_countries;
```

(*)

```
        SELECT country_name
FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY INITCAP(country_name);
```

NULL means the same thing as a space or 0 (zero). True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True

        False (*)

Constants must be initialized. True or False?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False

After they are declared, variables can be used only once in an application. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True

        False (*)

        Examine the following variable declarations:
DECLARE v_number NUMBER := 10; v_result NUMBER;
which of the following correctly assigns the value 50 to V_RESULT?       Mark for Review
(1) Points

        v_result := v_number * 5;

        v_result := 100 / 2;

        v_result := ROUND(49.77);

All of the above. (*)

Evaluate the following declaration. Determine whether or not it is legal.
DECLARE
    name,dept VARCHAR2(14);
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        legal


        illegal (*)


        Evaluate the following declaration. Determine whether or not it is legal.
DECLARE
    test NUMBER(5);      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        legal (*)


        illegal


        Which of the following are required when declaring a variable? (Choose two.)
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

                    (Choose all correct answers)


        Identifier name (*)


        CONSTANT


        Data type (*)


        NOT NULL


        A function called FORMAT_TODAYS_DATE accepts no parameters and returns
today's date in the format: Month DD, YYYY
The following anonymous block invokes the function:

DECLARE v_today DATE; BEGIN -- invoke the function here

Which of the following statements correctly assigns the date variable v_today to the
value returned by the format_todays_date function?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        format_todays_date := v_today('Month DD, YYYY');


        v_today := format_todays_date ('Month DD, YYYY');
                            Page 71

```
v_today := format_todays_date(v_today);

v_today := TO_DATE(format_todays_date, 'Month DD, YYYY'); (*)
```

The name of a variable is an example of an identifier. True or False?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Which of the following is a valid naming convention for an identifier? (Choose two.)    Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Can include letters or numbers (*)

Cannot contain a reserved word (*)

Can be over 30 characters

Can start with a number or special character

Which of the following are lexical units? (Choose two.)        Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Data types

PL/SQL blocks

Identifiers (*)

Literals (*)

What characters must enclose non-numeric literal values?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

Double quotes: " "

Parentheses: ()

Single quotes: ' ' (*)

What is a lexical unit?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

A data type for a column

A building block of a PL/SQL block (*)

A type of variable

Which of the following symbols can be used to enclose a comment in PL/SQL?       Mark for Review
(1) Points

? ?

*/ / *

:: ::

/* */ (*)

What are the data types of the variables in the following declaration?

DECLARE
fname VARCHAR2(20);
fname VARCHAR2(15) DEFAULT 'fernandez';
BEGIN
...
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

Scalar (*)

Composite

LOB

A Scalar data type holds a ____ value.  Mark for Review
(1) Points

Multi

Large

Single (*)

Which of the folowing are scalar data types? (Choose three.)     Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Array

Character (*)

Table

Date (*)

Boolean (*)

Which of the following is a composite data type?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

CLOB

VARCHAR2

RECORD (*)

DATE

Which of the following are PL/SQL data types? (Choose three.)   Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Large Objects (LOB) (*)

Lexical

Scalar (*)

Delimiter

Composite (*)

 datatype specifies and restricts the possible data values that can be assigned to a variable. True or False?        Mark for Review

(1) Points


        True (*)


        False

If you use the %TYPE attribute, you can avoid hard-coding the column name. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)

Which of the following is NOT a character data type?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        VARCHAR2


        BOOLEAN (*)


        CHAR


        LONG

When declared using %TYPE, a variable will inherit _____ from the column on which it is based.      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The name of the column


        The value of the column


        The data type and size of the column (*)


Code is easier to read if you declare one identifier per line. True or False?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False

        Which of the following is NOT a good guideline for declaring variables?
Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Declare one identifier per line

Use column names as identifiers (*)

Use NOT NULL when the variable must have a value

Which of the following variable declarations does NOT use a number data type?   Mark for Review
(1) Points

v_count PLS_INTEGER := 0;

v_median_age NUMBER(6,2);

v_students LONG; (*)

v_count BINARY_INTEGER;

What kind of join is used in the following example?

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, j.grade_level
FROM employees e, job_grades j
WHERE e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;
```
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Simple join

Equijoin

Nonequijoin (*)

Outer join

What does the following statement return?

```
SELECT e.last_name, d.department_id, d.department_name
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department_id(+) = d.department_id
ORDER BY e.department_id;
```
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Returns all departments, even if there are no employees in the department. (*)

Returns all employees, even if they have not been assigned to a department.

Returns only those departments that contain at least one employee


Returns all possible combinations of employees and departments.
A nonequijoin combines tables that have one or more exact matching columns. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


True


False (*)


Table aliases can be used to shorten the syntax in join statements. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


True (*)


False

What type of join returns rows for one table even when there are no matching rows in the other table?       Mark for Review
(1) Points


Simple join


Equijoin


Nonequijoin


Outer join (*)


If table A has 20 rows and table B has 10 rows, how many rows will be returned if you perform a Cartesian product on those two tables?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


20


10


200 (*)


120


Will the following statement execute correctly?

SELECT department_id, department_name, last_name
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id;

Mark for Review
(1) Points


Yes, there are no errors in this statement.


No, because one column has been ambiguously defined. (*)


No, because every column must be prefixed by its table alias, for example: e.last_name.


Yes, Oracle will resolve which department_id column comes from which table.


When a join condition is omitted completely the result is a Cartesian product in which all combinations of rows will be displayed. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


True (*)


False

Which of the following SQL statements will display the name and a total of people with the same last name?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


SELECT last_name, COUNT(employee_id)
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY last_name;

(*)


SELECT employee_id, COUNT(last_name)
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY last_name;


SELECT last_name, DISTINCT COUNT(employee_id)
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY last_name;


SELECT employee_id, DISTINCT(last_name)
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY last_name;

Single row subqueries may NOT include which of these operators?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


ALL (*)

=

<>

>

When using a subquery, the =ANY and IN operators are logically identical; they will always give the same result as each other. True or False?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False

The following EMPLOYEE_ID, SALARY, and COMMISSION_PCT data in the EMPLOYEES table for six employees.

DATA:   143, 2600, null
        144, 2500, null
        149, 10500, .2
        174, 11000, .3
        176, 8600, .2
        178, 7000, .15

What is the result of the following statement:

SELECT AVG(commission_pct)
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id IN( 143,144,149,174,176,178)
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        0.1416

        0.2125 (*)

        The statement will fail because you cannot use more than one group function in a single statement.

        0.2521

        What would the following SQL statement return?
SELECT MAX(hire_date) FROM employees;   Mark for Review
(1) Points

        The hire date of the longest serving employee.

        The hire date of the newest (most recently hired) employee. (*)

The hire dates of all employees in ascending order.


The hire dates of all employees.



Read the following SELECT statement. Choose the column or columns that MUST be included in the GROUP BY clause.

SELECT region_id, COUNT(country_id)
FROM wf_countries
GROUP BY ?????
Mark for Review
(1) Points


region_id, COUNT(country_id)


region_id,country_id


country_id


region_id (*)

Group functions cannot be used in subqueries because they contain too many rows.
True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


True


False (*)

What will be returned when the following statement is executed?
SELECT last_name
FROM employees
WHERE salary > ALL
(SELECT salary FROM employees
WHERE job_id = 'IT_PROG');
Mark for Review
(1) Points


The names of all IT Programmers.


The names of employees who earn more than every IT Programmer. (*)


The names of employees who earn more than at least one IT Programmer.


The names of employees who earn more than half of the IT Programmers.


Which of the following statements about implicit conversions is NOT true?        Mark

for Review
(1) Points


     Code containing implicit conversions typically runs faster than code containing explicit conversions. (*)


     Code containing implicit conversions may not work in the future if Oracle changes the conversion rules.


     Code containing implicit conversions is harder to read and understand.

           PL/SQL statements must be written on a single line. Mark for Review
(1) Points


     True


     False (*)


Which of the following are valid PL/SQL operators? (Choose three.)     Mark for Review
(1) Points

     (Choose all correct answers)


     Concatenation (*)


     Exception


     Exponential (*)


     Arithmetic (*)

Which of the following data type conversions can be done implicitly? (Choose two.) Mark for Review
(1) Points

     (Choose all correct answers)


     DATE to NUMBER


     NUMBER to VARCHAR2 (*)


     NUMBER to PLS_INTEGER (*

The LENGTH and ROUND functions can be used in PL/SQL statements. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Examine the following code: DECLARE x VARCHAR2(20); BEGIN x:= 5 + 4 * 5 ;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x); END; What value of x will be displayed?         Mark for
Review
(1) Points

45

29

25 (*)

14

What will happen when the following code is executed?
DECLARE v_new_date DATE;
BEGIN
v_new_date := 'Today';
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_new_date);
END;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

The block will execute and display today's date.

The block will execute and display the word "Today".

The block will fail because the character value "Today" cannot be implicitly
converted to a date. (*)

Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

Which explicit function is used to convert a character into a number?   Mark
for Review
(1) Points

TO_DATE

TO_NUMBER (*)

TO_CHAR

PL/SQL can implicitly convert a CHAR to a NUMBER, provided the CHAR contains a

numeric value, for example '123'. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False

The DECODE and MAX functions can be used in PL/SQL statements. True or False?    Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)

Using implicit conversions is good programming practice.        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)



Examine the following block. What should be coded at Line A?
DECLARE
v_char VARCHAR2(8) := '24/09/07';
v_date DATE;
BEGIN
v_date := ....... Line A
END;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        v_date := FROM_CHAR(v_char,'dd/mm/yy');


        v_date := TO_DATE(v_char,'dd/mm/yy'); (*)


        v_date := v_char;


When PL/SQL converts data automatically from one data type to another, it is called
_____ conversion.     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Explicit


        Implicit (*)


        TO_CHAR

The TO_CHAR function is used for explicit data type conversions. True or False?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)


        False

Which of the following is correct?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        v_family_name = SMITH;


        V_FAMILY_NAME = SMITH;


        v_family_name := SMITH;


        v_family_name := 'SMITH'; (*)


        Using implicit conversions is good programming practice.       Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)

Examine the following code: DECLARE x VARCHAR2(20); BEGIN x:= 5 + 4 * 5 ;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x); END; What value of x will be displayed?       Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        45


        29


        25 (*)


        14

        The DECODE and MAX functions can be used in PL/SQL statements. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)

Which of the following are valid PL/SQL operators? (Choose three.)       Mark for Review
(1) Points

                    (Choose all correct answers)

        Concatenation (*)

        Exception

        Exponential (*)

        Arithmetic (*)

        Which of the following statements about implicit conversions is NOT true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Code containing implicit conversions typically runs faster than code
containing explicit conversions. (*)

        Code containing implicit conversions may not work in the future if Oracle
changes the conversion rules.

        Code containing implicit conversions is harder to read and understand.

Which explicit function is used to convert a character into a number?   Mark for
Review
(1) Points

        TO_DATE

        TO_NUMBER (*)

        TO_CHAR

Examine the following block. What should be coded at Line A?
DECLARE
v_char VARCHAR2(8) := '24/09/07';
v_date DATE;
BEGIN
v_date := ....... Line A
END;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        v_date := FROM_CHAR(v_char,'dd/mm/yy');

```
v_date := TO_DATE(v_char,'dd/mm/yy'); (*)


v_date := v_char;
```

The TO_CHAR function is used for explicit data type conversions. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False


Incorrect                 Incorrect. R

The LENGTH and ROUND functions can be used in PL/SQL statements. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Sectio


PL/SQL statements must be written on a single line.    Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*

Which of the following data type conversions can be done implicitly? (Choose two.)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

DATE to NUMBER

NUMBER to VARCHAR2 (*)

NUMBER to PLS_INTEGER (*)

When PL/SQL converts data automatically from one data type to another, it is called
_____ conversion.     Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Explicit

        Implicit (*)

        TO_CHAR

What will happen when the following code is executed?
DECLARE v_new_date DATE;
BEGIN
v_new_date := 'Today';
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_new_date);
END;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        The block will execute and display today's date.

        The block will execute and display the word "Today".

        The block will fail because the character value "Today" cannot be implicitly
converted to a date. (*)


                                PL/SQL can implicitly convert a CHAR to a NUMBER,
provided the CHAR contains a numeric value, for example '123'. True or False?    Mark
for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False

Which of the following is correct?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

        v_family_name = SMITH;

        V_FAMILY_NAME = SMITH;

        v_family_name := SMITH;

        v_family_name := 'SMITH'; (*)

        What happens when an exception occurs in the executable section of a PL/SQL
block?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

Oracle keeps trying to re-execute the statement which caused the exception.

The remaining statements in the executable section are not executed. Instead, Oracle looks for an EXCEPTION section in the block. (*)

The remaining statements in the executable section of the block are executed.

The exception is always propagated to the calling environment.

An inner block is nested within an outer block. An exception occurs within the inner block, but the inner block does not have an EXCEPTION section. What happens?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

The exception is propagated to the outer block and the remaining executable statements in the outer block are skipped. (*)

The exception is propagated to the outer block and the remaining executable statements in the outer block are executed.

Oracle automatically tries to re-execute the inner block.

The outer block is bypassed and the exception is always propagated to the calling environment.

What is wrong with this code?

```
DECLARE
    v_a NUMBER;
BEGIN
    v_a := 27;
    <<inner_block>>
    BEGIN
      v_a := 15;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

The outer block has no label.

Variable v_a is out of scope within the inner block and therefore cannot be referenced.

The inner block has no END; statement. (*)

Nothing is wrong, the code will execute successfully.

Examine the following code. At Line A, we want to assign a value of 25 to the outer

block's variable (V1). What must we do?

```
DECLARE
    v_myvar NUMBER; -- This is V1
BEGIN
    DECLARE
        v_myvar NUMBER := 8;
        BEGIN
            -- Line A
        END;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        At Line A, code:
v_myvar := 25;


        Label both blocks and at line A, code:
v_myvar := 25;


        It cannot be done because the outer block's v_myvar is out of scope at Line A.


        Label the outer block and (at Line A) dot-prefix v_myvar with the block label.

(*)


        It cannot be done because the outer block's v_myvar is in scope but not visible at Line A.

Examine the following code. At Line A, we want to assign a value of 25 to the outer block's variable (V1). What must we do?

```
DECLARE
    v_myvar NUMBER; -- This is V1
BEGIN
    DECLARE
        v_myvar NUMBER := 8;
        BEGIN
            -- Line A
        END;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        At Line A, code:
v_myvar := 25;


        Label both blocks and at line A, code:
v_myvar := 25;

It cannot be done because the outer block's v_myvar is out of scope at Line A.


Label the outer block and (at Line A) dot-prefix v_myvar with the block label.
(*)


It cannot be done because the outer block's v_myvar is in scope but not visible at Line A.


. Examine the following code. What is the scope of variable v_myvar?
```
DECLARE
    v_myvar NUMBER;
BEGIN
    v_myvar := 6;
    DECLARE
        v_hervar NUMBER;
    BEGIN
        v_hervar := 4;
    END;
END;    Mark for Review
```
(1) Points


Only the outer block


Both the inner and the outer block (*)


Only the inner block


Neither block


Examine the following nested blocks. Line B causes an exception. What will be displayed when this code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    var_1 NUMBER;
BEGIN
    var_1 := 4;
    DECLARE
        var_2 NUMBER;
    BEGIN
        var_2 := 'Unhappy'; -- Line B
        var_1 := 8;
    END;
    var_1 := 12;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(var_1);
END;
```
        Mark for Review

(1) Points

Unhappy

12

8

4 (*)

Examine the following code. Line A causes an exception. What will be displayed when the block is executed?

```
DECLARE
    x NUMBER := 10;
    y NUMBER;
BEGIN
    x := 15;
    y := 'Happy'; -- Line A
    x := 20;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x);
END;
```
Mark for Review
(1) Points

10

20

15 (*)

Nothing is displayeExamine the following code. Line A causes an exception. What will be displayed when the block is executed?

```
DECLARE
    x NUMBER := 10;
    y NUMBER;
BEGIN
    x := 15;
    y := 'Happy'; -- Line A
    x := 20;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x);
END;
```
Mark for Review
(1) Points

10

20

15 (*)


Nothing is displayed

What values will be displayed when the following code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    v_mynum NUMBER;
BEGIN
    v_mynum := 7;
    DECLARE
       v_mynum NUMBER;
    BEGIN
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_mynum);
       v_mynum := 3;
    END;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_mynum);
END;
```
Mark for Review
(1) Points


3,3


3,7


Null, 7 (*)


Null, 3

What is wrong with the following statement?
`DELETE from employees WHERE salary > (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees);`
Mark for Review
(1) Points


You cannot code a subquery inside a DELETE statement.


You cannot use inequality operators such as "<" and ">" inside a DELETE
statement.


Nothing is wrong, the statement will execute correctly. (*)

Is it possible to insert more than one row at a time using an INSERT
statement with a VALUES clause?       Mark for Review
(1) Points


No, you can only create one row at a time when using the VALUES clause. (*)


Yes, you can list as many rows as you want, just remember to separate the
rows with commas.


No, there is no such thing as INSERT ... VALUES.

When inserting a row into a table, the VALUES clause must include a value for every column of the table. True or False?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)

What is wrong with the following statement? MERGE INTO emps e USING new_emps ne ON (e.employee_id = ne.employee_id) WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET ne.salary = e.salary WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.first_name, ne.last_name, .... ne.salary, ....);  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The UPDATE clause must include the target table name: UPDATE emps SET ....


        The INSERT clause must include a column list as well as a list of column values.


        The SET clause is trying to update the source table from the target table. (*)


        Nothing is wrong, the statement will execute correctly.

        Look at this SQL statement: MERGE INTO old_trans ot USING new_trans nt ON (ot.trans_id = nt.trans_id) .... ; OLD_TRANS is the source table and NEW_TRANS is the target table. True or false?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)

To modify an existing row in a table, you can use the _____ statement.        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        MODIFY


        INSERT


        ALTER


        UPDATE (*)

What would be the result of the following statement: DELETE employees;  Mark for Review
(1) Points

Nothing, no data will be changed.

All rows in the employees table will be deleted. (*)

The statement will fail because it contains a syntax error.

The row with EMPOYEE_ID=100 will be deleted.

You want to modify existing rows in a table. Which of the following are NOT needed in your SQL statement? (Choose Two)     Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

A MODIFY clause (*)

An UPDATE clause

The name of the table

The name of the column(s) you want to modify.

A new value for the column you want to modify (this can be an expression or a subquery).

A WHERE clause. (*)

Does PL/SQL allow you to have a variable with the same name as a database column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

No

Yes (*)

What will happen when the following block is executed? DECLARE v_last employees.last_name%TYPE; v_first employees.first_name%TYPE; v_salary employees.salary%TYPE; BEGIN SELECT first_name, last_name INTO v_first, v_last, v_salary FROM employees WHERE employee_id=100; END;     Mark for Review
(1) Points

The block will fail because the SELECT statement returns more than one row.

The block will fail because the SELECT is trying to read two columns into three PL/SQL variables. (*)

The block will fail because V_LAST was declared before V_FIRST.

The block will execute successfully, and the V_SALARY variable will be set to NULL.

When used in a PL/SQL block, which SQL statement must return exactly one row?   Mark for Review
(1) Points

INSERT

UPDATE

SELECT (*)

MERGE

DELETE

Look at this PL/SQL block: DECLARE v_count NUMBER; BEGIN SELECT COUNT(*) INTO v_count FROM employees WHERE salary > 50000; END; No employees earn more than $50000. which of the following statements are true? (Choose two).     Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

The SELECT will return value 0 into V_COUNT. (*)

The SELECT will fail because it does NOT return exactly one row.

The block will fail because variable V_SALARY was not declared.

The SELECT returns exactly one row. (*)

The block will fail because no results are displayed to the user.

Which of the following is NOT a valid guideline for retrieving data in PL/SQL?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

Terminate the SQL statement with a semicolon (;)

DO NOT use a WHERE clause in SELECT statements. (*)

Where possible, declare variables using the %TYPE attribute.

Specify the same number of variables in the INTO clause as database columns in the SELECT clause.

Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.

        It is good programming practice to create identifiers having the same name
as column names. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)

        Which SQL statements can be used directly in a PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        GRANT EXECUTE ON ...


        SELECT * INTO ... (*)


        REVOKE SELECT ON ...


        UPDATE employees SET... (*)


        ALTER TABLE employees ...

        Which one of these SQL statements can be directly included in a PL/SQL
executable block?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        IF... THEN...;


        INSERT INTO...; (*)


        SELECT * FROM DUAL;


        SHOW USER;

There are three employees in department 90. What will be displayed when the
following code is executed? DECLARE v_open CHAR(3) := 'NO'; BEGIN UPDATE employees
SET job_id = 'ST_CLERK' WHERE department_id = 90; IF SQL%FOUND THEN v_open := 'YES';
END IF; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_open || ' ' || SQL%ROWCOUNT); END;        Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        NO 3

YES 1


YES 3 (*)


Nothing will be displayed. The block will fail because you cannot use implicit cursor attributes directly in a call to DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE.

A PL/SQL block contains the following DML statement: UPDATE wf_countries SET population = population * 1.1 WHERE country_id = 229; Which kind of cursor is used for this statement?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


An implicit cursor named "WF_COUNTRIES".


An implicit cursor named "SQL". (*)


An explicit cursor named "SQL".


An explicit cursor which must be declared and named by the PL/SQL programmer.


Employee_id 999 does not exist. What will happen when the following code is executed? DECLARE employee_id employees.employee_id%TYPE := 999; BEGIN UPDATE employees SET salary = salary * 1.1 WHERE employee_id = employee_id; END;      Mark for Review
(1) Points


No rows are updated but the block completes successfully.


Every employee row is updated. (*)


An exception is raised because you cannot give a variable the same name as a table column.


An exception is raised because the UPDATE statement did not modify any rows.


You can use implicit cursor attributes such as SQL%ROWCOUNT directly inside a DML statement. For example: INSERT INTO log_table VALUES (SYSDATE, USER, SQL%ROWCOUNT); True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


True


False (*)

Which of the following SQL DML commands can be used inside a PL/SQL block?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

INSERT and UPDATE only.

UPDATE and DELETE only.

INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE only.

INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE and MERGE. (*)

Which of the following use an implicit cursor?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

DML statements only.

SELECT statements only.

DML statements and SELECT statements which return a single row. (*)

COMMIT and ROLLBACK statements only.

Examine the following code: BEGIN
INSERT INTO animals VALUES ('aa','aardvarks');
SAVEPOINT sp_1;
INSERT INTO animals VALUES ('bb','big birds');
SAVEPOINT sp_2;
ROLLBACK TO sp_1;
INSERT INTO animals VALUES ('cc','cool cats');
COMMIT;
END;
Which row(s) will be in the ANIMALS table after this block is executed?        Mark
for Review
(1) Points

cool cats

big birds and cool cats

aardvaarks and cool cats (*)

aardvaarks, big birds and cool cats

How many INSERTs can you have in one transaction?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

One

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

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


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


In a PL/SQL block, where can you code a COMMIT statement?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


In any section of the block: Declaration, Executable, or Exception.


Only the Executable section.


In the Executable and/or the Exception sections. (*)


Nowhere; the COMMIT statement must be outside the block.

How many transactions are in the following block?

```
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO countries (country_id, country_name)
        VALUES ('XA', 'Xanadu');
    INSERT INTO countries (country_id, country_name)
        VALUES ('NV', 'Neverland');
    UPDATE countries SET country_name='Deutchland'
        WHERE country_id='DE';
    UPDATE countries SET region_id=1
        WHERE country_name LIKE '%stan';
END;
```

How many transactions are shown above?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


Four; each DML is a separate transaction


Two; both the INSERTs are one transaction and both the UPDATEs are a second transaction.


It depends on how many rows are updated - there will be a separate transaction for each row.


One (*)

We want to execute one of three statements depending on whether the value in V_VAR is 10, 20 or some other value. What should be coded at Line A? IF v_var = 10 THEN statement1; -- Line A statement2; ELSE statement3; END IF;        Mark for Review
(1) Points


ELSE IF v_var = 20 THEN

ELSIF v_var = 20

ELSIF v_var = 20 THEN (*)

IF v_var = 20 THEN

What is wrong with the following trivial IF statement:

```
IF (v_job='President')
THEN v_salary := 10000;
```
Mark for Review
(1) Points

IF and THEN must be on the same line: IF (v_job='President') THEN ...

The condition should be coded: IF (v_job := 'President')

END IF; is missing (*)

ELSE is missing
You want to repeat a set of statements 100 times, incrementing a counter each time. What kind of PL/SQL control structure would you use?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

IF...THEN...ELSE

IF...THEN...ELSIF...ELSE

CASE...WHEN...THEN

A loop. (*)

Look at the following (badly written) code:

```
age := 5; IF age<30 THEN mature := 'adult';
ELSIF age<22 THEN mature := 'teenager';
ELSIF age<13 THEN mature := 'child';
END IF;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(mature);
```

What will be displayed when this code is executed?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

child

teenager

adult (*)

adultteenagerchi

Which one of the following is correct syntax for an IF statement?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        IF condition THEN DO statement1; statement2; END IF;

        IF condition THEN statement1; statement2; END IF; (*)

        IF condition THEN statement1; statement2; ENDIF;

        IF condition THEN statement1; AND statement2; END IF;


What will be displayed when this block is executed? DECLARE v_bool1 BOOLEAN := NULL;
v_bool2 BOOLEAN := NULL; v_char VARCHAR(10) := 'Start'; BEGIN IF (v_bool1 = v_bool2)
THEN v_char:='Equal'; ELSE v_char:='Not equal'; END IF;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_char); END;       Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Equal

        Not equal (*)

        Start

        Nothing will be displayed. The block will fail because you cannot compare
two null values.

Which of the following statements are true about PL/SQL conditional control
structures such as IF ... , CASE ... and loops?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        They allow the programmer to use logical tests to determine which statements
are executed and which are not.

        They allow a set of statements to be executed repeatedly (i.e. more than
once).

        They determine a course of action based on conditions.

        All of the above. (*)


What will be displayed when this block is executed? DECLARE v_bool1 BOOLEAN := TRUE;

v_bool2 BOOLEAN; v_char VARCHAR(4) := 'up'; BEGIN IF (v_bool1 AND v_bool2) THEN v_char:='down'; ELSE v_char:='left'; END IF; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_char); END; Mark for Review
(1) Points

        up

        down

        left (*)

        null

        Look at the following code:

```
DECLARE
x BOOLEAN := FALSE;
y BOOLEAN := FALSE;
z BOOLEAN ;
BEGIN
z := (x OR NOT y);
-- Line A
....
END;
```

What is the value of Z at Line A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False

        NULL

        An error will occur because you cannot combine two Boolean variables using "NOT".

Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_score NUMBER(3);
v_grade CHAR(1);
BEGIN
v_grade := CASE v_score
-- Line A
....
```

The CASE expression must convert a numeric score to a letter grade: 90 -> A, 80 -> B, 70 -> C and so on. What should be coded at Line A?

        Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
        WHEN 90 THEN grade := 'A'

        WHEN 90 THEN v_grade := 'A';

        WHEN 90 THEN 'A' (*)

        WHEN 90 THEN 'A';
```

What will be displayed when the following block is executed?

```
DECLARE
v_age1 NUMBER(3);
v_age2 NUMBER(3);
v_message VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
CASE
WHEN v_age1 = v_age2 THEN v_message := 'Equal';
WHEN v_age1 <> v_age2 THEN v_message := 'Unequal';
ELSE v_message := 'Undefined';
END CASE;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_message);
END;
```

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Equal

        Undefined (*)

        Unequal

        Nothing will be displayed because V_MESSAGE is set to NULL.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.

        How must you end a CASE expression?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        END; (*)

        ENDIF;

        END CASE;

        ENDCASE;

        Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_score NUMBER(3);
v_grade CHAR(1);
BEGIN
CASE v_score
-- Line A
....
```

The CASE statement must convert a numeric score to a letter grade: 90 -> A, 80 -> B, 70 -> C and so on.

What should be coded at Line A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        WHEN 90 THEN v_grade := 'A'


        WHEN 90 THEN v_grade := 'A'; (*)


        WHEN 90 THEN 'A'


        WHEN 90 THEN 'A';

What will be displayed when the following block is executed?

```
DECLARE
v_age NUMBER(3);
v_gender VARCHAR2(6) := 'Female';
v_status VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
CASE
WHEN v_age >= 18 AND v_gender = 'Male' THEN v_status := 'Adult Male';
WHEN v_age >= 18 AND v_gender = 'Female' THEN v_status := 'Adult Female';
WHEN v_age < 18 AND v_gender = 'Male' THEN v_status := 'Junior Male';
WHEN v_age < 18 AND v_gender = 'Female' THEN v_status := 'Junior Female';
ELSE v_status := 'Other Value';
END CASE;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_status);
END;
```

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Adult Male


        Junior Female


        Other Value (*)


        Nothing will be displayed because V_STATUS is set to NULL.

Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_a BOOLEAN;
v_b BOOLEAN := FALSE;
v_c BOOLEAN ;
BEGIN
v_c := (v_a AND v_b);
-- Line A
....
END;
```

What is the value of V_C at Line A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)


        NULL


        Undefined


How must you end a CASE statement?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        END;


        END CASE; (*)


        END IF;


        ENDCASE;



Which kind of loop is this?

```
i := 10;
LOOP
    i := i + 1;
    EXIT WHEN i > 30;
END LOOP;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        A FOR loop.


        A WHILE loop.

A basic loop. (*)

An infinite loop.

A nested loop.

What are the three kinds of loops in PL/SQL?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

ascending, descending, unordered

infinite, finite, recursive

IF, CASE, LOOP

FOR, WHILE, basic (*

How many EXIT statements can be coded inside a basic loop?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

None.

One only.

Two.

As many as you need, there is no limit. (*)

ou want to calculate and display the multiplication table for "sevens": 7x1=7,
7x2=14, 7x3=21 and so on. Which kind of PL/SQL construct is best for this?    Mark
for Review
(1) Points

A loop (*)

A CASE statement

IF ... END IF;

A Boolean variable

For which one of these tasks should you use a PL/SQL loop?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

Updating the salary of one employee.

Executing the same set of statements repeatedly until a condition becomes true. (*)

Deciding whether a value is within a range of numbers.

Making a decision based on whether a condition is true or not.

What will be displayed when this block is executed?

```
DECLARE
v_count NUMBER := 10;
v_result NUMBER;
BEGIN
LOOP
v_count := v_count - 1;
EXIT WHEN v_count < 5;
v_result := v_count * 2;
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_result);
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

8

10 (*)

12

NULL

Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_count NUMBER := 0;
v_string VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
LOOP
v_string := v_string || 'x';
IF LENGTH(v_string) > 10 THEN
EXIT;
END IF;
v_count := v_count + 1;
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_count);
END;
```

What will be displayed when this block is executed?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

9

10 (*)


11


xxxxxxxxx


Look at this code:

```
DECLARE
v_bool BOOLEAN := TRUE;
v_date DATE;
BEGIN
LOOP
EXIT WHEN v_bool;
SELECT SYSDATE INTO v_date FROM dual;
END LOOP;
END;
```

How many times will the SELECT statement execute?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Once.


        Twice.


        Never (the SELECT will not execute at all) (*)


        An infinite number of times because the EXIT condition will never be true


You should use a WHILE loop when the number of iterations of the loop is known in advance. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)

Look at the following block:

```
DECLARE
v_date DATE := SYSDATE;
BEGIN
WHILE v_date < LAST_DAY(v_date) LOOP
v_date := v_date + 1;
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_date);
END;
```

If today's date is 17th April 2007, what will be displayed when this block executes?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

PLSQL feedbak of midterm exam semister 1 part1

01-MAY-07

31-DEC-07

4/30/2007 (*)

4/17/2007

In a FOR loop, an explicitly declared counter is automatically incremented by 1 for each iteration of the loop. True or False?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True

        False (*)

Which statement best describes when a FOR loop should be used?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

        When an EXIT WHEN statement must be coded.

        When an implicitly declared counter must increase by 1 in each iteration of the loop. (*)

        When we want to exit from the loop when a Boolean variable becomes FALSE.

        When the statements inside the loop must execute at least once.

You want a loop that counts backwards from 10 through 1. How do you code that?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

        FOR i IN 10 .. 1 LOOP

        FOR i IN 1 .. 10 BY -1 LOOP

        FOR i IN REVERSE 1 .. 10 LOOP (*)

        FOR i IN REVERSE 10 .. 1 LOOP

Look at this code fragment:

FOR i IN 1 .. 3 LOOP
i := 4;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The counter is: ' || i);
END LOOP;

How many lines of output will be displayed?
        Mark for Review

(1) Points

       One

       Three

       Four

       The block will fail because you cannot change the value of i inside the loop. (*)

       In a WHILE loop, the controlling condition is checked at the start of each iteration. True or False?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

       True (*)

       False

       Look at the following code fragment:

```
i := 2;
WHILE i < 3 LOOP
i := 4;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The counter is: ' || i);
END LOOP;
```

How many lines of output will be displayed?
      Mark for Review
(1) Points

       No lines

       One line (*)

       Two lines

       The block will fail because you cannot use DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE inside a loop.

Look at the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_blue NUMBER(3) := 0;
v_red NUMBER(3) := 0;
BEGIN
<<blue>> LOOP
v_blue := v_blue + 1;
```

```
EXIT WHEN v_blue > 10;
<<red>> LOOP
v_red := v_red + 1;
EXIT WHEN v_red > 10;
-- Line A
END LOOP red;
END LOOP blue;
END;
```

What should you code at Line A to exit from the outer loop?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        EXIT;


        EXIT red;


        EXIT <<blue>>;


        EXIT blue; (*)

What will be displayed when the following block is executed?:

```
DECLARE
x NUMBER(6) := 0 ;
BEGIN
FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP
FOR j IN 1..5 LOOP
x := x+1 ;
END LOOP;
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x);
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        5


        10


        15


        50 (*)


Which one of these statements about using nested loops is true?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        All the loops must be labelled


        The outer loop must be labelled, but the inner loop need not be labelled

The outer loop must be labelled if you want to exit the outer loop from within the inner loop (*)

Both loops can have the same label

When the following code is executed, how many lines of output will be displayed?

```
BEGIN
FOR i IN 1..5 LOOP
FOR j IN 1..8 LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i || ',' || j);
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i);
END LOOP;
END;
```
Mark for Review
(1) Points

80

45 (*)

14

41

You cannot OPEN or CLOSE an implicit cursor. Why not?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

Because an implicit cursor is always called SQL.

Because an implicit cursor is OPENed and CLOSEd automatically by Oracle. (*)

When must you declare and use an explicit cursor?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

You need to UPDATE more than one row in a table.

You want to use a MERGE statement.

You need to SELECT more than one row from a table. (*)

You want to be able to ROLLBACK a transaction if needed

One (and only one) employee has LAST_NAME = 'Grant'. You need to code:

SELECT ... FROM employees WHERE last_name = 'Grant';

Which type of cursor should you use, and why?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

An implicit cursor, because there is only one 'Grant'.

An implicit cursor, because SELECT is a SQL statement and implicit cursors are always called "SQL".

An explicit cursor, because there could be more than one 'Grant' in the future. (*)

An explicit cursor, because you can use an implicit cursor only for DML statements.

There are 8 countries in REGION_ID 13 (Central America). What will happen when the following code is executed?

```
DECLARE
CURSOR country_curs IS SELECT country_name FROM wf_countries
WHERE region_id = 13;
v_country_name wf_countries.country_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN country_curs;
WHILE country_curs%FOUND
LOOP
FETCH country_curs INTO v_country_name;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_country_name);
END LOOP;
CLOSE country_curs;
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Eight rows will be fetched and displayed successfully.

The last seven rows will be fetched and displayed.

The block will execute, but no rows will be displayed. (*)

The block will fail because you can not use a WHILE loop with an explicit cursor.

None of the above.

Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
CURSOR dept_curs IS SELECT department_name FROM departments;
v_dept_name departments.department_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
```

```
OPEN dept_curs;
LOOP
FETCH dept_curs INTO v_dept_name;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_dept_name);
EXIT WHEN dept_curs%NOTFOUND;
END LOOP;
CLOSE dept_curs;
END;
```

There are 10 rows in the DEPARTMENTS table. What will happen when this code is executed?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        10 rows will be displayed.


        10 rows will be displayed, followed by a row of NULL values.


        The last row will be displayed twice. (*)


        A NO_DATA_FOUND exception will be raised.


        The loop will execute for ever; the same 10 rows will be displayed over and over again.


Which one of the following statements is NOT true?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        You can use ORDER BY when declaring an explicit cursor.


        You can not use an INTO clause when declaring an explicit cursor.


        An explicit cursor can select from only one table. No joins are allowed. (*)


        An explicit cursor must be DECLAREd before it can be OPENed.


What is wrong with the following code?

```
DECLARE
CURSOR emp_curs IS SELECT last_name, salary FROM employees;
v_last_name employees.last_name%TYPE;
v_salary employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN
FETCH emp_curs INTO v_last_name, v_salary;
OPEN emp_curs;
FETCH emp_curs INTO v_last_name, v_salary;
CLOSE emp_curs;
END;
```

        Mark for Review
(1) Points

When FETCHing more than one row, you MUST use a loop.

The cursor declaration does not include a WHERE condition.

The cursor declaration does not include an INTO clause.

The first row is FETCHed before the cursor is OPENed. (*)

You have declared a cursor EMP_CURSOR to select many rows from the EMPLOYEES table. The following five statements will be in the executable section:

A. FETCH emp_cursor INTO v_empno,v_last_name;
B. OPEN emp_cursor;
C. END LOOP;
D. CLOSE emp_cursor;
E. LOOP

In which order should you code these statements?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        B, E, A, C, D (*)

        E, B, A, C, D

        B, E, A, D, C

        B, A, E, D, C

You execute the following code:

```
DECLARE
CURSOR emp_curs IS SELECT last_name FROM employees;
v_last_name employees.last_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN emp_curs;
LOOP -- Point A
FETCH emp_curs INTO v_last_name;
EXIT WHEN emp_curs%NOTFOUND;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_last_name);
END LOOP;
CLOSE emp_curs;
END;
```

At Point A (after you have OPENed the cursor) another user updates an employee's last_name from 'Smith' to 'Jones' and immediately COMMITs.

When your block FETCHes this row, which value will be fetched and displayed?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

1

Smith (*)

Jones

Smith and Jones (the row will be fetched twice)

An INVALID_CURSOR exception will be raised when you try to FETCH the row.

Which of the following best describes the difference between implicit and explicit cursors?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

Implicit cursors are used for SELECT statements, while explicit cursors are used for DML statements.

Implicit cursor are named by the PL/SQL programmer, while explicit cursors are always named SQL.

Implicit cursors are defined automatically by Oracle, while explicit cursors must be declared by the PL/SQL programmer. (*)

Implicit cursors store rows on disk, while explicit cursors store rows in memory.

Which one of the following explicit cursor declarations is NOT valid?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT country_name, region_name
FROM wf_countries c, wf_world_regions r
WHERE c.region_id = r.region_id;

CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT country_name INTO v_country_name
FROM wf_countries;

(*)

CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT country_name
FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY population DESC;

```
        CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT country_name
FROM wf_countries
WHERE region_id IN
(SELECT region_id FROM wf_world_regions
WHERE LOWER(region_name) LIKE '%asia%');
```

What is wrong with the following code?

```
DECLARE
CURSOR dept_curs IS SELECT department_name FROM departments;
v_dept_name departments.department_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN dept_curs;
LOOP
FETCH dept_curs INTO v_dept_name;
EXIT WHEN dept_curs%NOTFOUND;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_dept_name);
CLOSE dept_curs;
END LOOP;
END;
```

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Nothing is wrong, all the rows will be FETCHed and displayed.


        The OPEN statement should be inside the loop.


        The EXIT WHEN ... statement should be coded outside the loop.


        The CLOSE statement should be coded after END LOOP; (*)


        The loop should be a WHILE loop, not a basic loop.




Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT country_id, country_name
FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY country_name;
v_country country_curs%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN country_curs;
LOOP
FETCH country_curs INTO v_country;
EXIT WHEN country_curs%NOTFOUND;
------- Line A
END LOOP;
CLOSE country_curs;
END;
```

You want to display the id and name of each FETCHed country. What would you code at Line A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(country_id || ' ' || country_name);


        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_country(country_id) || ' ' ||
v_country(country_name));


        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(country_curs.country_id || ' ' ||
country_curs.country_name);


        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_country.country_id || ' ' || v_country.country_name);
(*)


You can reference explicit cursor attributes directly in a SQL statement. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)



         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?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Scalar


        Record (*)


        Cursor


        Row


You have declared the following cursor:

CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT * FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY country_name;

There are over 200 rows in the WF_COUNTRIES table, but you want to fetch and display only the first 25 rows.

How would you exit from the FETCH loop?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        EXIT WHEN country_curs%FOUND(25);


        EXIT WHEN country_curs%ROWCOUNT > 25; (*)


        EXIT WHEN ROWCOUNT > 25;


        WHEN country_curs > 25 THEN EXIT; END IF;


Look at these declarations:

DECLARE
CURSOR dept_loc_cursor IS
SELECT department_id, department_name, location_name
FROM departments d, locations l
WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id;
v_dept_loc dept_loc_cursor%ROWTYPE;

How many fields does V_DEPT_LOC contain?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Two, because the cursor joins two tables


        Four


        Three (*)


        None

        Which of the following explicit cursor attributes evaluates to TRUE if the most recent FETCH returns a row?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        %ISOPEN


        %NOTFOUND


        %FOUND (*)


        %ROWCOUNT

How must you reference one field which is part of a PL/SQL record?        Mark for Review

(1) Points

       field_name.record_name

       record_name.field_name (*)

       record_name(field_name)

       field_name OF record_name

       It cannot be done.

You have declared a cursor as follows:
CURSOR loc_curs IS SELECT * FROM locations;

How should you code a FOR loop to use this cursor?
       Mark for Review
(1) Points

       FOR loc_rec IN 1 .. loc_curs%ROWCOUNT LOOP ...

       WHILE loc_rec IN loc_curs LOOP ...

       FOR loc_curs IN loc_rec LOOP ...

       IF loc_rec IN loc_curs LOOP ...

       FOR loc_rec IN loc_curs LOOP ... (*)

       Which of the following is a benefit of using a cursor FOR loop?       Mark for Review
(1) Points

       The exception handling is done automatically. .

       The OPEN, CLOSE, FETCH and EXIT from the loop are done automatically. (*)

       You can OPEN the same cursor twice at the same time.

       Because there is less code, the loop executes faster.

       %ROWCOUNT increments automatically each time a row is FETCHed.

What is wrong with the following piece of code?

```
BEGIN
FOR emp_record IN emp_cursor LOOP
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(emp_record.last_name);
END LOOP;
IF emp_record.last_name = 'Patel' THEN ...
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        EMP_RECORD has not been explicitly declared.


        The cursor has not been OPENed.


        You cannot reference EMP_RECORD outside the loop. (*)


        It should read: DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(emp_cursor.last_name);


        Nothing is wrong, the code will execute correctly.

What is the DISadvantage of using a cursor FOR loop with a subquery?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        You cannot reference cursor attributes such as %NOTFOUND. (*)


        The execution speed is slower.


        You cannot declare the cursor in the declaration section.


        You cannot use the cursor to join two or more tables.


        There are no disadvantages.

Look at the following code:

```
DECLARE
CURSOR emp_cursor IS SELECT * FROM employees;
BEGIN
FOR emp_record IN emp_cursor LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( --Point A -- );
END LOOP;
END;
```

To display the salary of an employee, what code should you write at Point A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        emp_record.salary (*)


        emp_cursor.salary


        employees.salary

emp_record.employees.salary

TO_CHAR(salary)

Which one of the following is a valid cursor FOR loop with a subquery?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

FOR emp_rec IN (SELECT last_name || first_name FROM employees) LOOP ...

FOR emp_rec IN (SELECT UPPER(last_name) FROM employees) LOOP ...

FOR emp_rec IN SELECT last_name, salary*12 "ANNSAL" FROM employees LOOP ...

FOR emp_rec IN (SELECT last_name, salary*12 "ANNSAL" FROM employees) LOOP ... (*)

None of the above.

The following cursor has been declared:

CURSOR emp_curs
(p_dept_id employees.department_id%TYPE,
p_job_id employees.job_id%TYPE) IS
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department_id = p_dept_id
AND job_id = p_job_id;

Which of the following will correctly open the cursor?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

OPEN emp_curs(20);

FOR emp_rec IN emp_curs(20) LOOP ...

OPEN emp_curs('IT_PROG', 20);

FOR emp_rec IN emp_curs(20,'IT_PROG') LOOP ... (*)

FOR emp_rec IN emp_curs(p_dept_id p_job_id) LOOP .

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?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

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

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

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

One cursor with a parameter in the WHERE clause. (*)

None of the above

Look at the following code:

```
DECLARE
CURSOR emp_curs (p_dept_id employees.department_id%TYPE) IS
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department_id = p_dept_id;
v_emp_rec emp_curs%ROWTYPE;
v_deptid NUMBER(4) := 50;
BEGIN
OPEN emp_curs( -- Point A --);
....
```

You want to open the cursor, passing value 50 to the parameter. Which of the
following are correct at Point A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        50

        v_deptid

        100 / 2

        All of the above. (*)

                                    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?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False

What is wrong with the following cursor declaration?

```
CURSOR dept_curs (p_loc_id NUMBER(4)) IS
SELECT * FROM departments
WHERE location_id = p_loc_id;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        You cannot reference a cursor parameter in a WHERE clause.

The parameter should be coded as: (p_loc_id NUMBER) (*)

The parameter should be coded as: (p_loc_id IN NUMBER)

Nothing is wrong, the cursor declaration is correct.


What is wrong with the following cursor declaration?

```
CURSOR dept_curs (p_loc_id NUMBER(4)) IS
SELECT * FROM departments
WHERE location_id = p_loc_id;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        You cannot reference a cursor parameter in a WHERE clause.

        The parameter should be coded as: (p_loc_id NUMBER) (*)

        The parameter should be coded as: (p_loc_id IN NUMBER)

        Nothing is wrong, the cursor declaration is correct.


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 e.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?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        FOR UPDATE

        FOR UPDATE of salary (*)

        FOR UPDATE OF employees

        FOR UPDATE (last_name)


        Why can we NOT code:

INSERT INTO table-name
WHERE CURRENT OF cursor_name;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Because the syntax is wrong. An INSERT statement must have a VALUES ( .... )
clause.


        Because the syntax is wrong. It should be: INSERT INTO cursor-name ....
WHERE CURRENT OF table-name;


        Because WHERE CURRENT OF ... modifies the most recently FETCHed row, and you
cannot FETCH a row that is not in the table yet. (*)


        Because another user has locked the rows and not committed.


        Nothing is wrong; we CAN code: INSERT .... WHERE CURRENT OF ... ;

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?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


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


        When you CLOSE the cursor.


        When your block finishes executing.

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?      Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False

        When you explicitly COMMIT or ROLLBACK your transaction. (*)


        When another user tries to SELECT the rows.

You want to fetch rows from the EMPLOYEES table. You want to lock the fetched rows,
to prevent other users from updating them.
You declare the following cursor:

CURSOR emp_curs IS
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
FROM employees
-- Line A -- ;

What should you code at Line A?
        Mark for Review

(1) Points


        FOR LOCK


        FOR UPDATE OF employees


        FOR UPDATE (*)


        FOR UPDATE (employees)



You have declared the following cursor:

CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT country_id, country_name
FROM wf_countries
FOR UPDATE WAIT 10;

Another user updates a row in WF_COUNTRIES but does not COMMIT the update. What will
happen when you OPEN country_curs; ?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        A LOCKED_ROWS exception is raised immediately.


        The other user's transaction is automatically rolled back.


        Your session waits indefinitely until the other user COMMITs.


        Your session waits for 10 seconds, and then returns control to your block so
that it can continue to execute. (*)


        Your block fails because you should have coded: FOR UPDATE WAIT (10);

What is the difference between the following two blocks of code?

--Block A
DECLARE
    CURSOR emp_cursor IS
    SELECT employee_id, last_name
    FROM employees
    WHERE department_id = 80
    FOR UPDATE OF salary;

--Block B
DECLARE
    CURSOR emp_cursor IS
    SELECT employee_id, last_name
    FROM employees
    WHERE department_id = 80
    FOR UPDATE OF salary
    NOWAIT;
        Mark for Review

(1) Points


    There is no difference; the programs behave exactly the same way.


    In Block A, the program waits indefinitely until the rows are available. In Block B, the program returns control immediately so that it can do other work. (*)


    In Block A, the program waits indefinitely until the rows are available. In Block B, control is returned to your program after 5 seconds so that it can do other work.


When can we use the WHERE CURRENT OF clause?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


    Only with an UPDATE, not with a DELETE.


    Only with a DELETE, not with an UPDATE.


    When the cursor is declared as SELECT ... FOR UPDATE ...; (*)


    When the cursor is based on a single table (not on a join).


    When the cursor has not been OPENed.


Assume that table BIGDEPTS contains 100 rows, and table BIGEMPS contains 1000 rows, with 10 employees in each department. Consider the following code:

```
DECLARE
CURSOR bigdept_cur IS
SELECT * FROM bigdepts;
CURSOR bigemp_cur IS
SELECT * FROM bigemps;
BEGIN
FOR dept_rec IN bigdept_cur LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
(dept_rec.department_name);
FOR emp_rec IN bigemp_cur LOOP
IF emp_rec.department_id=dept_rec.department_id
THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
(emp_rec.last_name);
END IF;
END LOOP;
END LOOP;
END;
```

Why is this code inefficient?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


    It locks both tables unnecessarily.

It is using two cursors when one cursor is enough.

It is doing a Cartesian Product, joining every employee with every department and displaying 1100 lines of output.

It reads 1000 employee rows every time BIGEMP_CUR is OPENed, and then ignores 990 of them. (*)

It is using cursor FOR loops, which are less efficient than OPENing and CLOSEing the cursors

Which of the following is a good reason to use two cursors in a single PL/SQL block?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

To allow one cursor to be opened twice at the same time.

When two tables are related to each other (often by a foreign key) and we want to produce a multilevel report using data from both tables. (*)

To allow rows to be locked as they are FETCHed.

To speed up the execution of the PL/SQL block.

It is the only way to declare a cursor with a parameter.

Which of the following is NOT allowed when using multiple cursors with parameters?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

You cannot use cursor FOR loops.

You cannot declare the cursors FOR UPDATE.

You cannot declare a cursor based on a join.

You cannot OPEN more than one cursor at the same time.

None of the above, they are all allowed. (*)

You want to produce a report which displays each department and (immediately after each department) a list of employees who work in that department. You declare a DEPARTMENTS cursor as:

CURSOR dept_curs IS
SELECT * FROM departments
ORDER BY department_id;

How could you declare the EMPLOYEES cursor? (Choose two).

Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

CURSOR emp_curs IS SELECT * FROM employees;

CURSOR emp_curs (p_dept_id NUMBER) IS SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id = p_dept_id; (*)

CURSOR emp_curs IS SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY department_id;

CURSOR emp_curs (p_dept_id departments.department_id%TYPE) IS SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id = p_dept_id; (*)

CURSOR emp_curs IS SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id = departments.department_id;

Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
CURSOR region_cur IS
SELECT * FROM wf_world_regions;
v_region_rec region_cur%ROWTYPE;
CURSOR country_cur (p_region_id NUMBER) IS
SELECT * FROM wf_countries
WHERE region_id = p_region_id;
v_country_rec country_cur%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN region_cur;
LOOP
FETCH region_cur INTO v_region_rec;
EXIT WHEN region_cur%NOTFOUND;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
(v_region_rec.region_name);
-- Line A --
LOOP
FETCH country_cur INTO v_country_rec;
EXIT WHEN country_cur%NOTFOUND;
......
```

What would you code at Line A?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

OPEN country_cur (p_region_id);

OPEN country_cur (wf_world_regions.region_id);

OPEN country_cur (v_region_rec.region_id); (*)

```
OPEN country_cur (region_cur.region_id);

OPEN country_cur;
```

Assume your schema contains 25 tables. How many explicit cursors can you declare and use within a single PL/SQL block?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Only one.

        As many as you need - there is no limit. (*)

        A maximum of three.

        As many as you need, but only one of them can be open at any time.

        A maximum of 25 (one for each table in your schema).

Assume your schema contains 25 tables. How many explicit cursors can you declare and use within a single PL/SQL block?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Only one.

        As many as you need - there is no limit. (*)

        A maximum of three.

        As many as you need, but only one of them can be open at any time.

        A maximum of 25 (one for each table in your schema).

ou have declared a cursor as SELECT .... FOR UPDATE; You have OPENed the cursor and locked the FETCHed rows. When are these row locks released?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

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

        When you CLOSE the cursor.

        When your block finishes executing.

When you explicitly COMMIT or ROLLBACK your transaction. (*)

When another user tries to SELECT the rows.


Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_a BOOLEAN;
v_b BOOLEAN := FALSE;
v_c BOOLEAN ;
BEGIN
v_c := (v_a AND v_b);
-- Line A
....
END;
```

What is the value of V_C at Line A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)


        NULL


        Undefined


         Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_score NUMBER(3);
v_grade CHAR(1);
BEGIN
v_grade := CASE v_score
-- Line A
....
```

The CASE expression must convert a numeric score to a letter grade: 90 -> A, 80 -> B, 70 -> C and so on. What should be coded at Line A?

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        WHEN 90 THEN grade := 'A'


        WHEN 90 THEN v_grade := 'A';


        WHEN 90 THEN 'A' (*)


        WHEN 90 THEN 'A';

Look at this code:

```
DECLARE
v_bool BOOLEAN := TRUE;
v_date DATE;
BEGIN
LOOP
EXIT WHEN v_bool;
SELECT SYSDATE INTO v_date FROM dual;
END LOOP;
END;
```

How many times will the SELECT statement execute?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Once.

        Twice.

        Never (the SELECT will not execute at all) (*)

        An infinite number of times because the EXIT condition will never be true


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_count NUMBER := 0;
v_string VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
LOOP
v_string := v_string || 'x';
IF LENGTH(v_string) > 10 THEN
EXIT;
END IF;
v_count := v_count + 1;
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_count);
END;
```

What will be displayed when this block is executed?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        9

        10 (*)

11

xxxxxxxxxxx

You want to calculate and display the multiplication table for "sevens": 7x1=7, 7x2=14, 7x3=21 and so on. Which kind of PL/SQL construct is best for this?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

A loop (*)

A CASE statement

IF ... END IF;

A Boolean variable.

1.
 Nonprocedural languages allow the programmer to produce a result when a series of steps are followed. True or False?
Mark for Review

True
False (*)

2.      In which three ways does PL/SQL extend the SQL programming language?   Mark for Review

(Choose all correct answers)

By adding procedural constructs. (*)

By adding compound constructs.

By adding iterative control. (*)

By adding conditional control. (*)

3.      Which of the following statements is true?     Mark for Review

You can embed PL/SQL statements within SQL code.

You can embed SQL statements within PL/SQL code. (*)

You can embed procedural constructs within SQL code.

None.

4.      PL/SQL stands for:     Mark for Review

Processing Language for SQL.

Procedural Language extension for SQL. (*)

Primary Language for SQL.

Proprietary Language for SQL.

          5.       Which of the following statements is true?      Mark for Review

PL/SQL is an Oracle proprietary, procedural, 3GL programming language. (*)

PL/SQL is an Oracle proprietary, procedural, 4GL programming language.

PL/SQL is an Oracle proprietary, nonprocedural, 3GL programming language.

PL/SQL is an ANSI-compliant, procedural programming language.

6.      Which of the following statements about SQL is true?   Mark for Review

SQL is an Oracle proprietary, nonprocedural, 4GL programming language.

SQL is an Oracle proprietary, procedural, 3GL programming language.

SQL is an ANSI-compliant, nonprocedural, 4GL programming language. (*)

SQL is an ANSI-compliant, procedural, 4GL programming language.

1.      Which of the following can be compiled as a standalone program outside the
database?       Mark for Review
(1) Points

A program developed in PL/SQL

A program developed in Java

A program developed in C

All the above

Programs developed in Java or C, but not in PL/SQL. (*)


Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

1.     You can create a Web site application written entirely in PL/SQL. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False


Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
1.     Procedural constructs give you better control of your SQL statements and
their execution. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False


Correct        Correct
2.     Which of the following can be compiled as a standalone program outside the
database?       Mark for Review
(1) Points

        A program developed in PL/SQL

        A program developed in Java

        A program developed in C

        All the above

Programs developed in Java or C, but not in PL/SQL. (*)


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
3.      PL/SQL differs from C and Java in which of the following ways? (Choose two.)
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        It requires an Oracle database or tool. (*)


        It does not support object-oriented programming.


        It is the most efficient language to use with an Oracle database. (*)


        It is the most complex programming language to learn.


        It is not portable to other operating systems.



Correct         Correct
4.      You can create a Web site application written entirely in PL/SQL. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

5.      When multiple SQL statements are combined into PL/SQL blocks, performance
improves. True or False?         Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False



Correct         Correct
6.      Which of the following can be done using PL/SQL?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Create complex applications.

Retrieve and modify data in Oracle database tables.

Manage database tasks such as security.

Create custom reports.

All of the above (*)


Incorrect                     Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
1.      Which of the following can be done using PL/SQL?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Create complex applications.

        Retrieve and modify data in Oracle database tables.

        Manage database tasks such as security.

        Create custom reports.

        All of the above (*)


Incorrect                     Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
2.      PL/SQL differs from C and Java in which of the following ways? (Choose two.)
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)

        It requires an Oracle database or tool. (*)

        It does not support object-oriented programming.

        It is the most efficient language to use with an Oracle database. (*)

        It is the most complex programming language to learn.

        It is not portable to other operating systems.


Correct         Correct
3.      Procedural constructs give you better control of your SQL statements and
their execution. True or False?         Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
4.      You can create a Web site application written entirely in PL/SQL. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct         Correct
5.      Which of the following can be compiled as a standalone program outside the database?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

A program developed in PL/SQL

A program developed in Java

A program developed in C

All the above

Programs developed in Java or C, but not in PL/SQL. (*)

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
6.      When multiple SQL statements are combined into PL/SQL blocks, performance improves. True or False?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
1.      Which lines of code will correctly display the message "Hello World" ? (Choose two.)   Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

```
DBMS_OUTPUT('Hello World');

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello World'); (*)

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello' || 'World');

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello' || ' ' || 'World'); (*)
```

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

9.      What are the characteristics of an anonymous block? (Choose two.)      Mark for Review
(1) Points

                    (Choose all correct answers)

        Unamed (*)

        Stored in the database

        Compiled each time the application is executed (*)

        Can be declared as procedures or as functions

Correct        Correct
10.     Which of the following is NOT a PL/SQL programming environment?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Oracle jDeveloper

        SQL*Plus

        gSQL*Plus (*)

        SQL Workshop in Application Express

Correct        Correct
3.      Which statements are mandatory in a PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)      Mark for Review
(1) Points

                    (Choose all correct answers)

DECLARE


BEGIN (*)


EXCEPTION


END; (*)

4.      In a PL/SQL block, which of the following should not be followed by a semicolon?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


DECLARE (*)


END


All SQL statements


All PL/SQL statements

5.      What is wrong with this PL/SQL anonymous block?

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(' and Goodbye');
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


The Declaration section is missing


The Exception section is missing


There is nothing wrong with the block, it will work fine.


The END; statement is missing (*)

6.      Which of the following is NOT a PL/SQL programming environment?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


Oracle jDeveloper

SQL*Plus

gSQL*Plus (*)

SQL Workshop in Application Express

Correct          Correct
7.       How can you display results to check that a PL/SQL block is working
correctly?       Mark for Review
(1) Points

You don't need to do anything, the results will display automatically.

Use an Exception section

Use DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (*)

Write a C or Java program to display the results

Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
10.     Which of the following is a PL/SQL programming environment?     Mark for
Review
(1) Points

Oracle Cdeveloper

Java*Plus

PL/SQL Express

SQL*Workshop in Application Express (*)

Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
1.      Which statement would select salaries that are greater than or equal to 2500
and less than or equal to 3500? Choose two correct answers.     Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

WHERE salary >= 2500 AND salary <= 3500 (*)

WHERE salary <=2500 AND salary >= 3500

        WHERE salary BETWEEN 2500 AND 3500 (*)


        WHERE BETWEEN salary = 2500 AND salary = 3500



Correct          Correct
2.      The F_FOOD_ITEMS table contains the FOOD_ITEM_NUMBER and the REGULAR_CODE
columns. Which statement would display the FOOD_ITEM_NUMBER joined with the
REGULAR_CODE without any space in between them?          Mark for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT food_item_number ' ' regular_code
FROM f_food_items;


        SELECT food_item_number UNION regular_code
FROM f_food_items;


        SELECT food_item_number || regular_code
FROM f_food_items;

(*)


        SELECT food_item_numberregularcode
FROM f_food_items;



Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
3.      The concatenation operator ...  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Brings columns or character strings together

        Creates a resultant column that is a character expression

        Is represented by two vertical bars ( || )

        All of the above (*)



Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
4.      Which of the following statements lists each employee's employee_id, salary,
and salary plus a 20 percent bonus?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT emp_id, salary, salary*.2
FROM employees;

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```
        SELECT emp_id, salary, salary*1.2
FROM employees;
```

(*)


```
        SELECT emp_id, salary, salary*.8
FROM employees;
```


```
        SELECT emp_id, salary, salary*20
FROM employees;
```



Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
5.      Which of the following statements will generate a sentence such as the
following:
The national holiday for United Arab Emirates is Independence Day.
for every country in the WF_COUNTRIES table?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


```
        SELECT 'The national holiday for '|| country_name || ' is ' ||
national_holiday_name
FROM wf_countries;
```


```
        SELECT "The national holiday for "|| country_name || " is " ||
national_holiday_name || "."
FROM wf_countries;
```


```
        SELECT 'The national holiday for '|| country_name || ' is ' ||
national_holiday_name || '.'
FROM wf_countries;
```

(*)


```
        SELECT 'The national holiday for || country_name || is ||
national_holiday_name || .'
FROM wf_countries;
```



Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
6.      When using the LIKE operator, the "%" and "_" symbols can be used to do a
pattern-matching, wild card search. True or False?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)

False


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
7.      Examine the following statement:

SELECT country_name, population, population*.01
FROM wf_countries;

How would you modify this statement to display "Country", "Population", and
"Expected Growth" as the column headings?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT country_name "COUNTRY", population "POPULATION", population*.01
"EXPECTED GROWTH"
FROM wf_countries;

(*)


        SELECT country_name COUNTRY, population POPULATION, population*.01 EXPECTED
GROWTH
FROM wf_countries;



        SELECT country_name 'COUNTRY', population 'POPULATION', population*.01
'EXPECTED GROWTH'
FROM wf_countries;




        SELECT country_name, population, population*.01
FROM wf_countries
AS "COUNTRY", "POPULATION", "EXPECTED GROWTH";




Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
8.      What SQL statement will return the ID, name, and area of all countries in
the WF_COUNTRIES table, listed in order of greatest area to least area?        Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT country_id, country_name, area
FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY area DESC;

(*)


        SELECT country_id, country_name, area
FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY area ASC;



        SELECT country_id, country_name, area

```
FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY country_name;



        SELECT country_id, country_name, area
FROM wf_countries
GROUP BY area; pr />
```

Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
9.      Which of the following statements diplays the population of the Republic of
Benin (country_id 229) after a 3 percent growth in its population?      Mark for
Review
(1) Points

```
        SELECT country_name, population*.03
FROM wf_countries
WHERE country_id=229;



        SELECT country_name, population*1.03
FROM wf_countries
WHERE country_id=229;
```

(*)

```
        SELECT country_name, population*30
FROM wf_countries
WHERE country_id=229;



        SELECT country_name, population+population*.3
FROM wf_countries
WHERE country_id=229;
```

Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
10.     Which of the following statements will display a sentence such as the
following:
Aruba has an area of 193.
for every country in the WF_COUNTRIES table?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
        SELECT country_name || ' has an area of ' || area
FROM wf_countries;



        SELECT country_name || 'has an area of' || area
FROM wf_countries;



        SELECT country_name || ' has an area of ' || area || '.'
```

FROM wf_countries;

(*)


```
SELECT country_name " has an area of " area "."
FROM wf_countries;
```


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
11.     Which statement would display the departments in the EMPLOYEES table without
displaying any duplicates?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


```
SELECT ALL department_id
FROM employees;
```


```
SELECT department_id
FROM employees;
```


```
SELECT department_id
FROM employees
having ROWID=1;
```


```
SELECT DISTINCT department_id
FROM employees;
```

(*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
12.     If you want to SELECT all the columns of data in a table, you use which of
the following symbols?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


&

%

$

* (*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
13.     What can you use to change the column heading of calculated values in a SQL
statement?       Mark for Review
(1) Points

Multiplication operator

Column alias (*)

Concatenation operator

The DISTINCT keyword

Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 1
1.      What does the following SQL SELECT statement return?

SELECT UPPER( SUBSTR('Database Programming', INSTR('Database Programming','P'),20))
FROM dual;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Programming

        PROGRAMMING (*)

        Database

        DATABASE

Correct         Correct
2.      What function would you use to return the highest date in a month?      Mark
for Review
(1) Points

        FINAL_DAY

        END_DAY

        HIGHEST_DAY

        LAST_DAY (*)

Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
3.      Which query would return a whole number if today's date is 26-MAY-04?   Mark
for Review
(1) Points

        SELECT TRUNC(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,'19-MAR-79') /12)

AS YEARS
FROM DUAL;

(*)


SELECT TRUNC(YEARS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,'19-MAR-79') /12)
AS YEARS
FROM DUAL;



SELECT MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,'19-MAR-79') /12
AS YEARS
FROM DUAL;



None of the above



Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
4.      Assume that today is December 31, 2007. What would be the output of the following statement?

SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD/MM/Y') FROM DUAL;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


12/31/7


31-12-07


31/12/2007


31/12/7 (*)



Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
5.      The following SQL statement will display the value: 456. True or False?

SELECT TRUNC(ROUND(456.98))
FROM dual;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


True


False (*)



Correct         Correct
6.      Which statement returns a user password combining the ID of an employee and the first 4 characters of their last name?      Mark for Review

(1) Points


        SELECT CONCAT (employee_id, SUBSTR(last_name,4,1))
AS "User Passwords"
FROM employees;


        SELECT CONCAT (employee_id, INSTR(last_name,4,1))
AS "User Passwords"
FROM employees;


        SELECT CONCAT (employee_id, INSTR(last_name,1,4))
AS "User Passwords"
FROM employees;


        SELECT CONCAT (employee_id, SUBSTR(last_name,1,4))
AS "User Passwords"
FROM employees;

(*)



Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
7.      Which of the following is not a number function?       Mark for Review
(1) Points


        TO_DATE (*)


        ROUND


        MOD


        TRUNC



Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
8.      Assume that today is January 10, 2008. What would be the output of the
following statement?

SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'ddth "of" Month, YYYY') FROM DUAL;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        10th of January, 2008 (*)


        10 January, 2008


        10-January-2008

January 10th, 2008


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
9.     NULL means the same thing as a space or 0 (zero). True or False?      Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)


Correct          Correct
10.    Which SQL statement will display each country's name with the first letter
(only) of each word in uppercase?       Mark for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT UPPER(country_name)
FROM wf_countries;


        SELECT lower(country_name)
FROM wf_countries;


        SELECT INITCAP(country_name)
FROM wf_countries;

(*)


        SELECT country_name
FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY INITCAP(country_name);



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
11.    What is returned by the following statement?
SELECT CONCAT('Today is','Thursday!') FROM DUAL;        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        TodayisThursday!


        Today isThursday! (*)


        today is thursday!

Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
12.     Which function compares two expressions?       Mark for Review
(1) Points


        NVL


        NULLIF (*)


        NVL2


        NULL


Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
1.      After they are declared, variables can be used only once in an application.
True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)


Correct         Correct
2.      A function called FORMAT_TODAYS_DATE accepts no parameters and returns
today's date in the format: Month DD, YYYY
The following anonymous block invokes the function:

DECLARE v_today DATE; BEGIN -- invoke the function here

Which of the following statements correctly assigns the date variable v_today to the
value returned by the format_todays_date function?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        format_todays_date := v_today('Month DD, YYYY');


        v_today := format_todays_date ('Month DD, YYYY');


        v_today := format_todays_date(v_today);


        v_today := TO_DATE(format_todays_date, 'Month DD, YYYY'); (*)


Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
3.      Evaluate the following declaration. Determine whether or not it is legal.

```
DECLARE
    name,dept VARCHAR2(14);
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        legal


        illegal (*)


Correct        Correct
4.      Evaluate the following declaration. Determine whether or not it is legal.
```
DECLARE
    test NUMBER(5);
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        legal (*)


        illegal


Correct        Correct
5.      Which of the following are required when declaring a variable? (Choose two.)
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        Identifier name (*)


        CONSTANT


        Data type (*)


        NOT NULL


Correct        Correct
6.      Constants must be initialized. True or False?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False


Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

7.        Examine the following variable declarations:
DECLARE v_number NUMBER := 10; v_result NUMBER;
which of the following correctly assigns the value 50 to V_RESULT?        Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        v_result := v_number * 5;


        v_result := 100 / 2;


        v_result := ROUND(49.77);


        All of the above. (*)



Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
1.      Which of the following symbols can be used to enclose a comment in PL/SQL?
Mark for Review
(1) Points


        ? ?


        */ / *


        :: ::


        /* */ (*)



Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
2.      The name of a variable is an example of an identifier. True or False?   Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False



Correct         Correct
3.      What is a lexical unit?          Mark for Review
(1) Points


        A data type for a column


        A building block of a PL/SQL block (*)

A type of variable


Correct        Correct
4.      Which of the following are lexical units? (Choose two.)        Mark for
Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        Data types


        PL/SQL blocks


        Identifiers (*)


        Literals (*)


Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
5.      Which of the following is a valid naming convention for an identifier?
(Choose two.)   Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        Can include letters or numbers (*)


        Cannot contain a reserved word (*)


        Can be over 30 characters


        Can start with a number or special character


Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
6.      What characters must enclose non-numeric literal values?        Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        Double quotes: " "


        Parentheses: ()


        Single quotes: ' ' (*)


Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

1.      A datatype specifies and restricts the possible data values that can be assigned to a variable. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False


Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
2.      A Scalar data type holds a ____ value.  Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Multi

        Large

        Single (*)


Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
3.      What are the data types of the variables in the following declaration?

DECLARE
fname VARCHAR2(20);
fname VARCHAR2(15) DEFAULT 'fernandez';
BEGIN
...
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Scalar (*)

        Composite

        LOB


Correct         Correct
4.      Which of the following is a composite data type?       Mark for Review
(1) Points

        CLOB

        VARCHAR2

        RECORD (*)

Correct        Correct
5.      Which of the folowing are scalar data types? (Choose three.)     Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Array

Character (*)

Table

Date (*)

Boolean (*)

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
5.      Which of the folowing are scalar data types? (Choose three.)     Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Array

Character (*)

Table

Date (*)

Boolean (*)

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
6.      Which of the following are PL/SQL data types? (Choose three.)   Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Large Objects (LOB) (*)

Lexical

Scalar (*)

Delimiter

Composite (*)

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
1.      If you use the %TYPE attribute, you can avoid hard-coding the column name.
True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct         Correct
2.      Which of the following is NOT a character data type?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

VARCHAR2

BOOLEAN (*)

CHAR

LONG

Correct         Correct
3.      When declared using %TYPE, a variable will inherit ____ from the column on
which it is based.      Mark for Review
(1) Points

The name of the column

The value of the column

The data type and size of the column (*)

Correct         Correct
4.      Which of the following is NOT a good guideline for declaring variables?
Mark for Review

(1) Points


        Declare one identifier per line


        Use column names as identifiers (*)


        Use NOT NULL when the variable must have a value


Correct        Correct
5.      Code is easier to read if you declare one identifier per line. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False


Correct        Correct
6.      Which of the following variable declarations does NOT use a number data
type?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


        v_count PLS_INTEGER := 0;


        v_median_age NUMBER(6,2);


        v_students LONG; (*)


        v_count BINARY_INTEGER;


Correct        Correct
1.      When a join condition is omitted completely the result is a Cartesian
product in which all combinations of rows will be displayed. True or False?      Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
2.      A nonequijoin combines tables that have one or more exact matching columns.
True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
3.      What kind of join is used in the following example?

SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, j.grade_level
FROM employees e, job_grades j
WHERE e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Simple join


        Equijoin


        Nonequijoin (*)


        Outer join


Correct         Correct
4.      Table aliases can be used to shorten the syntax in join statements. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
5.      Will the following statement execute correctly?

SELECT department_id, department_name, last_name
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Yes, there are no errors in this statement.


        No, because one column has been ambiguously defined. (*)


        No, because every column must be prefixed by its table alias, for example:
e.last_name.

Yes, Oracle will resolve which department_id column comes from which table.


Correct          Correct
6.      What type of join returns rows for one table even when there are no matching rows in the other table?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Simple join


        Equijoin


        Nonequijoin


        Outer join (*)


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
7.      What does the following statement return?

SELECT e.last_name, d.department_id, d.department_name
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department_id(+) = d.department_id
ORDER BY e.department_id;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Returns all departments, even if there are no employees in the department. (*)


        Returns all employees, even if they have not been assigned to a department.


        Returns only those departments that contain at least one employee


        Returns all possible combinations of employees and departments.


Correct          Correct
8.      If table A has 20 rows and table B has 10 rows, how many rows will be returned if you perform a Cartesian product on those two tables?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        20


        10

200 (*)


120



Correct        Correct
1.      The following EMPLOYEE_ID, SALARY, and COMMISSION_PCT data in the EMPLOYEES
table for six employees.

DATA:    143, 2600, null
         144, 2500, null
         149, 10500, .2
         174, 11000, .3
         176, 8600, .2
         178, 7000, .15

What is the result of the following statement:

SELECT AVG(commission_pct)
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id IN( 143,144,149,174,176,178)
         Mark for Review
(1) Points


        0.1416


        0.2125 (*)


        The statement will fail because you cannot use more than one group function
in a single statement.


        0.2521



Correct         Correct
2.      What will be returned when the following statement is executed?
SELECT last_name
FROM employees
WHERE salary > ALL
(SELECT salary FROM employees
WHERE job_id = 'IT_PROG');
         Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The names of all IT Programmers.


        The names of employees who earn more than every IT Programmer. (*)


        The names of employees who earn more than at least one IT Programmer.


        The names of employees who earn more than half of the IT Programmers.

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
3.      When using a subquery, the =ANY and IN operators are logically identical;
they will always give the same result as each other. True or False?    Mark for
Review
(1) Points

        True (*)


        False


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
4.      Read the following SELECT statement. Choose the column or columns that MUST
be included in the GROUP BY clause.

SELECT region_id, COUNT(country_id)
FROM wf_countries
GROUP BY ?????
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        region_id, COUNT(country_id)


        region_id,country_id


        country_id


        region_id (*)


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
5.      Single row subqueries may NOT include which of these operators?        Mark
for Review
(1) Points

        ALL (*)


        =


        <>


        >


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
6.      Which of the following SQL statements will display the name and a total of
people with the same last name?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
       SELECT last_name, COUNT(employee_id)
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY last_name;
```

(*)

```
       SELECT employee_id, COUNT(last_name)
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY last_name;
```

```
       SELECT last_name, DISTINCT COUNT(employee_id)
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY last_name;
```

```
       SELECT employee_id, DISTINCT(last_name)
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY last_name;
```

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
7.      Group functions cannot be used in subqueries because they contain too many
rows. True or False?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

       True

       False (*)

Correct        Correct
8.      What would the following SQL statement return?
SELECT MAX(hire_date) FROM employees;    Mark for Review
(1) Points

       The hire date of the longest serving employee.

       The hire date of the newest (most recently hired) employee. (*)

       The hire dates of all employees in ascending order.

       The hire dates of all employees.

Correct        Correct
1.      Which of the following is correct?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

v_family_name = SMITH;

V_FAMILY_NAME = SMITH;

v_family_name := SMITH;

v_family_name := 'SMITH'; (*)

Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
2.      When PL/SQL converts data automatically from one data type to another, it is
called _____ conversion.      Mark for Review
(1) Points

Explicit

Implicit (*)

TO_CHAR

Correct        Correct
3.      The DECODE and MAX functions can be used in PL/SQL statements. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct        Correct
4.      Examine the following code: DECLARE x VARCHAR2(20); BEGIN x:= 5 + 4 * 5 ;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x); END; What value of x will be displayed?      Mark for
Review
(1) Points

45

29

25 (*)

14

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
5.      Which of the following statements about implicit conversions is NOT true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Code containing implicit conversions typically runs faster than code
containing explicit conversions. (*)


        Code containing implicit conversions may not work in the future if Oracle
changes the conversion rules.


        Code containing implicit conversions is harder to read and understand.



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
6.      The LENGTH and ROUND functions can be used in PL/SQL statements. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
7.      Which of the following data type conversions can be done implicitly? (Choose
two.)   Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        DATE to NUMBER


        NUMBER to VARCHAR2 (*)


        NUMBER to PLS_INTEGER (*)



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
8.      Which of the following are valid PL/SQL operators? (Choose three.)       Mark
for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        Concatenation (*)


        Exception

Exponential (*)


Arithmetic (*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
9.      What will happen when the following code is executed?
DECLARE v_new_date DATE;
BEGIN
v_new_date := 'Today';
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_new_date);
END;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The block will execute and display today's date.


        The block will execute and display the word "Today".


        The block will fail because the character value "Today" cannot be implicitly
converted to a date. (*)


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2
PL/SQL statements must be written on a single line.     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)


Correct         Correct
Which explicit function is used to convert a character into a number?   Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        TO_DATE


        TO_NUMBER (*)


        TO_CHAR


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
        Examine the following block. What should be coded at Line A?
DECLARE
v_char VARCHAR2(8) := '24/09/07';
v_date DATE;

```
BEGIN
v_date := ....... Line A
END;
```
Mark for Review
(1) Points

       v_date := FROM_CHAR(v_char,'dd/mm/yy');

       v_date := TO_DATE(v_char,'dd/mm/yy'); (*)

       v_date := v_char;

Correct      Correct
PL/SQL can implicitly convert a CHAR to a NUMBER, provided the CHAR contains a numeric value, for example '123'. True or False?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

       True (*)

       False

Incorrect         Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
     Using implicit conversions is good programming practice.     Mark for Review
(1) Points

       True

       False (*)

Correct      Correct
The TO_CHAR function is used for explicit data type conversions. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

       True (*)

       False

Correct      Correct
1.     Examine the following code: DECLARE x VARCHAR2(20); BEGIN x:= 5 + 4 * 5 ; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x); END; What value of x will be displayed?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

45


29


25 (*)


14


Correct          Correct
2.      What will happen when the following code is executed?
DECLARE v_new_date DATE;
BEGIN
v_new_date := 'Today';
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_new_date);
END;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The block will execute and display today's date.


        The block will execute and display the word "Today".


        The block will fail because the character value "Today" cannot be implicitly
converted to a date. (*)


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
3.      Which of the following data type conversions can be done implicitly? (Choose
two.)    Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        DATE to NUMBER


        NUMBER to VARCHAR2 (*)


        NUMBER to PLS_INTEGER (*)


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
4.      Using implicit conversions is good programming practice.        Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)

Correct          Correct
5.      Which of the following are valid PL/SQL operators? (Choose three.)      Mark
for Review
(1) Points

                    (Choose all correct answers)


        Concatenation (*)


        Exception


        Exponential (*)


        Arithmetic (*)



Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
6.      PL/SQL can implicitly convert a CHAR to a NUMBER, provided the CHAR contains
a numeric value, for example '123'. True or False?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False



Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
7.      Which explicit function is used to convert a character into a number?    Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        TO_DATE


        TO_NUMBER (*)


        TO_CHAR



Correct          Correct
8.      Examine the following block. What should be coded at Line A?
DECLARE
v_char VARCHAR2(8) := '24/09/07';
v_date DATE;
BEGIN
v_date := ....... Line A
END;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
v_date := FROM_CHAR(v_char,'dd/mm/yy');

v_date := TO_DATE(v_char,'dd/mm/yy'); (*)

v_date := v_char;
```

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
9.      When PL/SQL converts data automatically from one data type to another, it is
called _____ conversion.      Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Explicit

        Implicit (*)

        TO_CHAR

Correct         Correct
10.     The LENGTH and ROUND functions can be used in PL/SQL statements. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
11.     The TO_CHAR function is used for explicit data type conversions. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False

Correct         Correct
12.     PL/SQL statements must be written on a single line.      Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True

        False (*)

Correct          Correct
13.      Which of the following is correct?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        v_family_name = SMITH;


        V_FAMILY_NAME = SMITH;


        v_family_name := SMITH;


        v_family_name := 'SMITH'; (*)



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
14.      The DECODE and MAX functions can be used in PL/SQL statements. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)



Correct          Correct
15.      Which of the following statements about implicit conversions is NOT true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Code containing implicit conversions typically runs faster than code
containing explicit conversions. (*)


        Code containing implicit conversions may not work in the future if Oracle
changes the conversion rules.


