

1. What keyword is used to declare a constant in PL/SQL?

- a) CONSTANT
- b) CONST
- c) DEFINE
- d) VAR

Answer: a) CONSTANT

2. In PL/SQL, which keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold a single value?

- a) VARIABLE
- b) VAR
- c) DECLARE
- d) VARCHAR

Answer: c) DECLARE

3. Which of the following is NOT a valid data type for declaring variables in PL/SQL?

- a) NUMBER
- b) STRING
- c) BOOLEAN
- d) DATE

Answer: b) STRING

4. Can you change the value of a constant after it has been declared in PL/SQL?

- a) Yes, using the SET keyword
- b) Yes, using the ASSIGN keyword
- c) No, constants cannot be changed after declaration
- d) Only if the constant is of type BOOLEAN

Answer: c) No, constants cannot be changed after declaration

5. What is the correct syntax to declare a variable named "count" of NUMBER data type in PL/SQL?

- a) var count NUMBER;
- b) count NUMBER;
- c) DECLARE count NUMBER;
- d) count NUMBER;

Answer: c) DECLARE count NUMBER;

6. Which statement is used to initialize a variable in PL/SQL?

- a) INITIALIZE
- b) SET
- c) DEFAULT
- d) ASSIGN

Answer: c) DEFAULT

7. How are variables typically used in PL/SQL?

- a) To store single values temporarily during program execution
- b) To store multiple values permanently in the database
- c) To define constants that don't change during program execution
- d) To define data types for database tables

Answer: a) To store single values temporarily during program execution

8. What is the scope of a variable declared within a PL/SQL block?

- a) Global scope throughout the entire PL/SQL program
- b) Local scope within the block where it is declared
- c) Global scope within the current database session
- d) Local scope within the current transaction

Answer: b) Local scope within the block where it is declared

9. Which of the following is NOT a valid way to assign a value to a variable in PL/SQL?

- a) count := 10;
  - b) SET count = 10;
  - c) count = 10;
  - d) count := 'Ten';
- Answer: b) SET count = 10;

10. How is the value of a constant specified in PL/SQL?

- a) Using the assignment operator :=
- b) Using the keyword CONSTANT
- c) Constants don't have values; they represent data types only
- d) Using the keyword VALUE

Answer: a) Using the assignment operator :=

1. Which logical operator is used for logical AND in PL/SQL?

- a) ||
- b) AND
- c) NOT
- d) &

Answer: b) AND

2. What is the result of the expression in PL/SQL: 15 > 10 AND 5 < 3?

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE
- c) NULL
- d) ERROR

Answer: b) FALSE

3. In PL/SQL, how do you represent a Boolean value of TRUE?

- a) 0
- b) -1
- c) 1
- d) 100

Answer: c) 1

4. Which of the following is used to handle multiple conditional branches in PL/SQL?

- a) IF-THEN
- b) WHILE-LOOP
- c) FOR-LOOP
- d) CASE

Answer: d) CASE

5. How do you handle NULL values in PL/SQL comparisons?

- a) Use the IS operator
- b) Use the EQUALS operator (=)
- c) Use the NOT operator
- d) NULL values cannot be compared in PL/SQL

Answer: d) NULL values cannot be compared in PL/SQL

6. Which keyword is used in PL/SQL to check for the absence of a value?

- a) MISSING
- b) NOTSET
- c) IS NULL
- d) IS MISSING

Answer: c) IS NULL

7. What is the result of the expression in PL/SQL: NOT(TRUE AND FALSE)?

- a) TRUE

- b) FALSE
- c) NULL
- d) ERROR

Answer: a) TRUE

8. How many conditions can be tested using the CASE statement in PL/SQL?

- a) Only one condition
- b) Two conditions
- c) Multiple conditions
- d) It depends on the version of PL/SQL used

Answer: c) Multiple conditions

9. In PL/SQL, what is the purpose of the NULLIF function?

- a) To convert a NULL value to 0
- b) To convert a NULL value to a specified default value
- c) To compare two values and return NULL if they are equal
- d) To check if a variable is NULL or not

