# CIT 325 W04 Quiz – Chapter 5 Reading

* Which statement lets you change a current session to enable conditional compilation statements (choose all that apply)?
* ALTER
* $$PLSQL\_UNIT returns the database user who owns the current program unit, and it is a new predefined inquiry directive with Oracle Database 12c.
* F
* Which of the following is a guard-on-entry loop (choose all that apply)?
* WHILE loop
* $$PLSQL\_TYPE returns an integer for the current line number in the PL/SQL block.
* F
* Which of the following are limited to being a multiple-row implicit cursor (choose all that apply)?
* UPDATE
* INSERT
* DELETE
* MERGE
* Which are valid loop structures in PL/SQL (choose all that apply)?
* a simple loop
* FOR loop
* WHILE loop
* The PL/SQL language supports both simple and searched CASE statements.
* T
* Which of the following returns an integer for the current line number in the PL/SQL block (choose all that apply)?
* $$PLSQL\_LINE
* The IF statement supports ONLY multiple-branching statements.
* F
* Multiple-branching statements without fall-through are if-then-elsif-then-else statements, and with fall-through they are CASE statements.
* T
* Three-valued logic occurs where an expression may return true, false, or null.
* T
* Multiple-branching expressions require two-sided truth tables: one table for the conjunction operator, AND another for the inclusion operator, OR.
* T
* Which of the following are steps that explicit cursors must run to access data (choose all that apply)?
* Close the cursor
* Open the cursor
* Fetch records from a cursor
* A CONTINUE statement differs from the GOTO statement because it doesn't direct the program flow to a label.
* T
* Which of the following can be used as a selector in a CASE statement (choose all that apply)?
* CHAR
* NUMBER
* NCHAR
* VARCHAR2
* Which of the following are limited to being a single-row implicit cursor (choose all that apply)?
* SELECT-INTO
* A selector is a variable, function, or expression that the CASE statement attempts to match in WHEN blocks
* T
* The if-then-else-then-else statement is a single-branching statements.
* F
* $$PLSQL\_UNIT returns the database user who owns the current program unit, and it is a new predefined inquiry directive with Oracle Database 12c.
* F
* The NVL statement lets you reduce three-valued logic problems to two-valued logic in conditional statements.
* T
* Which of the following is a guard on exit loop (choose all that apply)?
* FOR loop
* simple loop
* Which of the following conditional compilation statements returns an empty string for an anonymous block and the uppercase name of the function or procedure (choose all that apply)?
* $$PLSQL\_UNIT
* Which of the following are conditional statements in programming languages (choose all that apply)?
* single-branching statements
* multiple-branching statements with fall through
* multiple-branching statements without fall through
* The SELECT-INTO statement is a single-row implicit cursor.
* T
* Control structures let you make which of the following (choose all that apply)?
* conditional choices
* access data
* repeatable operations
* Which of the following statements let you skip the balance of the current iteration in a loop (choose all that apply)?
* Continue
* The if-then-else-then-else statement is a single-branching statements.
* F
* Which of the following is a guard-on-entry loop (choose all that apply)?
* a WHILE loop
* $$PLSQL\_UNIT returns the database user who owns the current program unit, and it is a new predefined inquiry directive with Oracle Database 12c.
* F
* The NVL statement lets you reduce three-valued logic problems to two-valued logic in conditional statements.
* T
* Which of the following is a guard on exit loop (choose all that apply)?
* FOR loop
* a simple loop
* Multiple-branching expressions require two-sided truth tables: one table for the conjunction operator, AND another for the inclusion operator, OR.
* T
* The PL/SQL language supports both simple and searched CASE statements.
* T