        Code containing implicit conversions is harder to read and understand.



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
1.      What values will be displayed when the following code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    v_mynum NUMBER;
BEGIN
    v_mynum := 7;
    DECLARE
        v_mynum NUMBER;
    BEGIN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_mynum);
```

```
        v_mynum := 3;
    END;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_mynum);
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        3,3


        3,7


        Null, 7 (*)


        Null, 3



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
2.      What happens when an exception occurs in the executable section of a PL/SQL
block?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Oracle keeps trying to re-execute the statement which caused the exception.


        The remaining statements in the executable section are not executed.
Instead, Oracle looks for an EXCEPTION section in the block. (*)


        The remaining statements in the executable section of the block are
executed.


        The exception is always propagated to the calling environment.



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
3.      Examine the following code. At Line A, we want to assign a value of 25 to
the outer block's variable (V1). What must we do?

```
DECLARE
    v_myvar NUMBER; -- This is V1
BEGIN
    DECLARE
        v_myvar NUMBER := 8;
        BEGIN
            -- Line A
        END;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        At Line A, code:
v_myvar := 25;

Label both blocks and at line A, code:
v_myvar := 25;


It cannot be done because the outer block's v_myvar is out of scope at Line A.


Label the outer block and (at Line A) dot-prefix v_myvar with the block label.

(*)


It cannot be done because the outer block's v_myvar is in scope but not visible at Line A.



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
4.      An inner block is nested within an outer block. An exception occurs within the inner block, but the inner block does not have an EXCEPTION section. What happens?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


The exception is propagated to the outer block and the remaining executable statements in the outer block are skipped. (*)


The exception is propagated to the outer block and the remaining executable statements in the outer block are executed.


Oracle automatically tries to re-execute the inner block.


The outer block is bypassed and the exception is always propagated to the calling environment.



Correct         Correct
5.      What is wrong with this code?

```
DECLARE
    v_a NUMBER;
BEGIN
    v_a := 27;
    <<inner_block>>
    BEGIN
        v_a := 15;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


The outer block has no label.

Variable v_a is out of scope within the inner block and therefore cannot be referenced.


The inner block has no END; statement. (*)


Nothing is wrong, the code will execute successfully.


Correct        Correct
6.      Examine the following code. What is the scope of variable v_myvar?
```
DECLARE
    v_myvar NUMBER;
BEGIN
    v_myvar := 6;
    DECLARE
        v_hervar NUMBER;
    BEGIN
        v_hervar := 4;
    END;
END;    Mark for Review
```
(1) Points


        Only the outer block


        Both the inner and the outer block (*)


        Only the inner block


        Neither block


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
7.      Examine the following nested blocks. Line B causes an exception. What will be displayed when this code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    var_1 NUMBER;
BEGIN
    var_1 := 4;
    DECLARE
        var_2 NUMBER;
    BEGIN
        var_2 := 'Unhappy'; -- Line B
        var_1 := 8;
    END;
    var_1 := 12;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(var_1);
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

Unhappy

12

8

4 (*)

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
8.      Examine the following code. Line A causes an exception. What will be
displayed when the block is executed?

```
DECLARE
    x NUMBER := 10;
    y NUMBER;
BEGIN
    x := 15;
    y := 'Happy'; -- Line A
    x := 20;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x);
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        10

        20

        15 (*)

        Nothing is displayed

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
1.      What is wrong with the following statement?
DELETE from employees WHERE salary > (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees);
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        You cannot code a subquery inside a DELETE statement.

        You cannot use inequality operators such as "<" and ">" inside a DELETE
statement.

        Nothing is wrong, the statement will execute correctly. (*)

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
2.      To modify an existing row in a table, you can use the _____ statement.
Mark for Review
(1) Points


        MODIFY


        INSERT


        ALTER


        UPDATE (*)




Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
3.      What is wrong with the following statement? MERGE INTO emps e USING new_emps
ne ON (e.employee_id = ne.employee_id) WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET ne.salary =
e.salary WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.first_name,
ne.last_name, .... ne.salary, ....);    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The UPDATE clause must include the target table name: UPDATE emps SET ....


        The INSERT clause must include a column list as well as a list of column
values.


        The SET clause is trying to update the source table from the target table.
(*)


        Nothing is wrong, the statement will execute correctly.




Correct          Correct
4.      You want to modify existing rows in a table. Which of the following are NOT
needed in your SQL statement? (Choose Two)      Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        A MODIFY clause (*)


        An UPDATE clause


        The name of the table


        The name of the column(s) you want to modify.


        A new value for the column you want to modify (this can be an expression or

a subquery).


A WHERE clause. (*)
5.      Is it possible to insert more than one row at a time using an INSERT
statement with a VALUES clause?       Mark for Review
(1) Points


No, you can only create one row at a time when using the VALUES clause. (*)


Yes, you can list as many rows as you want, just remember to separate the
rows with commas.


No, there is no such thing as INSERT ... VALUES.


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
What would be the result of the following statement: DELETE employees;  Mark for
Review
(1) Points


Nothing, no data will be changed.


All rows in the employees table will be deleted. (*)


The statement will fail because it contains a syntax error.


The row with EMPOYEE_ID=100 will be deleted.


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
When inserting a row into a table, the VALUES clause must include a value for every
column of the table. True or False?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


True


False (*)


Correct        Correct
Look at this SQL statement: MERGE INTO old_trans ot USING new_trans nt ON
(ot.trans_id = nt.trans_id) .... ; OLD_TRANS is the source table and NEW_TRANS is
the target table. True or false?       Mark for Review
(1) Points


True


False (*)

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Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
1.      It is good programming practice to create identifiers having the same name
as column names. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)



Correct         Correct
2.      Look at this PL/SQL block: DECLARE v_count NUMBER; BEGIN SELECT COUNT(*)
INTO v_count FROM employees WHERE salary > 50000; END; No employees earn more than
$50000. which of the following statements are true? (Choose two).        Mark for
Review
(1) Points

                    (Choose all correct answers)


        The SELECT will return value 0 into V_COUNT. (*)


        The SELECT will fail because it does NOT return exactly one row.


        The block will fail because variable V_SALARY was not declared.


        The SELECT returns exactly one row. (*)


        The block will fail because no results are displayed to the user.



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
        Which of the following is NOT a valid guideline for retrieving data in
PL/SQL?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Terminate the SQL statement with a semicolon (;)


        DO NOT use a WHERE clause in SELECT statements. (*)


        Where possible, declare variables using the %TYPE attribute.


        Specify the same number of variables in the INTO clause as database columns
in the SELECT clause.



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.

When used in a PL/SQL block, which SQL statement must return exactly one row?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        INSERT


        UPDATE


        SELECT (*)


        MERGE


        DELETE



Correct         Correct
5.      Which SQL statements can be used directly in a PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        GRANT EXECUTE ON ...


        SELECT * INTO ... (*)


        REVOKE SELECT ON ...


        UPDATE employees SET... (*)


        ALTER TABLE employees ...



Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
6.      Does PL/SQL allow you to have a variable with the same name as a database
column?         Mark for Review
(1) Points


        No


        Yes (*)



Correct         Correct
7.      What will happen when the following block is executed? DECLARE v_last
employees.last_name%TYPE; v_first employees.first_name%TYPE; v_salary
employees.salary%TYPE; BEGIN SELECT first_name, last_name INTO v_first, v_last,
v_salary FROM employees WHERE employee_id=100; END;      Mark for Review

(1) Points

        The block will fail because the SELECT statement returns more than one row.


        The block will fail because the SELECT is trying to read two columns into three PL/SQL variables. (*)


        The block will fail because V_LAST was declared before V_FIRST.


        The block will execute successfully, and the V_SALARY variable will be set to NULL.


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
8.      Which one of these SQL statements can be directly included in a PL/SQL executable block?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        IF... THEN...;


        INSERT INTO...; (*)


        SELECT * FROM DUAL;


        SHOW USER;


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
1.      Employee_id 999 does not exist. What will happen when the following code is executed? DECLARE employee_id employees.employee_id%TYPE := 999; BEGIN UPDATE employees SET salary = salary * 1.1 WHERE employee_id = employee_id; END;        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        No rows are updated but the block completes successfully.


        Every employee row is updated. (*)


        An exception is raised because you cannot give a variable the same name as a table column.


        An exception is raised because the UPDATE statement did not modify any rows.


Correct         Correct
2.      A PL/SQL block contains the following DML statement: UPDATE wf_countries SET population = population * 1.1 WHERE country_id = 229; which kind of cursor is used for this statement?        Mark for Review

(1) Points

An implicit cursor named "WF_COUNTRIES".

An implicit cursor named "SQL". (*)

An explicit cursor named "SQL".

An explicit cursor which must be declared and named by the PL/SQL programmer.


Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
3.      There are three employees in department 90. What will be displayed when the following code is executed? DECLARE v_open CHAR(3) := 'NO'; BEGIN UPDATE employees SET job_id = 'ST_CLERK' WHERE department_id = 90; IF SQL%FOUND THEN v_open := 'YES'; END IF; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_open || ' ' || SQL%ROWCOUNT); END;        Mark for Review
(1) Points

NO 3

YES 1

YES 3 (*)

Nothing will be displayed. The block will fail because you cannot use implicit cursor attributes directly in a call to DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE.


Correct      Correct
4.     You can use implicit cursor attributes such as SQL%ROWCOUNT directly inside a DML statement. For example: INSERT INTO log_table VALUES (SYSDATE, USER, SQL%ROWCOUNT); True or False?   Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)


Correct        Correct
5.     Which of the following use an implicit cursor?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

DML statements only.

SELECT statements only.

DML statements and SELECT statements which return a single row. (*)

COMMIT and ROLLBACK statements only.

Correct          Correct
6.      Which of the following SQL DML commands can be used inside a PL/SQL block?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

INSERT and UPDATE only.

UPDATE and DELETE only.

INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE only.

INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE and MERGE. (*)

Correct          Correct
1.      How many INSERTs can you have in one transaction?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

One

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

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

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

Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
2.      How many transactions are in the following block?

```
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO countries (country_id, country_name)
       VALUES ('XA', 'Xanadu');
    INSERT INTO countries (country_id, country_name)
       VALUES ('NV', 'Neverland');
    UPDATE countries SET country_name='Deutchland'
       WHERE country_id='DE';
    UPDATE countries SET region_id=1
       WHERE country_name LIKE '%stan';
END;
```

How many transactions are shown above?
        Mark for Review

(1) Points




        Two; both the INSERTs are one transaction and both the UPDATEs are a second transaction.


        It depends on how many rows are updated – there will be a separate transaction for each row.


        One (*)



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
3.       Examine the following code: BEGIN
INSERT INTO animals VALUES ('aa','aardvarks');
SAVEPOINT sp_1;
INSERT INTO animals VALUES ('bb','big birds');
SAVEPOINT sp_2;
ROLLBACK TO sp_1;
INSERT INTO animals VALUES ('cc','cool cats');
COMMIT;
END;
Which row(s) will be in the ANIMALS table after this block is executed?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        cool cats


        big birds and cool cats


        aardvaarks and cool cats (*)


        aardvaarks, big birds and cool cats



Correct        Correct
4.      In a PL/SQL block, where can you code a COMMIT statement?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        In any section of the block: Declaration, Executable, or Exception.


        Only the Executable section.


        In the Executable and/or the Exception sections. (*)


        Nowhere; the COMMIT statement must be outside the block.

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
1.      Which of the following statements are true about PL/SQL conditional control
structures such as IF ... , CASE ... and loops?           Mark for Review
(1) Points


        They allow the programmer to use logical tests to determine which statements
are executed and which are not.


        They allow a set of statements to be executed repeatedly (i.e. more than
once).


        They determine a course of action based on conditions.


        All of the above. (*)



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
2.      We want to execute one of three statements depending on whether the value in
V_VAR is 10, 20 or some other value. What should be coded at Line A? IF v_var = 10
THEN statement1; -- Line A statement2; ELSE statement3; END IF;          Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        ELSE IF v_var = 20 THEN


        ELSIF v_var = 20


        ELSIF v_var = 20 THEN (*)


        IF v_var = 20 THEN



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
3.      What is wrong with the following trivial IF statement:

IF (v_job='President')
THEN v_salary := 10000;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        IF and THEN must be on the same line: IF (v_job='President') THEN ...


        The condition should be coded: IF (v_job := 'President')


        END IF; is missing (*)


        ELSE is missing

Correct          Correct
4.      Which one of the following is correct syntax for an IF statement?       Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        IF condition THEN DO statement1; statement2; END IF;


        IF condition THEN statement1; statement2; END IF; (*)


        IF condition THEN statement1; statement2; ENDIF;


        IF condition THEN statement1; AND statement2; END IF;



Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
5.      What will be displayed when this block is executed? DECLARE v_bool1 BOOLEAN
:= NULL; v_bool2 BOOLEAN := NULL; v_char VARCHAR(10) := 'Start'; BEGIN IF (v_bool1 =
v_bool2) THEN v_char:='Equal'; ELSE v_char:='Not equal'; END IF;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_char); END;      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Equal


        Not equal (*)


        Start


        Nothing will be displayed. The block will fail because you cannot compare
two null values.



Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
6.      What will be displayed when this block is executed? DECLARE v_bool1 BOOLEAN
:= TRUE; v_bool2 BOOLEAN; v_char VARCHAR(4) := 'up'; BEGIN IF (v_bool1 AND v_bool2)
THEN v_char:='down'; ELSE v_char:='left'; END IF; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_char); END;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        up


        down


        left (*)


        null

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
7.      Look at the following (badly written) code:

```
age := 5; IF age<30 THEN mature := 'adult';
ELSIF age<22 THEN mature := 'teenager';
ELSIF age<13 THEN mature := 'child';
END IF;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(mature);
```

What will be displayed when this code is executed?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        child


        teenager


        adult (*)


        adultteenagerchild



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
8.      You want to repeat a set of statements 100 times, incrementing a counter
each time. What kind of PL/SQL control structure would you use?        Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        IF...THEN...ELSE


        IF...THEN...ELSIF...ELSE


        CASE...WHEN...THEN


        A loop. (*)



Correct         Correct
1.      Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_a BOOLEAN;
v_b BOOLEAN := FALSE;
v_c BOOLEAN ;
BEGIN
v_c := (v_a AND v_b);
-- Line A
....
END;
```

What is the value of V_C at Line A?

          Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)


        NULL


        Undefined


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
2.      Look at the following code:

```
DECLARE
x BOOLEAN := FALSE;
y BOOLEAN := FALSE;
z BOOLEAN ;
BEGIN
z := (x OR NOT y);
-- Line A
....
END;
```

What is the value of Z at Line A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False


        NULL


        An error will occur because you cannot combine two Boolean variables using
"NOT".


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
3.      What will be displayed when the following block is executed?

```
DECLARE
v_age1 NUMBER(3);
v_age2 NUMBER(3);
v_message VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
CASE
WHEN v_age1 = v_age2 THEN v_message := 'Equal';
WHEN v_age1 <> v_age2 THEN v_message := 'Unequal';
ELSE v_message := 'Undefined';
END CASE;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_message);
```

END;

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Equal


        Undefined (*)


        Unequal


        Nothing will be displayed because V_MESSAGE is set to NULL.


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
4.      Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_score NUMBER(3);
v_grade CHAR(1);
BEGIN
v_grade := CASE v_score
-- Line A
....
```

The CASE expression must convert a numeric score to a letter grade: 90 -> A, 80 ->
B, 70 -> C and so on. What should be coded at Line A?

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        WHEN 90 THEN grade := 'A'


        WHEN 90 THEN v_grade := 'A';


        WHEN 90 THEN 'A' (*)


        WHEN 90 THEN 'A';


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
5.      Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_score NUMBER(3);
v_grade CHAR(1);
BEGIN
CASE v_score
-- Line A
....
```

The CASE statement must convert a numeric score to a letter grade: 90 -> A, 80 -> B,
70 -> C and so on.

What should be coded at Line A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        WHEN 90 THEN v_grade := 'A'


        WHEN 90 THEN v_grade := 'A'; (*)


        WHEN 90 THEN 'A'


        WHEN 90 THEN 'A';



Incorrect                     Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
6.      How must you end a CASE statement?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        END;


        END CASE; (*)


        END IF;


        ENDCASE;



Incorrect                     Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
7.      What will be displayed when the following block is executed?

```
DECLARE
v_age NUMBER(3);
v_gender VARCHAR2(6) := 'Female';
v_status VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
CASE
WHEN v_age >= 18 AND v_gender = 'Male' THEN v_status := 'Adult Male';
WHEN v_age >= 18 AND v_gender = 'Female' THEN v_status := 'Adult Female';
WHEN v_age < 18 AND v_gender = 'Male' THEN v_status := 'Junior Male';
WHEN v_age < 18 AND v_gender = 'Female' THEN v_status := 'Junior Female';
ELSE v_status := 'Other Value';
END CASE;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_status);
END;
```

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Adult Male


        Junior Female

Other Value (*)


Nothing will be displayed because V_STATUS is set to NULL.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
8.      How must you end a CASE expression?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


END; (*)


ENDIF;


END CASE;


ENDCASE;


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
1.      Which kind of loop is this?

i := 10;
LOOP
    i := i + 1;
    EXIT WHEN i > 30;
END LOOP;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


A FOR loop.


A WHILE loop.


A basic loop. (*)


An infinite loop.


A nested loop.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
2.      For which one of these tasks should you use a PL/SQL loop?        Mark for
Review
(1) Points


Updating the salary of one employee.

Executing the same set of statements repeatedly until a condition becomes true. (*)


Deciding whether a value is within a range of numbers.


Making a decision based on whether a condition is true or not.



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
3.      What are the three kinds of loops in PL/SQL?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


ascending, descending, unordered


infinite, finite, recursive


IF, CASE, LOOP


FOR, WHILE, basic (*)



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
4.      How many EXIT statements can be coded inside a basic loop?       Mark for Review
(1) Points


None.


One only.


Two.


As many as you need, there is no limit. (*)



Correct        Correct
5.      Look at this code:

```
DECLARE
v_bool BOOLEAN := TRUE;
v_date DATE;
BEGIN
LOOP
EXIT WHEN v_bool;
SELECT SYSDATE INTO v_date FROM dual;
END LOOP;
END;
```

How many times will the SELECT statement execute?

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Once.


        Twice.


        Never (the SELECT will not execute at all) (*)


        An infinite number of times because the EXIT condition will never be true



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
6.       Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_count NUMBER := 0;
v_string VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
LOOP
v_string := v_string || 'x';
IF LENGTH(v_string) > 10 THEN
EXIT;
END IF;
v_count := v_count + 1;
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_count);
END;
```

What will be displayed when this block is executed?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        9


        10 (*)


        11


        xxxxxxxxxxx



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
7.       What will be displayed when this block is executed?

```
DECLARE
v_count NUMBER := 10;
v_result NUMBER;
BEGIN
LOOP
v_count := v_count - 1;
EXIT WHEN v_count < 5;
v_result := v_count * 2;
```

```
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_result);
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

8

10 (*)

12

NULL

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
8.      You want to calculate and display the multiplication table for "sevens":
7x1=7, 7x2=14, 7x3=21 and so on. which kind of PL/SQL construct is best for this?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A loop (*)

A CASE statement

IF ... END IF;

A Boolean variable.

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
1.      In a WHILE loop, the controlling condition is checked at the start of each
iteration. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
2.      In a FOR loop, an explicitly declared counter is automatically incremented
by 1 for each iteration of the loop. True or False?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
3.      Look at this code fragment:

```
FOR i IN 1 .. 3 LOOP
i := 4;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The counter is: ' || i);
END LOOP;
```

How many lines of output will be displayed?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        One


        Three


        Four


        The block will fail because you cannot change the value of i inside the
loop. (*)



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
4.      Which statement best describes when a FOR loop should be used?  Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        When an EXIT WHEN statement must be coded.


        When an implicitly declared counter must increase by 1 in each iteration of
the loop. (*)


        When we want to exit from the loop when a Boolean variable becomes FALSE.


        When the statements inside the loop must execute at least once.



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
5.      You want a loop that counts backwards from 10 through 1. How do you code
that?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


        FOR i IN 10 .. 1 LOOP


        FOR i IN 1 .. 10 BY -1 LOOP

```
        FOR i IN REVERSE 1 .. 10 LOOP (*)


        FOR i IN REVERSE 10 .. 1 LOOP
```

Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
6.      Look at the following code fragment:

```
i := 2;
WHILE i < 3 LOOP
i := 4;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The counter is: ' || i);
END LOOP;
```

How many lines of output will be displayed?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        No lines


        One line (*)


        Two lines


        The block will fail because you cannot use DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE inside a
loop.


Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
7.      Look at the following block:

```
DECLARE
v_date DATE := SYSDATE;
BEGIN
WHILE v_date < LAST_DAY(v_date) LOOP
v_date := v_date + 1;
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_date);
END;
```

If today's date is 17th April 2007, what will be displayed when this block executes?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        01-MAY-07


        31-DEC-07


        4/30/2007 (*)


        4/17/2007

Correct        Correct
8.      You should use a WHILE loop when the number of iterations of the loop is known in advance. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)



Correct        Correct
1.      Which one of these statements about using nested loops is true?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        All the loops must be labelled


        The outer loop must be labelled, but the inner loop need not be labelled


        The outer loop must be labelled if you want to exit the outer loop from within the inner loop (*)


        Both loops can have the same label



Correct        Correct
2.      When the following code is executed, how many lines of output will be displayed?

BEGIN
FOR i IN 1..5 LOOP
FOR j IN 1..8 LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i || ',' || j);
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i);
END LOOP;
END;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        80


        45 (*)


        14


        41

Correct        Correct
3.      What will be displayed when the following block is executed?:

```
DECLARE
x NUMBER(6) := 0 ;
BEGIN
FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP
FOR j IN 1..5 LOOP
x := x+1 ;
END LOOP;
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x);
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        5


        10


        15


        50 (*)



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
4.      Look at the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_blue NUMBER(3) := 0;
v_red NUMBER(3) := 0;
BEGIN
<<blue>> LOOP
v_blue := v_blue + 1;
EXIT WHEN v_blue > 10;
<<red>> LOOP
v_red := v_red + 1;
EXIT WHEN v_red > 10;
-- Line A
END LOOP red;
END LOOP blue;
END;
```

What should you code at Line A to exit from the outer loop?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        EXIT;


        EXIT red;


        EXIT <<blue>>;

EXIT blue; (*)

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
1.      What is wrong with the following code?

```
DECLARE
CURSOR emp_curs IS SELECT last_name, salary FROM employees;
v_last_name employees.last_name%TYPE;
v_salary employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN
FETCH emp_curs INTO v_last_name, v_salary;
OPEN emp_curs;
FETCH emp_curs INTO v_last_name, v_salary;
CLOSE emp_curs;
END;
```

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        When FETCHing more than one row, you MUST use a loop.


        The cursor declaration does not include a WHERE condition.


        The cursor declaration does not include an INTO clause.


        The first row is FETCHed before the cursor is OPENed. (*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
2.      Which of the following best describes the difference between implicit and explicit cursors?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Implicit cursors are used for SELECT statements, while explicit cursors are used for DML statements.


        Implicit cursor are named by the PL/SQL programmer, while explicit cursors are always named SQL.


        Implicit cursors are defined automatically by Oracle, while explicit cursors must be declared by the PL/SQL programmer. (*)


        Implicit cursors store rows on disk, while explicit cursors store rows in memory.


Correct         Correct
3.      There are 8 countries in REGION_ID 13 (Central America). What will happen when the following code is executed?

DECLARE

```
CURSOR country_curs IS SELECT country_name FROM wf_countries
WHERE region_id = 13;
v_country_name wf_countries.country_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN country_curs;
WHILE country_curs%FOUND
LOOP
FETCH country_curs INTO v_country_name;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_country_name);
END LOOP;
CLOSE country_curs;
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Eight rows will be fetched and displayed successfully.

The last seven rows will be fetched and displayed.

The block will execute, but no rows will be displayed. (*)

The block will fail because you can not use a WHILE loop with an explicit cursor.

None of the above.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
4.      You execute the following code:

```
DECLARE
CURSOR emp_curs IS SELECT last_name FROM employees;
v_last_name employees.last_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN emp_curs;
LOOP -- Point A
FETCH emp_curs INTO v_last_name;
EXIT WHEN emp_curs%NOTFOUND;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_last_name);
END LOOP;
CLOSE emp_curs;
END;
```

At Point A (after you have OPENed the cursor) another user updates an employee's last_name from 'Smith' to 'Jones' and immediately COMMITs.

When your block FETCHes this row, which value will be fetched and displayed?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

1

Smith (*)

Jones

Smith and Jones (the row will be fetched twice)

An INVALID_CURSOR exception will be raised when you try to FETCH the row.

Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
5.      What is wrong with the following code?

```
DECLARE
CURSOR dept_curs IS SELECT department_name FROM departments;
v_dept_name departments.department_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN dept_curs;
LOOP
FETCH dept_curs INTO v_dept_name;
EXIT WHEN dept_curs%NOTFOUND;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_dept_name);
CLOSE dept_curs;
END LOOP;
END;
```

        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Nothing is wrong, all the rows will be FETCHed and displayed.

        The OPEN statement should be inside the loop.

        The EXIT WHEN ... statement should be coded outside the loop.

        The CLOSE statement should be coded after END LOOP; (*)

        The loop should be a WHILE loop, not a basic loop.

Correct       Correct
6.      When must you declare and use an explicit cursor?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

        You need to UPDATE more than one row in a table.

        You want to use a MERGE statement.

        You need to SELECT more than one row from a table. (*)

        You want to be able to ROLLBACK a transaction if needed.

Correct          Correct
7.      Which one of the following statements is NOT true?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        You can use ORDER BY when declaring an explicit cursor.


        You can not use an INTO clause when declaring an explicit cursor.


        An explicit cursor can select from only one table. No joins are allowed. (*)


        An explicit cursor must be DECLAREd before it can be OPENed.



Correct          Correct
8.      You cannot OPEN or CLOSE an implicit cursor. Why not?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Because an implicit cursor is always called SQL.


        Because an implicit cursor is OPENed and CLOSEd automatically by Oracle. (*)



Correct          Correct
9.        Examine the following code:

DECLARE
CURSOR dept_curs IS SELECT department_name FROM departments;
v_dept_name departments.department_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN dept_curs;
LOOP
FETCH dept_curs INTO v_dept_name;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_dept_name);
EXIT WHEN dept_curs%NOTFOUND;
END LOOP;
CLOSE dept_curs;
END;

There are 10 rows in the DEPARTMENTS table. What will happen when this code is
executed?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        10 rows will be displayed.


        10 rows will be displayed, followed by a row of NULL values.


        The last row will be displayed twice. (*)

A NO_DATA_FOUND exception will be raised.


The loop will execute for ever; the same 10 rows will be displayed over and over again.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5
10.    You have declared a cursor EMP_CURSOR to select many rows from the EMPLOYEES table. The following five statements will be in the executable section:

A. FETCH emp_cursor INTO v_empno,v_last_name;
B. OPEN emp_cursor;
C. END LOOP;
D. CLOSE emp_cursor;
E. LOOP

In which order should you code these statements?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        B, E, A, C, D (*)


        E, B, A, C, D


        B, E, A, D, C


        B, A, E, D, C


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
11.    One (and only one) employee has LAST_NAME = 'Grant'. You need to code:

SELECT ... FROM employees WHERE last_name = 'Grant';

Which type of cursor should you use, and why?

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        An implicit cursor, because there is only one 'Grant'.


        An implicit cursor, because SELECT is a SQL statement and implicit cursors are always called "SQL".


        An explicit cursor, because there could be more than one 'Grant' in the future. (*)


        An explicit cursor, because you can use an implicit cursor only for DML statements.

Correct          Correct
2.      Which one of the following explicit cursor declarations is NOT valid?   Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT country_name, region_name
FROM wf_countries c, wf_world_regions r
WHERE c.region_id = r.region_id;



        CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT country_name INTO v_country_name
FROM wf_countries;

(*)


        CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT country_name
FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY population DESC;



        CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT country_name
FROM wf_countries
WHERE region_id IN
(SELECT region_id FROM wf_world_regions
WHERE LOWER(region_name) LIKE '%asia%');



Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
 1.     Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT country_id, country_name
FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY country_name;
v_country country_curs%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN country_curs;
LOOP
FETCH country_curs INTO v_country;
EXIT WHEN country_curs%NOTFOUND;
------- Line A
END LOOP;
CLOSE country_curs;
END;
```

You want to display the id and name of each FETCHed country. What would you code at
Line A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(country_id || ' ' || country_name);

        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_country(country_id) || ' ' ||
v_country(country_name));


        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(country_curs.country_id || ' ' ||
country_curs.country_name);


        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_country.country_id || ' ' || v_country.country_name);
(*)



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
2.      How must you reference one field which is part of a PL/SQL record?      Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        field_name.record_name


        record_name.field_name (*)


        record_name(field_name)


        field_name OF record_name


        It cannot be done.



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
3.      You have declared the following cursor:

CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT * FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY country_name;

There are over 200 rows in the WF_COUNTRIES table, but you want to fetch and display
only the first 25 rows.

How would you exit from the FETCH loop?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        EXIT WHEN country_curs%FOUND(25);


        EXIT WHEN country_curs%ROWCOUNT > 25; (*)


        EXIT WHEN ROWCOUNT > 25;


        WHEN country_curs > 25 THEN EXIT; END IF;

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
4.      Look at these declarations:

DECLARE
CURSOR dept_loc_cursor IS
SELECT department_id, department_name, location_name
FROM departments d, locations l
WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id;
v_dept_loc dept_loc_cursor%ROWTYPE;

How many fields does V_DEPT_LOC contain?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Two, because the cursor joins two tables


        Four


        Three (*)


        None



Correct        Correct
5.        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?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Scalar


        Record (*)


        Cursor


        Row



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
6.      Which of the following explicit cursor attributes evaluates to TRUE if the
most recent FETCH returns a row?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        %ISOPEN

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%NOTFOUND

%FOUND (*)

%ROWCOUNT


Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
7.      You can reference explicit cursor attributes directly in a SQL statement.
True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True

        False (*)


Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
1.      What is the DISadvantage of using a cursor FOR loop with a subquery?     Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        You cannot reference cursor attributes such as %NOTFOUND. (*)

        The execution speed is slower.

        You cannot declare the cursor in the declaration section.

        You cannot use the cursor to join two or more tables.

        There are no disadvantages.


Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 5
2.      You have declared a cursor as follows:
CURSOR loc_curs IS SELECT * FROM locations;

How should you code a FOR loop to use this cursor?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        FOR loc_rec IN 1 .. loc_curs%ROWCOUNT LOOP ...

        WHILE loc_rec IN loc_curs LOOP ...

        FOR loc_curs IN loc_rec LOOP ...
                            Page 206

        IF loc_rec IN loc_curs LOOP ...

        FOR loc_rec IN loc_curs LOOP ... (*)


3.      What is wrong with the following piece of code?

```
BEGIN
FOR emp_record IN emp_cursor LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(emp_record.last_name);
END LOOP;
IF emp_record.last_name = 'Patel' THEN ...
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        EMP_RECORD has not been explicitly declared.

        The cursor has not been OPENed.

        You cannot reference EMP_RECORD outside the loop. (*)

        It should read: DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(emp_cursor.last_name);

        Nothing is wrong, the code will execute correctly.


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 5
4.      Which of the following is a benefit of using a cursor FOR loop?        Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        The exception handling is done automatically. .

        The OPEN, CLOSE, FETCH and EXIT from the loop are done automatically. (*)

        You can OPEN the same cursor twice at the same time.

        Because there is less code, the loop executes faster.

        %ROWCOUNT increments automatically each time a row is FETCHed.


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 5
5.      Which one of the following is a valid cursor FOR loop with a subquery?  Mark
for Review
(1) Points

```
FOR emp_rec IN (SELECT last_name || first_name FROM employees) LOOP ...
```

```
FOR emp_rec IN (SELECT UPPER(last_name) FROM employees) LOOP ...
```

```
FOR emp_rec IN SELECT last_name, salary*12 "ANNSAL" FROM employees LOOP ...
```

```
FOR emp_rec IN (SELECT last_name, salary*12 "ANNSAL" FROM employees) LOOP
... (*)
```

None of the above.


Incorrect                        Incorrect. Refer to Section 5
6.      Look at the following code:

```
DECLARE
CURSOR emp_cursor IS SELECT * FROM employees;
BEGIN
FOR emp_record IN emp_cursor LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( --Point A -- );
END LOOP;
END;
```

To display the salary of an employee, what code should you write at Point A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        emp_record.salary (*)

        emp_cursor.salary

        employees.salary

        emp_record.employees.salary

        TO_CHAR(salary)


Incorrect                        Incorrect. Refer to Section 5
1.      The following cursor has been declared:

```
CURSOR emp_curs
(p_dept_id employees.department_id%TYPE,
p_job_id employees.job_id%TYPE) IS
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department_id = p_dept_id
AND job_id = p_job_id;
```

Which of the following will correctly open the cursor?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
OPEN emp_curs(20);

FOR emp_rec IN emp_curs(20) LOOP ...

OPEN emp_curs('IT_PROG', 20);

FOR emp_rec IN emp_curs(20,'IT_PROG') LOOP ... (*)

FOR emp_rec IN emp_curs(p_dept_id p_job_id) LOOP ...
```

Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 5
2.      Look at the following code:

```
DECLARE
CURSOR emp_curs (p_dept_id employees.department_id%TYPE) IS
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department_id = p_dept_id;
v_emp_rec emp_curs%ROWTYPE;
v_deptid NUMBER(4) := 50;
BEGIN
OPEN emp_curs( -- Point A --);
....
```

You want to open the cursor, passing value 50 to the parameter. Which of the
following are correct at Point A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        50

        v_deptid

        100 / 2

        All of the above. (*)


Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
3.      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?     Mark
for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
4.      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?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


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


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


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


        One cursor with a parameter in the WHERE clause. (*)


        None of the above.



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
5.      What is wrong with the following cursor declaration?

CURSOR dept_curs (p_loc_id NUMBER(4)) IS
SELECT * FROM departments
WHERE location_id = p_loc_id;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        You cannot reference a cursor parameter in a WHERE clause.


        The parameter should be coded as: (p_loc_id NUMBER) (*)


        The parameter should be coded as: (p_loc_id IN NUMBER)


        Nothing is wrong, the cursor declaration is correct.



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
1.      What is the difference between the following two blocks of code?

--Block A
DECLARE
    CURSOR emp_cursor IS
    SELECT employee_id, last_name
    FROM employees
    WHERE department_id = 80
    FOR UPDATE OF salary;

--Block B
DECLARE
    CURSOR emp_cursor IS
    SELECT employee_id, last_name
    FROM employees

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    WHERE department_id = 80
    FOR UPDATE OF salary
    NOWAIT;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        There is no difference; the programs behave exactly the same way.


        In Block A, the program waits indefinitely until the rows are available. In
Block B, the program returns control immediately so that it can do other work. (*)


        In Block A, the program waits indefinitely until the rows are available. In
Block B, control is returned to your program after 5 seconds so that it can do other
work.



Correct        Correct
2.      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?  Mark for
Review
(1) Points


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


        When you CLOSE the cursor.


        When your block finishes executing.


        When you explicitly COMMIT or ROLLBACK your transaction. (*)


        When another user tries to SELECT the rows.



Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
3.      You want to fetch rows from the EMPLOYEES table. You want to lock the
fetched rows, to prevent other users from updating them.
You declare the following cursor:

CURSOR emp_curs IS
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
FROM employees
-- Line A -- ;

What should you code at Line A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        FOR LOCK


        FOR UPDATE OF employees

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FOR UPDATE (*)


FOR UPDATE (employees)



Correct        Correct
4.      You have declared the following cursor:

CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT country_id, country_name
FROM wf_countries
FOR UPDATE WAIT 10;

Another user updates a row in WF_COUNTRIES but does not COMMIT the update. What will
happen when you OPEN country_curs; ?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        A LOCKED_ROWS exception is raised immediately.


        The other user's transaction is automatically rolled back.


        Your session waits indefinitely until the other user COMMITs.


        Your session waits for 10 seconds, and then returns control to your block so
that it can continue to execute. (*)


        Your block fails because you should have coded: FOR UPDATE WAIT (10);



Correct        Correct
5.      Why can we NOT code:
INSERT INTO table-name
WHERE CURRENT OF cursor_name;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Because the syntax is wrong. An INSERT statement must have a VALUES ( .... )
clause.


        Because the syntax is wrong. It should be: INSERT INTO cursor-name ....
WHERE CURRENT OF table-name;


        Because WHERE CURRENT OF ... modifies the most recently FETCHed row, and you
cannot FETCH a row that is not in the table yet. (*)


        Because another user has locked the rows and not committed.


        Nothing is wrong; we CAN code: INSERT .... WHERE CURRENT OF ... ;

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
6.      When can we use the WHERE CURRENT OF clause?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Only with an UPDATE, not with a DELETE.


        Only with a DELETE, not with an UPDATE.


        When the cursor is declared as SELECT ... FOR UPDATE ...; (*)


        When the cursor is based on a single table (not on a join).


        When the cursor has not been OPENed.



Correct         Correct
7.      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 e.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?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        FOR UPDATE


        FOR UPDATE of salary (*)


        FOR UPDATE OF employees


        FOR UPDATE (last_name)



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
1.      Which of the following is NOT allowed when using multiple cursors with
parameters?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        You cannot use cursor FOR loops.

You cannot declare the cursors FOR UPDATE.


You cannot declare a cursor based on a join.


You cannot OPEN more than one cursor at the same time.


None of the above, they are all allowed. (*)



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
2.       Which of the following is a good reason to use two cursors in a single
PL/SQL block?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        To allow one cursor to be opened twice at the same time.


        When two tables are related to each other (often by a foreign key) and we
want to produce a multilevel report using data from both tables. (*)


        To allow rows to be locked as they are FETCHed.


        To speed up the execution of the PL/SQL block.


        It is the only way to declare a cursor with a parameter.



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
3.       Assume your schema contains 25 tables. How many explicit cursors can you
declare and use within a single PL/SQL block?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Only one.


        As many as you need - there is no limit. (*)


        A maximum of three.


        As many as you need, but only one of them can be open at any time.


        A maximum of 25 (one for each table in your schema).



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
4.       Assume that table BIGDEPTS contains 100 rows, and table BIGEMPS contains
1000 rows, with 10 employees in each department. Consider the following code:

DECLARE

```
CURSOR bigdept_cur IS
SELECT * FROM bigdepts;
CURSOR bigemp_cur IS
SELECT * FROM bigemps;
BEGIN
FOR dept_rec IN bigdept_cur LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
(dept_rec.department_name);
FOR emp_rec IN bigemp_cur LOOP
IF emp_rec.department_id=dept_rec.department_id
THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
(emp_rec.last_name);
END IF;
END LOOP;
END LOOP;
END;
```

Why is this code inefficient?
          Mark for Review
(1) Points


          It locks both tables unnecessarily.