Answer: c) To compare two values and return NULL if they are equal

10. How do you represent a Boolean value of FALSE in PL/SQL?

- a) 1
- b) 0
- c) -1
- d) 100

Answer: b) 0

1. Which PL/SQL datatype is used to store whole numbers with a fixed precision and scale?

- a) INTEGER
- b) NUMBER
- c) REAL
- d) DECIMAL

Answer: b) NUMBER

2. What is the maximum size of a VARCHAR2 datatype in PL/SQL?

- a) 100 characters
- b) 255 characters
- c) 4000 characters
- d) Unlimited size

Answer: c) 4000 characters

3. Which datatype is used to store TRUE or FALSE values in PL/SQL?

- a) BOOLEAN
- b) BIT
- c) CHAR
- d) BINARY

Answer: a) BOOLEAN

4. What is the datatype used to store date and time values in PL/SQL?

- a) DATE
- b) TIME
- c) TIMESTAMP
- d) DATETIME

Answer: a) DATE

5. Which datatype is suitable for storing large text or binary data in PL/SQL?

- a) LONG
- b) VARCHAR

- c) BLOB
  - d) CLOB
- Answer: d) CLOB

6. In PL/SQL, which datatype should be used to store a fixed-length sequence of characters?

- a) VARCHAR2
  - b) CHAR
  - c) STRING
  - d) TEXT
- Answer: b) CHAR

7. Which datatype is used to store variable-length character strings in PL/SQL?

- a) CHAR
  - b) VARCHAR
  - c) STRING
  - d) TEXT
- Answer: b) VARCHAR

8. What is the datatype used to store a time interval in PL/SQL?

- a) INTERVAL
  - b) DURATION
  - c) INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
  - d) INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
- Answer: d) INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

9. Which datatype should be used to store large binary data, such as images or multimedia files, in PL/SQL?

- a) BINARY
  - b) BLOB
  - c) RAW
  - d) IMAGE
- Answer: b) BLOB

10. Which PL/SQL datatype is used to store single-precision floating-point numbers?

- a) REAL
  - b) FLOAT
  - c) NUMBER
  - d) BINARY\_FLOAT
- Answer: a) REAL

1. How do you declare a variable named "total" of type NUMBER(10, 2) in PL/SQL?

- a) total NUMBER(10, 2);
  - b) DECLARE total NUMBER(10, 2);
  - c) total NUMBER := 10.2;
  - d) VAR total NUMBER(10, 2);
- Answer: a) total NUMBER(10, 2);

2. What is the purpose of declaring variables in PL/SQL?

- a) To define data types for database tables
  - b) To store single values temporarily during program execution
  - c) To store multiple values permanently in the database
  - d) To create constants that don't change during program execution
- Answer: b) To store single values temporarily during program execution

3. Can you declare a constant without initializing it in PL/SQL?

- a) Yes, constants don't require initialization
- b) No, constants must be initialized during declaration
- c) Only if the constant is of type BOOLEAN

d) Only if the constant is of type NUMBER

Answer: b) No, constants must be initialized during declaration

4. How is a constant different from a variable in PL/SQL?

a) Constants can be changed after declaration; variables cannot.

b) Variables can be used with arithmetic operations; constants cannot.

c) Constants can store multiple values; variables can store only one value.

d) Variables can change their data type dynamically; constants cannot.

Answer: b) Variables can be used with arithmetic operations; constants cannot.

5. In PL/SQL, which keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold a single character?

a) CHARACTER

b) CHAR

c) CHARACTER(1)

d) VARCHAR2

Answer: c) CHARACTER(1)

6. What is the correct syntax to declare a constant named "PI" of type NUMBER with the value 3.14159 in PL/SQL?

a) CONSTANT PI NUMBER := 3.14159;

b) CONSTANT NUMBER PI := 3.14159;

c) CONSTANT PI := 3.14159;

d) CONSTANT NUMBER(3, 5) PI := 3.14159;

Answer: a) CONSTANT PI NUMBER := 3.14159;

7. How can you change the value of a variable after its initial assignment in PL/SQL?

a) Variables cannot be changed after the initial assignment.

b) By using the ASSIGN keyword followed by the new value.

c) By re-declaring the variable with the new value.

d) By using the SET keyword followed by the new value.

