**REVIEW QUESTIONS**

1. Which of the following variable declarations is illegal?
   1. lv\_junk NUMBER(3);
   2. lv\_junk NUMBER(3) NOT NULL;
   3. lv\_junk NUMBER(3) := 11;
   4. lv\_junk NUMBER(3) CONSTANT := 11;
2. Which of the following is not a possible value for a Boolean variable?
   1. TRUE
   2. FALSE
   3. BLANK
   4. NULL
3. What type of variable can store only one value
   1. Local
   2. Scalar
   3. Simple
   4. Declared
4. What keyword is used to check multiple conditions with an IF statement?
   1. ELSE IF
   2. ELSEIF
   3. ELSIF
   4. ELSIFS
5. What type of loop can be used if the loop might not need to execute under certain circumstances?
   1. FOR
   2. WHILE
   3. Basic
   4. All of the above
6. How is the looping action of a basic loop stopped
   1. It’s stopped when the condition in the LOOP statement is FALSE.
   2. This type of loop has a predetermined number of loops to complete.
   3. The condition in an EXIT WHEN statement is FALSE.
   4. The condition in an EXIT WHEN statement is TRUE.
7. When does a WHILE loop evaluate the condition that determines whether the looping continues?
   1. At the beginning of the loop
   2. Somewhere inside the lop
   3. At the end of the loop
   4. All of the above
8. If you know the number of loop iterations ahead of time, what type of loop should be used?
   1. FOR
   2. WHILE
   3. Basic
   4. None of the above
9. What commands can be used to end loop executor? (Choose all that apply)
   1. CONTINUE
   2. EXIT
   3. EXIT WHEN
   4. STOP
10. Which programming constructs can use a CONTINUE statement?
    1. IF/THEN statements
    2. Loops
    3. CASE statements
    4. All of the above
11. What are variables, and why are they needed? Variables are named memory areas that hold values so that they can be retrieved and manipulated in programs.
12. Name the three main types of loop structures in PL/SQL, and explain the difference in how each determines how many times a loop iterates.

* A basic loop used the LOOP and END LOOP markers to begin and end the loop code, which includes any statements to be repeated. The EXIT WHEN clause must include a condition that evaluates to TRUE at some point, which serves as the instruction to stop the loop.
* A While loop differs from other types of loops, in that it includes a condition to check at the top of the loop in the LOOP clause. For each iteration of the loop, this condition is checked, and if it’s TRUE, the loop continues. I f the condition is FALSE, the looping action stops.
* A FOR loop performs the same job iterating; however, this type of loop indicates how may times to oop by including a range in the statement.

1. What are the two types of decision structures in PL/SQL?

Case variable

WHEN condition THEN statement;

WHEN condition THEN statement;

ELSE statement;

END CASE;

IF variable THEN statement;

ELSEIF variable THEN statement;

ELSE statement

END IF;

1. How can flowcharts assist developers? Flowcharts are a way to organize the processing steps required for a block of code. Laying out the sequence of processing steps before coding is important. Don’t underestimate the importance of determining program steps before writing code.
2. What happens when a CONSTANT option is set in a variable declaration? The CONSTANT option can be added to the variable declaration to ensure that the variables always contains a particular value in the block. That is, it prevents the variable’s value from being changed in the block.

**ADV ANCED REIVEW QUESTIONS**

1. Review the following block. What value is displayed by the DBMS\_OUTPUT statement?

DECLARE

lv\_junk1 CHAR(1) := ‘N’;

lv\_junk2 CHAR(1) := ‘N’;

BEGIN

lv\_junk1 := ‘Y’;

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(lv\_junk2);

END;

* 1. Y
  2. N
  3. NULL
  4. This block raises an error.

1. Review the following IF statement. What is the resulting value of lv\_ship\_num if lv\_amt\_num has the value 1200?

IF lv\_amt\_num > 500 THEN

lv\_ship\_num := 5;

ELSIF lv\_amt\_num > 1700 THEN

lv\_ship\_num := 8;

ELSIF lv\_amt\_num > 1700 THEN

lv\_ship\_num := 10;

ELSE

lv\_ship\_num := 13;

END IF;

* 1. 5
  2. 8
  3. 10
  4. 13

1. Review the following block. How many times does the FOR loop process?

DECLARE

lv\_cnt\_num NUMBER(3);

BEGIN

FOR I In 1..7 LOOP

lv\_cnt\_num := lv\_cnt\_num + 2;

END LOOP;

END;

1. 3
2. 4
3. 6
4. 7
5. What does the following code produce?

DECLARE

lv\_flag\_txt CHAR(1) := ‘X’;

lv\_amt\_num NUMBER(4,2);

BEGIN

CASE lv\_state\_txt

WHEN ‘A’ THEN lv\_amt\_num := .10;

WHEN ‘E’ THEN lv\_amt\_num := .05;

END CASE;

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE(lv\_amt\_num);

END;

* 1. X
  2. A
  3. E
  4. An error

1. Which of the following assignment statements contains an error (assuming all variables have been declared)?
   1. Lv\_test\_num := (lv\_one\_num \* 3)/2
   2. Lv\_test\_num := ROUND(lv\_one\_num, 1);
   3. Lv\_test\_num = lv\_one\_num – 100;
   4. None have errors