          It is using two cursors when one cursor is enough.


          It is doing a Cartesian Product, joining every employee with every department and displaying 1100 lines of output.


          It reads 1000 employee rows every time BIGEMP_CUR is OPENed, and then ignores 990 of them. (*)


          It is using cursor FOR loops, which are less efficient than OPENing and CLOSEing the cursors explicitly.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
5.      You want to produce a report which displays each department and (immediately after each department) a list of employees who work in that department. You declare a DEPARTMENTS cursor as:

```
CURSOR dept_curs IS
SELECT * FROM departments
ORDER BY department_id;
```

How could you declare the EMPLOYEES cursor? (Choose two).

          Mark for Review
(1) Points

                         (Choose all correct answers)


          CURSOR emp_curs IS SELECT * FROM employees;


          CURSOR emp_curs (p_dept_id NUMBER) IS SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id = p_dept_id; (*)

CURSOR emp_curs IS SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY department_id;

CURSOR emp_curs (p_dept_id departments.department_id%TYPE) IS SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id = p_dept_id; (*)

CURSOR emp_curs IS SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id = departments.department_id;

Incorrect                     Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
6.      Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
CURSOR region_cur IS
SELECT * FROM wf_world_regions;
v_region_rec region_cur%ROWTYPE;
CURSOR country_cur (p_region_id NUMBER) IS
SELECT * FROM wf_countries
WHERE region_id = p_region_id;
v_country_rec country_cur%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN region_cur;
LOOP
FETCH region_cur INTO v_region_rec;
EXIT WHEN region_cur%NOTFOUND;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
(v_region_rec.region_name);
-- Line A --
LOOP
FETCH country_cur INTO v_country_rec;
EXIT WHEN country_cur%NOTFOUND;
......
```

What would you code at Line A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        OPEN country_cur (p_region_id);

        OPEN country_cur (wf_world_regions.region_id);

        OPEN country_cur (v_region_rec.region_id); (*)

        OPEN country_cur (region_cur.region_id);

        OPEN country_cur;

Correct         Correct
1.      Errors are handled in the Exception part of the PL/SQL block. True or False?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

2.        In which part of the PL/SQL block are declarations of variables defined?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

Executable

Exception

Declarative (*)

Definition

Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

3.        Which of the following tools can NOT be used to develop and test PL/SQL code?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

Oracle Jdeveloper

Oracle Application Express

Oracle JSQL (*)

Oracle iSQL*Plus

Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

4.        Which component of Oracle Application Express is used to enter and run SQL statements and PL/SQL blocks?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

Application Builder

SQL Workshop (*)

Utilities

Object Browser


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


                5.        Which PL/SQL block type must return a value?     Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        Anonymous

        Function (*)

        Procedure


Correct          Correct


                6.        Given below are the parts of a PL/SQL block:

1. END;
2. EXCEPTION
3. DECLARE
4. BEGIN

Arrange the parts in order.
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        2,1,4,3

        3,4,2,1 (*)

        3,2,4,1

        4,3,2,1


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


                7.        What is the purpose of using DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE in a
PL/SQL block?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

To perform conditional tests

To allow a set of statements to be executed repeatedly

To display results to check if our code is working correctly (*)

To store new rows in the database


Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

         8.       Which of the following can you use PL/SQL to do?        Mark
for Review
(1) Points

        Update data (DML)

        Develop Web applications using the Web Application Toolkit

        Manage database security

        Create customized reports

        All of the above (*)


Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

         9.       PL/SQL can be used not only with an Oracle database, but
also with any kind of relational database. True or False?       Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True

        False (*)


Correct        Correct

         10.      The fact that PL/SQL is portable is a good thing because:
Mark for Review
(1) Points

        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 (*)

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


Correct          Correct
11.     PL/SQL extends SQL by including all of the following except:     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        variables

        conditional statements

        reusable program units

        constants

        nonprocedural constructs (*)


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

            12.     Which of the following statements about PL/SQL and SQL is true?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        PL/SQL and SQL are both ANSI-compliant.

        PL/SQL and SQL can be used with many types of databases, including Oracle.

        PL/SQL and SQL are both Oracle proprietary programming languages.

        PL/SQL allows basic program logic and control flow to be combined with SQL statements. (*)


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

            13.     A program which specifies a list of operations to be performed sequentially to achieve the desired result can be called:     Mark for Review
(1) Points

declarative

nondeclarative

procedural (*)

low level

Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

Section 2

14.     A variable must have a value if NOT NULL is specified. True or False?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

15.     Which of the following declarations is invalid?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

v_count PLS_INTEGER:=0;

college_name VARCHAR2(20):='Harvard';

v_pages CONSTANT NUMBER; (*)

v_start_date DATE := sysdate+1;

Correct          Correct

16.     Which of the following should NOT be used as the name of a variable?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

A table name.

A table column name. (*)


The database name.



Correct          Correct


                17.      When nested blocks are used, which blocks can or must be
labeled?         Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The inner block must be labeled, the outer block can be labeled.


        Both blocks must be labeled


        Nested blocks cannot be labeled


        The outer block must be labeled if it is to be referred to in the inner
block. (*)



Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


                18.      When an exception occurs within a PL/SQL block, the
remaining statements in the executable section of the block are skipped. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False



Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


                19.      Examine the following code. At Line A, we want to assign a
value of 22 to the outer block's variable v_myvar. What code should we write at Line
A?

```
<<outer_block>>
DECLARE
    v_myvar NUMBER;
BEGIN
    <<inner_block>>
    DECLARE
      v_myvar NUMBER := 15;
    BEGIN
      -- Line A
    END;
END;
```

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        outer_block.v_myvar := 22; (*)


        v_myvar := 22;


        <<outer_block>>.v_myvar := 22;


        v_myvar(outer_block) := 22;


        We cannot reference the outer block's variable because both variables have
the same name


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


                20.     Examine the following code. Line A causes an exception. What
will be displayed when the block is executed?

```
DECLARE
    var_a NUMBER := 6;
    var_b DATE;
BEGIN
    var_a := var_a * 2;
    var_b := '28 December 2006'; -- Line A
    var_a := var_a * 2;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(var_a);
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        12 (*)


        24


        6


        Nothing will be displayed


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
21.     What will be displayed when the following code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    varA NUMBER := 12;
BEGIN
    DECLARE
        varB NUMBER := 8;
```

```
    BEGIN
        varA := varA + varB;
    END;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(varB);
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        8

        12

        Nothing, the block will fail with an error (*)

        20

        VarB


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


                22.     Which of the following are valid assignment statements?
(Choose two.)   Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)

        v_string = 'Hello';

        v_string := Hello;

        v_number := 17 + 34; (*)

        v_string := 'Hello'; (*)

        v_date := 28-DEC-06;


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


                23.     Examine the following code. What is the final value of
V_MYBOOL ?

```
DECLARE
    v_mynumber NUMBER;
    v_mybool BOOLEAN ;
BEGIN
    v_mynumber := 6;
    v_mybool := (v_mynumber BETWEEN 10 AND 20);
```

```
    v_mybool := NOT (v_mybool);
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


                24.     Examine the following code:

```
1 DECLARE
2 x NUMBER;
3 BEGIN
4 x:= '300';
5 END;
```

After line 4, what is the value of x?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        '300'


        300 (*)


        NULL



Correct         Correct


                25.     The implicit data type conversion at Point A may not work
correctly. Why not?

```
DECLARE
    v_mydate DATE;
BEGIN
    V_MYDATE := '29-Feb-04'; -- Point A
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        There are only 28 days in February


        Oracle cannot implicitly convert a character string to a date, even if the
string contains a valid date value


        If the database language is not English, 'Feb' has no meaning. (*)

V_MYDATE has been entered in uppercase


Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


26.     PL/SQL can convert a VARCHAR2 value containing alphabetic characters to a NUMBER value. True or False?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True

        False (*)


Correct        Correct


27.     The DECODE function is available in PL/SQL procedural statements. True or False?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True

        False (*)


Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


28.     What is wrong with this assignment statement?

myvar :=        'To be or not to be';
        'That is the question';
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        An assignment statement must be a single line of code

        Nothing is wrong, the statement is fine

        An assignment statement must have a single semicolon at the end (*)

        "myvar" is not a valid name for a variable

        Character literals should not be enclosed in quotes


Correct        Correct

29. Single row character functions are valid SQL functions in PL/SQL. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

30. Which of the following are PL/SQL lexical units? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Identifiers (*)

Table Columns

Reserved Words (*)

Anonymous Blocks

SQL Workshop

Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
31. Valid identifiers begin with a  Mark for Review
(1) Points

Number

Letter (*)

Special character

Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

32. Which of the following are valid identifiers? (Choose two.) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Full Name

students_street_address (*)

v_code (*)

#hours

completion_%


Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

          33.     which statement most closely describes "data type"?      Mark
for Review
(1) Points

    It is the value of a variable.

    It specifies a storage format, constraints, and a valid range of values for
a variable. (*)

    It allows different kinds of data to be stored in a single variable.

    It is used to test if errors have occurred.


Correct       Correct

          34.     _____ are meant to store large amounts of data.        Mark
for Review
(1) Points

      Variables

      Scalar data types

      LOBs (*)


Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

          35.     A movie is an example of which category of data type?   Mark
for Review

(1) Points

      Scalar

      Composite

      Reference

      LOB (*)


Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


         36.     Assignment statements can continue over several lines in PL/SQL. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

      True (*)

      False


Correct       Correct


         37.     Variables can be assigned a value in both the Executable and Declaration sections of a PL/SQL program. True or False?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

      True (*)

      False


Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


         38.     When a variable is defined using the CONSTANT keyword, the value of the variable cannot change. True or False?   Mark for Review
(1) Points

      True (*)

      False


Correct       Correct

39.    Identify which of the following assignment statements are valid. (Choose three.)   Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

v_last_name := Chandra;

v_blackout_date := '31-DEC-2006'; (*)

v_population := 333444; (*)

v_music_type := 'ROCK'; (*)


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


40.    When a variable is defined using the NOT NULL keywords, the variable must contain a value. True or False?   Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False


Correct        Correct
41.    Which of the following best describes a database transaction?   Mark for Review
(1) Points

All the DML statements in a single PL/SQL block

A related set of SQL DML statements which must be executed either completely or not at all (*)

A single SQL statement that updates multiple rows of a table

A SELECT statement based on a join of two or more database tables


Correct        Correct

42.    The following anonymous block of code is run:

BEGIN
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)

```
     VALUES ('XA', 'Xanadu');
     SAVEPOINT XA;
     INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
     VALUES ('NV','Neverland');
     COMMIT;
     ROLLBACK TO XA;
END;
```

What happens when the block of code finishes?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        No data is inserted and no errors occur.


        No data is inserted and an error occurs


        Two rows are inserted and no errors occur.


        Two rows are inserted and an error occurs. (*)



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


                43.     Which of the following is NOT a good guideline for
retrieving data in PL/SQL?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Declare the receiving variables using %TYPE


        The WHERE clause is optional in nearly all cases. (*)


        Specify the same number of variables in the INTO clause as database columns
in the SELECT clause.


        THE SELECT statement should fetch exactly one row.



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


                44.     Given this first section of code:

```
DECLARE
    v_result employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN
```

Which statement will always return exactly one value?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT salary

```
INTO v_result
FROM employees;
```

```
        SELECT salary
INTO v_result
FROM employees
WHERE last_name ='Smith';
```

```
        SELECT salary
INTO v_result
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 80;
```

```
        SELECT SUM(salary)
INTO v_result
FROM employees;
```

(*)

Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


                45.     Which one of these SQL statements can be directly included
in a PL/SQL executable block?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
        SELECT last_name FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;
```

```
        DESCRIBE employees;
```

```
        UPDATE employees
SET last_name='Smith';
```

(*)

```
        DROP TABLE employees;
```


Correct         Correct


                46.     A variable is declared as:

```
DECLARE
    v_holdit employees.last_name%TYPE;
BEGIN ...
```

Which of the following is a correct use of the INTO clause?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT *
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees;


        SELECT last_name
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees;


        SELECT last_name
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;

(*)


        SELECT salary
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


                47.     Which one of these SQL statements can be directly included
in a PL/SQL executable block?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


        DELETE FROM employees
WHERE department_id=60;

(*)


        SELECT salary FROM employees
WHERE department_id=60;


        CREATE TABLE new_emps (last_name VARCHAR2(10), first_name VARCHAR2(10));


        DROP TABLE locations;


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.

48.     You declare an implicit cursor in the DECLARE section of a PL/SQL block. True or False?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True

        False (*)


Correct        Correct


49.     Which SQL statement can NOT use an implicit cursor?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

        A DELETE statement

        An UPDATE statement

        A SELECT statement that returns multiple rows (*)

        A SELECT statement that returns one row


Correct        Correct


50.     A PL/SQL block includes the following statement:

SELECT last_name INTO v_last_name
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;

What is the value of SQL%ISOPEN immediately after the SELECT statement is executed?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True

        False (*)

        Null

        Error. That attribute does not apply for implicit cursors.


Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
1.      Comparing PL/SQL with other languages such as C and Java, which of the

following statements is true?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        PL/SQL is harder to learn


        PL/SQL is easier to learn and more efficient (*)


        PL/SQL is easier to learn but less efficient


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


Correct        Correct


                2.        Using Oracle Application Express, you can create Web
applications that include PL/SQL. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


                3.        Which of the following can you use PL/SQL to do?        Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        Update data (DML)


        Develop Web applications using the Web Application Toolkit


        Manage database security


        Create customized reports


        All of the above (*)


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


                4.        A program which specifies a list of operations to be
performed sequentially to achieve the desired result can be called:        Mark for
Review
(1) Points

declarative

nondeclarative

procedural (*)

low level


Correct          Correct

5.       The P in PL/SQL stands for:     Mark for Review
(1) Points

Processing

Procedural (*)

Primary

Proprietary


Correct          Correct

6.       SQL is a common access language for many types of databases,
including Oracle. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False


Incorrect                Incorrect, Refer to Section 1.

7.       Every PL/SQL anonymous block must start with the keyword
DECLARE. True or False?         Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


                8.      In which part of the PL/SQL block are declarations of
variables defined?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Executable


        Exception


        Declarative (*)


        Definition



Correct         Correct


                9.      Which statements are optional in a PL/SQL block? (Choose
two.)    Mark for Review
(1) Points

                (Choose all correct answers)


        DECLARE (*)


        BEGIN


        EXCEPTION (*)


        END;



Correct         Correct


                10.     Which lines of code will correctly display the message "The
cat sat on the mat"? (Choose two.)      Mark for Review
(1) Points

                (Choose all correct answers)


        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The cat sat on the mat'); (*)


        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(The cat sat on the mat);


        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The cat' || 'sat on the mat');

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The cat sat ' || 'on the mat'); (*)

Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
11.     Which of the following tools can NOT be used to develop and test PL/SQL
code?   Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Oracle Jdeveloper

        Oracle Application Express

        Oracle JSQL (*)

        Oracle iSQL*Plus

Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

        12.     What is the purpose of using DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE in a
PL/SQL block?   Mark for Review
(1) Points

        To perform conditional tests

        To allow a set of statements to be executed repeatedly

        To display results to check if our code is working correctly (*)

        To store new rows in the database

Correct        Correct

        13.     Which PL/SQL block type must return a value?    Mark for
Review
(1) Points

        Anonymous

        Function (*)

        Procedure

Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


        Section 2

                14.     1. Null
2. False
3. True
4. 0

Which of the above can be assigned to a Boolean variable?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        2 and 3


        2, 3 and 4


        1, 2 and 3 (*)


        1, 2, 3 and 4



Correct         Correct


                15.     You need to declare a variable to hold a value which has
been read from the SALARY column of the EMPLOYEES table. Which of the following is
an advantage of declaring the variable as: employees.salary%TYPE ?      Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        It is shorter than coding NUMBER(8,2)


        If the SALARY column is ALTERed later, the PL/SQL code need not be changed.
(*)


        It executes much faster than using NUMBER(8,2)


        It allows the software to perform implicit data type conversions.



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


                16.     Which of the following should NOT be used as the name of a
variable?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        A table name.

A table column name. (*)

The database name.


Correct          Correct


          17.     Delimiters are _____ that have special meaning to the Oracle
database.        Mark for Review
(1) Points

       identifiers

       variables

       symbols (*)


Correct          Correct


          18.     Which of the following are valid identifiers? (Choose two.)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

                    (Choose all correct answers)

       Full Name

       students_street_address (*)

       v_code (*)

       #hours

       completion_%


Correct          Correct


          19.     Which statements about lexical units are true? (Choose two.)
       Mark for Review
(1) Points

                    (Choose all correct answers)

They are named objects stored in the database

They are the building blocks of every PL/SQL program (*)

They are optional but can make a PL/SQL block execute faster

They are sequences of characters including letters, digits, tabs, returns and symbols (*)


Correct         Correct


20.     What will be displayed when the following code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    varA NUMBER := 12;
BEGIN
    DECLARE
       varB NUMBER := 8;
    BEGIN
       varA := varA + varB;
    END;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(varB);
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        8

        12

        Nothing, the block will fail with an error (*)

        20

        VarB


Correct         Correct
21.     When an exception occurs within a PL/SQL block, the remaining statements in the executable section of the block are skipped. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False

Correct          Correct


                22.     When nested blocks are used, which blocks can or must be
labeled?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The inner block must be labeled, the outer block can be labeled.


        Both blocks must be labeled


        Nested blocks cannot be labeled


        The outer block must be labeled if it is to be referred to in the inner
block. (*)



Correct          Correct


                23.     In the following code, Line A causes an exception. What
value will be displayed when the code is executed?
DECLARE
    outer_var VARCHAR2(50) := 'My';
BEGIN
    outer_var := outer_var || ' name';
    DECLARE
       inner_var NUMBER;
    BEGIN
       inner_var := 'Mehmet'; -- Line A
       outer_var := outer_var || ' is';
    END;
    outer_var := outer_var || ' Zeynep';
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(outer_var);
END;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        My


        My name (*)


        My name is


        My name is Zeynep



Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


                24.     Examine the following code. At Line A, we want to assign a
                        Page 242

value of 22 to the outer block's variable v_myvar. What code should we write at Line A?

```
<<outer_block>>
DECLARE
    v_myvar NUMBER;
BEGIN
    <<inner_block>>
    DECLARE
      v_myvar NUMBER := 15;
    BEGIN
      -- Line A
    END;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        outer_block.v_myvar := 22; (*)


        v_myvar := 22;


        <<outer_block>>.v_myvar := 22;


        v_myvar(outer_block) := 22;


        We cannot reference the outer block's variable because both variables have the same name


Correct          Correct


                25.     A collection is a composite data type. True or False?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

                26.     What is the data type of the variable V_DEPT_TABLE in the following declaration?

```
DECLARE
TYPE dept_table_type IS TABLE OF departments%ROWTYPE INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
v_dept_table dept_table_type; ...
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

Scalar

Composite (*)

LOB

Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

27.    _____ are meant to store large amounts of data.        Mark for Review
(1) Points

Variables

Scalar data types

LOBs (*)

Correct       Correct

28.    Variables can be assigned a value in both the Executable and Declaration sections of a PL/SQL program. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct       Correct

29.    Evaluate the following declaration. Determine whether or not it is legal.

DECLARE
maxsalary NUMBER(7) = 5000;
      Mark for Review
(1) Points

Correct.

Not correct. (*)

Correct       Correct

30. Variables can be used in the following ways in a PL/SQL block. (Choose two.) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

To store data values. (*)

To rename tables and columns.

To refer to a single data value several times. (*)

To comment code.

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
31. When a variable is defined using the NOT NULL keywords, the variable must contain a value. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct        Correct

32. When a variable is defined using the CONSTANT keyword, the value of the variable cannot change. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct        Correct

33. Single row character functions are valid SQL functions in PL/SQL. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

PLSQL feedbak of midterm exam semister 1 part1

Correct        Correct

34.    Which of the following are disadvantages of implicit data type conversions? (Choose two.)    Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

The code is harder to read and understand (*)

You cannot store alphabetic characters in a variable of data type NUMBER

If Oracle changes the conversion rules in the future, your code may not work any more (*)

Oracle cannot implicitly convert a number value to a character string

Incorrect        Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

35.    The DECODE function is available in PL/SQL procedural statements. True or False?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct        Correct

36.    TO_NUMBER, TO_CHAR, and TO_DATE are all examples of:    Mark for Review
(1) Points

Implicit conversion functions

Explicit conversion functions (*)

Character functions

Operators

Correct        Correct

37.    PL/SQL can convert a VARCHAR2 value containing alphabetic characters to a NUMBER value. True or False?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True

        False (*)


Correct        Correct


38.    What is the output when the following program is executed?

```
set serveroutput on
DECLARE
    a VARCHAR2(10) := '333';
    b VARCHAR2(10) := '444';
    c PLS_INTEGER;
    d VARCHAR2(10);
BEGIN
    c := TO_NUMBER(a) + TO_NUMBER(b);
    d := a || b;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(c);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(d);
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Nothing. The code will result in an error.

        c=777 and d=333444 (*)

        c=777 and d=777

        c=333444 and d=777


Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


39.    Examine the following code. What is the final value of V_MYBOOL ?

```
DECLARE
    v_mynumber NUMBER;
    v_mybool BOOLEAN ;
BEGIN
    v_mynumber := 6;
    v_mybool := (v_mynumber BETWEEN 10 AND 20);
    v_mybool := NOT (v_mybool);
END;
```
        Mark for Review

(1) Points

    True (*)

    False


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

        40.    What is wrong with this assignment statement?
myvar :=        'To be or not to be';
      'That is the question';
      Mark for Review
(1) Points

    An assignment statement must be a single line of code

    Nothing is wrong, the statement is fine

    An assignment statement must have a single semicolon at the end (*)

    "myvar" is not a valid name for a variable

    Character literals should not be enclosed in quotes


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
41.    Given this first section of code:

DECLARE
    v_result employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN

Which statement will always return exactly one value?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

      SELECT salary
INTO v_result
FROM employees;


      SELECT salary
INTO v_result
FROM employees
WHERE last_name ='Smith';


      SELECT salary

```
INTO v_result
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 80;
```

```
        SELECT SUM(salary)
INTO v_result
FROM employees;
```

(*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


                42.     Which rows will be deleted from the EMPLOYEES table when the
following code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    salary employees.salary%TYPE := 12000;
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM employees
    WHERE salary > salary;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        All rows whose SALARY column value is greater than 12000.


        All rows in the table.


        No rows. (*)


        All rows whose SALARY column value is equal to 12000.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


                43.     The following code will return the last name of the employee
whose employee id is equal to 100: True or False?

```
DECLARE
    v_last_name employees.last_name%TYPE;
    employee_id employees.employee_id%TYPE := 100;
BEGIN
    SELECT last_name INTO v_last_name
    FROM employees
    WHERE employee_id = employee_id;
END;
```

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True

False (*)


Correct          Correct


                44.     A variable is declared as:

DECLARE
    v_holdit employees.last_name%TYPE;
BEGIN ...

Which of the following is a correct use of the INTO clause?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT *
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees;



        SELECT last_name
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees;



        SELECT last_name
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;

(*)


        SELECT salary
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


                45.     Which of the following is NOT a good guideline for
retrieving data in PL/SQL?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Declare the receiving variables using %TYPE


        The WHERE clause is optional in nearly all cases. (*)


        Specify the same number of variables in the INTO clause as database columns

in the SELECT clause.

THE SELECT statement should fetch exactly one row.


Correct          Correct


46.     How many DML statements can be included in a single transaction?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

Only one

None. A transaction cannot include DML statements.

A maximum of four DML statements

As many as needed (*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.

47.     The following anonymous block of code is run:

```
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
    VALUES ('XA', 'Xanadu');
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
    VALUES ('NV','Neverland');
    COMMIT;
    COMMIT;
    ROLLBACK;
END;
```
What happens when the block of code finishes?
       Mark for Review
(1) Points

You have nothing new; the last ROLLBACK undid the INSERTs.

You have the rows added twice; there are four new rows.

You have the two new rows added. (*)

You get an error; you cannot COMMIT twice in a row.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.

48.    A PL/SQL block includes the following statement:

```
SELECT last_name INTO v_last_name
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;
```

What is the value of SQL%ISOPEN immediately after the SELECT statement is executed?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True

        False (*)

        Null

        Error. That attribute does not apply for implicit cursors.


Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.

                49.    Assume there are 5 employees in Department 10. What happens when the following statement is executed?

```
UPDATE employees
SET salary=salary*1.1;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        All employees get a 10% salary increase. (*)

        No rows are modified because you did not specify "WHERE department_id=10"

        A TOO_MANY_ROWS exception is raised.

        An error message is displayed because you must use the INTO clause to hold the new salary.


Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.

                50.    Which SQL statement can NOT use an implicit cursor?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

        A DELETE statement

        An UPDATE statement

A SELECT statement that returns multiple rows (*)

A SELECT statement that returns one row

Correct        Correct
1.      Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
    v_salary NUMBER(6);
    v_constant NUMBER(6) := 15000;
    v_result VARCHAR(6); := 'MIDDLE';
BEGIN
    IF v_salary != v_constant THEN
        v_result := 'HIGH';
    ELSE
        v_result := 'LOW';
    END IF;
END;
```

What is the final value of v_result?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        HIGH

        LOW (*)

        MIDDLE

        Null

Correct         Correct

                2.      Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
    a VARCHAR2(6) := NULL;
    b VARCHAR2(6) := NULL;
BEGIN
    IF a = b THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('EQUAL');
    ELSIF a != b THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('UNEQUAL');
    ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('OTHER');
    END IF;
END;
```

Which word will be displayed?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        UNEQUAL

        EQUAL

        Nothing will be displayed

        OTHER (*)


Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.

                3.      How many ELSIF statements are you allowed to have in a
compound IF statement?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Only one

        As many as you want (*)

        They must match the same number as the number of ELSE statements.

        None; the command is ELSE IF;


Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.

                4.      What is the correct form of a simple IF statement?      Mark
for Review
(1) Points

        IF condition THEN statement;


        IF condition THEN statement;
END IF; (*)

        IF condition;
THEN statement;
END IF;


        IF condition
THEN statement
ENDIF;

Correct          Correct


                    5.        You need to execute a set of statements 10 times, increasing
a counter by 1 each time. Which of the following PL/SQL constructs can do this?
(Choose three)   Mark for Review
(1) Points

                          (Choose all correct answers)


        IF ... THEN ... ELSE


        A WHILE loop (*)


        CASE ... WHEN ... THEN


        A FOR loop (*)


        A basic loop (*)



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


                    6.        What kind of statement is best suited for displaying the
multiplication table for "sixes": 6x1=6, 6x2=12 ... 6x12=72?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        CASE expression


        IF statement


        CASE statement


        LOOP statement (*)



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


                    7.        Which kind of loop is this?

v_count := 1;
LOOP
    v_count := v_count + 1;
    EXIT WHEN i > 20;
END LOOP;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

FOR loop

IF-THEN loop

Basic loop (*)

WHILE loop

CASE loop

Correct          Correct

8.      Which one of these tasks is best done using a LOOP statement?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

Assigning a letter grade to a numerical score

Calculating and displaying the sum of all integers from 1 to 100 (*)

Testing if a condition is true, false or null

Fetching and displaying an employee's last name from the database

Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.

9.      A PL/SQL block contains the following code:
v_counter := 1;
LOOP
    EXIT WHEN v_counter=5;
END LOOP;
v_counter := v_counter + 1;
What is the value of V_COUNTER after the loop is finished?
       Mark for Review
(1) Points

5

6

1

This is an infinite loop; the loop will never finish. (*)

Correct          Correct


                 10.      Which one of these is NOT a kind of loop?        Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        ASCENDING loop (*)


        FOR loop


        Basic loop


        WHILE loop


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
11.     What will be the value of v_sal_desc after the following code is executed?

DECLARE
    v_salary NUMBER(6,2) := NULL;
    v_sal_desc VARCHAR2(10);
BEGIN
    CASE
       WHEN v_salary < 10000 THEN v_sal_desc := 'Low Paid';
       WHEN v_salary >= 10000 THEN v_sal_desc := 'High Paid';
    END CASE;
END;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        High Paid


        Low Paid


        Null


        The code will fail and return an exception (*)


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


                 12.      You want to assign a value to v_result which depends on the
value of v_grade: if v_grade = 'A' set v_result to 'Very Good' and so on.

DECLARE
    v_grade CHAR(1);
    v_result VARCHAR2(10);
BEGIN

```
    v_result :=
        CASE v_grade
```
The next line should be
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        WHEN v_grade = 'A' THEN 'Very Good'


        WHEN 'A' THEN 'Very Good';


        WHEN 'A' THEN v_result := 'Very Good';


        WHEN 'A' THEN 'Very Good' (*)



Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


                    13.     What will be the value of variable c after the following
code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    a BOOLEAN := TRUE;
    b BOOLEAN := FALSE;
    c NUMBER;
BEGIN
    c :=
        CASE
            WHEN a AND b THEN 10
            WHEN NOT a THEN 20
            WHEN a OR b THEN 30
            ELSE 40
        END;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        30 (*)


        20


        40


        10



Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


                    14.     What will be the value of variable c after the following
code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    a BOOLEAN := TRUE;
    b BOOLEAN := NULL;
    c NUMBER;
BEGIN
    IF a AND b THEN c := 2;
        ELSIF a OR b THEN c := 0;
        ELSE c := 1;
    END IF;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        1


        Null


        0 (*)


        2



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


                15.     what value will v_answer contain after the following code is
executed?

```
DECLARE
    v_age NUMBER:= 18;
    v_answer VARCHAR2(10);
BEGIN
    v_answer :=
        CASE
            WHEN v_age < 25 THEN 'Young'
            WHEN v_age = 18 THEN 'Exactly 18'
            ELSE 'Older'
        END CASE;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Exactly 18


        Young (*)


        Null


        Older



Correct         Correct

16.    Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_bool BOOLEAN := FALSE;
v_counter NUMBER(4) := 0;
BEGIN
... Line A
?
END;
```

Which of the following is NOT valid at line A?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

    WHILE NOT v_boolean LOOP

    WHILE v_boolean AND v_counter < 6 LOOP

    WHILE v_counter > 8 LOOP

    WHILE v_counter IN 1..5 LOOP (*)


Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


17.    In a FOR loop, an implicitly declared counter automatically increases or decreases with each iteration. True or False?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True (*)

    False


Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


18.    Which statement best describes when a FOR loop should be used?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

    When the number of iterations is known (*)

    When testing the value in a Boolean variable

    When the controlling condition must be evaluated at the start of each iteration


Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.

19.     Which statement best describes when a WHILE loop shouild be used?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

        When the number of iterations is known

        When repeating a sequence of statements until the controlling condition is no longer true (*)

        When assigning a value to a Boolean variable

        When testing whether a variable is null


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


            20.     In a WHILE loop, the statements inside the loop must execute at least once. True or False?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True

        False (*)


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
21.     What will happen when the following code is executed?

```
BEGIN
FOR i in 1 ..3 LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (i);
    i := i + 1;
END LOOP;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        It will display 1, 2, 3.

        It will display 2, 3, 4.

        It will result in an error because you cannot modify the counter in a FOR loop. (*)

        It will result in an error because the counter was not explicitly declared.

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


                   22.      What kinds of loops can be nested?       Mark for Review
(1) Points


        BASIC loops


        WHILE loops


        FOR loops


        All of the above (*)



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


                   23.      When coding two nested loops, both loops must be of the same
type. For example, you cannot code a FOR loop inside a WHILE loop. True or False?
Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)



Correct          Correct


                   24.      In the following code fragment, you want to exit from the
outer loop at Line A if v_number = 6. Which statement would you write on Line A?

```
<<big_loop>>
WHILE condition_1 LOOP
    <<small_loop>>
    FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i);
       -- Line A
    END LOOP;
END LOOP;
```
       Mark for Review
(1) Points


        IF v_number = 6 THEN EXIT;


        EXIT outer_loop WHEN v_number = 6;


        EXIT big_loop WHEN v_number = 6; (*)

EXIT small_loop WHEN v_number = 6;


Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


                25.     Examine the following code:
```
BEGIN
FOR i IN 1..5 LOOP
FOR j IN 1..8 LOOP
EXIT WHEN j = 7;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i || j);
END LOOP;
END LOOP;
END;
```
How many lines of output will be displayed when this code is executed?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        35


        6


        30 (*)


        40


Correct         Correct


        Section 5

                26.     What is wrong with the following code?
```
DECLARE
CURSOR emp_curs(p_dept_id NUMBER) IS
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id = p_dept_id;
BEGIN
FOR dept_rec IN (SELECT * FROM departments) LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(dept_rec.department_name);
FOR emp_rec IN emp_curs(dept_rec.department_id) LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(emp_rec.last_name);
END LOOP;
END LOOP;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The DEPARTMENTS cursor must be declared with a parameter.


        You cannot use a cursor with a subquery in nested loops.


        You cannot use two different kinds of loop in a single PL/SQL block.

EMP_CURS should not be DECLAREd explicitly; it should be coded as a subquery in a cursor FOR loop.


Nothing is wrong. The block will execute successfully and display all departments and the employees in those departments. (*)


Correct          Correct


27.      When using multiple nested cursors, what kinds of loops can you use?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


Cursor FOR loops only.


Basic loops only.


WHILE loops only.


None of the above.


All of the above. (*)


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.


28.      You want to display all locations, and the departments in each location. Examine the following code:
```
DECLARE
CURSOR loc_curs IS SELECT * FROM locations;
CURSOR dept_curs(p_loc_id NUMBER) IS
SELECT * FROM departments WHERE location_id = p_loc_id;
BEGIN
FOR loc_rec IN loc_curs LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(loc_rec.city);
FOR dept_rec IN dept_curs(-- Point A --) LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(dept_rec.department_name);
END LOOP;
END LOOP;
END;
```
What should you code at Point A?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


p_loc_id


location_id

LOOP ... END LOOP;

loc_rec.location_id (*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.

29.       Assume that you have declared a cursor called C_EMP. Which of the following statements about C_EMP is correct? (Choose two.)       Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

You can use c_emp%NOTFOUND to exit a loop. (*)

You can fetch rows when c_emp%ISOPEN evaluates to FALSE.

You can use c_emp%ROWCOUNT to return the number of rows returned by the cursor so far. (*)

You can use c_emp%FOUND after the cursor is closed.


Correct          Correct


30.       Which of the following statements about the %ISOPEN cursor attribute is true?       Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can issue the %ISOPEN cursor attribute only when a cursor is open.

You can issue the %ISOPEN cursor attribute only when more than one record is returned.

You can issue the %ISOPEN cursor attribute when a cursor is open or closed. (*)

If a cursor is open, then the value of %ISOPEN is false.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
31.     The DEPARTMENTS table contains four columns. Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
    CURSOR dept_curs IS
        SELECT * FROM departments;
```

```
    v_dept_rec dept_curs%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
    OPEN dept_curs;
    FETCH dept_curs INTO v_dept_rec;
    ...
```

Which one of the following statements is true?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        v_dept_rec contains the first four rows of the departments table.


        The FETCH will fail because the structure of v_dept_rec does not match the structure of the cursor.


        v_dept_rec contains the first row of the departments table. (*)


        The block will fail because the declaration of v_dept_rec is invalid.



Correct         Correct


                32.     Which of the following cursor attributes is set to the total number of rows returned so far?          Mark for Review
(1) Points


        %ISOPEN


        %NOTFOUND


        %FOUND


        %ROWCOUNT (*)



Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.


                33.     Examine the following code fragment:

```
DECLARE
    CURSOR emp_curs IS
        SELECT first_name, last_name FROM employees;
    v_emp_rec emp_curs%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
    ...
    FETCH emp_curs INTO v_emp_rec;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(... Point A ...);
  &nbsp...
```

To display the fetched last name, what should you code at Point A?
        Mark for Review

(1) Points


      v_emp_rec.last_name (*)


      v_emp_rec(last_name)


      v_emp_rec


      last_name


      None of the above


Incorrect             Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.


          34.     Which of the following cursor attributes evaluates to TRUE if the cursor is open?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


      %ISOPEN (*)


      %NOTFOUND


      %FOUND


      %ROWCOUNT


Incorrect             Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.


          35.     The employees table contains 20 rows. What will happen when the following code is executed?

```
DECLARE
  &nbspCURSOR emp_curs IS
    &nbspSELECT job_id FROM employees;
    v_job_id employees.job_id%TYPE;
BEGIN
    OPEN emp_curs;
    LOOP
      FETCH emp_curs INTO v_job_id;
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_job_id);
      EXIT WHEN emp_curs%NOTFOUND;
    END LOOP;
    CLOSE emp_curs;
END;
```
      Mark for Review
(1) Points

20 job_ids will be displayed.

The block will fail and an error message will be displayed.

21 rows of output will be displayed; the first job_id will be displayed twice.

21 rows of output will be displayed; the last job_id will be displayed twice. (*)


Correct        Correct


             36.    An implicit cursor can be used for a multiple-row SELECT statement. True or False?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

       True

       False (*)


Correct        Correct


             37.    Place the following statements in the correct sequence:
  1. OPEN my_curs;
  2. CLOSE my_curs;
  3. CURSOR my_curs IS SELECT my_column FROM my_table;
  4. FETCH my_curs INTO my_variable;

       Mark for Review
(1) Points

       C,D,A,B

       C,A,D,B (*)

       A,C,D,B

       C,A,B,D


Correct        Correct


             38.    What will happen when the following code is executed?

DECLARE CURSOR emp_curs IS

```
    SELECT salary FROM employees;
    v_salary employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN
    OPEN emp_curs;
    FETCH emp_curs INTO v_salary;
    CLOSE emp_curs;
    FETCH emp_curs INTO v_salary;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The block will fail and an INVALID_CURSOR exception will be raised. (*)


        The first employee row will be fetched twice.


        The first two employee rows will be fetched.


        The block will fail and a TOO_MANY_ROWS exception will be raised.



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.


                39.     After a cursor has been closed, it can be opened again in
the same PL/SQL block. True or False?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.


                40.     For which type of SQL statement must you use an explicit
cursor?         Mark for Review
(1) Points


        DML statements that process more than one row.


        Queries that return more than one row. (*)


        Data Definition Language (DDL) statements.


        Queries that return a single row.



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
41.     What will happen when the following code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    CURSOR emp_curs IS
        SELECT salary FROM employees;
    v_salary employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN
    FETCH emp_curs INTO v_salary;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_salary);
    CLOSE emp_curs;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The first employee's salary will be fetched and displayed.


        All employees' salaries will be fetched and displayed.


        The execution will fail and an error message will be displayed. (*)


        The lowest salary value will be fetched and displayed.



Correct        Correct


                42.        Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
    CURSOR emp_curs IS
        SELECT last_name, salary
        FROM employees
        ORDER BY salary;
    v_last_name employees.last_name%TYPE;
    v_salary employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN
...
```
Which of the following statements successfully opens the cursor and fetches the
first row of the active set?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        OPEN emp_curs;
FETCH emp_curs INTO v_last_name, v_salary;

(*)


        OPEN emp_curs;
FETCH emp_curs INTO v_salary, v_last_name;



        OPEN emp_curs;
FETCH FIRST emp_curs INTO v_last_name, v_salary;

```
          OPEN emp_curs;
FETCH emp_curs;
```



Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.

                43.      The following code fragment shows a cursor FOR loop:

FOR emp_record IN emp_cursor LOOP ......

Which of the following do NOT need to be coded explicitly? (Choose three.)
          Mark for Review
(1) Points

                         (Choose all correct answers)


        OPEN emp_cursor; (*)


        DECLARE CURSOR emp_cursor IS ...


        emp_record emp_cursor%ROWTYPE; (*)


        FETCH emp_cursor INTO emp_record; (*)


        END LOOP;



Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 5

                44.      What is wrong with the following code?

```
DECLARE
    CURSOR dept_curs IS SELECT * FROM departments;
BEGIN
    FOR dept_rec IN dept_curs LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(dept_curs%ROWCOUNT || dept_rec.department_name);
    END LOOP;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(dept_rec.department_id);
END;
```
          Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The cursor DEPT_CURS has not been opened.