Answer: d) By using the SET keyword followed by the new value.

8. Which keyword is used to define a variable in PL/SQL that can hold a TRUE or FALSE value?

a) BOOLEAN

b) LOGICAL

c) BOOL

d) BIT

Answer: a) BOOLEAN

9. What happens if you try to assign a NULL value to a NOT NULL variable in PL/SQL?

a) It will raise a compilation error.

b) It will set the variable to 0.

c) It will set the variable to an empty string.

d) It will set the variable to NULL without any error.

Answer: a) It will raise a compilation error.

10. How do you represent a string constant in PL/SQL?

a) 'This is a string constant'

b) "This is a string constant"

c) [This is a string constant]

d) "This is a string constant'

Answer: a) 'This is a string constant'

1. What will be the result of the following PL/SQL expression:  $15 + 5 * 3$ ?

a) 20

b) 60

c) 30

d) 40

Answer: c) 30

2. Which logical operator is used for logical OR in PL/SQL?

- a) ||
- b) OR
- c) AND
- d) &

Answer: b) OR

3. In PL/SQL, how do you represent a Boolean value of FALSE?

- a) 0
- b) -1
- c) 1
- d) 100

Answer: a) 0

4. What is the correct syntax for the CASE expression in PL/SQL?

- a) CASE expression WHEN value THEN result END
- b) CASE WHEN expression = value THEN result END
- c) CASE expression = value THEN result END
- d) CASE value OF expression THEN result END

Answer: b) CASE WHEN expression = value THEN result END

5. How can you handle multiple conditions in a CASE expression in PL/SQL?

- a) Using multiple WHEN clauses
- b) Using multiple CASE expressions
- c) Using IF-THEN-ELSE statements instead
- d) CASE expressions can only handle a single condition

Answer: a) Using multiple WHEN clauses

6. Which of the following is a valid use of the NULLIF function in PL/SQL?

- a) NULLIF(10, 5)
  - b) NULLIF(NULL, 0)
  - c) NULLIF('YES', 'NO')
  - d) NULLIF(5, NULL)
- Answer: d) NULLIF(5, NULL)

7. What is the result of the expression in PL/SQL: NOT(TRUE OR FALSE)?

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE
- c) NULL
- d) ERROR

Answer: b) FALSE

8. How do you represent a string containing a single quote in PL/SQL?

- a) 'This is a single quote: ''
  - b) 'This is a single quote: \'
  - c) "This is a single quote: '"
  - d) 'This is a single quote: '''
- Answer: d) 'This is a single quote: '''

9. Which PL/SQL statement is used to handle errors and exceptions?

- a) TRY-CATCH
- b) EXCEPTION
- c) ERROR-HANDLER
- d) RAISE

Answer: b) EXCEPTION

10. What is the purpose of the NVL function in PL/SQL?

- a) To convert a NULL value to 0
- b) To convert a NULL value to a specified default value
- c) To compare two values and return NULL if they are equal
- d) To check if a variable is NULL or not

Answer: b) To convert a NULL value to a specified default value

1. What is the maximum number of digits that can be stored in a NUMBER datatype in PL/SQL?

- a) 10
- b) 38
- c) 100
- d) Unlimited

Answer: b) 38

2. Which PL/SQL datatype is used to store fixed-length strings?

- a) VARCHAR2
- b) CHAR
- c) CLOB
- d) STRING

Answer: b) CHAR

3. What is the datatype used to store TRUE or FALSE values in PL/SQL?

- a) BOOLEAN
- b) BIT
- c) CHAR
- d) BINARY

Answer: a) BOOLEAN

4. How do you represent a date constant in PL/SQL?

- a) '2023-07-20'
- b) DATE '2023-07-20'
- c) TO\_DATE('2023-07-20')
- d) 2023-07-20

Answer: b) DATE '2023-07-20'

