STUDENT CODE:

STUDENT NAME:

PLSQL MIDTERM EXAM-THURSDAY GROUP

DATE: 28/04/2022

DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

THIS EXAM HAS 5 MANDATORY SECTIONS

- Use one statement to respond to all the questions in SECTION A
- Use one statement to respond to all the questions in SECTION B
- Use one statement to explain the output of each and every program written in SECTION C and then write the program output in the provided output box.
- Do any two programs of your choice from SECTION D
- Respond to the question in SECTION E. Make sure that all the possible exceptions are well handled
- Use the provided boxes to write your answers
- No additional answer sheet will be used or provided
- The whole exam is out of 80 MARKS

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SECTION A /10 MARKS

1)	How do you declare a user-defined exception?
2)	How do you declare a %rowtype data type? (Syntax)
3)	How do you declare a %type data type? (Syntax)
4)	What is the command used to get the server output result and display it into the screen (command line)?
5)	When is this error: ROWTYPE_MISMATCH raised?
6)	When is this error: CASE_NOT_FOUND raised?
7)	What is the use of a SELECTOR in a simple case statement?
8)	How do you raise a custom error number within a PLSQL program?
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9)	What is the importance of using the Keyword CONSTANT during a variable declaration?
10)	What is Forward referencing?
10,	what is not ward referencing:
CECTIO	IN D. /40 MADIVS
	N B /10 MARKS nd by TRUE or FALSE and explain your answer in one statement
	The BEGIN keyword starts the variable declaration sections of a PL/SQL block.
2)	Is there any syntax error in this assignments statement? e_salary = e_salary + 2000;



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3) PL/SQL	does not have data types or variables.
4) Is this L	DECLARATION correct?
DECLARE	
a NUMBER: =1;	
5) Global	variables cannot be accessed inside a nested IF block.

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SECTION C /20 MARKS

What is the output of these programs?

```
1) First Program

DECLARE
a number (2);

BEGIN

FOR a IN REVERSE 10 .. 20 LOOP

dbms_output.put_line(a);

END LOOP;

END;
```

2) Second Program

```
DECLARE
```

```
a number (3): = 100;
b number (3): = 200;

BEGIN

IF (a = 100) THEN

IF (b <> 200) THEN

dbms_output.put_line(b);

END IF;

END IF;

dbms_output.put_line(a);
```



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END;

3) Third Program	
DECLARE	
a number (2): = 21;	
b number (2): = 10;	
BEGIN	
IF (a <= b) THEN	
dbms_output.put_line(a);	
END IF;	
IF (b >= a) THEN	
dbms_output.put_line(a);	
END IF;	
IF (a <> b) THEN	
dbms_output.put_line(b);	
END IF;	
END;	



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```
4) Fourth Program
DECLARE
  x NUMBER;
BEGIN
  x: = 5;
  x: = 10;
  dbms_output.put_line(-x);
  dbms_output.put_line(+x);
   x: = -10;
  dbms_output.put_line(-x);
  dbms_output.put_line(+x);
END;
   5) Fifth Program
```

```
DECLARE
```

i number;

BEGIN

```
i: = 0;
LOOP
i: = i+2;
dbms_output.put_line(i);
exit WHEN i > 10;
```



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	END LOOP;		
END;			
SECTIO	N D /20 MARKS		
Answe	r any two questions of your choice		
1)	Write a PL/SQL program to check whether a given character is letter or digit		
	8		



2) Write a PL/SQL program to check whether a given number is positive, negative or zero.			
	9		



3) Write a PL/SQL Program to swap two numbers

SECTION E /20 MARKS

Write a program that updates the salary of employee whose salary is lower or equal to \$2500 and has an emp_code higher than or equal to 10. The salary should be updated with 10% of the employee's actual salary and the new salary should be updated in the database. After update, the program should insert the emp_code, the first_name, the last_name and the 10% of the salary into a table called temp_emp_table to record the changes made on the employee' salary. The column of the temp_emp_table table are as follow:

E_CODE	E_FIRSTNAME	E_LASTNAME	SALARY_PERCENTAGE



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