        The implicitly declared record DEPT_REC cannot be referenced outside the
cursor FOR loop. (*)


        You cannot use %ROWCOUNT with a cursor FOR loop.

The cursor DEPT_CURS has not been closed.


Nothing is wrong, this code will execute successfully.


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 5


            45.     What is wrong with the following code?

```
BEGIN
    FOR emp_rec IN
      (SELECT * FROM employees WHERE ROWNUM < 10
        FOR UPDATE NOWAIT) LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(emp_rec%ROWCOUNT || emp_rec.last_name):
    END LOOP;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        You cannot use FOR UPDATE NOWAIT with a cursor FOR loop using a subquery.


        You cannot reference %ROWCOUNT with a cursor FOR loop using a subquery. (*)


        The field EMP_REC.LAST_NAME does not exist.


        You cannot use ROWNUM with a cursor FOR loop.


        The cursor has not been opened.


Correct        Correct


            46.     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?
Mark for Review
(1) Points


        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. (*)


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

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


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


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.


            47.      User TOM has locked a row in the WORKERS table. Now, user DICK wants to open the following cursor:
CURSOR C IS
SELECT * FROM workers FOR UPDATE NOWAIT;
What will happen when DICK opens the cursor and tries to fetch rows?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        TOM's session is rolled back. DICK's session successfully fetches rows from the cursor.


        DICK's session waits indefinitely.


        Both sessions wait for a few seconds; then the system breaks all locks and both sessions raise an exception.


        DICK's session immediately raises an exception. (*)


        The c%NOWAIT attribute is set to TRUE.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.


            48.      You want to declare a cursor which locks each row fetched by the cursor. Examine the following code:
DECLARE
CURSOR emp_curs IS
SELECT * FROM employees
FOR -- Point A
Which of the following can NOT be coded at Point A?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        UPDATE;


        UPDATE OF salary;


        UPDATE OF employees; (*)


        UPDATE NOWAIT;

Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.


                49.     What is one of the advantages of using parameters with a
cursor?          Mark for Review
(1) Points


        You can use a cursor FOR loop.


        You can declare the cursor FOR UPDATE.


        You do not need to DECLARE the cursor at all.


        You can use a single cursor to fetch a different set of rows each time the
cursor is opened. (*)


        It will execute much faster than a cursor without parameters.



Correct         Correct


                50.     There are 12 distinct JOB_IDs in the EMPLOYEES table. You
need to write some PL.SQL code to fetch and display all the employees with a
specific JOB_ID. The chosen JOB_ID can be different each time the code is executed.
What is the best way to do this?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Write 12 separate PL/SQL blocks, each declaring a cursor with a different
JOB_ID in the WHERE clause.


        Write a single PL/SQL block which declares 12 cursors, one for each distinct
value of JOB_ID.


        Write a single PL/SQL block which declares one cursor using a parameter for
the JOB_ID. (*)


        Write a single PL/SQL block which uses a cursor to fetch all the employee
rows, with an IF statement to decide which of the fetched rows to display.



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.

1.      A program which specifies a list of operations to be performed sequentially
to achieve the desired result can be called:    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        declarative

nondeclarative

procedural (*)

low level

Correct

2. SQL is a common access language for many types of databases, including Oracle. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

3. Which of the following statements about PL/SQL and SQL is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

PL/SQL and SQL are both ANSI-compliant.

PL/SQL and SQL can be used with many types of databases, including Oracle.

PL/SQL and SQL are both Oracle proprietary programming languages.

PL/SQL allows basic program logic and control flow to be combined with SQL statements. (*)

Correct

4. Which of the following can you use PL/SQL to do? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Update data (DML)

Develop Web applications using the Web Application Toolkit

Manage database security

Create customized reports

All of the above (*)


Correct


5.        PL/SQL can be used not only with an Oracle database, but also with any kind of relational database. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)


Correct


6.        Which of the following statements about exception handling in PL/SQL is false?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can prepare for database exceptions by creating exception handlers.

You can prepare for application exceptions by creating exception handlers.

Exception handling code tells your program what to do when an error is encountered.

Exception handling code can be grouped together in a PL/SQL block.

None of the above (*)


Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


7.        What kind of block is defined by the following PL/SQL code?
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('My first quiz');
END;

Mark for Review
(1) Points

procedure

subroutine

function

anonymous (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

8.      Which keywords must be included in every PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)   Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

DECLARE

END; (*)

EXCEPTION

BEGIN (*)

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE

Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

9.      Given below are the parts of a PL/SQL block:
1. END;
2. EXCEPTION
3. DECLARE
4. BEGIN

Arrange the parts in order.

Mark for Review
(1) Points

2,1,4,3

3,4,2,1 (*)

3,2,4,1

4,3,2,1

PLSQL feedbak of midterm exam semister 1 part1

Correct

10. What is the purpose of using DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE in a PL/SQL block? Mark for Review
(1) Points

To perform conditional tests

To allow a set of statements to be executed repeatedly

To display results to check if our code is working correctly (*)

To store new rows in the database

Correct

11. Errors are handled in the Exception part of the PL/SQL block. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

12. In which part of the PL/SQL block are declarations of variables defined? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Executable

Exception

Declarative (*)

Definition

Correct

13. Which statements are optional in a PL/SQL block? (Choose two.) Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

DECLARE (*)

BEGIN

EXCEPTION (*)

END;


Correct


Section 2

14.      When you use a function to convert data types in a PL/SQL program, it is called _____ conversion.      Mark for Review
(1) Points

Explicit (*)

Implicit

TO_CHAR


Correct


15.      What is the output when the following program is executed?

```
set serveroutput on
DECLARE
    a VARCHAR2(10) := '333';
    b VARCHAR2(10) := '444';
    c PLS_INTEGER;
    d VARCHAR2(10);
BEGIN
    c := TO_NUMBER(a) + TO_NUMBER(b);
    d := a || b;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(c);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(d);
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Nothing. The code will result in an error.

c=777 and d=333444 (*)


c=777 and d=777


c=333444 and d=777



Correct


16.     Which of the following are disadvantages of implicit data type conversions? (Choose two.) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)


The code is harder to read and understand (*)


You cannot store alphabetic characters in a variable of data type NUMBER


If Oracle changes the conversion rules in the future, your code may not work any more (*)


Oracle cannot implicitly convert a number value to a character string



Correct


17.     Examine the following code:
```
1 DECLARE
2 x NUMBER;
3 BEGIN
4 x:= '300';
5 END;
```
After line 4, what is the value of x?

Mark for Review
(1) Points


'300'


300 (*)


NULL



Correct

18.     Single row character functions are valid SQL functions in PL/SQL. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False



                Correct


                19.     The implicit data type conversion at Point A may not work correctly. Why not?
DECLARE
    v_mydate DATE;
BEGIN
    V_MYDATE := '29-Feb-04'; -- Point A
END;
Mark for Review
(1) Points


        There are only 28 days in February


        Oracle cannot implicitly convert a character string to a date, even if the string contains a valid date value


        If the database language is not English, 'Feb' has no meaning. (*)


        V_MYDATE has been entered in uppercase



                Correct


                20.     What is wrong with this assignment statement?
myvar :=        'To be or not to be';
'That is the question';
Mark for Review
(1) Points


        An assignment statement must be a single line of code


        Nothing is wrong, the statement is fine


        An assignment statement must have a single semicolon at the end (*)


        "myvar" is not a valid name for a variable

Character literals should not be enclosed in quotes


Correct

21.    The DECODE function is available in PL/SQL procedural statements. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


True


False (*)


Correct


22.    You need to declare a variable to hold a value which has been read from the SALARY column of the EMPLOYEES table. Which of the following is an advantage of declaring the variable as: employees.salary%TYPE ?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


It is shorter than coding NUMBER(8,2)


If the SALARY column is ALTERed later, the PL/SQL code need not be changed. (*)


It executes much faster than using NUMBER(8,2)


It allows the software to perform implicit data type conversions.


Correct


23.    Which of the following declarations is invalid?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


v_count PLS_INTEGER:=0;


college_name VARCHAR2(20):='Harvard';


v_pages CONSTANT NUMBER; (*)


v_start_date DATE := sysdate+1;

Correct

24. If you are using the %TYPE attribute, you can avoid hard coding the: Mark for Review
(1) Points

Data type (*)

Table name

Column name

Constraint

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

25. Is the following variable declaration correct or not ?
DECLARE
display_qty CONSTANT NUMBER;

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Correct.

Not correct. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

26. Variables can be assigned a value in both the Executable and Declaration sections of a PL/SQL program. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

27. When a variable is defined using the CONSTANT keyword, the value of the variable cannot change. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

28.      Identify which of the following assignment statements are valid. (Choose three.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

v_last_name := Chandra;

v_blackout_date := '31-DEC-2006'; (*)

v_population := 333444; (*)

v_music_type := 'ROCK'; (*)

Correct

29.      Assignment statements can continue over several lines in PL/SQL. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

30.      Valid identifiers begin with a Mark for Review
(1) Points

Number

Letter (*)

Special character

Correct

31.      Which of the following are valid identifiers? (Choose two.)     Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

yesterday (*)

yesterday's date

number_of_students_in_the_class

v$testresult (*)

#students

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

32.      Which of the following are PL/SQL lexical units? (Choose two.)    Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Identifiers (*)

Table Columns

Reserved Words (*)

Anonymous Blocks

SQL Workshop

Correct

33.      What is the data type of the variable V_DEPT_TABLE in the following declaration?
DECLARE
TYPE dept_table_type IS TABLE OF departments%ROWTYPE INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
v_dept_table dept_table_type; ...

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Scalar

Composite (*)

LOB

Correct

34.        _____ are meant to store large amounts of data.        Mark for Review
(1) Points

Variables

Scalar data types

LOBs (*)

Correct

35.        A collection is a composite data type. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

36.        When nested blocks are used, which blocks can or must be labeled?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

The inner block must be labeled, the outer block can be labeled.

Both blocks must be labeled

Nested blocks cannot be labeled

The outer block must be labeled if it is to be referred to in the inner block. (*)

Correct

37.      When an exception occurs within a PL/SQL block, the remaining statements in the executable section of the block are skipped. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False


        Correct

38.      What will be displayed when the following code is executed?
```
DECLARE
    x VARCHAR2(6) := 'Chang';
BEGIN
    DECLARE
       x VARCHAR2(12) := 'Susan';
    BEGIN
       x := x || x;
    END;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x);
END;
```
Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Susan

        Chang (*)

        ChangChang

        SusanChang

        The code will fail with an error


        Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


39.      An exception occurs within the inner block of two nested blocks. The inner block does not have an EXCEPTION section. What always happens? Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Both blocks fail and an error message is displayed by the calling environment

The exception is propagated to the outer block (*)


Oracle automatically tries to re-execute the inner block


The user's database session is automatically disconnected



Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


40.        Examine the following code. Line A causes an exception. What will be displayed when the block is executed?

```
DECLARE
    var_a NUMBER := 6;
    var_b DATE;
BEGIN
    var_a := var_a * 2;
    var_b := '28 December 2006'; -- Line A
    var_a := var_a * 2;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(var_a);
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points


12 (*)


24


6


Nothing will be displayed



Correct



41.      The following anonymous block of code is run:

```
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
    VALUES ('XA', 'Xanadu');
    SAVEPOINT XA;
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
    VALUES ('NV','Neverland');
    COMMIT;
    ROLLBACK TO XA;
END;
```

What happens when the block of code finishes?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

No data is inserted and no errors occur.

No data is inserted and an error occurs

Two rows are inserted and no errors occur.

Two rows are inserted and an error occurs. (*)


Correct


42.      The following anonymous block of code is run:
```
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
    VALUES ('XA', 'Xanadu');
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
    VALUES ('NV','Neverland');
    COMMIT;
    COMMIT;
    ROLLBACK;
END;
```

What happens when the block of code finishes?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

You have nothing new; the last ROLLBACK undid the INSERTs.

You have the rows added twice; there are four new rows.

You have the two new rows added. (*)

You get an error; you cannot COMMIT twice in a row.


Correct


43.      Which of the following is NOT a good guideline for retrieving data in PL/SQL?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

Declare the receiving variables using %TYPE

The WHERE clause is optional in nearly all cases. (*)

Specify the same number of variables in the INTO clause as database columns in the SELECT clause.

THE SELECT statement should fetch exactly one row.


Correct


44.     The following code will return the last name of the employee whose employee id is equal to 100: True or False?
```
DECLARE
    v_last_name employees.last_name%TYPE;
    employee_id employees.employee_id%TYPE := 100;
BEGIN
    SELECT last_name INTO v_last_name
    FROM employees
    WHERE employee_id = employee_id;
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points


     True


     False (*)


Correct


45.     A variable is declared as:
```
DECLARE
    v_holdit employees.last_name%TYPE;
BEGIN ...
```

Which of the following is a correct use of the INTO clause?

Mark for Review
(1) Points


```
SELECT *
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees;
```


```
SELECT last_name
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees;
```


```
SELECT last_name
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;
```
(*)

```
        SELECT salary
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;
```

Correct

46.     Which one of these SQL statements can be directly included in a PL/SQL executable block?   Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
        DELETE FROM employees
WHERE department_id=60;
```
(*)

```
        SELECT salary FROM employees
WHERE department_id=60;
```

```
        CREATE TABLE new_emps (last_name VARCHAR2(10), first_name VARCHAR2(10));
```

```
        DROP TABLE locations;
```

Correct

47.     A variable is declared as:
```
DECLARE
    v_salary employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN
```

Which of the following is a correct use of the INTO clause?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
        SELECT salary
INTO v_salary
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;
```
(*)

```
        SELECT v_salary
INTO salary
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;
```

```
        SELECT salary
```

```
FROM employees
INTO v_salary;


        SELECT salary
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100
INTO v_salary;
```

Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


48.     A PL/SQL block includes the following statement:
```
SELECT last_name INTO v_last_name
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;
```

What is the value of SQL%ISOPEN immediately after the SELECT statement is executed?

Mark for Review
(1) Points


True

False (*)

Null

Error. That attribute does not apply for implicit cursors.


Correct


49.     There are no employees in Department 77. What will happen when the following block is executed?
```
BEGIN
DELETE FROM employees
WHERE department_id=77;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(SQL%ROWCOUNT)
END;
```
Mark for Review
(1) Points


A NO_DATA_FOUND exception is raised.

A NULL is displayed.

A zero (0) is displayed. (*)

An exception is raised because the block does not contain a COMMIT statement.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.

50.        Assume there are 5 employees in Department 10. What happens when the following statement is executed?
UPDATE employees
SET salary=salary*1.1;
Mark for Review
(1) Points

All employees get a 10% salary increase. (*)

No rows are modified because you did not specify "WHERE department_id=10"

A TOO_MANY_ROWS exception is raised.

An error message is displayed because you must use the INTO clause to hold the new salary.

Correct

1.
Which of the following can you use PL/SQL to do?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

Update data (DML)

Develop Web applications using the Web Application Toolkit

Manage database security

Create customized reports

All of the above (*)

Correct

2.
PL/SQL is an Oracle proprietary, procedural, 4GL programming language.
 True or False?          Mark for Review
(1) Points


True


False (*)


Incorrect. Refer to Section 1


3.
What kind of block is defined by the following PL/SQL code?
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('My first quiz');
END;      Mark for Review
(1) Points


procedure


subroutine


function

anonymous (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

Section 2

4.
Assignment statements can continue over several lines in PL/SQL. True or False?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

5.
Examine the following code. What is the final value of V_MYBOOL ?
```
DECLARE
    v_mynumber NUMBER;
    v_mybool BOOLEAN ;
BEGIN
    v_mynumber := 6;
    v_mybool := (v_mynumber BETWEEN 10 AND 20);
    v_mybool := NOT (v_mybool);
END;      Mark for Review
```
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Section 2

6.
You need to declare a variable to hold a value which has been read from the SALARY

column of the EMPLOYEES table. Which of the following is an advantage of declaring the variable as: employees.salary%TYPE ?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

It is shorter than coding NUMBER(8,2)

If the SALARY column is ALTERed later, the PL/SQL code need not be changed. (*)

It executes much faster than using NUMBER(8,2)

It allows the software to perform implicit data type conversions.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

7.
What will be displayed when the following code is executed?
```
DECLARE
    varA NUMBER := 12;
BEGIN
    DECLARE
        varB NUMBER := 8;
    BEGIN
```

```
      varA := varA + varB;
    END;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(varB);
END;      Mark for Review
(1) Points
```

8


12


Nothing, the block will fail with an error (*)


20


VarB


Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

8.
_____ are meant to store large amounts of data.        Mark for Review
(1) Points


Variables


Scalar data types


LOBs (*)


Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


9.
Which of the following are valid identifiers? (Choose two.)      Mark for Review
(1) Points


(Choose all correct answers)

yesterday (*)

yesterday's date

number_of_students_in_the_class

v$testresult (*)

#students

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

Section 3

10.
You declare an implicit cursor in the DECLARE section of a PL/SQL block. True or
False?   Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Section 3

11.
Which rows will be deleted from the EMPLOYEES table when the following code is
executed?
DECLARE
    salary employees.salary%TYPE := 12000;
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM employees
    WHERE salary > salary;
END;     Mark for Review
(1) Points

All rows whose SALARY column value is greater than 12000.

All rows in the table.

No rows. (*)

All rows whose SALARY column value is equal to 12000.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.

12.
Which of the following best describes a database transaction?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

All the DML statements in a single PL/SQL block

A related set of SQL DML statements which must be executed either completely or not at all (*)

A single SQL statement that updates multiple rows of a table

A SELECT statement based on a join of two or more database tables

Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.

Section 4

13.
What will happen when the following code is executed?
BEGIN
FOR i in 1 ..3 LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (i);
    i := i + 1;
END LOOP;
END;     Mark for Review
(1) Points

It will display 1, 2, 3.

It will display 2, 3, 4.

It will result in an error because you cannot modify the counter in a FOR loop. (*)

It will result in an error because the counter was not explicitly declared.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.

14.
What will be the value of v_result after the following code is executed?
DECLARE
    v_grade CHAR(1) := NULL;
    v_result VARCHAR2(10);
BEGIN
    CASE v_grade
        WHEN 'A' THEN v_result := 'Very Good';
        WHEN 'F' THEN v_result := 'Poor';
        ELSE v_result := 'In Between';
    END;
END;      Mark for Review
(1) Points

Poor

In Between (*)

Null

Very Good

Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.

15.
Examine the following block:
```
DECLARE
    v_counter PLS_INTEGER := 1;
BEGIN
    LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_counter);
        v_counter := v_counter + 1;
    EXIT WHEN v_counter = 5;
    END LOOP;
END;
```
What is the last value of V_COUNTER that is displayed?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

5

6

4 (*)

This is an infinite loop; the loop will never finish.

Section 4

16.
Examine the following code:
```
DECLARE
    a VARCHAR2(6) := NULL;
    b VARCHAR2(6) := NULL;
BEGIN
    IF a = b THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('EQUAL');
    ELSIF a != b THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('UNEQUAL');
    ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('OTHER');
    END IF;
END;
```
Which word will be displayed?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

UNEQUAL

EQUAL


Nothing will be displayed


OTHER (*)


Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


17.
Examine the following code:
```
BEGIN
FOR i IN 1..5 LOOP
FOR j IN 1..8 LOOP
EXIT WHEN j = 7;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i || j);
END LOOP;
END LOOP;
END;
```
How many lines of output will be displayed when this code is executed?   Mark for Review
(1) Points

35


6


30 (*)


40


Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


Section 5


18.
Which of these statements about implicit cursors is NOT true?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

They are declared automatically by Oracle for single-row SELECT statements.

They are declared automatically by Oracle for all DML statements.

They are declared by the PL/SQL programmer. (*)

They are opened and closed automatically by Oracle.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.

19.
What is one of the advantages of using parameters with a cursor?          Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can use a cursor FOR loop.

You can declare the cursor FOR UPDATE.

You do not need to DECLARE the cursor at all.

You can use a single cursor to fetch a different set of rows each time the cursor is opened. (*)

It will execute much faster than a cursor without parameters.


Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.




20.
Which of the following cursor attributes evaluates to TRUE if the cursor is open?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points




%ISOPEN (*)


%NOTFOUND


%FOUND


%ROWCOUNT

Section 5




21.
When using a cursor FOR loop, OPEN, CLOSE and FETCH statements should not be
explicitly coded. True or False?       Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 5

22.
A cursor is declared as:
CURSOR c IS SELECT * FROM departments FOR UPDATE;
After opening the cursor and fetching some rows, you want to delete the most
recently fetched row. Which of the following will do this successfully?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

DELETE FROM c WHERE CURRENT OF c;

DELETE FROM departments WHERE CURRENT OF c; (*)

DELETE FROM c WHERE CURRENT OF departments;

DELETE FROM departments WHERE c%ROWCOUNT = 1;

None of the above.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.

23.
How many explicit cursors can be declared and used in a single PL/SQL block?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

One or two.

Only one.

As many as needed. (*)


Up to eight cursors.


None of the above.


Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.


Section 6


24.
Examine the following code. What is the scope and visibility of the outer block's v_last_name?
```
DECLARE
    v_last_name VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
    DECLARE
       v_last_name VARCHAR2(20);
    BEGIN
       ...
    END:
    ...
```

END;      Mark for Review
(1) Points


It is in scope and visible in both blocks.


It is in scope and visible in the outer block only.


It is in scope in both blocks, but visible only in the outer block. (*)


It is visible in both blocks, but in scope only in the outer block.


Incorrect. Refer to Section 6.


25.
There are no employees in department 99. What message or messages will be displayed
when the following code is executed?
DECLARE
    e_my_excep EXCEPTION;
BEGIN
    BEGIN
        UPDATE employees SET salary = 10000
            WHERE department_id = 99;

```
            IF SQL%ROWCOUNT = 0 THEN
                RAISE e_my_excep;
            END IF;
        EXCEPTION
            WHEN e_my_excep THEN
                DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Message 1');
                RAISE e_my_excep;
                DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Message 2');
        END;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Message 3');
EXCEPTION
    WHEN e_my_excep THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Message 4');
END;        Mark for Review
```
(1) Points

Message 1
Message 3

Message 1
Message 2

Message 1
Message 3
Message 4

Message 1
Message 4
(*)

Section 6

26.
Which of the following are good practice guidelines for exception handling? (Choose three.)        Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

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. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6.

27.
Which of the following are examples of predefined Oracle Server errors? (Choose three.)          Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

TOO_MANY_ROWS (*)

NO_DATA_FOUND (*)

OTHERS

ZERO_DIVIDE (*)

E_INSERT_EXCEP

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6.

Section 7

28.
The following procedure has been created:
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE defproc
(A IN NUMBER := 50,
B IN NUMBER,
C IN NUMBER DEFAULT 40)
IS .....
Which one of the following will invoke the procedure correctly?          Mark for
Review
(1) Points

defproc(30 => A);

defproc(30, 60 => C);

defproc(40, 70); (*)

defproc(10 => A, 25 => C);

defproc;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7.

29.
Which of the following can NOT be used as the datatype of a procedure parameter?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

A non-SQL datatype such as BOOLEAN

The name of another procedure (*)

A large object datatype such as CLOB

A PLSQL record defined using %ROWTYPE

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7.

30.
The following are the steps involved in creating, and later modifying and re-creating, a PL/SQL procedure in Application Express. In what sequence should these steps be performed?
A.      Retrieve the saved code from "Saved SQL" in SQL Commands
B.      Execute the code to create the procedure
C.      Execute the code to re-create the procedure
D.      Click on the "Save" button and save the procedure code
E.      Modify the code in the SQL Commands window
F.      Type the procedure code in the SQL Commands window      Mark for Review
(1) Points

F,C,A,B,E,D

F,B,D,A,E,C (*)

E,D,F,C,A,B

F,B,D,E,A,C

F,B,C,D,E,A

Section 8

31.
How do you specify that you want a procedure MYPROCA to use Invoker's Rights?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE myproca
AUTHID CURRENT_USER IS...
(*)

Invoker's Rights are the default, therefore no extra code is needed.

GRANT INVOKER TO myprocA;

ALTER PROCEDURE myproca TO INVOKER;

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE myproca
AUTHID OWNER IS...

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8.

32.
In which DML statements can user-defined functions be used?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

INSERT and UPDATE, but not DELETE.

INSERT only.

All DML statements. (*)

UPDATE only

DELETE only

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8.

33.
Which of the following is a difference between a procedure and a function?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Functions cannot be nested; procedures can be nested to at least 8 levels.

A procedure can have default values for parameters, while a function cannot.

An explicit cursor can be declared in a procedure, but not in a function.

A function cannot be used within a SQL statement; a procedure can be used within SQL.

A function must return a value, a procedure may or may not. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8.

34.
You want to remove the procedure NO_NEED from your schema. You execute:
DROP PROCEDURE no_need;
Which Data Dictionary views are updated automatically?   Mark for Review
(1) Points

USER_PROCEDURES

USER_OBJECTS

USER_SOURCE

All of the above. (*)

None of the above.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8.

Section 9

35.
Why is it better to use DBMS_OUTPUT only in anonymous blocks, not inside stored subprograms such as procedures?          Mark for Review
(1) Points

Because DBMS_OUTPUT cannot be used inside procedures

Because anonymous blocks display messages while the block is executing, while procedures do not display anything until their execution has finished

Because DBMS_OUTPUT should be used only for testing and debugging PL/SQL code (*)

Because DBMS_OUTPUT can raise a NO_DATA_FOUND exception if used inside a packaged procedure

Section 10

41.
What is wrong with the following code?
```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER loc_trigg
BEFORE DELETE ON locations
BEGIN
    RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20201,'Invalid delete');
    ROLLBACK;
END;     Mark for Review
(1) Points
```

The last line should be:
END loc_trigg;

You cannot use RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR inside a trigger.

The second line should be:
BEFORE DELETE OF locations

You cannot use ROLLBACK inside a trigger.

(*)


Nothing is wrong, this trigger will compile and execute successfully.


Incorrect. Refer to Section 10.


42.
Examine the following code:
CREATE TRIGGER emp_trigg
AFTER UPDATE OF salary ON employees
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
    v_count NUMBER;
BEGIN
    -- Line A
END;
Which of the following statements is NOT allowed at Line A?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


SELECT count(*) INTO v_count FROM departments;


UPDATE employees SET job_id = 'IT_PROG' WHERE employee_id = :OLD.employee_id;

SELECT count(*) INTO v_count FROM employees; (*)

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('A salary was updated');

None. All of the above are allowed.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10.

43.
which dictionary view shows the detailed code of a trigger body?          Mark for
Review
(1) Points

USER_SOURCE

USER_TRIGGERS (*)

USER_OBJECTS

USER_DML_TRIGGERS

USER_SUBPROGRAMS

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10.

44.
A business rule states that an employee's salary cannot be greater than 99,999.99 or less than 0. The best way to enforce this rule is by using:      Mark for Review
(1) Points

A datatype of NUMBER(7,2) for the SALARY column

A database trigger

A check constraint (*)

An application trigger


A view


Incorrect. Refer to Section 10.


45.
There are 3 employees in department 90 and 5 employees in department 50. The
following trigger has been created:
CREATE TRIGGER upd_emp_trigg
AFTER UPDATE ON employees
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
...
A user now executes:
UPDATE employees SET department_id = 50
    WHERE department_id = 90;
How many times will the trigger fire?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


Once

Three times (*)



Four times



Five times



Eight times

Section 11




46.
A PL/SQL package named MYPACK declares a record type named MYTYPE as a public variable in the package specification. Which of the following anonymous blocks successfully declares a local variable of datatype MYTYPE?        Mark for Review
(1) Points




```
DECLARE
    v_myrec IS RECORD mypack.mytype;
BEGIN ...
```



```
DECLARE
    v_myrec mypack.mytype;
BEGIN ...
(*)
```



```
DECLARE
```

```
    v_myrec mytype;
BEGIN ...
```

```
DECLARE
    v_myrec IS RECORD (mypack.mytype);
BEGIN ...
```

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11.

47.
Examine the following code:
```
DECLARE
    CURSOR emp_curs IS
        SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name FROM employees;
    TYPE t_mytype IS TABLE OF -- Point A
        INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
    v_mytab t_mytype;
```
Which of the following can be coded at Point A?          Mark for Review
(1) Points

employees%ROWTYPE

employees.salary%TYPE

emp_curs%ROWTYPE

Any one of the above (*)

None of the above

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11.

48.
The database administrator has created a directory as follows:
CREATE DIRECTORY filesdir AS 'C:\BFILEDIR';
How would the DBA allow all database users to query the BFILEs in this directory?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

GRANT READ ON filesdir TO PUBLIC;

GRANT READ ON DIRECTORY filesdir TO PUBLIC; (*)

GRANT SELECT ON filesdir TO PUBLIC;

GRANT QUERY ON DIRECTORY filesdir TO PUBLIC;

GRANT READ ON 'C:\BFILEDIR' TO PUBLIC;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11.

49.
Which of the following methods can be used to query CLOB data values? (Choose two.)
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

SELECT (*)


DBMS_LOB.PUT


DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH


DBMS_LOB.READ (*)


Incorrect. Refer to Section 11.


Section 12


50.
Examine the following code:
CREATE FUNCTION deptfunc
RETURN NUMBER IS
    v_count NUMBER(6);
BEGIN

```
    SELECT COUNT(*) INTO v_count FROM departments;
    RETURN v_count;
END;
```
Which of the following will display the dependency between DEPTFUNC and DEPARTMENTS?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


```
SELECT name, type
FROM user_dependencies
WHERE name IN ('DEPTFUNC','DEPARTMENTS');
```


```
SELECT name, type, referenced_name, referenced_type
FROM user_dependencies
WHERE referenced_name = 'DEPARTMENTS'
AND referenced_type = 'TABLE';
```
(*)


```
SELECT name, type, referenced_name, referenced_type
FROM user_dependencies
WHERE name = 'DEPARTMENTS'
AND type = 'TABLE';
```


```
SELECT object_name, object_type
FROM user_objects
WHERE object_name IN ('DEPARTMENTS','DEPTFUNC')
AND referenced = 'YES';
```


Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

 Section 1

  1.  Which statements are optional in a PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

DECLARE (*)

BEGIN

EXCEPTION (*)

END;

Correct

2. Comparing PL/SQL with other languages such as C and Java, which of the following statements is true?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

PL/SQL is harder to learn

PL/SQL is easier to learn and more efficient (*)

PL/SQL is easier to learn but less efficient

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

Correct

3. A program which specifies a list of operations to be performed sequentially to achieve the desired result can be called:  Mark for Review
(1) Points

declarative

nondeclarative

procedural (*)

low level

Correct

Section 2

4. PL/SQL can convert a VARCHAR2 value containing alphabetic characters to a NUMBER value. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

5. Delimiters are _____ that have special meaning to the Oracle database.  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   identifiers

   variables

   symbols (*)


      Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  6. _____ are meant to store large amounts of data.  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   Variables

   Scalar data types

   LOBs (*)


      Correct


  7.  Variables can be used in the following ways in a PL/SQL block. (Choose two.)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)

   To store data values. (*)

   To rename tables and columns.

   To refer to a single data value several times. (*)

   To comment code.


      Correct


  8.  You need to declare a variable to hold a value which has been read from the SALARY column of the EMPLOYEES table. Which of the following is an advantage of declaring the variable as: employees.salary%TYPE ?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   It is shorter than coding NUMBER(8,2)

   If the SALARY column is ALTERed later, the PL/SQL code need not be changed. (*)

   It executes much faster than using NUMBER(8,2)

   It allows the software to perform implicit data type conversions.


      Correct


  9.  When nested blocks are used, which blocks can or must be labeled?  Mark for

Review
(1) Points

    The inner block must be labeled, the outer block can be labeled.

    Both blocks must be labeled

    Nested blocks cannot be labeled

    The outer block must be labeled if it is to be referred to in the inner block.
(*)


        Correct




  Section 3

    10.   There are no employees in Department 77. What will happen when the following
block is executed?
BEGIN
DELETE FROM employees
WHERE department_id=77;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(SQL%ROWCOUNT)
END;

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    A NO_DATA_FOUND exception is raised.

    A NULL is displayed.

    A zero (0) is displayed. (*)

    An exception is raised because the block does not contain a COMMIT statement.


        Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.

Test: PLSQL Institute Exit Exam


Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates
a correct answer.

  Section 3

    11.   Which rows will be deleted from the EMPLOYEES table when the following code
is executed?
DECLARE

```
    salary employees.salary%TYPE := 12000;
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM employees
    WHERE salary > salary;
END;
```

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    All rows whose SALARY column value is greater than 12000.

    All rows in the table.

    No rows. (*)

    All rows whose SALARY column value is equal to 12000.


       Correct


   12.  The following anonymous block of code is run:
```
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
    VALUES ('XA', 'Xanadu');
    SAVEPOINT XA;
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
    VALUES ('NV','Neverland');
    COMMIT;
    ROLLBACK TO XA;
END;
```

What happens when the block of code finishes?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    No data is inserted and no errors occur.

    No data is inserted and an error occurs

    Two rows are inserted and no errors occur.

    Two rows are inserted and an error occurs. (*)


       Correct




 Section 4

   13.  You want to display multiplication tables for numbers up to 12. The display
should look like this:
```
1 x 1 = 1
1 x 2 = 2
.....
1 x 12 = 12
2 x 1 = 2
2 x 2 = 4
.....
2 x 12 = 24
3 x 1 = 3
```

.....
.....
12 x 12 = 144
Which of the following is an efficient way to do this in PL/SQL?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    Use two nested FOR loops. (*)

    Store all the numbers from 1 to 144 in a table, then fetch and display them
using a cursor.

    Create a function which accepts two numbers as IN parameters and returns their
product. Invoke the function 144 times.

    Write an anonymous block which contains 144 calls to DBMS_OUTPUT, each looking
like: DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('7 x 9 = 63');


        Correct


  14.   Which one of these is NOT a kind of loop?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    ASCENDING loop (*)

    FOR loop

    Basic loop

    WHILE loop


        Correct


  15.   Examine the following code:
DECLARE
v_bool BOOLEAN := FALSE;
v_counter NUMBER(4) := 0;
BEGIN
... Line A
?
END;
Which of the following is NOT valid at line A?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    WHILE NOT v_boolean LOOP

    WHILE v_boolean AND v_counter < 6 LOOP

    WHILE v_counter > 8 LOOP

    WHILE v_counter IN 1..5 LOOP (*)


        Correct


  16.   Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a CASE statement?  Mark for
Review
(1) Points

It ends with END CASE;

It can be a complete PL/SQL block

It returns a value (*)

It evaluates a condition and performs an action

Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.

17.  Examine the following code:
```
DECLARE
    v_salary NUMBER(6);
    v_constant NUMBER(6) := 15000;
    v_result VARCHAR(6); := 'MIDDLE';
BEGIN
    IF v_salary != v_constant THEN
        v_result := 'HIGH';
    ELSE
        v_result := 'LOW';
    END IF;
END;
```

What is the final value of v_result?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

HIGH

LOW (*)

MIDDLE

Null

Correct

Section 5

18.  The employees table contains 11 columns. The following block declares a cursor and a record based on the cursor:
```
DECLARE
    CURSOR emp_curs IS
        SELECT * FROM employees;
    v_emp_rec emp_curs%ROWTYPE;
```

A twelfth column is now added to the employees table. Which of the following statements is true?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

The declaration of emp_rec must be changed to add an extra field.

The block will still work correctly without any changes to the PL/SQL code. (*)

The block will fail and an INVALID_CURSOR exception will be raised.

An extra scalar variable must be declared to correspond to the twelfth table column.