5. Which datatype is suitable for storing large text or binary data in PL/SQL?

- a) LONG
- b) VARCHAR
- c) BLOB
- d) CLOB

Answer: d) CLOB

6. In PL/SQL, what is the purpose of the VARCHAR2 datatype?

- a) To store variable-length character strings
- b) To store fixed-length character strings
- c) To store single characters
- d) To store numeric values with a decimal point

Answer: a) To store variable-length character strings

7. Which datatype is used to store a fixed-point number with high precision in PL/SQL?

- a) REAL
- b) FLOAT
- c) DECIMAL
- d) NUMBER

Answer: d) NUMBER

8. What is the correct syntax to declare a variable named "isDone" of BOOLEAN datatype in PL/SQL?

- a) isDone BOOLEAN;
- b) BOOLEAN isDone;
- c) DECLARE isDone BOOLEAN;
- d) BOOLEAN := isDone;

Answer: a) isDone BOOLEAN;

9. Which datatype is used to store a time interval in PL/SQL?

- a) INTERVAL
- b) DURATION
- c) INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
- d) INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Answer: d) INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

10. Which PL/SQL datatype is used to store double-precision floating-point numbers?

- a) REAL
- b) FLOAT
- c) NUMBER
- d) BINARY\_DOUBLE

Answer: d) BINARY\_DOUBLE

1. What is the purpose of the IF statement in PL/SQL?

- a) To declare variables
- b) To handle errors and exceptions
- c) To execute a block of code conditionally
- d) To perform iterative operations

Answer: c) To execute a block of code conditionally

2. In PL/SQL, how is the condition specified in the IF statement?

- a) USING
- b) THEN
- c) IF
- d) CONDITION

Answer: c) IF

3. What will be the result of the following PL/SQL code?

```
IF 10 > 5 THEN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Greater');
END IF;
```

- a) Nothing will be printed
- b) "Greater" will be printed
- c) An error will be raised
- d) "Lesser" will be printed

Answer: b) "Greater" will be printed

4. How do you handle multiple conditions in the IF statement in PL/SQL?

- a) Using the AND keyword
- b) Using the OR keyword
- c) Using nested IF statements
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

5. What is the purpose of the CASE statement in PL/SQL?

- a) To handle errors and exceptions
- b) To execute a block of code conditionally
- c) To declare variables
- d) To perform iterative operations



Answer: b) To execute a block of code conditionally

6. Which keyword is used to specify the value to be compared in the CASE statement?

- a) VALUE
- b) CHECK
- c) WHEN
- d) THEN

Answer: a) VALUE

7. How is the default condition specified in the CASE statement in PL/SQL?

- a) DEFAULT
- b) ELSE
- c) OTHERWISE
- d) ALL

Answer: b) ELSE

8. What will be the result of the following PL/SQL code?

```
CASE 2
  WHEN 1 THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('One');
  WHEN 2 THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Two');
  ELSE DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Other');
END CASE;
```

- a) "One" will be printed
- b) "Two" will be printed
- c) "Other" will be printed
- d) Nothing will be printed

Answer: b) "Two" will be printed

9. In the CASE statement, can you have multiple conditions with the same result?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Only if the conditions are of different data types
- d) Only if the conditions are numeric values

Answer: a) Yes

10. Which of the following is NOT a valid datatype that can be used in the condition of an IF statement in PL/SQL?

- a) NUMBER
- b) BOOLEAN
- c) DATE
- d) VARCHAR2

Answer: d) VARCHAR2

1. What is the purpose of the LOOP statement in PL/SQL?

- a) To execute a block of code repeatedly
- b) To handle errors and exceptions
- c) To execute a block of code conditionally
- d) To perform iterative operations

Answer: a) To execute a block of code repeatedly

2. In PL/SQL, how do you exit a LOOP statement prematurely?

- a) EXIT;
- b) QUIT;
- c) END LOOP;
- d) BREAK;

Answer: d) BREAK;

