1. ....................... are used to recreate if trigger already exists.  
     
   A) Cursor B) Trigger C) Keywords **D) Replace**
2. .............................. is used to define code that is executed / fired when certain actions or event occur.  
     
   **A) Cursor** B) Trigger C) Keywords D) Replace
3. ................. provide a way for your program to select multiple rows of data from the database and then process each row individually.  
     
   **A) PL/SQL Cursors** B) PL/SQL Trigger C) PL/SQL Select D) PL/SQL Process  
     
   4. ........................... cursor are declared by ORACLE for each UPDATE, DELETE and INSERT SQL commands.  
   **A) Implicit** B) Explicit C) Internal D) External

5. ......................... cursors are declared and used by the user to process multiple row, returned by SELECT statement.  
A) Implicit **B) Explicit** C) Internal D) External

6. ....................... contain a pointer that keeps track of current row being accessed, which enables your program to process the rows at a time.  
A) Tracker **B) Cursor** C) Accesser D) Trigger  
  
7. ....................... a cursor enables you to define the cursor and assign a name to it.  
**A) Declaring** B) Stating C) Extracting D) Importing

8. In ................... the cursor advances to the next row in the active set each time the fetch command is executed.  
  
A) recreating process B) redefining process **C) iterative process**   
D) None of the above

9. A ......................... is a database object that groups logically related PL/SQL types, objects and subprograms.  
A) Module **B) Package** C) Body D) Name  
  
10. In the PL/SQL, the package specification contains ....................... declarations.  
**A) Public** B) Private C) Friend D) Protected

11. ........................ is a procedural extension of Oracle - SQL that offers language constructs similar to those in imperative programming languages.  
A) SQL B) PL/SQL C) Advanced SQL D) PQL  
  
12. .................... combines the data manipulating power of SQL with the data processing power of Procedural languages.  
A) PL/SQL B) SQL C) Advanced SQL D) PQL  
  
13. ................... has made PL/SQL code run faster without requiring any additional work on the part of the programmer.  
A) SQL Server B) My SQL **C) Oracle** D) SQL Lite  
  
14. A line of PL/SQL text contains groups of characters known as .......................  
**A) Lexical Units** B) Literals C) Textual Units D) Identifiers  
  
15. We use ........................ name PL/SQL program objects and units.  
A) Lexical Units B) Literals C) Delimiters **D) Identifiers**  
  
16. A .................... is an explicit numeric, character, string or Boolean value not represented by an identifier.  
A) Comments **B) Literals** C) Delimiters D) Identifiers  
  
17. If no header is specified, the block is said to be an ...................... PL/SQL block.

A) Strong B) Weak C) Empty **D) Anonymous**  
18. ............. is a sequence of zero or more characters enclosed by single quotes.  
A) Integers literal **B) String literal** C) String units D) String label  
  
19. In ........................, the management of the password for the account can be handled outside of oracle such as operating system.  
A) Database Authentication **B) Operating System Authentication**  
C) Internal Authentication D) External Authentication  
  
20. In ............................ of Oracle, the database administrator creates a user account in the database for each user who needs access.  
**A) Database Authentication** B) Operating System Authentication  
C) Internal Authentication D) External Authentication

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Nested tables can be sparse: you can delete arbitrary elements, rather than just removing an item from the end.**  **a.** Yes  **b.** No | | | | | | | | | |
| **ANSWER: Yes** |  | |  | | | | | | |
| **Which collection types is also known as index-by tables, lets you look up elements using arbitrary numbers and strings for subscript values?**  **a.** Associative arrays  **b.** Nested tables  **c.** Varrays  **d.** None of the above | | | | | | | | | |
| **ANSWER: Associative arrays** | |  | |  | | | | | |
| **Associative arrays also known as index-by tables.**  **a.** True  **b.** False | | | | | | | | | |
| **ANSWER: True** | | | | |  | |  | | |
| **Which of the following is a group of related data items stored in fields, each with its own name and datatype?**  **a.** A Record  **b.** A Collection  **c.** Both A & B  **d.** None of the above | | | | | | | | | |
| **ANSWER: A Record** |  | | | | |  | | | |
| **Which of the following is a group of related data items stored in fields, each with its own name and datatype?**  **a.** A Record  **b.** A Collection  **c.** Both A & B  **d.** None of the above | | | | | | | | | |
| **ANSWER: A Record** |  | | | | | | |  | |
| **Varrays are a good choice when -**  **a.** The number of elements is known in advance.  **b.** The elements are usually all accessed in sequence.  **c.** Both A & B  **d.** None of the above | | | | | | | | | |
| **ANSWER: Both A &** |  | | | | | | | |  |