Correct

19. What is wrong with the following code?
```
BEGIN
    FOR emp_rec IN
        (SELECT * FROM employees WHERE ROWNUM < 10
            FOR UPDATE NOWAIT) LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(emp_rec%ROWCOUNT || emp_rec.last_name):
    END LOOP;
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

You cannot use FOR UPDATE NOWAIT with a cursor FOR loop using a subquery.

You cannot reference %ROWCOUNT with a cursor FOR loop using a subquery. (*)

The field EMP_REC.LAST_NAME does not exist.

You cannot use ROWNUM with a cursor FOR loop.

The cursor has not been opened.

Correct

20. Examine the following code:
```
DECLARE
CURSOR c IS SELECT * FROM employees FOR UPDATE;
c_rec c%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN c;
FOR i IN 1..20 LOOP
FETCH c INTO c_rec;
IF i = 6 THEN
UPDATE employees SET first_name = 'Joe'
WHERE CURRENT OF c;
END IF;
END LOOP;
CLOSE c;
END;
```
which employee row or rows will be updated when this block is executed? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The first 6 fetched rows will be updated.

No rows will be updated because you locked the rows when the cursor was opened.

The 6th fetched row will be updated. (*)

The block will not compile because the cursor should have been declared .... FOR UPDATE WAIT 5;

None of the above.

Correct

Test: PLSQL Institute Exit Exam


Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 5

21.  Examine the following declaration of a cursor with a parameter. What should be coded at Point A? DECLARE
CURSOR emp_curs(-- Point A --) IS
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE job_id = p_job_id;
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

     p_job_id

     ST_CLERK'

     p_job_id VARCHAR2(25)

     p_job_id VARCHAR2 (*)

     job_id VARCHAR2


        Correct


22.  Which of these constructs can be used to fetch multiple rows from a cursor's active set?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

     A CASE statement

     An IF .... ELSE statement

     A basic loop which includes FETCH and EXIT WHEN statements (*)

     A basic loop which includes OPEN, FETCH and CLOSE statements


        Correct


23.  You want to display each row from the DEPARTMENTS table, and immediately underneath it, a list of all EMPLOYEES in that department. Which of the following is a good way to do this?  Mark for Review

PLSQL feedbak of midterm exam semister 1 part1

(1) Points

   Use a single cursor, declared as SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY department_id;

   Use two cursors, one for each of the two tables. Declare the EMPLOYEES cursor with a parameter for the DEPARTMENT_ID. (*)

   Write a SELECT statement which JOINs the two tables, and use CONNECT BY PRIOR and LEVEL to display the rows in the correct order.

   Use a single cursor with a cursor FOR loop.

   Change the physical model so that all employee and department data is in a single table.

      Correct

 Section 6

  24.   User-defined exceptions must be declared explicitly by the programmer, but then are raised automatically by the Oracle Server. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   True

   False (*)

      Correct

  25.   Examine the following code. What message or messages will be displayed when this code is executed?
```
DECLARE
    v_last_name employees.last_name%TYPE;
    v_number NUMBER := 27;
BEGIN
    v_number := v_number / 0;
    SELECT last_name INTO v_last_name FROM employees
       WHERE employee_id = 999;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No rows were found');
    WHEN ZERO_DIVIDE THEN
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Attempt to divide by zero');
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('An error occurred');
END;
```

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

   No rows were found

   Attempt to divide by zero (*)

   Attempt to divide by zero No rows were found

An error occurred

No message will be displayed


   Correct


  26.  Which of the following are good practice guidelines for exception handling? (Choose three.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)

   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. (*)


   Correct


  27.  Using nested blocks, when is it necessary to label the outer block?.  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   You must always label the outer block.

   You must always label both blocks.

   You must label the outer block when two variables with the same name are declared, one in each block.

   You must label the outer block when two variables with the same name are declared and you need to reference the outer block's variable within the inner block. (*)

   Block labels are just comments and are therefore recommended but never needed.


   Correct



 Section 7

  28.  Which parameter mode is the default?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   IN (*)

   OUT

NUMBER

VARIABLE

CONSTANT

Correct

29. 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?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7.

30. A procedure will execute faster if it has at least one parameter.  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7.

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Test: PLSQL Institute Exit Exam

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

 Section 8

31. You have created a function named IS_LEAPYEAR that accepts one IN parameter of datatype DATE and returns a Boolean value (TRUE or FALSE) depending on whether the date is in a leap year. What is wrong with this query:
SELECT last_name, hire_date
FROM employees
WHERE is_leapyear(hire_date)=TRUE;

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

The IS_LEAPYEAR function must be in the SELECT clause, not the WHERE clause.

You cannot use DATE and BOOLEAN datatypes in the same function.

The SELECT statement returns more than one row.

IS_LEAPYEAR is a reserved word in the SQL language.

The function returns a Boolean, and therefore cannot be used within a SELECT statement. (*)


Incorrect. Refer to Section 8.


32.  You want to remove the procedure NO_NEED from your schema. You execute:
DROP PROCEDURE no_need;
Which Data Dictionary views are updated automatically?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

USER_PROCEDURES

USER_OBJECTS

USER_SOURCE

All of the above. (*)

None of the above.


Correct


33.  User BOB creates procedure MYPROC using the default Definer's Rights. BOB then executes:
    GRANT EXECUTE ON bob.myproc TO ted;
When TED invokes BOB.MYPROC, whose privileges are checked?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

TED's privileges

PUBLIC's privileges

SYSTEM's privileges

BOB's privileges (*)

ORACLE's privileges


Incorrect. Refer to Section 8.


34.  In a SELECT statement, where can a function NOT be used?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

In a GROUP BY or HAVING clause.

A function can be used anywhere in a SELECT statement. (*)

In a WHERE clause.

In the column list (SELECT) clause.

In an ORDER BY clause.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8.

Section 9

35. When a user session changes the value of a package variable, the new value can immediately be seen by other sessions. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

36. Which one of the following can NOT be part of a Package ?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

Procedures

Explicit cursors

Triggers (*)

Functions

Global variables

Correct

37. A SQL statement can pass through several stages. Which of the following is NOT one of these stages?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

BIND

FETCH

PARSE

RETURN (*)

EXECUTE

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9.

38. We never need to use a forward declaration when invoking a public subprogram. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False


Correct


39.  Why is it better to use DBMS_OUTPUT only in anonymous blocks, not inside stored subprograms such as procedures?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

Because DBMS_OUTPUT cannot be used inside procedures

Because anonymous blocks display messages while the block is executing, while procedures do not display anything until their execution has finished

Because DBMS_OUTPUT should be used only for testing and debugging PL/SQL code (*)

Because DBMS_OUTPUT can raise a NO_DATA_FOUND exception if used inside a packaged procedure


Correct


40.  We need to declare a package variable named MYVAR, which can be referenced by any subprogram in the package but can NOT be referenced from outside the package. In the following code, where should MYVAR be declared?
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE varpack IS
    -- Point A
...
END varpack;
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY varpack IS
    -- Point B
PROCEDURE varproc IS
    -- Point C
    BEGIN
       ...
    END varproc;
PROCEDURE ...
...
    -- Point D
END varpack;

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

Point A

Point B (*)

Point C

Point D

Point B or Point C, they will both work


Correct

Test: PLSQL Institute Exit Exam

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

 Section 10

  41.  What is wrong with the following code?
```
CREATE TRIGGER dept_trigg
BEFORE UPDATE OF department_name ON departments
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(:NEW.department_name);
END;
```

 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    You cannot use :NEW in a BEFORE trigger, only in an AFTER trigger.

    You cannot use :NEW or :OLD in a statement trigger. (*)

    You cannot use DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE inside a trigger.

    The second line should be:
BEFORE UPDATE ON departments.department_name


        Incorrect. Refer to Section 10.


  42.  The database administrator wants to write a log record every time an Oracle Server error occurs in any user's session. The DBA creates the following trigger:
```
CREATE TRIGGER log_errs_trigg
    -- Line A
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO errlog_table VALUES (...);
END;
```
What should the DBA code at Line A ?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    AFTER ERROR ON DATABASE

    AFTER SERVER ERROR ON DATABASE

    AFTER SERVERERROR ON SCHEMA

    AFTER SERVERERROR ON DATABASE (*)

    AFTER ORACLE ERROR ON SCHEMA

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10.


43.  After the following SQL statement is executed, all the triggers on the DEPARTMENTS table will no longer fire, but will remain in the database. True or False?
ALTER TABLE departments DISABLE ALL TRIGGERS;
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True (*)

    False


    Correct


44.  A business rule states that an employee's salary cannot be greater than 99,999.99 or less than 0. The best way to enforce this rule is by using:  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    A datatype of NUMBER(7,2) for the SALARY column

    A database trigger

    A check constraint (*)

    An application trigger

    A view


    Correct


45.  There are 3 employees in department 90 and 5 employees in department 50. The following trigger has been created:
CREATE TRIGGER upd_emp_trigg
AFTER UPDATE ON employees
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
...

A user now executes:

UPDATE employees SET department_id = 50
    WHERE department_id = 90;

How many times will the trigger fire?
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    Once

    Three times (*)

    Four times

    Five times

    Eight times

Correct

Section 11

46. Which of the following best describes the difference between BLOB and BFILE data? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A BLOB can contain text data while a BFILE cannot.

BLOB data is stored inside the database, while BFILE data is outside the database in separate operating system files. (*)

The maximum size of a BLOB is 2GB; a BFILE can be up to 128TB if needed.

A table can contain several BLOB columns but only one BFILE column.

There is no difference between a BLOB and a BFILE.

Correct

47. The BIGEMP table contains a RESUME column of datatype BFILE, which has been populated with locator values. The following code reads a BFILE locator value into a variable, then checks whether the BFILE itself exists in the operating system directory. If the file is present, the code opens the file and reads its contents. What should be coded at Point A?
```
DECLARE
    v_locator BFILE;
BEGIN
    SELECT resume INTO v_locator FROM bigemp
        WHERE employee_id = 100;
        -- Point A
        DBMS_LOB.FILEOPEN(v_locator);
        DBMS_LOB.READ(v_locator, ....); ....
        DBMS_LOB.FILECLOSE(v_locator);
    END IF;
END;
```
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

IF BFILENAME(v_locator) EXISTS THEN

IF DBMS_LOB.FILEEXISTS(v_locator) = 1 THEN (*)

IF DBMS_LOB.FILEEXISTS(v_locator) THEN

IF DBMS_LOB.FILEEXISTS THEN

IF BFILEEXISTS(v_locator) THEN

Correct

48. An INDEX BY table of records can store a maximum of 255 records. True or

False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True

    False (*)


       Correct


  49.  Which of the following will declare a composite PL/SQL data type named
COMPO_TYPE, containing two fields named FIELD1 and FIELD2?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    DECLARE
    compo_type
       (field1 NUMBER,
       field2 VARCHAR2(30));


    DECLARE
    TYPE compo_type IS
       (field1 NUMBER,
       field2 VARCHAR2(30));


    DECLARE
    TYPE compo_type IS RECORD
       (field1 NUMBER,
       field2 VARCHAR2(30));
(*)


    DECLARE
    compo_type IS RECORD
       (field1 NUMBER,
       field2 VARCHAR2(30));


       Correct




  Section 12

  50.  Which of the following will display the number of invalid package bodies in
your schema?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    SELECT COUNT(*) FROM user_objects
WHERE object_type = 'PACKAGE BODY'
AND status = 'INVALID';
(*)


    SELECT COUNT(*) FROM user_dependencies
WHERE type = 'PACKAGE BODY'
AND status = 'INVALID';

```
     SELECT COUNT(*) FROM user_packages
WHERE status = 'INVALID';


     SELECT COUNT(*) FROM user_objects
WHERE object_type LIKE 'PACKAGE%'
AND status = 'INVALID';
```

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12.


Page 5 of 5

1.  PL/SQL extends SQL by including all of the following except:  Mark for Review
(1) Points

variables

conditional statements

reusable program units

constants

nonprocedural constructs (*)


Correct


2.  SQL is a common access language for many types of databases, including Oracle. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False


Correct


3.  A program which specifies a list of operations to be performed sequentially to achieve the desired result can be called:  Mark for Review
(1) Points

declarative

nondeclarative

procedural (*)

low level


Correct


4.  Which statements are optional in a PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review

(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)

    DECLARE (*)

    BEGIN

    EXCEPTION (*)

    END;


      Correct


  5.  which PL/SQL block type must return a value?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    Anonymous

    Function (*)

    Procedure


      Correct


  6.  Which keywords must be included in every PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)  Mark for
Review
(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)

    DECLARE

    END; (*)

    EXCEPTION

    BEGIN (*)

    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE


      Correct


  7.  Given below are the parts of a PL/SQL block:
1. END;
2. EXCEPTION
3. DECLARE
4. BEGIN

Arrange the parts in order.
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    2,1,4,3

    3,4,2,1 (*)

3,2,4,1

4,3,2,1

Correct


8.  Which lines of code will correctly display the message "The cat sat on the mat"? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)

   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The cat sat on the mat'); (*)

   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(The cat sat on the mat);

   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The cat' || 'sat on the mat');

   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The cat sat ' || 'on the mat'); (*)


      Correct


9.  Which of the following tools can NOT be used to develop and test PL/SQL code?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   Oracle Jdeveloper

   Oracle Application Express

   Oracle JSQL (*)

   Oracle iSQL*Plus


      Correct


10.  What is the purpose of using DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE in a PL/SQL block?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   To perform conditional tests

   To allow a set of statements to be executed repeatedly

   To display results to check if our code is working correctly (*)

   To store new rows in the database


      Correct


11.  PL/SQL can be used not only with an Oracle database, but also with any kind of relational database. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   True

False (*)

Correct

12. Which of the following statements about exception handling in PL/SQL is false? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can prepare for database exceptions by creating exception handlers.

You can prepare for application exceptions by creating exception handlers.

Exception handling code tells your program what to do when an error is encountered.

Exception handling code can be grouped together in a PL/SQL block.

None of the above (*)

Correct

13. Which of the following can you use PL/SQL to do? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Update data (DML)

Develop Web applications using the Web Application Toolkit

Manage database security

Create customized reports

All of the above (*)

Correct

Section 2

14. Which of these are PL/SQL data types? (Choose three.) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Scalar (*)

Identifier

Delimiter

Composite (*)

LOB (*)

Correct

15.  A movie is an example of which category of data type?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

Scalar

Composite

Reference

LOB (*)


Correct


16.  _____ are meant to store large amounts of data.  Mark for Review
(1) Points

Variables

Scalar data types

LOBs (*)


Correct


17.  When a variable is defined using the CONSTANT keyword, the value of the variable cannot change. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False


Correct


18.  Identify which of the following assignment statements are valid. (Choose three.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

  (Choose all correct answers)

v_last_name := Chandra;

v_blackout_date := '31-DEC-2006'; (*)

v_population := 333444; (*)

v_music_type := 'ROCK'; (*)


Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


19.  When a variable is defined using the NOT NULL keywords, the variable must contain a value. True or False?  Mark for Review

(1) Points

    True (*)

    False


      Correct


  20.  Assignment statements can continue over several lines in PL/SQL. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True (*)

    False


      Correct

21.  Evaluate the following declaration. Determine whether or not it is legal.
DECLARE
maxsalary NUMBER(7) = 5000;
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

    Correct.

    Not correct. (*)


      Correct


  22.  Reserved words can be used as identifiers. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True

    False (*)


      Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


  23.  Which of the following are valid identifiers? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

    (Choose all correct answers)

    yesterday (*)

    yesterday's date

    number_of_students_in_the_class

    v$testresult (*)

    #students


      Correct

24. Which of the following are valid identifiers? (Choose two.)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

 (Choose all correct answers)

 Full Name

 students_street_address (*)

 v_code (*)

 #hours

 completion_%


   Correct


25. When an exception occurs within a PL/SQL block, the remaining statements in the executable section of the block are skipped. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

 True (*)

 False


   Correct


26. Examine the following code. Line A causes an exception. What will be displayed when the block is executed?
```
DECLARE
    var_a NUMBER := 6;
    var_b DATE;
BEGIN
    var_a := var_a * 2;
    var_b := '28 December 2006'; -- Line A
    var_a := var_a * 2;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(var_a);
END;
```
 Mark for Review
(1) Points

 12 (*)

 24

 6

 Nothing will be displayed


   Correct


27. Examine the following code. At Line A, we want to assign a value of 22 to the outer block's variable v_myvar. What code should we write at Line A?

```
<<outer_block>>
DECLARE
    v_myvar NUMBER;
BEGIN
    <<inner_block>>
    DECLARE
       v_myvar NUMBER := 15;
    BEGIN
       -- Line A
    END;
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

outer_block.v_myvar := 22; (*)

v_myvar := 22;

<<outer_block>>.v_myvar := 22;

v_myvar(outer_block) := 22;

We cannot reference the outer block's variable because both variables have the same name

    Correct


28.  When nested blocks are used, which blocks can or must be labeled?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

The inner block must be labeled, the outer block can be labeled.

Both blocks must be labeled

Nested blocks cannot be labeled

The outer block must be labeled if it is to be referred to in the inner block. (*)

    Correct


29.  What will be displayed when the following code is executed?
```
DECLARE
    varA NUMBER := 12;
BEGIN
    DECLARE
       varB NUMBER := 8;
    BEGIN
       varA := varA + varB;
    END;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(varB);
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

    8

12

Nothing, the block will fail with an error (*)

20

VarB

Correct

30.    Examine the following code. What is the final value of V_MYVAR ?

```
DECLARE
    v_myvar NUMBER;
BEGIN
    v_myvar := 1 + 2 * 3;
    v_myvar := v_myvar * 2;
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

81

49

14 (*)

18

Correct

1.    Which of the following can be compiled as a standalone program outside the database?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

A program developed in PL/SQL

A program developed in Java

A program developed in C

All the above

Programs developed in Java or C, but not in PL/SQL. (*)

Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

1.    You can create a Web site application written entirely in PL/SQL. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

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False

1.      Procedural constructs give you better control of your SQL statements and their execution. True or False?       Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False


Correct         Correct
2.      Which of the following can be compiled as a standalone program outside the database?       Mark for Review
(1) Points


        A program developed in PL/SQL


        A program developed in Java


        A program developed in C


        All the above


        Programs developed in Java or C, but not in PL/SQL. (*)


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
3.      PL/SQL differs from C and Java in which of the following ways? (Choose two.)
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        It requires an Oracle database or tool. (*)


        It does not support object-oriented programming.


        It is the most efficient language to use with an Oracle database. (*)


        It is the most complex programming language to learn.


        It is not portable to other operating systems.

Correct          Correct
4.      You can create a Web site application written entirely in PL/SQL. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

5.      When multiple SQL statements are combined into PL/SQL blocks, performance improves. True or False?          Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False

Correct          Correct
6.      Which of the following can be done using PL/SQL?          Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Create complex applications.

        Retrieve and modify data in Oracle database tables.

        Manage database tasks such as security.

        Create custom reports.

        All of the above (*)

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
1.      Which of the following can be done using PL/SQL?          Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Create complex applications.

        Retrieve and modify data in Oracle database tables.

        Manage database tasks such as security.

Create custom reports.


All of the above (*)



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
2.      PL/SQL differs from C and Java in which of the following ways? (Choose two.)
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        It requires an Oracle database or tool. (*)


        It does not support object-oriented programming.


        It is the most efficient language to use with an Oracle database. (*)


        It is the most complex programming language to learn.


        It is not portable to other operating systems.



Correct         Correct
3.      Procedural constructs give you better control of your SQL statements and
their execution. True or False?          Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
4.      You can create a Web site application written entirely in PL/SQL. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False



Correct         Correct
5.      Which of the following can be compiled as a standalone program outside the
database?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

A program developed in PL/SQL

A program developed in Java

A program developed in C

All the above

Programs developed in Java or C, but not in PL/SQL. (*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
6.      When multiple SQL statements are combined into PL/SQL blocks, performance
improves. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
1.      Which lines of code will correctly display the message "Hello World" ?
(Choose two.)   Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)

        DBMS_OUTPUT('Hello World');

        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello World'); (*)

        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello' || 'World');

        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello' || ' ' || 'World'); (*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

9.      What are the characteristics of an anonymous block? (Choose two.)        Mark
for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)

        Unamed (*)

Stored in the database


Compiled each time the application is executed (*)


Can be declared as procedures or as functions



Correct          Correct
10.     Which of the following is NOT a PL/SQL programming environment?          Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        Oracle jDeveloper


        SQL*Plus


        gSQL*Plus (*)


        SQL Workshop in Application Express



Correct          Correct
3.     Which statements are mandatory in a PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)          Mark
for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        DECLARE


        BEGIN (*)


        EXCEPTION


        END; (*)



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
4.     In a PL/SQL block, which of the following should not be followed by a
semicolon?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        DECLARE (*)


        END


        All SQL statements

All PL/SQL statements


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
5.      What is wrong with this PL/SQL anonymous block?

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(' and Goodbye');
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The Declaration section is missing


        The Exception section is missing


        There is nothing wrong with the block, it will work fine.


        The END; statement is missing (*)



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
6.      Which of the following is NOT a PL/SQL programming environment?        Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        Oracle jDeveloper


        SQL*Plus


        gSQL*Plus (*)


        SQL Workshop in Application Express



Correct        Correct
7.      How can you display results to check that a PL/SQL block is working
correctly?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        You don't need to do anything, the results will display automatically.


        Use an Exception section


        Use DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (*)

Write a C or Java program to display the results

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
10.     Which of the following is a PL/SQL programming environment?     Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        Oracle Cdeveloper


        Java*Plus


        PL/SQL Express


        SQL*Workshop in Application Express (*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
1.      Which statement would select salaries that are greater than or equal to 2500
and less than or equal to 3500? Choose two correct answers.     Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        WHERE salary >= 2500 AND salary <= 3500 (*)


        WHERE salary <=2500 AND salary >= 3500


        WHERE salary BETWEEN 2500 AND 3500 (*)


        WHERE BETWEEN salary = 2500 AND salary = 3500


Correct          Correct
2.      The F_FOOD_ITEMS table contains the FOOD_ITEM_NUMBER and the REGULAR_CODE
columns. Which statement would display the FOOD_ITEM_NUMBER joined with the
REGULAR_CODE without any space in between them?          Mark for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT food_item_number ' ' regular_code
FROM f_food_items;


        SELECT food_item_number UNION regular_code
FROM f_food_items;


        SELECT food_item_number || regular_code
FROM f_food_items;

PLSQL feedbak of midterm exam semister 1 part1

(*)


        SELECT food_item_numberregularcode
FROM f_food_items;




Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
3.      The concatenation operator ...  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Brings columns or character strings together


        Creates a resultant column that is a character expression


        Is represented by two vertical bars ( || )


        All of the above (*)




Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
4.      Which of the following statements lists each employee's employee_id, salary,
and salary plus a 20 percent bonus?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT emp_id, salary, salary*.2
FROM employees;


        SELECT emp_id, salary, salary*1.2
FROM employees;

(*)


        SELECT emp_id, salary, salary*.8
FROM employees;


        SELECT emp_id, salary, salary*20
FROM employees;




Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
5.      Which of the following statements will generate a sentence such as the
following:
The national holiday for United Arab Emirates is Independence Day.
for every country in the WF_COUNTRIES table?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
        SELECT 'The national holiday for '|| country_name || ' is ' ||
national_holiday_name
FROM wf_countries;
```

```
        SELECT "The national holiday for "|| country_name || " is " ||
national_holiday_name || "."
FROM wf_countries;
```

```
        SELECT 'The national holiday for '|| country_name || ' is ' ||
national_holiday_name || '.'
FROM wf_countries;
```

(*)

```
        SELECT 'The national holiday for || country_name || is ||
national_holiday_name || .'
FROM wf_countries;
```

Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
6.      When using the LIKE operator, the "%" and "_" symbols can be used to do a
pattern-matching, wild card search. True or False?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False


Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
7.      Examine the following statement:

SELECT country_name, population, population*.01
FROM wf_countries;

How would you modify this statement to display "Country", "Population", and
"Expected Growth" as the column headings?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT country_name "COUNTRY", population "POPULATION", population*.01
"EXPECTED GROWTH"
FROM wf_countries;

(*)


        SELECT country_name COUNTRY, population POPULATION, population*.01 EXPECTED
GROWTH
FROM wf_countries;

```
        SELECT country_name 'COUNTRY', population 'POPULATION', population*.01
'EXPECTED GROWTH'
FROM wf_countries;
```

```
        SELECT country_name, population, population*.01
FROM wf_countries
AS "COUNTRY", "POPULATION", "EXPECTED GROWTH";
```

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
8.      What SQL statement will return the ID, name, and area of all countries in
the WF_COUNTRIES table, listed in order of greatest area to least area?        Mark
for Review
(1) Points

```
        SELECT country_id, country_name, area
FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY area DESC;
```

(*)

```
        SELECT country_id, country_name, area
FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY area ASC;
```

```
        SELECT country_id, country_name, area
FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY country_name;
```

```
        SELECT country_id, country_name, area
FROM wf_countries
GROUP BY area; pr />
```

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
9.      Which of the following statements diplays the population of the Republic of
Benin (country_id 229) after a 3 percent growth in its population?     Mark for
Review
(1) Points

```
        SELECT country_name, population*.03
FROM wf_countries
WHERE country_id=229;
```

```
        SELECT country_name, population*1.03
FROM wf_countries
```

WHERE country_id=229;

(*)


     SELECT country_name, population*30
FROM wf_countries
WHERE country_id=229;



     SELECT country_name, population+population*.3
FROM wf_countries
WHERE country_id=229;




Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
10.    Which of the following statements will display a sentence such as the
following:
Aruba has an area of 193.
for every country in the WF_COUNTRIES table?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


     SELECT country_name || ' has an area of ' || area
FROM wf_countries;


     SELECT country_name || 'has an area of' || area
FROM wf_countries;


     SELECT country_name || ' has an area of ' || area || '.'
FROM wf_countries;

(*)


     SELECT country_name " has an area of " area "."
FROM wf_countries;




Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
11.    Which statement would display the departments in the EMPLOYEES table without
displaying any duplicates?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


     SELECT ALL department_id
FROM employees;


     SELECT department_id
FROM employees;

```
        SELECT department_id
FROM employees
having ROWID=1;
```

```
        SELECT DISTINCT department_id
FROM employees;
```

(*)

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
12.     If you want to SELECT all the columns of data in a table, you use which of
the following symbols?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

        &

        %

        $

        * (*)

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
13.     What can you use to change the column heading of calculated values in a SQL
statement?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Multiplication operator

        Column alias (*)

        Concatenation operator

        The DISTINCT keyword

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 1
1.      What does the following SQL SELECT statement return?

SELECT UPPER( SUBSTR('Database Programming', INSTR('Database Programming','P'),20))
FROM dual;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Programming

PROGRAMMING (*)


Database


DATABASE



Correct          Correct
2.      What function would you use to return the highest date in a month?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


FINAL_DAY


END_DAY


HIGHEST_DAY


LAST_DAY (*)



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
3.      Which query would return a whole number if today's date is 26-MAY-04?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


SELECT TRUNC(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,'19-MAR-79') /12)
AS YEARS
FROM DUAL;

(*)


SELECT TRUNC(YEARS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,'19-MAR-79') /12)
AS YEARS
FROM DUAL;



SELECT MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,'19-MAR-79') /12
AS YEARS
FROM DUAL;



None of the above



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
4.      Assume that today is December 31, 2007. What would be the output of the
following statement?

SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD/MM/Y') FROM DUAL;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        12/31/7


        31-12-07


        31/12/2007


        31/12/7 (*)



Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
5.      The following SQL statement will display the value: 456. True or False?

SELECT TRUNC(ROUND(456.98))
FROM dual;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)



Correct         Correct
6.      Which statement returns a user password combining the ID of an employee and
the first 4 characters of their last name?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT CONCAT (employee_id, SUBSTR(last_name,4,1))
AS "User Passwords"
FROM employees;



        SELECT CONCAT (employee_id, INSTR(last_name,4,1))
AS "User Passwords"
FROM employees;



        SELECT CONCAT (employee_id, INSTR(last_name,1,4))
AS "User Passwords"
FROM employees;



        SELECT CONCAT (employee_id, SUBSTR(last_name,1,4))
AS "User Passwords"
FROM employees;

(*)

Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
7.      Which of the following is not a number function?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        TO_DATE (*)

        ROUND

        MOD

        TRUNC

Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
8.      Assume that today is January 10, 2008. what would be the output of the
following statement?

SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'ddth "of" Month, YYYY') FROM DUAL;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        10th of January, 2008 (*)

        10 January, 2008

        10-January-2008

        January 10th, 2008

Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
9.      NULL means the same thing as a space or 0 (zero). True or False?        Mark
for Review
(1) Points

        True

        False (*)

Correct         Correct
10.     Which SQL statement will display each country's name with the first letter
(only) of each word in uppercase?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        SELECT UPPER(country_name)

```
FROM wf_countries;


        SELECT lower(country_name)
FROM wf_countries;


        SELECT INITCAP(country_name)
FROM wf_countries;

(*)


        SELECT country_name
FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY INITCAP(country_name);
```


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
11.     What is returned by the following statement?
SELECT CONCAT('Today is','Thursday!') FROM DUAL;        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        TodayisThursday!


        Today isThursday! (*)


        today is thursday!


        Today is Thursday!


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
12.     Which function compares two expressions?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        NVL


        NULLIF (*)


        NVL2


        NULL


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
1.     After they are declared, variables can be used only once in an application.
True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct          Correct
2.       A function called FORMAT_TODAYS_DATE accepts no parameters and returns today's date in the format: Month DD, YYYY
The following anonymous block invokes the function:

DECLARE v_today DATE; BEGIN -- invoke the function here

Which of the following statements correctly assigns the date variable v_today to the value returned by the format_todays_date function?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        format_todays_date := v_today('Month DD, YYYY');

        v_today := format_todays_date ('Month DD, YYYY');

        v_today := format_todays_date(v_today);

        v_today := TO_DATE(format_todays_date, 'Month DD, YYYY'); (*)

Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
3.       Evaluate the following declaration. Determine whether or not it is legal.

DECLARE
    name,dept VARCHAR2(14);
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        legal

        illegal (*)

Correct          Correct
4.       Evaluate the following declaration. Determine whether or not it is legal.
DECLARE
    test NUMBER(5);      Mark for Review
(1) Points

        legal (*)

        illegal

Correct          Correct
5.      Which of the following are required when declaring a variable? (Choose two.)
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

                      (Choose all correct answers)


        Identifier name (*)


        CONSTANT


        Data type (*)


        NOT NULL



Correct          Correct
6.      Constants must be initialized. True or False?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False



Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

7.      Examine the following variable declarations:
DECLARE v_number NUMBER := 10; v_result NUMBER;
which of the following correctly assigns the value 50 to V_RESULT?       Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        v_result := v_number * 5;


        v_result := 100 / 2;


        v_result := ROUND(49.77);


        All of the above. (*)



Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
1.      Which of the following symbols can be used to enclose a comment in PL/SQL?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

? ?

*/ / *

:: ::

/* */ (*)

Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
2.      The name of a variable is an example of an identifier. True or False?    Mark
for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False

Correct       Correct
3.      What is a lexical unit?          Mark for Review
(1) Points

        A data type for a column

        A building block of a PL/SQL block (*)

        A type of variable

Correct       Correct
4.      Which of the following are lexical units? (Choose two.)          Mark for
Review
(1) Points

                     (Choose all correct answers)

        Data types

        PL/SQL blocks

        Identifiers (*)

        Literals (*)

Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

5.      Which of the following is a valid naming convention for an identifier? (Choose two.)   Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        Can include letters or numbers (*)


        Cannot contain a reserved word (*)


        Can be over 30 characters


        Can start with a number or special character



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
6.      What characters must enclose non-numeric literal values?       Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Double quotes: " "


        Parentheses: ()


        Single quotes: ' ' (*)



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
1.      A datatype specifies and restricts the possible data values that can be assigned to a variable. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
2.      A Scalar data type holds a _____ value.  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Multi


        Large


        Single (*)

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
3.      What are the data types of the variables in the following declaration?

DECLARE
fname VARCHAR2(20);
fname VARCHAR2(15) DEFAULT 'fernandez';
BEGIN
...
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Scalar (*)


        Composite


        LOB



Correct        Correct
4.      Which of the following is a composite data type?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        CLOB


        VARCHAR2


        RECORD (*)


        DATE



Correct        Correct
5.      Which of the folowing are scalar data types? (Choose three.)     Mark for
Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        Array


        Character (*)


        Table


        Date (*)


        Boolean (*)

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
5.      Which of the folowing are scalar data types? (Choose three.)    Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)

        Array

        Character (*)

        Table

        Date (*)

        Boolean (*)


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
6.      Which of the following are PL/SQL data types? (Choose three.)   Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)

        Large Objects (LOB) (*)

        Lexical

        Scalar (*)

        Delimiter

        Composite (*)


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
1.      If you use the %TYPE attribute, you can avoid hard-coding the column name.
True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True

        False (*)

Correct          Correct
2.      Which of the following is NOT a character data type?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

        VARCHAR2

        BOOLEAN (*)

        CHAR

        LONG

Correct          Correct
3.      When declared using %TYPE, a variable will inherit ____ from the column on
which it is based.       Mark for Review
(1) Points

        The name of the column

        The value of the column

        The data type and size of the column (*)

Correct          Correct
4.      Which of the following is NOT a good guideline for declaring variables?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Declare one identifier per line

        Use column names as identifiers (*)

        Use NOT NULL when the variable must have a value

Correct          Correct
5.      Code is easier to read if you declare one identifier per line. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False

Correct          Correct
6.      Which of the following variable declarations does NOT use a number data type?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        v_count PLS_INTEGER := 0;


        v_median_age NUMBER(6,2);


        v_students LONG; (*)


        v_count BINARY_INTEGER;


Correct          Correct
1.      When a join condition is omitted completely the result is a Cartesian product in which all combinations of rows will be displayed. True or False?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
2.      A nonequijoin combines tables that have one or more exact matching columns. True or False?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
3.      What kind of join is used in the following example?

SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, j.grade_level
FROM employees e, job_grades j
WHERE e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Simple join


        Equijoin


        Nonequijoin (*)

Outer join

Correct        Correct
4.      Table aliases can be used to shorten the syntax in join statements. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False

Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
5.      Will the following statement execute correctly?

SELECT department_id, department_name, last_name
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Yes, there are no errors in this statement.

        No, because one column has been ambiguously defined. (*)

        No, because every column must be prefixed by its table alias, for example: e.last_name.

        Yes, Oracle will resolve which department_id column comes from which table.

Correct        Correct
6.      What type of join returns rows for one table even when there are no matching rows in the other table?       Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Simple join

        Equijoin

        Nonequijoin

        Outer join (*)

Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

7.      What does the following statement return?

SELECT e.last_name, d.department_id, d.department_name
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department_id(+) = d.department_id
ORDER BY e.department_id;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Returns all departments, even if there are no employees in the department.
(*)


        Returns all employees, even if they have not been assigned to a department.


        Returns only those departments that contain at least one employee


        Returns all possible combinations of employees and departments.



Correct        Correct
8.      If table A has 20 rows and table B has 10 rows, how many rows will be
returned if you perform a Cartesian product on those two tables?        Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        20


        10


        200 (*)


        120



Correct        Correct
1.      The following EMPLOYEE_ID, SALARY, and COMMISSION_PCT data in the EMPLOYEES
table for six employees.

DATA:   143, 2600, null
        144, 2500, null
        149, 10500, .2
        174, 11000, .3
        176, 8600, .2
        178, 7000, .15

What is the result of the following statement:

SELECT AVG(commission_pct)
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id IN( 143,144,149,174,176,178)
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

0.1416


0.2125 (*)


The statement will fail because you cannot use more than one group function in a single statement.


0.2521


Correct          Correct
2.      What will be returned when the following statement is executed?
SELECT last_name
FROM employees
WHERE salary > ALL
(SELECT salary FROM employees
WHERE job_id = 'IT_PROG');
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


The names of all IT Programmers.


The names of employees who earn more than every IT Programmer. (*)


The names of employees who earn more than at least one IT Programmer.


The names of employees who earn more than half of the IT Programmers.


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
3.      When using a subquery, the =ANY and IN operators are logically identical;
they will always give the same result as each other. True or False?      Mark for
Review
(1) Points


True (*)


False


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
4.      Read the following SELECT statement. Choose the column or columns that MUST
be included in the GROUP BY clause.

SELECT region_id, COUNT(country_id)
FROM wf_countries
GROUP BY ?????
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

region_id, COUNT(country_id)

region_id,country_id

country_id

region_id (*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
5.      Single row subqueries may NOT include which of these operators?        Mark
for Review
(1) Points

ALL (*)

=

<>

>


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
6.      Which of the following SQL statements will display the name and a total of
people with the same last name?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        SELECT last_name, COUNT(employee_id)
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY last_name;

(*)

        SELECT employee_id, COUNT(last_name)
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY last_name;

        SELECT last_name, DISTINCT COUNT(employee_id)
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY last_name;

        SELECT employee_id, DISTINCT(last_name)
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY last_name;

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
7.      Group functions cannot be used in subqueries because they contain too many
rows. True or False?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True

        False (*)

Correct          Correct
8.      What would the following SQL statement return?
SELECT MAX(hire_date) FROM employees;    Mark for Review
(1) Points

        The hire date of the longest serving employee.

        The hire date of the newest (most recently hired) employee. (*)

        The hire dates of all employees in ascending order.

        The hire dates of all employees.

Correct          Correct
1.      Which of the following is correct?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

        v_family_name = SMITH;

        V_FAMILY_NAME = SMITH;

        v_family_name := SMITH;

        v_family_name := 'SMITH'; (*)

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
2.      When PL/SQL converts data automatically from one data type to another, it is
called _____ conversion.    Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Explicit

        Implicit (*)

TO_CHAR


Correct          Correct
3.       The DECODE and MAX functions can be used in PL/SQL statements. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)


Correct          Correct
4.       Examine the following code: DECLARE x VARCHAR2(20); BEGIN x:= 5 + 4 * 5 ;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x); END; What value of x will be displayed?       Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        45


        29


        25 (*)


        14


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
5.       Which of the following statements about implicit conversions is NOT true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Code containing implicit conversions typically runs faster than code
containing explicit conversions. (*)


        Code containing implicit conversions may not work in the future if Oracle
changes the conversion rules.


        Code containing implicit conversions is harder to read and understand.


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
6.       The LENGTH and ROUND functions can be used in PL/SQL statements. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)

False


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
7.      Which of the following data type conversions can be done implicitly? (Choose two.)   Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        DATE to NUMBER


        NUMBER to VARCHAR2 (*)


        NUMBER to PLS_INTEGER (*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
8.      Which of the following are valid PL/SQL operators? (Choose three.)        Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        Concatenation (*)


        Exception


        Exponential (*)


        Arithmetic (*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
9.      What will happen when the following code is executed?
DECLARE v_new_date DATE;
BEGIN
v_new_date := 'Today';
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_new_date);
END;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The block will execute and display today's date.


        The block will execute and display the word "Today".


        The block will fail because the character value "Today" cannot be implicitly

converted to a date. (*)


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2
PL/SQL statements must be written on a single line.     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)


Correct         Correct
Which explicit function is used to convert a character into a number?    Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        TO_DATE


        TO_NUMBER (*)


        TO_CHAR


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
        Examine the following block. What should be coded at Line A?
DECLARE
v_char VARCHAR2(8) := '24/09/07';
v_date DATE;
BEGIN
v_date := ....... Line A
END;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        v_date := FROM_CHAR(v_char,'dd/mm/yy');


        v_date := TO_DATE(v_char,'dd/mm/yy'); (*)


        v_date := v_char;


Correct         Correct
PL/SQL can implicitly convert a CHAR to a NUMBER, provided the CHAR contains a
numeric value, for example '123'. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)

False


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
     Using implicit conversions is good programming practice.        Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)


Correct         Correct
The TO_CHAR function is used for explicit data type conversions. True or False?
Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False


Correct         Correct
1.      Examine the following code: DECLARE x VARCHAR2(20); BEGIN x:= 5 + 4 * 5 ;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x); END; What value of x will be displayed?        Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        45


        29


        25 (*)


        14


Correct         Correct
2.      What will happen when the following code is executed?
DECLARE v_new_date DATE;
BEGIN
v_new_date := 'Today';
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_new_date);
END;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The block will execute and display today's date.

The block will execute and display the word "Today".

The block will fail because the character value "Today" cannot be implicitly converted to a date. (*)

Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
3.     Which of the following data type conversions can be done implicitly? (Choose two.)   Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

DATE to NUMBER

NUMBER to VARCHAR2 (*)

NUMBER to PLS_INTEGER (*)

Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
4.     Using implicit conversions is good programming practice.      Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct          Correct
5.     Which of the following are valid PL/SQL operators? (Choose three.)      Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Concatenation (*)

Exception

Exponential (*)

Arithmetic (*)

Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
6.     PL/SQL can implicitly convert a CHAR to a NUMBER, provided the CHAR contains
Page 397

a numeric value, for example '123'. True or False?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False


Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
7.      Which explicit function is used to convert a character into a number?   Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        TO_DATE


        TO_NUMBER (*)


        TO_CHAR


Correct         Correct
8.      Examine the following block. What should be coded at Line A?
DECLARE
v_char VARCHAR2(8) := '24/09/07';
v_date DATE;
BEGIN
v_date := ....... Line A
END;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        v_date := FROM_CHAR(v_char,'dd/mm/yy');


        v_date := TO_DATE(v_char,'dd/mm/yy'); (*)


        v_date := v_char;


Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
9.      When PL/SQL converts data automatically from one data type to another, it is
called _____ conversion.     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Explicit


        Implicit (*)


        TO_CHAR

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Correct          Correct
10.     The LENGTH and ROUND functions can be used in PL/SQL statements. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False

Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
11.     The TO_CHAR function is used for explicit data type conversions. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False

Correct          Correct
12.     PL/SQL statements must be written on a single line.      Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True

        False (*)

Correct          Correct
13.     Which of the following is correct?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

        v_family_name = SMITH;

        V_FAMILY_NAME = SMITH;

        v_family_name := SMITH;

        v_family_name := 'SMITH'; (*)

Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
14.     The DECODE and MAX functions can be used in PL/SQL statements. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct          Correct
15.     Which of the following statements about implicit conversions is NOT true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Code containing implicit conversions typically runs faster than code
containing explicit conversions. (*)

        Code containing implicit conversions may not work in the future if Oracle
changes the conversion rules.

        Code containing implicit conversions is harder to read and understand.

Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
1.      What values will be displayed when the following code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    v_mynum NUMBER;
BEGIN
    v_mynum := 7;
    DECLARE
      v_mynum NUMBER;
    BEGIN
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_mynum);
      v_mynum := 3;
    END;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_mynum);
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        3,3

        3,7

        Null, 7 (*)

        Null, 3

Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
2.      What happens when an exception occurs in the executable section of a PL/SQL
block? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Oracle keeps trying to re-execute the statement which caused the exception.


The remaining statements in the executable section are not executed. Instead, Oracle looks for an EXCEPTION section in the block. (*)


The remaining statements in the executable section of the block are executed.


The exception is always propagated to the calling environment.



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
3.      Examine the following code. At Line A, we want to assign a value of 25 to the outer block's variable (V1). What must we do?

```
DECLARE
    v_myvar NUMBER; -- This is V1
BEGIN
    DECLARE
        v_myvar NUMBER := 8;
        BEGIN
            -- Line A
        END;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        At Line A, code:
v_myvar := 25;


        Label both blocks and at line A, code:
v_myvar := 25;


        It cannot be done because the outer block's v_myvar is out of scope at Line A.


        Label the outer block and (at Line A) dot-prefix v_myvar with the block label.

(*)


        It cannot be done because the outer block's v_myvar is in scope but not visible at Line A.



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
4.      An inner block is nested within an outer block. An exception occurs within the inner block, but the inner block does not have an EXCEPTION section. What

happens?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The exception is propagated to the outer block and the remaining executable
statements in the outer block are skipped. (*)


        The exception is propagated to the outer block and the remaining executable
statements in the outer block are executed.


        Oracle automatically tries to re-execute the inner block.


        The outer block is bypassed and the exception is always propagated to the
calling environment.