3. How do you create an infinite loop in PL/SQL?

- a) LOOP
  - b) LOOP END LOOP
  - c) WHILE TRUE LOOP
  - d) LOOP UNTIL FALSE
- Answer: c) WHILE TRUE LOOP

4. What is the purpose of the EXIT statement in PL/SQL?

- a) To exit a block of code
  - b) To exit a loop prematurely
  - c) To exit a program
  - d) To exit an IF statement
- Answer: b) To exit a loop prematurely

5. In a WHILE loop, what must be true for the loop to continue executing?

- a) The condition must be FALSE
  - b) The condition must be TRUE
  - c) The condition must be NULL
  - d) The condition must be NOT NULL
- Answer: b) The condition must be TRUE

6. How is the increment or decrement specified in a FOR loop in PL/SQL?

- a) USING
  - b) CHANGE
  - c) BY
  - d) NEXT
- Answer: c) BY

7. What is the purpose of the GOTO statement in PL/SQL?

- a) To handle errors and exceptions
  - b) To jump to a specific point in the code
  - c) To exit a loop prematurely
  - d) To execute a block of code conditionally
- Answer: b) To jump to a specific point in the code

8. Which statement should be used to replace the use of GOTO in modern programming practices?

- a) NULL
  - b) EXIT
  - c) LOOP
  - d) CONTINUE
- Answer: d) CONTINUE

9. How do you exit a loop in PL/SQL and continue with the next iteration?

- a) CONTINUE;
  - b) QUIT;
  - c) EXIT;
  - d) BREAK;
- Answer: a) CONTINUE;

10. In a FOR loop, what is the default starting value if not specified explicitly?

- a) 0
  - b) 1
  - c) -1
  - d) NULL
- Answer: b) 1

1. What is the purpose of the GOTO statement in PL/SQL?

- a) To handle errors and exceptions

- b) To jump to a specific point in the code
  - c) To exit a loop prematurely
  - d) To execute a block of code conditionally
- Answer: b) To jump to a specific point in the code

2. In modern programming practices, the use of GOTO is generally discouraged because it can lead to:

- a) Code reusability
  - b) Code readability
  - c) Code maintenance issues
  - d) Code optimization
- Answer: c) Code maintenance issues

3. What is the purpose of the NULL statement in PL/SQL?

- a) To handle errors and exceptions
  - b) To jump to a specific point in the code
  - c) To indicate that no action is required
  - d) To execute a block of code conditionally
- Answer: c) To indicate that no action is required

4. Which statement should be used to replace the use of GOTO in modern programming practices?

- a) NULL
  - b) EXIT
  - c) LOOP
  - d) CONTINUE
- Answer: d) CONTINUE

5. What is the result of executing the following PL/SQL code?

```
IF 1 = 1 THEN
    NULL;
ELSE
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Not equal');
END IF;
```

- a) An error will be raised
  - b) "Not equal" will be printed
  - c) "Equal" will be printed
  - d) Nothing will be printed
- Answer: d) Nothing will be printed

6. How can you exit a loop and continue with the next iteration in PL/SQL?

- a) CONTINUE;
  - b) QUIT;
  - c) EXIT;
  - d) BREAK;
- Answer: a) CONTINUE;

7. In PL/SQL, can you use GOTO to jump to a label outside the current block?

- a) Yes
  - b) No
  - c) Only if the label is within the same procedure
  - d) Only if the label is within a nested block
- Answer: b) No

8. The NULL statement in PL/SQL is commonly used for:

- a) Exiting a loop prematurely
- b) Jumping to a specific point in the code
- c) Creating empty procedures or functions
- d) Handling errors and exceptions

Answer: c) Creating empty procedures or functions

9. In a FOR loop, what is the default starting value if not specified explicitly?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) -1
- d) NULL

Answer: b) 1

10. What is the result of executing the following PL/SQL code?

```
GOTO exit_label;  
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello');  
<<exit_label>>  
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Goodbye');
```

- a) "Hello" will be printed
- b) "Goodbye" will be printed
- c) Both "Hello" and "Goodbye" will be printed
- d) Neither "Hello" nor "Goodbye" will be printed

Answer: b) "Goodbye" will be printed