Correct       Correct
5.      What is wrong with this code?

```
DECLARE
    v_a NUMBER;
BEGIN
    v_a := 27;
    <<inner_block>>
    BEGIN
        v_a := 15;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The outer block has no label.


        Variable v_a is out of scope within the inner block and therefore cannot be
referenced.


        The inner block has no END; statement. (*)


        Nothing is wrong, the code will execute successfully.


Correct       Correct
6.      Examine the following code. What is the scope of variable v_myvar?
```
DECLARE
    v_myvar NUMBER;
BEGIN
    v_myvar := 6;
    DECLARE
        v_hervar NUMBER;
    BEGIN
        v_hervar := 4;
    END;
END;
```
    Mark for Review
(1) Points

Only the outer block


Both the inner and the outer block (*)


Only the inner block


Neither block


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
7.      Examine the following nested blocks. Line B causes an exception. What will
be displayed when this code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    var_1 NUMBER;
BEGIN
    var_1 := 4;
    DECLARE
       var_2 NUMBER;
    BEGIN
       var_2 := 'Unhappy'; -- Line B
       var_1 := 8;
    END;
    var_1 := 12;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(var_1);
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


    Unhappy


    12


    8


    4 (*)


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
8.      Examine the following code. Line A causes an exception. What will be
displayed when the block is executed?

```
DECLARE
    x NUMBER := 10;
    y NUMBER;
BEGIN
    x := 15;
    y := 'Happy'; -- Line A
    x := 20;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x);
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        10


        20


        15 (*)


        Nothing is displayed



Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
1.      What is wrong with the following statement?
DELETE from employees WHERE salary > (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees);
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        You cannot code a subquery inside a DELETE statement.


        You cannot use inequality operators such as "<" and ">" inside a DELETE
statement.


        Nothing is wrong, the statement will execute correctly. (*)



Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
2.      To modify an existing row in a table, you can use the _____ statement.
Mark for Review
(1) Points


        MODIFY


        INSERT


        ALTER


        UPDATE (*)



Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
3.      What is wrong with the following statement? MERGE INTO emps e USING new_emps
ne ON (e.employee_id = ne.employee_id) WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET ne.salary =
e.salary WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.first_name,
ne.last_name, .... ne.salary, ....);    Mark for Review
(1) Points

The UPDATE clause must include the target table name: UPDATE emps SET ....

The INSERT clause must include a column list as well as a list of column values.

The SET clause is trying to update the source table from the target table. (*)

Nothing is wrong, the statement will execute correctly.

Correct        Correct
4.      You want to modify existing rows in a table. Which of the following are NOT needed in your SQL statement? (Choose Two)      Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

A MODIFY clause (*)

An UPDATE clause

The name of the table

The name of the column(s) you want to modify.

A new value for the column you want to modify (this can be an expression or a subquery).

A WHERE clause. (*)
5.      Is it possible to insert more than one row at a time using an INSERT statement with a VALUES clause?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

No, you can only create one row at a time when using the VALUES clause. (*)

Yes, you can list as many rows as you want, just remember to separate the rows with commas.

No, there is no such thing as INSERT ... VALUES.

Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
What would be the result of the following statement: DELETE employees;  Mark for Review
(1) Points

Nothing, no data will be changed.


All rows in the employees table will be deleted. (*)


The statement will fail because it contains a syntax error.


The row with EMPOYEE_ID=100 will be deleted.



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
When inserting a row into a table, the VALUES clause must include a value for every column of the table. True or False?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)



Correct         Correct
        Look at this SQL statement: MERGE INTO old_trans ot USING new_trans nt ON (ot.trans_id = nt.trans_id) .... ; OLD_TRANS is the source table and NEW_TRANS is the target table. True or false?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
1.      It is good programming practice to create identifiers having the same name as column names. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)



Correct         Correct
2.      Look at this PL/SQL block: DECLARE v_count NUMBER; BEGIN SELECT COUNT(*) INTO v_count FROM employees WHERE salary > 50000; END; No employees earn more than $50000. Which of the following statements are true? (Choose two).        Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)

The SELECT will return value 0 into V_COUNT. (*)

The SELECT will fail because it does NOT return exactly one row.

The block will fail because variable V_SALARY was not declared.

The SELECT returns exactly one row. (*)

The block will fail because no results are displayed to the user.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
        Which of the following is NOT a valid guideline for retrieving data in
PL/SQL?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Terminate the SQL statement with a semicolon (;)

        DO NOT use a WHERE clause in SELECT statements. (*)

        Where possible, declare variables using the %TYPE attribute.

        Specify the same number of variables in the INTO clause as database columns
in the SELECT clause.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
        When used in a PL/SQL block, which SQL statement must return exactly one
row?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        INSERT

        UPDATE

        SELECT (*)

        MERGE

        DELETE


Correct         Correct
5.      Which SQL statements can be used directly in a PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

GRANT EXECUTE ON ...

SELECT * INTO ... (*)

REVOKE SELECT ON ...

UPDATE employees SET... (*)

ALTER TABLE employees ...

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
6.      Does PL/SQL allow you to have a variable with the same name as a database
column?         Mark for Review
(1) Points

        No

        Yes (*)

Correct         Correct
7.      What will happen when the following block is executed? DECLARE v_last
employees.last_name%TYPE; v_first employees.first_name%TYPE; v_salary
employees.salary%TYPE; BEGIN SELECT first_name, last_name INTO v_first, v_last,
v_salary FROM employees WHERE employee_id=100; END;      Mark for Review
(1) Points

        The block will fail because the SELECT statement returns more than one row.

        The block will fail because the SELECT is trying to read two columns into
three PL/SQL variables. (*)

        The block will fail because V_LAST was declared before V_FIRST.

        The block will execute successfully, and the V_SALARY variable will be set
to NULL.

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
8.      Which one of these SQL statements can be directly included in a PL/SQL
executable block?       Mark for Review
(1) Points

        IF... THEN...;

INSERT INTO...; (*)


SELECT * FROM DUAL;


SHOW USER;


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
1.      Employee_id 999 does not exist. What will happen when the following code is
executed? DECLARE employee_id employees.employee_id%TYPE := 999; BEGIN UPDATE
employees SET salary = salary * 1.1 WHERE employee_id = employee_id; END;      Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        No rows are updated but the block completes successfully.


        Every employee row is updated. (*)


        An exception is raised because you cannot give a variable the same name as a
table column.


        An exception is raised because the UPDATE statement did not modify any rows.


Correct        Correct
2.       A PL/SQL block contains the following DML statement: UPDATE wf_countries
SET population = population * 1.1 WHERE country_id = 229; Which kind of cursor is
used for this statement?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        An implicit cursor named "WF_COUNTRIES".


        An implicit cursor named "SQL". (*)


        An explicit cursor named "SQL".


        An explicit cursor which must be declared and named by the PL/SQL
programmer.


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
3.        There are three employees in department 90. What will be displayed when the
following code is executed? DECLARE v_open CHAR(3) := 'NO'; BEGIN UPDATE employees
SET job_id = 'ST_CLERK' WHERE department_id = 90; IF SQL%FOUND THEN v_open := 'YES';
END IF; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_open || ' ' || SQL%ROWCOUNT); END;        Mark for
Review
(1) Points

NO 3


YES 1


YES 3 (*)


Nothing will be displayed. The block will fail because you cannot use implicit cursor attributes directly in a call to DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE.


Correct        Correct
4.      You can use implicit cursor attributes such as SQL%ROWCOUNT directly inside a DML statement. For example: INSERT INTO log_table VALUES (SYSDATE, USER, SQL%ROWCOUNT); True or False?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


True


False (*)


Correct        Correct
5.      Which of the following use an implicit cursor?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


DML statements only.


SELECT statements only.


DML statements and SELECT statements which return a single row. (*)


COMMIT and ROLLBACK statements only.


Correct        Correct
6.      Which of the following SQL DML commands can be used inside a PL/SQL block? Mark for Review
(1) Points


INSERT and UPDATE only.


UPDATE and DELETE only.


INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE only.


INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE and MERGE. (*)

Correct          Correct
1.      How many INSERTs can you have in one transaction?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        One


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


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


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



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
2.      How many transactions are in the following block?

```
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO countries (country_id, country_name)
       VALUES ('XA', 'Xanadu');
    INSERT INTO countries (country_id, country_name)
       VALUES ('NV', 'Neverland');
    UPDATE countries SET country_name='Deutchland'
       WHERE country_id='DE';
    UPDATE countries SET region_id=1
       WHERE country_name LIKE '%stan';
END;
```

How many transactions are shown above?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points




        Two; both the INSERTs are one transaction and both the UPDATEs are a second
transaction.


        It depends on how many rows are updated - there will be a separate
transaction for each row.


        One (*)



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
3.      Examine the following code: BEGIN
INSERT INTO animals VALUES ('aa','aardvarks');
SAVEPOINT sp_1;
INSERT INTO animals VALUES ('bb','big birds');
SAVEPOINT sp_2;
ROLLBACK TO sp_1;
INSERT INTO animals VALUES ('cc','cool cats');

COMMIT;
END;
Which row(s) will be in the ANIMALS table after this block is executed?        Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        cool cats


        big birds and cool cats


        aardvaarks and cool cats (*)


        aardvaarks, big birds and cool cats



Correct        Correct
4.      In a PL/SQL block, where can you code a COMMIT statement?        Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        In any section of the block: Declaration, Executable, or Exception.


        Only the Executable section.


        In the Executable and/or the Exception sections. (*)


        Nowhere; the COMMIT statement must be outside the block.



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
1.      Which of the following statements are true about PL/SQL conditional control
structures such as IF ... , CASE ... and loops?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        They allow the programmer to use logical tests to determine which statements
are executed and which are not.


        They allow a set of statements to be executed repeatedly (i.e. more than
once).


        They determine a course of action based on conditions.


        All of the above. (*)



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
2.      We want to execute one of three statements depending on whether the value in
V_VAR is 10, 20 or some other value. What should be coded at Line A? IF v_var = 10

THEN statement1; -- Line A statement2; ELSE statement3; END IF;        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        ELSE IF v_var = 20 THEN


        ELSIF v_var = 20


        ELSIF v_var = 20 THEN (*)


        IF v_var = 20 THEN



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
3.      What is wrong with the following trivial IF statement:

IF (v_job='President')
THEN v_salary := 10000;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        IF and THEN must be on the same line: IF (v_job='President') THEN ...


        The condition should be coded: IF (v_job := 'President')


        END IF; is missing (*)


        ELSE is missing



Correct         Correct
4.      Which one of the following is correct syntax for an IF statement?        Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        IF condition THEN DO statement1; statement2; END IF;


        IF condition THEN statement1; statement2; END IF; (*)


        IF condition THEN statement1; statement2; ENDIF;


        IF condition THEN statement1; AND statement2; END IF;



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
5.      What will be displayed when this block is executed? DECLARE v_bool1 BOOLEAN
:= NULL; v_bool2 BOOLEAN := NULL; v_char VARCHAR(10) := 'Start'; BEGIN IF (v_bool1 =
v_bool2) THEN v_char:='Equal'; ELSE v_char:='Not equal'; END IF;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_char); END;      Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Equal

        Not equal (*)

        Start

        Nothing will be displayed. The block will fail because you cannot compare
two null values.

Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
6.      What will be displayed when this block is executed? DECLARE v_bool1 BOOLEAN
:= TRUE; v_bool2 BOOLEAN; v_char VARCHAR(4) := 'up'; BEGIN IF (v_bool1 AND v_bool2)
THEN v_char:='down'; ELSE v_char:='left'; END IF; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_char); END;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        up

        down

        left (*)

        null

Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
7.      Look at the following (badly written) code:

age := 5; IF age<30 THEN mature := 'adult';
ELSIF age<22 THEN mature := 'teenager';
ELSIF age<13 THEN mature := 'child';
END IF;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(mature);

What will be displayed when this code is executed?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        child

        teenager

        adult (*)

        adultteenagerchild

Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
8.      You want to repeat a set of statements 100 times, incrementing a counter
each time. What kind of PL/SQL control structure would you use?        Mark for
Review
(1) Points

        IF...THEN...ELSE

        IF...THEN...ELSIF...ELSE

        CASE...WHEN...THEN

        A loop. (*)

Correct         Correct
1.      Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_a BOOLEAN;
v_b BOOLEAN := FALSE;
v_c BOOLEAN ;
BEGIN
v_c := (v_a AND v_b);
-- Line A
....
END;
```

What is the value of V_C at Line A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True

        False (*)

        NULL

        Undefined

Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
2.      Look at the following code:

```
DECLARE
x BOOLEAN := FALSE;
y BOOLEAN := FALSE;
z BOOLEAN ;
BEGIN
z := (x OR NOT y);
```

```
-- Line A
....
END;
```

What is the value of Z at Line A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False


        NULL


        An error will occur because you cannot combine two Boolean variables using "NOT".



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
3.      What will be displayed when the following block is executed?

```
DECLARE
v_age1 NUMBER(3);
v_age2 NUMBER(3);
v_message VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
CASE
WHEN v_age1 = v_age2 THEN v_message := 'Equal';
WHEN v_age1 <> v_age2 THEN v_message := 'Unequal';
ELSE v_message := 'Undefined';
END CASE;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_message);
END;
```

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Equal


        Undefined (*)


        Unequal


        Nothing will be displayed because V_MESSAGE is set to NULL.



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
4.      Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_score NUMBER(3);
v_grade CHAR(1);
BEGIN
```

```
v_grade := CASE v_score
-- Line A
....
```

The CASE expression must convert a numeric score to a letter grade: 90 -> A, 80 -> B, 70 -> C and so on. What should be coded at Line A?

        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        WHEN 90 THEN grade := 'A'


        WHEN 90 THEN v_grade := 'A';


        WHEN 90 THEN 'A' (*)


        WHEN 90 THEN 'A';


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
5.      Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_score NUMBER(3);
v_grade CHAR(1);
BEGIN
CASE v_score
-- Line A
....
```

The CASE statement must convert a numeric score to a letter grade: 90 -> A, 80 -> B, 70 -> C and so on.

What should be coded at Line A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        WHEN 90 THEN v_grade := 'A'


        WHEN 90 THEN v_grade := 'A'; (*)


        WHEN 90 THEN 'A'


        WHEN 90 THEN 'A';


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
6.      How must you end a CASE statement?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

        END;

```
        END CASE; (*)


        END IF;


        ENDCASE;
```

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
7.      What will be displayed when the following block is executed?

```
DECLARE
v_age NUMBER(3);
v_gender VARCHAR2(6) := 'Female';
v_status VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
CASE
WHEN v_age >= 18 AND v_gender = 'Male' THEN v_status := 'Adult Male';
WHEN v_age >= 18 AND v_gender = 'Female' THEN v_status := 'Adult Female';
WHEN v_age < 18 AND v_gender = 'Male' THEN v_status := 'Junior Male';
WHEN v_age < 18 AND v_gender = 'Female' THEN v_status := 'Junior Female';
ELSE v_status := 'Other Value';
END CASE;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_status);
END;
```

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Adult Male


        Junior Female


        Other Value (*)


        Nothing will be displayed because V_STATUS is set to NULL.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
8.      How must you end a CASE expression?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        END; (*)


        ENDIF;


        END CASE;


        ENDCASE;
```

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
1.      Which kind of loop is this?

```
i := 10;
LOOP
    i := i + 1;
    EXIT WHEN i > 30;
END LOOP;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        A FOR loop.


        A WHILE loop.


        A basic loop. (*)


        An infinite loop.


        A nested loop.



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
2.      For which one of these tasks should you use a PL/SQL loop?      Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        Updating the salary of one employee.


        Executing the same set of statements repeatedly until a condition becomes
true. (*)


        Deciding whether a value is within a range of numbers.


        Making a decision based on whether a condition is true or not.



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
3.      What are the three kinds of loops in PL/SQL?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        ascending, descending, unordered


        infinite, finite, recursive


        IF, CASE, LOOP

FOR, WHILE, basic (*)


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
4.      How many EXIT statements can be coded inside a basic loop?      Mark for
Review
(1) Points

        None.

        One only.

        Two.

        As many as you need, there is no limit. (*)


Correct        Correct
5.      Look at this code:

```
DECLARE
v_bool BOOLEAN := TRUE;
v_date DATE;
BEGIN
LOOP
EXIT WHEN v_bool;
SELECT SYSDATE INTO v_date FROM dual;
END LOOP;
END;
```

How many times will the SELECT statement execute?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Once.

        Twice.

        Never (the SELECT will not execute at all) (*)

        An infinite number of times because the EXIT condition will never be true


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
6.      Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_count NUMBER := 0;
v_string VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
LOOP
v_string := v_string || 'x';
```

```
IF LENGTH(v_string) > 10 THEN
EXIT;
END IF;
v_count := v_count + 1;
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_count);
END;
```

What will be displayed when this block is executed?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        9


        10 (*)


        11


        xxxxxxxxxxx



Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
7.      What will be displayed when this block is executed?

```
DECLARE
v_count NUMBER := 10;
v_result NUMBER;
BEGIN
LOOP
v_count := v_count - 1;
EXIT WHEN v_count < 5;
v_result := v_count * 2;
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_result);
END;
```

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        8


        10 (*)


        12


        NULL



Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
8.      You want to calculate and display the multiplication table for "sevens":
7x1=7, 7x2=14, 7x3=21 and so on. Which kind of PL/SQL construct is best for this?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A loop (*)

A CASE statement

IF ... END IF;

A Boolean variable.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
1.      In a WHILE loop, the controlling condition is checked at the start of each
iteration. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
2.      In a FOR loop, an explicitly declared counter is automatically incremented
by 1 for each iteration of the loop. True or False?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
3.      Look at this code fragment:

FOR i IN 1 .. 3 LOOP
i := 4;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The counter is: ' || i);
END LOOP;

How many lines of output will be displayed?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

One

Three

Four

The block will fail because you cannot change the value of i inside the loop. (*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
4.      Which statement best describes when a FOR loop should be used?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        When an EXIT WHEN statement must be coded.


        When an implicitly declared counter must increase by 1 in each iteration of the loop. (*)


        When we want to exit from the loop when a Boolean variable becomes FALSE.


        When the statements inside the loop must execute at least once.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
5.      You want a loop that counts backwards from 10 through 1. How do you code that?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


        FOR i IN 10 .. 1 LOOP


        FOR i IN 1 .. 10 BY -1 LOOP


        FOR i IN REVERSE 1 .. 10 LOOP (*)


        FOR i IN REVERSE 10 .. 1 LOOP


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
6.      Look at the following code fragment:

i := 2;
WHILE i < 3 LOOP
i := 4;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The counter is: ' || i);
END LOOP;

How many lines of output will be displayed?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        No lines


        One line (*)

Two lines


The block will fail because you cannot use DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE inside a loop.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
7.      Look at the following block:

```
DECLARE
v_date DATE := SYSDATE;
BEGIN
WHILE v_date < LAST_DAY(v_date) LOOP
v_date := v_date + 1;
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_date);
END;
```

If today's date is 17th April 2007, what will be displayed when this block executes?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        01-MAY-07


        31-DEC-07


        4/30/2007 (*)


        4/17/2007


Correct        Correct
8.      You should use a WHILE loop when the number of iterations of the loop is known in advance. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)


Correct        Correct
1.      Which one of these statements about using nested loops is true?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        All the loops must be labelled


        The outer loop must be labelled, but the inner loop need not be labelled

The outer loop must be labelled if you want to exit the outer loop from within the inner loop (*)


Both loops can have the same label


Correct        Correct
2.      When the following code is executed, how many lines of output will be displayed?

```
BEGIN
FOR i IN 1..5 LOOP
FOR j IN 1..8 LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i || ',' || j);
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i);
END LOOP;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        80


        45 (*)


        14


        41


Correct        Correct
3.      What will be displayed when the following block is executed?:

```
DECLARE
x NUMBER(6) := 0 ;
BEGIN
FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP
FOR j IN 1..5 LOOP
x := x+1 ;
END LOOP;
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x);
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        5


        10


        15

50 (*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
4.       Look at the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_blue NUMBER(3) := 0;
v_red NUMBER(3) := 0;
BEGIN
<<blue>> LOOP
v_blue := v_blue + 1;
EXIT WHEN v_blue > 10;
<<red>> LOOP
v_red := v_red + 1;
EXIT WHEN v_red > 10;
-- Line A
END LOOP red;
END LOOP blue;
END;
```

What should you code at Line A to exit from the outer loop?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        EXIT;


        EXIT red;


        EXIT <<blue>>;


        EXIT blue; (*)



Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
1.       What is wrong with the following code?

```
DECLARE
CURSOR emp_curs IS SELECT last_name, salary FROM employees;
v_last_name employees.last_name%TYPE;
v_salary employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN
FETCH emp_curs INTO v_last_name, v_salary;
OPEN emp_curs;
FETCH emp_curs INTO v_last_name, v_salary;
CLOSE emp_curs;
END;
```

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        When FETCHing more than one row, you MUST use a loop.


        The cursor declaration does not include a WHERE condition.

The cursor declaration does not include an INTO clause.

The first row is FETCHed before the cursor is OPENed. (*)

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
2.      Which of the following best describes the difference between implicit and explicit cursors?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

Implicit cursors are used for SELECT statements, while explicit cursors are used for DML statements.

Implicit cursor are named by the PL/SQL programmer, while explicit cursors are always named SQL.

Implicit cursors are defined automatically by Oracle, while explicit cursors must be declared by the PL/SQL programmer. (*)

Implicit cursors store rows on disk, while explicit cursors store rows in memory.

Correct        Correct
3.      There are 8 countries in REGION_ID 13 (Central America). What will happen when the following code is executed?

```
DECLARE
CURSOR country_curs IS SELECT country_name FROM wf_countries
WHERE region_id = 13;
v_country_name wf_countries.country_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN country_curs;
WHILE country_curs%FOUND
LOOP
FETCH country_curs INTO v_country_name;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_country_name);
END LOOP;
CLOSE country_curs;
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Eight rows will be fetched and displayed successfully.

The last seven rows will be fetched and displayed.

The block will execute, but no rows will be displayed. (*)

The block will fail because you can not use a WHILE loop with an explicit cursor.

None of the above.

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
4.      You execute the following code:

```
DECLARE
CURSOR emp_curs IS SELECT last_name FROM employees;
v_last_name employees.last_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN emp_curs;
LOOP -- Point A
FETCH emp_curs INTO v_last_name;
EXIT WHEN emp_curs%NOTFOUND;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_last_name);
END LOOP;
CLOSE emp_curs;
END;
```

At Point A (after you have OPENed the cursor) another user updates an employee's last_name from 'Smith' to 'Jones' and immediately COMMITs.

When your block FETCHes this row, which value will be fetched and displayed?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        1

        Smith (*)

        Jones

        Smith and Jones (the row will be fetched twice)

        An INVALID_CURSOR exception will be raised when you try to FETCH the row.

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
5.      What is wrong with the following code?

```
DECLARE
CURSOR dept_curs IS SELECT department_name FROM departments;
v_dept_name departments.department_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN dept_curs;
LOOP
FETCH dept_curs INTO v_dept_name;
EXIT WHEN dept_curs%NOTFOUND;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_dept_name);
CLOSE dept_curs;
END LOOP;
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Nothing is wrong, all the rows will be FETCHed and displayed.

The OPEN statement should be inside the loop.

The EXIT WHEN ... statement should be coded outside the loop.

The CLOSE statement should be coded after END LOOP; (*)

The loop should be a WHILE loop, not a basic loop.


Correct        Correct
6.        When must you declare and use an explicit cursor?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

You need to UPDATE more than one row in a table.

You want to use a MERGE statement.

You need to SELECT more than one row from a table. (*)

You want to be able to ROLLBACK a transaction if needed.


Correct        Correct
7.        Which one of the following statements is NOT true?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can use ORDER BY when declaring an explicit cursor.

You can not use an INTO clause when declaring an explicit cursor.

An explicit cursor can select from only one table. No joins are allowed. (*)

An explicit cursor must be DECLAREd before it can be OPENed.


Correct        Correct
8.        You cannot OPEN or CLOSE an implicit cursor. Why not?   Mark for Review
(1) Points

Because an implicit cursor is always called SQL.

Because an implicit cursor is OPENed and CLOSEd automatically by Oracle. (*)


Correct         Correct
9.      Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
CURSOR dept_curs IS SELECT department_name FROM departments;
v_dept_name departments.department_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN dept_curs;
LOOP
FETCH dept_curs INTO v_dept_name;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_dept_name);
EXIT WHEN dept_curs%NOTFOUND;
END LOOP;
CLOSE dept_curs;
END;
```

There are 10 rows in the DEPARTMENTS table. What will happen when this code is
executed?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        10 rows will be displayed.


        10 rows will be displayed, followed by a row of NULL values.


        The last row will be displayed twice. (*)


        A NO_DATA_FOUND exception will be raised.


        The loop will execute for ever; the same 10 rows will be displayed over and
over again.



Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 5
10.     You have declared a cursor EMP_CURSOR to select many rows from the EMPLOYEES
table. The following five statements will be in the executable section:

A. FETCH emp_cursor INTO v_empno,v_last_name;
B. OPEN emp_cursor;
C. END LOOP;
D. CLOSE emp_cursor;
E. LOOP

In which order should you code these statements?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        B, E, A, C, D (*)

E, B, A, C, D

B, E, A, D, C

B, A, E, D, C


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
11.     One (and only one) employee has LAST_NAME = 'Grant'. You need to code:

SELECT ... FROM employees WHERE last_name = 'Grant';

Which type of cursor should you use, and why?

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        An implicit cursor, because there is only one 'Grant'.


        An implicit cursor, because SELECT is a SQL statement and implicit cursors
are always called "SQL".


        An explicit cursor, because there could be more than one 'Grant' in the
future. (*)


        An explicit cursor, because you can use an implicit cursor only for DML
statements.


Correct         Correct
2.      Which one of the following explicit cursor declarations is NOT valid?   Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT country_name, region_name
FROM wf_countries c, wf_world_regions r
WHERE c.region_id = r.region_id;


        CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT country_name INTO v_country_name
FROM wf_countries;

(*)


        CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT country_name
FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY population DESC;

```
        CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT country_name
FROM wf_countries
WHERE region_id IN
(SELECT region_id FROM wf_world_regions
WHERE LOWER(region_name) LIKE '%asia%');
```

Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
 1.     Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT country_id, country_name
FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY country_name;
v_country country_curs%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN country_curs;
LOOP
FETCH country_curs INTO v_country;
EXIT WHEN country_curs%NOTFOUND;
------- Line A
END LOOP;
CLOSE country_curs;
END;
```

You want to display the id and name of each FETCHed country. What would you code at Line A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(country_id || ' ' || country_name);


        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_country(country_id) || ' ' ||
v_country(country_name));


        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(country_curs.country_id || ' ' ||
country_curs.country_name);


        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_country.country_id || ' ' || v_country.country_name);
(*)


Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
2.      How must you reference one field which is part of a PL/SQL record?        Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        field_name.record_name


        record_name.field_name (*)

record_name(field_name)


field_name OF record_name


It cannot be done.



Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
3.      You have declared the following cursor:

CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT * FROM wf_countries
ORDER BY country_name;

There are over 200 rows in the WF_COUNTRIES table, but you want to fetch and display
only the first 25 rows.

How would you exit from the FETCH loop?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        EXIT WHEN country_curs%FOUND(25);


        EXIT WHEN country_curs%ROWCOUNT > 25; (*)


        EXIT WHEN ROWCOUNT > 25;


        WHEN country_curs > 25 THEN EXIT; END IF;



Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
4.      Look at these declarations:

DECLARE
CURSOR dept_loc_cursor IS
SELECT department_id, department_name, location_name
FROM departments d, locations l
WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id;
v_dept_loc dept_loc_cursor%ROWTYPE;

How many fields does V_DEPT_LOC contain?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Two, because the cursor joins two tables


        Four


        Three (*)

None


Correct          Correct
5.       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?
         Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Scalar


        Record (*)


        Cursor


        Row


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
6.       Which of the following explicit cursor attributes evaluates to TRUE if the most recent FETCH returns a row?         Mark for Review
(1) Points


        %ISOPEN


        %NOTFOUND


        %FOUND (*)


        %ROWCOUNT


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
7.       You can reference explicit cursor attributes directly in a SQL statement. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.

1.      What is the DISadvantage of using a cursor FOR loop with a subquery?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        You cannot reference cursor attributes such as %NOTFOUND. (*)


        The execution speed is slower.


        You cannot declare the cursor in the declaration section.


        You cannot use the cursor to join two or more tables.


        There are no disadvantages.



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 5
2.      You have declared a cursor as follows:
CURSOR loc_curs IS SELECT * FROM locations;

How should you code a FOR loop to use this cursor?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        FOR loc_rec IN 1 .. loc_curs%ROWCOUNT LOOP ...


        WHILE loc_rec IN loc_curs LOOP ...


        FOR loc_curs IN loc_rec LOOP ...


        IF loc_rec IN loc_curs LOOP ...


        FOR loc_rec IN loc_curs LOOP ... (*)


3.      What is wrong with the following piece of code?

BEGIN
FOR emp_record IN emp_cursor LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(emp_record.last_name);
END LOOP;
IF emp_record.last_name = 'Patel' THEN ...
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        EMP_RECORD has not been explicitly declared.


        The cursor has not been OPENed.


        You cannot reference EMP_RECORD outside the loop. (*)

It should read: DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(emp_cursor.last_name);

Nothing is wrong, the code will execute correctly.

Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 5
4.      Which of the following is a benefit of using a cursor FOR loop?         Mark for Review
(1) Points

The exception handling is done automatically. .

The OPEN, CLOSE, FETCH and EXIT from the loop are done automatically. (*)

You can OPEN the same cursor twice at the same time.

Because there is less code, the loop executes faster.

%ROWCOUNT increments automatically each time a row is FETCHed.

Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 5
5.      Which one of the following is a valid cursor FOR loop with a subquery?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

FOR emp_rec IN (SELECT last_name || first_name FROM employees) LOOP ...

FOR emp_rec IN (SELECT UPPER(last_name) FROM employees) LOOP ...

FOR emp_rec IN SELECT last_name, salary*12 "ANNSAL" FROM employees LOOP ...

FOR emp_rec IN (SELECT last_name, salary*12 "ANNSAL" FROM employees) LOOP ... (*)

None of the above.

Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 5
6.      Look at the following code:

DECLARE
CURSOR emp_cursor IS SELECT * FROM employees;
BEGIN
FOR emp_record IN emp_cursor LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( --Point A -- );
END LOOP;

END;

To display the salary of an employee, what code should you write at Point A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        emp_record.salary (*)


        emp_cursor.salary


        employees.salary


        emp_record.employees.salary


        TO_CHAR(salary)



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 5
1.      The following cursor has been declared:

CURSOR emp_curs
(p_dept_id employees.department_id%TYPE,
p_job_id employees.job_id%TYPE) IS
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department_id = p_dept_id
AND job_id = p_job_id;

Which of the following will correctly open the cursor?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        OPEN emp_curs(20);


        FOR emp_rec IN emp_curs(20) LOOP ...


        OPEN emp_curs('IT_PROG', 20);


        FOR emp_rec IN emp_curs(20,'IT_PROG') LOOP ... (*)


        FOR emp_rec IN emp_curs(p_dept_id p_job_id) LOOP ...



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 5
2.      Look at the following code:

DECLARE
CURSOR emp_curs (p_dept_id employees.department_id%TYPE) IS
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department_id = p_dept_id;
v_emp_rec emp_curs%ROWTYPE;
v_deptid NUMBER(4) := 50;
                                Page 437

```
BEGIN
OPEN emp_curs( -- Point A --);
....
```

You want to open the cursor, passing value 50 to the parameter. Which of the following are correct at Point A?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        50

        v_deptid

        100 / 2

        All of the above. (*)


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
3.        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?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True (*)

        False


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
4.        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?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

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

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

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

        One cursor with a parameter in the WHERE clause. (*)

        None of the above.


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
5.        What is wrong with the following cursor declaration?

```
CURSOR dept_curs (p_loc_id NUMBER(4)) IS
SELECT * FROM departments
WHERE location_id = p_loc_id;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        You cannot reference a cursor parameter in a WHERE clause.


        The parameter should be coded as: (p_loc_id NUMBER) (*)


        The parameter should be coded as: (p_loc_id IN NUMBER)


        Nothing is wrong, the cursor declaration is correct.



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
1.      What is the difference between the following two blocks of code?

```
--Block A
DECLARE
    CURSOR emp_cursor IS
    SELECT employee_id, last_name
    FROM employees
    WHERE department_id = 80
    FOR UPDATE OF salary;

--Block B
DECLARE
    CURSOR emp_cursor IS
    SELECT employee_id, last_name
    FROM employees
    WHERE department_id = 80
    FOR UPDATE OF salary
    NOWAIT;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        There is no difference; the programs behave exactly the same way.


        In Block A, the program waits indefinitely until the rows are available. In Block B, the program returns control immediately so that it can do other work. (*)


        In Block A, the program waits indefinitely until the rows are available. In Block B, control is returned to your program after 5 seconds so that it can do other work.



Correct         Correct
2.      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?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

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

When you CLOSE the cursor.

When your block finishes executing.

When you explicitly COMMIT or ROLLBACK your transaction. (*)

When another user tries to SELECT the rows.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
3.      You want to fetch rows from the EMPLOYEES table. You want to lock the
fetched rows, to prevent other users from updating them.
You declare the following cursor:

CURSOR emp_curs IS
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
FROM employees
-- Line A -- ;

What should you code at Line A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        FOR LOCK


        FOR UPDATE OF employees


        FOR UPDATE (*)


        FOR UPDATE (employees)


Correct        Correct
4.      You have declared the following cursor:

CURSOR country_curs IS
SELECT country_id, country_name
FROM wf_countries
FOR UPDATE WAIT 10;

Another user updates a row in WF_COUNTRIES but does not COMMIT the update. What will
happen when you OPEN country_curs; ?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        A LOCKED_ROWS exception is raised immediately.


        The other user's transaction is automatically rolled back.

Your session waits indefinitely until the other user COMMITs.


Your session waits for 10 seconds, and then returns control to your block so that it can continue to execute. (*)


Your block fails because you should have coded: FOR UPDATE WAIT (10);



Correct        Correct
5.      Why can we NOT code:
INSERT INTO table-name
WHERE CURRENT OF cursor_name;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


Because the syntax is wrong. An INSERT statement must have a VALUES ( .... ) clause.


Because the syntax is wrong. It should be: INSERT INTO cursor-name .... WHERE CURRENT OF table-name;


Because WHERE CURRENT OF ... modifies the most recently FETCHed row, and you cannot FETCH a row that is not in the table yet. (*)


Because another user has locked the rows and not committed.


Nothing is wrong; we CAN code: INSERT .... WHERE CURRENT OF ... ;



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
6.      When can we use the WHERE CURRENT OF clause?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


Only with an UPDATE, not with a DELETE.


Only with a DELETE, not with an UPDATE.


When the cursor is declared as SELECT ... FOR UPDATE ...; (*)


When the cursor is based on a single table (not on a join).


When the cursor has not been OPENed.



Correct        Correct
7.      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 e.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?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        FOR UPDATE


        FOR UPDATE of salary (*)


        FOR UPDATE OF employees


        FOR UPDATE (last_name)



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
1.      Which of the following is NOT allowed when using multiple cursors with parameters?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        You cannot use cursor FOR loops.


        You cannot declare the cursors FOR UPDATE.


        You cannot declare a cursor based on a join.


        You cannot OPEN more than one cursor at the same time.


        None of the above, they are all allowed. (*)



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
2.      Which of the following is a good reason to use two cursors in a single PL/SQL block?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


        To allow one cursor to be opened twice at the same time.


        When two tables are related to each other (often by a foreign key) and we want to produce a multilevel report using data from both tables. (*)

To allow rows to be locked as they are FETCHed.

To speed up the execution of the PL/SQL block.

It is the only way to declare a cursor with a parameter.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
3.      Assume your schema contains 25 tables. How many explicit cursors can you
declare and use within a single PL/SQL block?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


Only one.

As many as you need - there is no limit. (*)

A maximum of three.

As many as you need, but only one of them can be open at any time.

A maximum of 25 (one for each table in your schema).


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
4.      Assume that table BIGDEPTS contains 100 rows, and table BIGEMPS contains
1000 rows, with 10 employees in each department. Consider the following code:

```
DECLARE
CURSOR bigdept_cur IS
SELECT * FROM bigdepts;
CURSOR bigemp_cur IS
SELECT * FROM bigemps;
BEGIN
FOR dept_rec IN bigdept_cur LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
(dept_rec.department_name);
FOR emp_rec IN bigemp_cur LOOP
IF emp_rec.department_id=dept_rec.department_id
THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
(emp_rec.last_name);
END IF;
END LOOP;
END LOOP;
END;
```

Why is this code inefficient?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


It locks both tables unnecessarily.

It is using two cursors when one cursor is enough.

PLSQL feedbak of midterm exam semister 1 part1

        It is doing a Cartesian Product, joining every employee with every
department and displaying 1100 lines of output.


        It reads 1000 employee rows every time BIGEMP_CUR is OPENed, and then
ignores 990 of them. (*)


        It is using cursor FOR loops, which are less efficient than OPENing and
CLOSEing the cursors explicitly.


Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
5.      You want to produce a report which displays each department and (immediately
after each department) a list of employees who work in that department. You declare
a DEPARTMENTS cursor as:

CURSOR dept_curs IS
SELECT * FROM departments
ORDER BY department_id;

How could you declare the EMPLOYEES cursor? (Choose two).

        Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        CURSOR emp_curs IS SELECT * FROM employees;


        CURSOR emp_curs (p_dept_id NUMBER) IS SELECT * FROM employees WHERE
department_id = p_dept_id; (*)


        CURSOR emp_curs IS SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY department_id;


        CURSOR emp_curs (p_dept_id departments.department_id%TYPE) IS SELECT * FROM
employees WHERE department_id = p_dept_id; (*)


        CURSOR emp_curs IS SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id =
departments.department_id;


Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
6.      Examine the following code:

DECLARE
CURSOR region_cur IS
SELECT * FROM wf_world_regions;
v_region_rec region_cur%ROWTYPE;
CURSOR country_cur (p_region_id NUMBER) IS
SELECT * FROM wf_countries
WHERE region_id = p_region_id;
v_country_rec country_cur%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
                        Page 444

```
OPEN region_cur;
LOOP
FETCH region_cur INTO v_region_rec;
EXIT WHEN region_cur%NOTFOUND;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
(v_region_rec.region_name);
-- Line A --
LOOP
FETCH country_cur INTO v_country_rec;
EXIT WHEN country_cur%NOTFOUND;
......
```

What would you code at Line A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        OPEN country_cur (p_region_id);


        OPEN country_cur (wf_world_regions.region_id);


        OPEN country_cur (v_region_rec.region_id); (*)


        OPEN country_cur (region_cur.region_id);


        OPEN country_cur;



Correct         Correct
1.      Errors are handled in the Exception part of the PL/SQL block. True or False?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False



Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


                2.      In which part of the PL/SQL block are declarations of
variables defined?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Executable


        Exception


        Declarative (*)

PLSQL feedbak of midterm exam semister 1 part1
Definition


Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


             3.       Which of the following tools can NOT be used to develop and
test PL/SQL code?       Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Oracle Jdeveloper


        Oracle Application Express


        Oracle JSQL (*)


        Oracle iSQL*Plus


Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


             4.       Which component of Oracle Application Express is used to
enter and run SQL statements and PL/SQL blocks?          Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Application Builder


        SQL Workshop (*)


        Utilities


        Object Browser


Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


             5.       Which PL/SQL block type must return a value?    Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        Anonymous


        Function (*)


        Procedure

Correct          Correct

6.        Given below are the parts of a PL/SQL block:

1. END;
2. EXCEPTION
3. DECLARE
4. BEGIN

Arrange the parts in order.
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        2,1,4,3

        3,4,2,1 (*)

        3,2,4,1

        4,3,2,1


Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

        7.       what is the purpose of using DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE in a
PL/SQL block?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

        To perform conditional tests

        To allow a set of statements to be executed repeatedly

        To display results to check if our code is working correctly (*)

        To store new rows in the database


Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

        8.       Which of the following can you use PL/SQL to do?          Mark
for Review
(1) Points

        Update data (DML)

        Develop Web applications using the Web Application Toolkit

Manage database security

Create customized reports

All of the above (*)

Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

9.      PL/SQL can be used not only with an Oracle database, but also with any kind of relational database. True or False?      Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct       Correct

10.      The fact that PL/SQL is portable is a good thing because:
Mark for Review
(1) Points

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 (*)

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

Correct       Correct
11.      PL/SQL extends SQL by including all of the following except:      Mark for Review
(1) Points

variables

conditional statements

reusable program units

constants

nonprocedural constructs (*)


Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


  12. Which of the following statements about PL/SQL and SQL is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points


 PL/SQL and SQL are both ANSI-compliant.


 PL/SQL and SQL can be used with many types of databases, including Oracle.


 PL/SQL and SQL are both Oracle proprietary programming languages.


 PL/SQL allows basic program logic and control flow to be combined with SQL statements. (*)


Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


  13. A program which specifies a list of operations to be performed sequentially to achieve the desired result can be called: Mark for Review
(1) Points


 declarative


 nondeclarative


 procedural (*)


 low level


Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


 Section 2

  14. A variable must have a value if NOT NULL is specified. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points


 True (*)

False


Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


                15.     Which of the following declarations is invalid?          Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        v_count PLS_INTEGER:=0;


        college_name VARCHAR2(20):='Harvard';


        v_pages CONSTANT NUMBER; (*)


        v_start_date DATE := sysdate+1;


Correct         Correct


                16.     Which of the following should NOT be used as the name of a
variable?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        A table name.


        A table column name. (*)


        The database name.


Correct         Correct


                17.     When nested blocks are used, which blocks can or must be
labeled?         Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The inner block must be labeled, the outer block can be labeled.


        Both blocks must be labeled


        Nested blocks cannot be labeled


        The outer block must be labeled if it is to be referred to in the inner
block. (*)

Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


                18.     When an exception occurs within a PL/SQL block, the
remaining statements in the executable section of the block are skipped. True or
False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


                19.     Examine the following code. At Line A, we want to assign a
value of 22 to the outer block's variable v_myvar. What code should we write at Line
A?

```
<<outer_block>>
DECLARE
    v_myvar NUMBER;
BEGIN
    <<inner_block>>
    DECLARE
      v_myvar NUMBER := 15;
    BEGIN
      -- Line A
    END;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        outer_block.v_myvar := 22; (*)


        v_myvar := 22;


        <<outer_block>>.v_myvar := 22;


        v_myvar(outer_block) := 22;


        We cannot reference the outer block's variable because both variables have
the same name


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


                20.     Examine the following code. Line A causes an exception. What
will be displayed when the block is executed?

```
DECLARE
    var_a NUMBER := 6;
    var_b DATE;
BEGIN
    var_a := var_a * 2;
    var_b := '28 December 2006'; -- Line A
    var_a := var_a * 2;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(var_a);
END;
```
Mark for Review
(1) Points


12 (*)


24


6


Nothing will be displayed


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
21.     What will be displayed when the following code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    varA NUMBER := 12;
BEGIN
    DECLARE
        varB NUMBER := 8;
    BEGIN
        varA := varA + varB;
    END;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(varB);
END;
```
Mark for Review
(1) Points


8


12


Nothing, the block will fail with an error (*)


20


VarB


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

22.     Which of the following are valid assignment statements? (Choose two.)   Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

v_string = 'Hello';

v_string := Hello;

v_number := 17 + 34; (*)

v_string := 'Hello'; (*)

v_date := 28-DEC-06;


Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


23.     Examine the following code. What is the final value of V_MYBOOL ?

```
DECLARE
    v_mynumber NUMBER;
    v_mybool BOOLEAN ;
BEGIN
    v_mynumber := 6;
    v_mybool := (v_mynumber BETWEEN 10 AND 20);
    v_mybool := NOT (v_mybool);
END;
```
     Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False


Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


24.     Examine the following code:

```
1 DECLARE
2 x NUMBER;
3 BEGIN
4 x:= '300';
5 END;
```

After line 4, what is the value of x?
     Mark for Review

(1) Points

    '300'

    300 (*)

    NULL


Correct       Correct


      25.    The implicit data type conversion at Point A may not work correctly. Why not?

```
DECLARE
    v_mydate DATE;
BEGIN
    V_MYDATE := '29-Feb-04'; -- Point A
END;
```
    Mark for Review
(1) Points

    There are only 28 days in February

    Oracle cannot implicitly convert a character string to a date, even if the string contains a valid date value

    If the database language is not English, 'Feb' has no meaning. (*)

    V_MYDATE has been entered in uppercase


Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


      26.    PL/SQL can convert a VARCHAR2 value containing alphabetic characters to a NUMBER value. True or False?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True

    False (*)


Correct       Correct


      27.    The DECODE function is available in PL/SQL procedural statements. True or False?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

28.     What is wrong with this assignment statement?
myvar :=        'To be or not to be';
        'That is the question';
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

An assignment statement must be a single line of code

Nothing is wrong, the statement is fine

An assignment statement must have a single semicolon at the end (*)

"myvar" is not a valid name for a variable

Character literals should not be enclosed in quotes


Correct        Correct


29.     Single row character functions are valid SQL functions in PL/SQL. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

30.     Which of the following are PL/SQL lexical units? (Choose two.)    Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Identifiers (*)

Table Columns

Reserved Words (*)

Anonymous Blocks

SQL Workshop


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
31.    Valid identifiers begin with a  Mark for Review
(1) Points

Number

Letter (*)

Special character


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

            32.     Which of the following are valid identifiers? (Choose two.)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

                    (Choose all correct answers)

Full Name

students_street_address (*)

v_code (*)

#hours

completion_%


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

            33.     Which statement most closely describes "data type"?     Mark
for Review
(1) Points

It is the value of a variable.

It specifies a storage format, constraints, and a valid range of values for a variable. (*)

It allows different kinds of data to be stored in a single variable.

It is used to test if errors have occurred.


Correct          Correct


          34.      _____ are meant to store large amounts of data.          Mark for Review
(1) Points

          Variables

          Scalar data types

          LOBs (*)


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

          35.      A movie is an example of which category of data type?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

          Scalar

          Composite

          Reference

          LOB (*)


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.

          36.      Assignment statements can continue over several lines in PL/SQL. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

          True (*)

False


Correct          Correct


37.     Variables can be assigned a value in both the Executable and Declaration sections of a PL/SQL program. True or False?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


True (*)


False


Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


38.     When a variable is defined using the CONSTANT keyword, the value of the variable cannot change. True or False?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


True (*)


False


Correct          Correct


39.     Identify which of the following assignment statements are valid. (Choose three.)   Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)


v_last_name := Chandra;


v_blackout_date := '31-DEC-2006'; (*)


v_population := 333444; (*)


v_music_type := 'ROCK'; (*)


Incorrect                  Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


40.     When a variable is defined using the NOT NULL keywords, the variable must contain a value. True or False?   Mark for Review

(1) Points


        True (*)


        False




Correct        Correct
41.     Which of the following best describes a database transaction?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


        All the DML statements in a single PL/SQL block


        A related set of SQL DML statements which must be executed either completely or not at all (*)


        A single SQL statement that updates multiple rows of a table


        A SELECT statement based on a join of two or more database tables




Correct        Correct


                42.     The following anonymous block of code is run:

```
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
    VALUES ('XA', 'Xanadu');
    SAVEPOINT XA;
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
    VALUES ('NV','Neverland');
    COMMIT;
    ROLLBACK TO XA;
END;
```

What happens when the block of code finishes?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        No data is inserted and no errors occur.


        No data is inserted and an error occurs


        Two rows are inserted and no errors occur.


        Two rows are inserted and an error occurs. (*)

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


43.      Which of the following is NOT a good guideline for retrieving data in PL/SQL?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


    Declare the receiving variables using %TYPE


    The WHERE clause is optional in nearly all cases. (*)


    Specify the same number of variables in the INTO clause as database columns in the SELECT clause.


    THE SELECT statement should fetch exactly one row.


Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


44.      Given this first section of code:

DECLARE
    v_result employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN

Which statement will always return exactly one value?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT salary
INTO v_result
FROM employees;


        SELECT salary
INTO v_result
FROM employees
WHERE last_name ='Smith';


        SELECT salary
INTO v_result
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 80;


        SELECT SUM(salary)
INTO v_result
FROM employees;

(*)

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


                    45.     Which one of these SQL statements can be directly included
in a PL/SQL executable block?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT last_name FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;



        DESCRIBE employees;



        UPDATE employees
SET last_name='Smith';

(*)


        DROP TABLE employees;



Correct         Correct


                    46.     A variable is declared as:

DECLARE
    v_holdit employees.last_name%TYPE;
BEGIN ...

Which of the following is a correct use of the INTO clause?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        SELECT *
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees;


        SELECT last_name
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees;


        SELECT last_name
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;

(*)

```
        SELECT salary
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;
```

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


        47.     Which one of these SQL statements can be directly included in a PL/SQL executable block?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


        DELETE FROM employees
WHERE department_id=60;

(*)


        SELECT salary FROM employees
WHERE department_id=60;


        CREATE TABLE new_emps (last_name VARCHAR2(10), first_name VARCHAR2(10));


        DROP TABLE locations;


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


        48.     You declare an implicit cursor in the DECLARE section of a PL/SQL block. True or False?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)


Correct        Correct


        49.     Which SQL statement can NOT use an implicit cursor?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        A DELETE statement


        An UPDATE statement

A SELECT statement that returns multiple rows (*)

A SELECT statement that returns one row

Correct          Correct

50.     A PL/SQL block includes the following statement:

SELECT last_name INTO v_last_name
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;

What is the value of SQL%ISOPEN immediately after the SELECT statement is executed?          Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Null

Error. That attribute does not apply for implicit cursors.

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.
1.      Comparing PL/SQL with other languages such as C and Java, which of the following statements is true?   Mark for Review
(1) Points

PL/SQL is harder to learn

PL/SQL is easier to learn and more efficient (*)

PL/SQL is easier to learn but less efficient

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

Correct          Correct

2.      Using Oracle Application Express, you can create Web applications that include PL/SQL. True or False?          Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

3.      Which of the following can you use PL/SQL to do?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

Update data (DML)

Develop Web applications using the Web Application Toolkit

Manage database security

Create customized reports

All of the above (*)

Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

4.      A program which specifies a list of operations to be performed sequentially to achieve the desired result can be called:     Mark for Review
(1) Points

declarative

nondeclarative

procedural (*)

low level

Correct        Correct

5.      The P in PL/SQL stands for:     Mark for Review
(1) Points

Processing

Procedural (*)

Primary

Proprietary

Correct        Correct

6.    SQL is a common access language for many types of databases, including Oracle. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect              Incorrect, Refer to Section 1.

7.    Every PL/SQL anonymous block must start with the keyword DECLARE. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

8.    In which part of the PL/SQL block are declarations of variables defined?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

Executable

Exception

Declarative (*)

Definition

Correct        Correct

9. Which statements are optional in a PL/SQL block? (Choose two.) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

DECLARE (*)

BEGIN

EXCEPTION (*)

END;

Correct        Correct


10. Which lines of code will correctly display the message "The cat sat on the mat"? (Choose two.) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The cat sat on the mat'); (*)

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(The cat sat on the mat);

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The cat' || 'sat on the mat');

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The cat sat ' || 'on the mat'); (*)


Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.
11. Which of the following tools can NOT be used to develop and test PL/SQL code? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Oracle Jdeveloper

Oracle Application Express

Oracle JSQL (*)

Oracle iSQL*Plus


Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.

12.     What is the purpose of using DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE in a PL/SQL block?   Mark for Review
(1) Points

        To perform conditional tests

        To allow a set of statements to be executed repeatedly

        To display results to check if our code is working correctly (*)

        To store new rows in the database


Correct        Correct


13.     Which PL/SQL block type must return a value?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Anonymous

        Function (*)

        Procedure


Incorrect            Incorrect. Refer to Section 1.


        Section 2

        14.     1. Null
2. False
3. True
4. 0

Which of the above can be assigned to a Boolean variable?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        2 and 3

        2, 3 and 4

        1, 2 and 3 (*)

1, 2, 3 and 4


Correct          Correct


15.      You need to declare a variable to hold a value which has been read from the SALARY column of the EMPLOYEES table. Which of the following is an advantage of declaring the variable as: employees.salary%TYPE ?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


It is shorter than coding NUMBER(8,2)


If the SALARY column is ALTERed later, the PL/SQL code need not be changed. (*)


It executes much faster than using NUMBER(8,2)


It allows the software to perform implicit data type conversions.


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


16.      Which of the following should NOT be used as the name of a variable?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


A table name.


A table column name. (*)


The database name.


Correct          Correct


17.      Delimiters are _____ that have special meaning to the Oracle database.     Mark for Review
(1) Points


identifiers


variables


symbols (*)

Correct          Correct

                 18.       Which of the following are valid identifiers? (Choose two.)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

                     (Choose all correct answers)

        Full Name

        students_street_address (*)

        v_code (*)

        #hours

        completion_%


Correct          Correct

                 19.      Which statements about lexical units are true? (Choose two.)
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

                     (Choose all correct answers)

        They are named objects stored in the database

        They are the building blocks of every PL/SQL program (*)

        They are optional but can make a PL/SQL block execute faster

        They are sequences of characters including letters, digits, tabs, returns
and symbols (*)


Correct          Correct

                 20.      What will be displayed when the following code is executed?

DECLARE
    varA NUMBER := 12;
BEGIN
    DECLARE
       varB NUMBER := 8;
    BEGIN
       varA := varA + varB;

```
    END;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(varB);
END;
```
Mark for Review
(1) Points

8

12

Nothing, the block will fail with an error (*)

20

VarB

Correct        Correct

21.     When an exception occurs within a PL/SQL block, the remaining statements in the executable section of the block are skipped. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct        Correct

22.     When nested blocks are used, which blocks can or must be labeled?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

The inner block must be labeled, the outer block can be labeled.

Both blocks must be labeled

Nested blocks cannot be labeled

The outer block must be labeled if it is to be referred to in the inner block. (*)

Correct        Correct

23.     In the following code, Line A causes an exception. What

value will be displayed when the code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    outer_var VARCHAR2(50) := 'My';
BEGIN
    outer_var := outer_var || ' name';
    DECLARE
      inner_var NUMBER;
    BEGIN
      inner_var := 'Mehmet'; -- Line A
      outer_var := outer_var || ' is';
    END;
    outer_var := outer_var || ' Zeynep';
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(outer_var);
END;
```

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        My


        My name (*)


        My name is


        My name is Zeynep



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


            24.      Examine the following code. At Line A, we want to assign a
value of 22 to the outer block's variable v_myvar. What code should we write at Line
A?

```
<<outer_block>>
DECLARE
    v_myvar NUMBER;
BEGIN
    <<inner_block>>
    DECLARE
      v_myvar NUMBER := 15;
    BEGIN
      -- Line A
    END;
END;
```

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        outer_block.v_myvar := 22; (*)


        v_myvar := 22;


        <<outer_block>>.v_myvar := 22;

        v_myvar(outer_block) := 22;


        We cannot reference the outer block's variable because both variables have
the same name


Correct          Correct


                25.     A collection is a composite data type. True or False?    Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


                26.     What is the data type of the variable V_DEPT_TABLE in the
following declaration?

DECLARE
TYPE dept_table_type IS TABLE OF departments%ROWTYPE INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
v_dept_table dept_table_type; ...
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Scalar


        Composite (*)


        LOB


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


                27.     _____ are meant to store large amounts of data.         Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        Variables


        Scalar data types


        LOBs (*)

Correct          Correct


28.     Variables can be assigned a value in both the Executable and Declaration sections of a PL/SQL program. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False


Correct          Correct


29.     Evaluate the following declaration. Determine whether or not it is legal.

DECLARE
maxsalary NUMBER(7) = 5000;
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Correct.


        Not correct. (*)


Correct          Correct


30.     Variables can be used in the following ways in a PL/SQL block. (Choose two.)     Mark for Review
(1) Points

                (Choose all correct answers)


        To store data values. (*)


        To rename tables and columns.


        To refer to a single data value several times. (*)


        To comment code.


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
31.     When a variable is defined using the NOT NULL keywords, the variable must contain a value. True or False?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False


Correct        Correct


32.     When a variable is defined using the CONSTANT keyword, the value of the variable cannot change. True or False?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False


Correct        Correct


33.     Single row character functions are valid SQL functions in PL/SQL. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False


Correct        Correct


34.     Which of the following are disadvantages of implicit data type conversions? (Choose two.)        Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

The code is harder to read and understand (*)

You cannot store alphabetic characters in a variable of data type NUMBER

If Oracle changes the conversion rules in the future, your code may not work any more (*)

Oracle cannot implicitly convert a number value to a character string

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


                35.     The DECODE function is available in PL/SQL procedural
statements. True or False?       Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)



Correct         Correct


                36.     TO_NUMBER, TO_CHAR, and TO_DATE are all examples of:     Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        Implicit conversion functions


        Explicit conversion functions (*)


        Character functions


        Operators



Correct         Correct


                37.     PL/SQL can convert a VARCHAR2 value containing alphabetic
characters to a NUMBER value. True or False?    Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True


        False (*)



Correct         Correct


                38.     What is the output when the following program is executed?

```
set serveroutput on
DECLARE
    a VARCHAR2(10) := '333';
    b VARCHAR2(10) := '444';
    c PLS_INTEGER;
    d VARCHAR2(10);
BEGIN
```

```
    c := TO_NUMBER(a) + TO_NUMBER(b);
    d := a || b;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(c);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(d);
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Nothing. The code will result in an error.


        c=777 and d=333444 (*)


        c=777 and d=777


        c=333444 and d=777



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


                39.     Examine the following code. What is the final value of
V_MYBOOL ?

```
DECLARE
    v_mynumber NUMBER;
    v_mybool BOOLEAN ;
BEGIN
    v_mynumber := 6;
    v_mybool := (v_mynumber BETWEEN 10 AND 20);
    v_mybool := NOT (v_mybool);
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.


                40.     What is wrong with this assignment statement?

```
myvar :=        'To be or not to be';
        'That is the question';
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        An assignment statement must be a single line of code


        Nothing is wrong, the statement is fine

An assignment statement must have a single semicolon at the end (*)


"myvar" is not a valid name for a variable


Character literals should not be enclosed in quotes


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 2.
41.     Given this first section of code:

```
DECLARE
    v_result employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN
```

Which statement will always return exactly one value?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


```
        SELECT salary
INTO v_result
FROM employees;
```


```
        SELECT salary
INTO v_result
FROM employees
WHERE last_name ='Smith';
```


```
        SELECT salary
INTO v_result
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 80;
```


```
        SELECT SUM(salary)
INTO v_result
FROM employees;
```

(*)


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


        42.     Which rows will be deleted from the EMPLOYEES table when the following code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    salary employees.salary%TYPE := 12000;
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM employees
    WHERE salary > salary;
END;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

All rows whose SALARY column value is greater than 12000.

All rows in the table.

No rows. (*)

All rows whose SALARY column value is equal to 12000.

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.

43.     The following code will return the last name of the employee
whose employee id is equal to 100: True or False?

DECLARE
    v_last_name employees.last_name%TYPE;
    employee_id employees.employee_id%TYPE := 100;
BEGIN
    SELECT last_name INTO v_last_name
    FROM employees
    WHERE employee_id = employee_id;
END;

Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct        Correct

44.     A variable is declared as:

DECLARE
    v_holdit employees.last_name%TYPE;
BEGIN ...

Which of the following is a correct use of the INTO clause?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

SELECT *
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees;

```
        SELECT last_name
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees;
```

```
        SELECT last_name
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;
```

(*)

```
        SELECT salary
INTO v_holdit
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;
```

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


                45.        Which of the following is NOT a good guideline for
retrieving data in PL/SQL?        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Declare the receiving variables using %TYPE


        The WHERE clause is optional in nearly all cases. (*)


        Specify the same number of variables in the INTO clause as database columns
in the SELECT clause.


        THE SELECT statement should fetch exactly one row.


Correct          Correct


                46.        How many DML statements can be included in a single
transaction?       Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Only one


        None. A transaction cannot include DML statements.


        A maximum of four DML statements


        As many as needed (*)

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.

47.      The following anonymous block of code is run:

```
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
    VALUES ('XA', 'Xanadu');
    INSERT INTO countries (id, name)
    VALUES ('NV','Neverland');
    COMMIT;
    COMMIT;
    ROLLBACK;
END;
```

What happens when the block of code finishes?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        You have nothing new; the last ROLLBACK undid the INSERTs.

        You have the rows added twice; there are four new rows.

        You have the two new rows added. (*)

        You get an error; you cannot COMMIT twice in a row.

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.

48.      A PL/SQL block includes the following statement:

```
SELECT last_name INTO v_last_name
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=100;
```

What is the value of SQL%ISOPEN immediately after the SELECT statement is executed?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True

        False (*)

        Null

        Error. That attribute does not apply for implicit cursors.

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.

49.     Assume there are 5 employees in Department 10. What happens when the following statement is executed?

```
UPDATE employees
SET salary=salary*1.1;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        All employees get a 10% salary increase. (*)


        No rows are modified because you did not specify "WHERE department_id=10"


        A TOO_MANY_ROWS exception is raised.


        An error message is displayed because you must use the INTO clause to hold the new salary.


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 3.


                50.     Which SQL statement can NOT use an implicit cursor?     Mark for Review
(1) Points


        A DELETE statement


        An UPDATE statement


        A SELECT statement that returns multiple rows (*)


        A SELECT statement that returns one row


Correct        Correct
1.      Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
    v_salary NUMBER(6);
    v_constant NUMBER(6) := 15000;
    v_result VARCHAR(6); := 'MIDDLE';
BEGIN
    IF v_salary != v_constant THEN
        v_result := 'HIGH';
    ELSE
        v_result := 'LOW';
    END IF;
END;
```

What is the final value of v_result?
        Mark for Review

(1) Points

     HIGH

     LOW (*)

     MIDDLE

     Null


Correct        Correct

           2.      Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
    a VARCHAR2(6) := NULL;
    b VARCHAR2(6) := NULL;
BEGIN
    IF a = b THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('EQUAL');
    ELSIF a != b THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('UNEQUAL');
    ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('OTHER');
    END IF;
END;
```

Which word will be displayed?
     Mark for Review
(1) Points

     UNEQUAL

     EQUAL

     Nothing will be displayed

     OTHER (*)


Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.

         3.     How many ELSIF statements are you allowed to have in a compound IF statement?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

     Only one

As many as you want (*)


They must match the same number as the number of ELSE statements.


None; the command is ELSE IF;


Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


                4.        What is the correct form of a simple IF statement?        Mark
for Review
(1) Points


        IF condition THEN statement;


        IF condition THEN statement;
END IF; (*)


        IF condition;
THEN statement;
END IF;


        IF condition
THEN statement
ENDIF;


Correct         Correct


                5.        You need to execute a set of statements 10 times, increasing
a counter by 1 each time. Which of the following PL/SQL constructs can do this?
(Choose three)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        IF ... THEN ... ELSE


        A WHILE loop (*)


        CASE ... WHEN ... THEN


        A FOR loop (*)


        A basic loop (*)

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.

6.       What kind of statement is best suited for displaying the multiplication table for "sixes": 6x1=6, 6x2=12 ... 6x12=72?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

        CASE expression

        IF statement

        CASE statement

        LOOP statement (*)

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.

7.       Which kind of loop is this?

```
v_count := 1;
LOOP
    v_count := v_count + 1;
    EXIT WHEN i > 20;
END LOOP;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        FOR loop

        IF-THEN loop

        Basic loop (*)

        WHILE loop

        CASE loop

Correct        Correct

8.       Which one of these tasks is best done using a LOOP statement?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        Assigning a letter grade to a numerical score

Calculating and displaying the sum of all integers from 1 to 100 (*)

Testing if a condition is true, false or null

Fetching and displaying an employee's last name from the database

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.

9.      A PL/SQL block contains the following code:
```
v_counter := 1;
LOOP
    EXIT WHEN v_counter=5;
END LOOP;
v_counter := v_counter + 1;
```
What is the value of V_COUNTER after the loop is finished?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

5

6

1

This is an infinite loop; the loop will never finish. (*)

Correct        Correct

10.     Which one of these is NOT a kind of loop?        Mark for
Review
(1) Points

ASCENDING loop (*)

FOR loop

Basic loop

WHILE loop

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
11.     What will be the value of v_sal_desc after the following code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    v_salary NUMBER(6,2) := NULL;
    v_sal_desc VARCHAR2(10);
BEGIN
    CASE
        WHEN v_salary < 10000 THEN v_sal_desc := 'Low Paid';
        WHEN v_salary >= 10000 THEN v_sal_desc := 'High Paid';
    END CASE;
END;
```
Mark for Review
(1) Points

High Paid

Low Paid

Null

The code will fail and return an exception (*)

Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.

12.     You want to assign a value to v_result which depends on the value of v_grade: if v_grade = 'A' set v_result to 'Very Good' and so on.

```
DECLARE
    v_grade CHAR(1);
    v_result VARCHAR2(10);
BEGIN
    v_result :=
        CASE v_grade
```

The next line should be
Mark for Review
(1) Points

WHEN v_grade = 'A' THEN 'Very Good'

WHEN 'A' THEN 'Very Good';

WHEN 'A' THEN v_result := 'Very Good';

WHEN 'A' THEN 'Very Good' (*)

Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.

13.     What will be the value of variable c after the following code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    a BOOLEAN := TRUE;
    b BOOLEAN := FALSE;
    c NUMBER;
BEGIN
    c :=
        CASE
            WHEN a AND b THEN 10
            WHEN NOT a THEN 20
            WHEN a OR b THEN 30
            ELSE 40
        END;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        30 (*)


        20


        40


        10



Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


                14.      What will be the value of variable c after the following
code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    a BOOLEAN := TRUE;
    b BOOLEAN := NULL;
    c NUMBER;
BEGIN
    IF a AND b THEN c := 2;
        ELSIF a OR b THEN c := 0;
        ELSE c := 1;
    END IF;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        1


        Null


        0 (*)


        2

Incorrect                    Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


                    15.      What value will v_answer contain after the following code is
executed?

```
DECLARE
    v_age NUMBER:= 18;
    v_answer VARCHAR2(10);
BEGIN
    v_answer :=
        CASE
            WHEN v_age < 25 THEN 'Young'
            WHEN v_age = 18 THEN 'Exactly 18'
            ELSE 'Older'
        END CASE;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        Exactly 18


        Young (*)


        Null


        Older



Correct         Correct


                    16.      Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
v_bool BOOLEAN := FALSE;
v_counter NUMBER(4) := 0;
BEGIN
... Line A
?
END;
```
Which of the following is NOT valid at line A?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        WHILE NOT v_boolean LOOP


        WHILE v_boolean AND v_counter < 6 LOOP


        WHILE v_counter > 8 LOOP


        WHILE v_counter IN 1..5 LOOP (*)

Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


                17.     In a FOR loop, an implicitly declared counter automatically
increases or decreases with each iteration. True or False?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        True (*)


        False


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


                18.     which statement best describes when a FOR loop should be
used?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


        When the number of iterations is known (*)


        When testing the value in a Boolean variable


        When the controlling condition must be evaluated at the start of each
iteration


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


                19.     which statement best describes when a WHILE loop shouild be
used?   Mark for Review
(1) Points


        When the number of iterations is known


        When repeating a sequence of statements until the controlling condition is
no longer true (*)


        When assigning a value to a Boolean variable


        When testing whether a variable is null


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


                20.     In a WHILE loop, the statements inside the loop must execute
at least once. True or False?   Mark for Review

(1) Points


        True


        False (*)



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.
21.     What will happen when the following code is executed?

```
BEGIN
FOR i in 1 ..3 LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (i);
    i := i + 1;
END LOOP;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        It will display 1, 2, 3.


        It will display 2, 3, 4.


        It will result in an error because you cannot modify the counter in a FOR
loop. (*)


        It will result in an error because the counter was not explicitly declared.



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


            22.     What kinds of loops can be nested?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        BASIC loops


        WHILE loops


        FOR loops


        All of the above (*)



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


            23.     when coding two nested loops, both loops must be of the same
type. For example, you cannot code a FOR loop inside a WHILE loop. True or False?
Mark for Review

(1) Points

      True

      False (*)


Correct        Correct


          24.    In the following code fragment, you want to exit from the outer loop at Line A if v_number = 6. Which statement would you write on Line A?

```
<<big_loop>>
WHILE condition_1 LOOP
    <<small_loop>>
    FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i);
       -- Line A
    END LOOP;
END LOOP;
```
      Mark for Review
(1) Points

      IF v_number = 6 THEN EXIT;

      EXIT outer_loop WHEN v_number = 6;

      EXIT big_loop WHEN v_number = 6; (*)

      EXIT small_loop WHEN v_number = 6;


Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 4.


          25.    Examine the following code:

```
BEGIN
FOR i IN 1..5 LOOP
FOR j IN 1..8 LOOP
EXIT WHEN j = 7;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i || j);
END LOOP;
END LOOP;
END;
```
How many lines of output will be displayed when this code is executed?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

      35

      6

30 (*)

40

Correct        Correct

Section 5

26.      What is wrong with the following code?
```
DECLARE
CURSOR emp_curs(p_dept_id NUMBER) IS
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id = p_dept_id;
BEGIN
FOR dept_rec IN (SELECT * FROM departments) LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(dept_rec.department_name);
FOR emp_rec IN emp_curs(dept_rec.department_id) LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(emp_rec.last_name);
END LOOP;
END LOOP;
END;
```
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The DEPARTMENTS cursor must be declared with a parameter.

You cannot use a cursor with a subquery in nested loops.

You cannot use two different kinds of loop in a single PL/SQL block.

EMP_CURS should not be DECLAREd explicitly; it should be coded as a subquery in a cursor FOR loop.

Nothing is wrong. The block will execute successfully and display all departments and the employees in those departments. (*)

Correct        Correct

27.      when using multiple nested cursors, what kinds of loops can you use?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

Cursor FOR loops only.

Basic loops only.

WHILE loops only.

None of the above.

All of the above. (*)


Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.

28.      You want to display all locations, and the departments in each location. Examine the following code:
```
DECLARE
CURSOR loc_curs IS SELECT * FROM locations;
CURSOR dept_curs(p_loc_id NUMBER) IS
SELECT * FROM departments WHERE location_id = p_loc_id;
BEGIN
FOR loc_rec IN loc_curs LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(loc_rec.city);
FOR dept_rec IN dept_curs(-- Point A --) LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(dept_rec.department_name);
END LOOP;
END LOOP;
END;
```
What should you code at Point A?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

        p_loc_id

        location_id

        null

        LOOP ... END LOOP;

        loc_rec.location_id (*)


Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.

29.      Assume that you have declared a cursor called C_EMP. Which of the following statements about C_EMP is correct? (Choose two.)      Mark for Review
(1) Points

                (Choose all correct answers)

        You can use c_emp%NOTFOUND to exit a loop. (*)

        You can fetch rows when c_emp%ISOPEN evaluates to FALSE.

You can use c_emp%ROWCOUNT to return the number of rows returned by the cursor so far. (*)


You can use c_emp%FOUND after the cursor is closed.



Correct        Correct


                30.      Which of the following statements about the %ISOPEN cursor attribute is true?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


        You can issue the %ISOPEN cursor attribute only when a cursor is open.


        You can issue the %ISOPEN cursor attribute only when more than one record is returned.


        You can issue the %ISOPEN cursor attribute when a cursor is open or closed. (*)


        If a cursor is open, then the value of %ISOPEN is false.



Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
31.     The DEPARTMENTS table contains four columns. Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
    CURSOR dept_curs IS
        SELECT * FROM departments;
    v_dept_rec dept_curs%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
    OPEN dept_curs;
    FETCH dept_curs INTO v_dept_rec;
    ...
```

Which one of the following statements is true?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        v_dept_rec contains the first four rows of the departments table.


        The FETCH will fail because the structure of v_dept_rec does not match the structure of the cursor.


        v_dept_rec contains the first row of the departments table. (*)


        The block will fail because the declaration of v_dept_rec is invalid.



Correct        Correct

32.     Which of the following cursor attributes is set to the total number of rows returned so far?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

%ISOPEN

%NOTFOUND

%FOUND

%ROWCOUNT (*)

Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.

33.     Examine the following code fragment:

```
DECLARE
    CURSOR emp_curs IS
        SELECT first_name, last_name FROM employees;
    v_emp_rec emp_curs%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
    ...
    FETCH emp_curs INTO v_emp_rec;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(... Point A ...);
  &nbsp...
```

To display the fetched last name, what should you code at Point A?
     Mark for Review
(1) Points

v_emp_rec.last_name (*)

v_emp_rec(last_name)

v_emp_rec

last_name

None of the above

Incorrect          Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.

34.     Which of the following cursor attributes evaluates to TRUE if the cursor is open?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

%ISOPEN (*)

%NOTFOUND

%FOUND

%ROWCOUNT

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.

35.    The employees table contains 20 rows. What will happen when the following code is executed?

```
DECLARE
  &nbspCURSOR emp_curs IS
     &nbspSELECT job_id FROM employees;
    v_job_id employees.job_id%TYPE;
BEGIN
    OPEN emp_curs;
    LOOP
       FETCH emp_curs INTO v_job_id;
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_job_id);
       EXIT WHEN emp_curs%NOTFOUND;
    END LOOP;
    CLOSE emp_curs;
END;
```
    Mark for Review
(1) Points

        20 job_ids will be displayed.

        The block will fail and an error message will be displayed.

        21 rows of output will be displayed; the first job_id will be displayed twice.

        21 rows of output will be displayed; the last job_id will be displayed twice. (*)

Correct        Correct

36.    An implicit cursor can be used for a multiple-row SELECT statement. True or False?    Mark for Review
(1) Points

        True

False (*)


Correct        Correct


          37.      Place the following statements in the correct sequence:

   1. OPEN my_curs;
   2. CLOSE my_curs;
   3. CURSOR my_curs IS SELECT my_column FROM my_table;
   4. FETCH my_curs INTO my_variable;

        Mark for Review
(1) Points


      C,D,A,B


      C,A,D,B (*)


      A,C,D,B


      C,A,B,D


Correct        Correct


          38.      What will happen when the following code is executed?

```
DECLARE CURSOR emp_curs IS
    SELECT salary FROM employees;
    v_salary employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN
    OPEN emp_curs;
    FETCH emp_curs INTO v_salary;
    CLOSE emp_curs;
    FETCH emp_curs INTO v_salary;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


      The block will fail and an INVALID_CURSOR exception will be raised. (*)


      The first employee row will be fetched twice.


      The first two employee rows will be fetched.


      The block will fail and a TOO_MANY_ROWS exception will be raised.


Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.

39. After a cursor has been closed, it can be opened again in the same PL/SQL block. True or False?   Mark for Review
(1) Points

    True (*)

    False

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.

40. For which type of SQL statement must you use an explicit cursor?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

    DML statements that process more than one row.

    Queries that return more than one row. (*)

    Data Definition Language (DDL) statements.

    Queries that return a single row.

Incorrect                Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.
41. What will happen when the following code is executed?

```
DECLARE
    CURSOR emp_curs IS
        SELECT salary FROM employees;
    v_salary employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN
    FETCH emp_curs INTO v_salary;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_salary);
    CLOSE emp_curs;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

    The first employee's salary will be fetched and displayed.

    All employees' salaries will be fetched and displayed.

    The execution will fail and an error message will be displayed. (*)

    The lowest salary value will be fetched and displayed.

Correct          Correct


                42.     Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
    CURSOR emp_curs IS
        SELECT last_name, salary
        FROM employees
        ORDER BY salary;
    v_last_name employees.last_name%TYPE;
    v_salary employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN
...
```
Which of the following statements successfully opens the cursor and fetches the
first row of the active set?
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        OPEN emp_curs;
FETCH emp_curs INTO v_last_name, v_salary;

(*)


        OPEN emp_curs;
FETCH emp_curs INTO v_salary, v_last_name;



        OPEN emp_curs;
FETCH FIRST emp_curs INTO v_last_name, v_salary;



        OPEN emp_curs;
FETCH emp_curs;



Incorrect               Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.


                43.     The following code fragment shows a cursor FOR loop:

FOR emp_record IN emp_cursor LOOP ......

Which of the following do NOT need to be coded explicitly? (Choose three.)
        Mark for Review
(1) Points

                        (Choose all correct answers)


        OPEN emp_cursor; (*)


        DECLARE CURSOR emp_cursor IS ...

```
        emp_record emp_cursor%ROWTYPE; (*)


        FETCH emp_cursor INTO emp_record; (*)


        END LOOP;
```


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 5

                44.       What is wrong with the following code?

```
DECLARE
    CURSOR dept_curs IS SELECT * FROM departments;
BEGIN
    FOR dept_rec IN dept_curs LOOP
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(dept_curs%ROWCOUNT || dept_rec.department_name);
    END LOOP;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(dept_rec.department_id);
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        The cursor DEPT_CURS has not been opened.


        The implicitly declared record DEPT_REC cannot be referenced outside the
cursor FOR loop. (*)


        You cannot use %ROWCOUNT with a cursor FOR loop.


        The cursor DEPT_CURS has not been closed.


        Nothing is wrong, this code will execute successfully.


Incorrect                 Incorrect. Refer to Section 5

                45.       What is wrong with the following code?

```
BEGIN
    FOR emp_rec IN
      (SELECT * FROM employees WHERE ROWNUM < 10
        FOR UPDATE NOWAIT) LOOP
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(emp_rec%ROWCOUNT || emp_rec.last_name):
    END LOOP;
END;
```
        Mark for Review
(1) Points


        You cannot use FOR UPDATE NOWAIT with a cursor FOR loop using a subquery.

You cannot reference %ROWCOUNT with a cursor FOR loop using a subquery. (*)


The field EMP_REC.LAST_NAME does not exist.


You cannot use ROWNUM with a cursor FOR loop.


The cursor has not been opened.



Correct        Correct


                46.      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?
Mark for Review
(1) Points


        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. (*)


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


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


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



Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.


                47.      User TOM has locked a row in the WORKERS table. Now, user
DICK wants to open the following cursor:
CURSOR c IS
SELECT * FROM workers FOR UPDATE NOWAIT;
What will happen when DICK opens the cursor and tries to fetch rows?     Mark for
Review
(1) Points


        TOM's session is rolled back. DICK's session successfully fetches rows from
the cursor.


        DICK's session waits indefinitely.

Both sessions wait for a few seconds; then the system breaks all locks and both sessions raise an exception.

DICK's session immediately raises an exception. (*)

The c%NOWAIT attribute is set to TRUE.


Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.


      48.     You want to declare a cursor which locks each row fetched by the cursor. Examine the following code:
```
DECLARE
CURSOR emp_curs IS
SELECT * FROM employees
FOR -- Point A
```
Which of the following can NOT be coded at Point A?     Mark for Review
(1) Points

UPDATE;

UPDATE OF salary;

UPDATE OF employees; (*)

UPDATE NOWAIT;


Incorrect                   Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.


      49.     What is one of the advantages of using parameters with a cursor?        Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can use a cursor FOR loop.

You can declare the cursor FOR UPDATE.

You do not need to DECLARE the cursor at all.

You can use a single cursor to fetch a different set of rows each time the cursor is opened. (*)

It will execute much faster than a cursor without parameters.

Correct        Correct


50.      There are 12 distinct JOB_IDs in the EMPLOYEES table. You
need to write some PL.SQL code to fetch and display all the employees with a
specific JOB_ID. The chosen JOB_ID can be different each time the code is executed.
What is the best way to do this?      Mark for Review
(1) Points


    Write 12 separate PL/SQL blocks, each declaring a cursor with a different
JOB_ID in the WHERE clause.


    Write a single PL/SQL block which declares 12 cursors, one for each distinct
value of JOB_ID.


    Write a single PL/SQL block which declares one cursor using a parameter for
the JOB_ID. (*)


    Write a single PL/SQL block which uses a cursor to fetch all the employee
rows, with an IF statement to decide which of the fetched rows to display.


Incorrect              Incorrect. Refer to Section 5.