



WINGS 1 - PL/SQL IMPORTANT MCQs

Total Questions: 100

Marking Scheme: Correct Answer +1, Incorrect Answer 0 Marks

No Negative Marking

1. Which of the following statements is true about implicit cursors?
 - A. Implicit cursors are used for SQL statements that are not named.
 - B. Developers should use implicit cursors with great care.
 - C. Implicit cursors are used in cursor for loops to handle data processing.
 - D. Implicit cursors are no longer a feature in Oracle.

Answer: A

2. Which of the following is not a feature of a cursor FOR loop?
 - A. Record type declaration.
 - B. Opening and parsing of SQL statements.
 - C. Fetches records from cursor.
 - D. Requires exit condition to be defined.

Answer: B

3. A developer would like to use referential datatype declaration on a variable. The variable name is EMPLOYEE_LASTNAME, and the corresponding table and column is EMPLOYEE, and LNAME, respectively. How would the developer define this variable using referential datatypes?

- A. Use employee.lname%type.
- B. Use employee.lname%rowtype.
- C. Look up datatype for EMPLOYEE column on LASTNAME table and use that.
- D. Declare it to be type LONG.

Answer: A

4. Which three of the following are implicit cursor attributes?

- A. %found
- B. %too_many_rows
- C. %notfound
- D. %rowcount
- E. %rowtype

Answer: A, C & D

5. If left out, which of the following would cause an infinite loop to occur in a simple loop?

- A. LOOP
- B. END LOOP
- C. IF-THEN
- D. EXIT

Answer: D

6. Which line in the following statement will produce an error?

- A. cursor action_cursor is
- B. select name, rate, action
- C. into action_record
- D. from action_table;
- E. There are no errors in this statement.

Answer: C

7. The command used to open a CURSOR FOR loop is

- A. open
- B. fetch
- C. parse
- D. None, cursor for loops handle cursor opening implicitly.

Answer:D

8. What happens when rows are found using a FETCH statement?

- A. It causes the cursor to close
- B. It causes the cursor to open
- C. It loads the current row values into variables
- D. It creates the variables to hold the current row values

Answer: C

9. What is the maximum number of handlers processed before the PL/SQL block is exited when an exception occurs?

- A. Only one
- B. All that apply

- C. All referenced
- D. None

Answer: A

10. For which trigger timing can you reference the NEW and OLD qualifiers?

- A. Statement and Row
- B. Statement only
- C. Row only
- D. Oracle Forms trigger

Answer: C

11. Which identifier is valid?

- A. customer_12
- B. loop
- C. customer@orgA
- D. 12customer

Answer: A

12. What is the value of customer_id within the nested block in the example below?

```
/* Start main block */
```

```
DECLARE
```

```
customer_id NUMBER(9) := 678;
```

```
credit_limit NUMBER(10,2) := 10000;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
/* Start nested block */
```

```
DECLARE
```

```
customer_id VARCHAR2(9) := 'AP56';  
current_balance NUMBER(10,2) := 467.87;  
  
BEGIN  
  
-- what is the value of customer_id at this point?  
  
NULL;  
  
END;  
  
END;
```

Please select the best answer.

- A. 678
- B. 10000
- C. 'AP56'
- D. 467.87

Answer: C

13. For which task is it best to use a character string enclosed by double quotes? Please select the best answer.

- A. Referring to a column in the database
- B. Using a reserved word to declare an identifier
- C. Using a hyphen to concatenate two columns
- D. Referring to a number variable by using a logical operator

Answer: B.

14. What is the maximum number of exception handlers processed before the PL/SQL block is exited, provided an exception occurs? Please select the best answer.

- A. None
- B. All exceptions that are referenced in the block

C. One

D. All exceptions that apply

Answer: C.

15. Which functions can be used with any data type? Please select all the correct answers.

A. SUM

B. MIN

C. COUNT

D. AVG

Answer: C.

16. Select incorrect variable declarations

A. foo_number varchar2(10);

B. foo_text number(10);

C. foo_char char(1) := 'Y';

D. foo_time date;

E. foo_text varchar2(10) := 'hello world';

Answer: E

17. Select invalid variable types

A. CHAR

B. VARCHAR1

C. VARCHAR2

D. INTEGER

E. NUMBER

ANSWER: B

18. List the correct sequence of commands to process a set of records when using explicit cursors

- A. INITIALIZE, GET, CLOSE
- B. CURSOR, GET, FETCH, CLOSE
- C. OPEN, FETCH, CLOSE
- D. CURSOR, FETCH, CLOSE
- E. GET, SEEK, HIDE

ANSWER: C

19. Which of the following is not true about large object data types and in PL/SQL?

- A. BFILE is used to store large binary objects in operating system files outside the database.
- B. BLOB is used to store character data in the database.
- C. CLOB is used to store large blocks of character data in the database.
- D. NCLOB is used to store large blocks of NCHAR data in the database.

Answer: B

20. Which of the following is true about comments in PL/SQL?

- A. Comments are explanatory statements.
- B. The PL/SQL single-line comments start with the delimiter — (double hyphen)
- C. Multi-line comments are enclosed by /* and */.
- D. All of the above.

ANSWER: D

21. Is it possible to define a CONSTANT value in a record?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Depends upon
- D. Invalid option

ANSWER: A

22. Where do you declare an explicit cursor in the PL/SQL language?

- A. In the PL/SQL working storage section
- B. In the PL/SQL declaration section
- C. In the PL/SQL body section
- D. In the PL/SQL exception section
- E. None of the above

ANSWER: B

23. Assuming the date and time is 09/09/2009 09:09:09, what value will the following statement return `SELECT TO_CHAR(TRUNC(SYSDATE), 'MM/DD/YYYY HH24:MI:SS') FROM dual;`

- A. 09/09/2009 09:09:09
- B. 09/09/2009 09:09:09AM
- C. 09/09/2009
- D. 09/09/2009 00:00:00
- E. None of the above

ANSWER: D

24. The || is an example of what function


```
SELECT last_name || ', ' || first_name || ' ' || middle_name  
FROM employees;
```

- A. Incantation
- B. Integration
- C. Continuation
- D. Concatenation
- E. None of the above

ANSWER: D

25. Which of the following is not an Oracle DML function?

- A. DECODE
- B. TRUNCATE
- C. TO_CHAR
- D. NVL
- E. All of these are Oracle DML function

ANSWER: B

26. Select the invalid PL/SQL looping construct.

- A. WHILE LOOP

...

END LOOP;

- B. FOR rec IN some_cursor LOOP

...

END LOOP;

- C. LOOP

...

UNTIL ;

END LOOP;

D. LOOP

...

EXIT WHEN ;

END LOOP;

E. None of the above. All are valid.

ANSWER: C

27. Select the best answer. Which listed attribute is an invalid attribute of an Explicit cursor.

A. %NOTFOUND

B. %FOUND

C. %ROWCOUNT

D. %ISOPEN

E. None of the above. All of these are valid.

ANSWER: E

28. Which of the following is not a grouping function.

A. COUNT

B. SUM

C. DISTINCT

D. MIN

E. All of the above.

ANSWER: C

29. Which of the following is not a valid Oracle PL/SQL exception.

- A. NO_DATA_FOUND ORA-01403
- B. TWO_MANY_ROWS ORA-01422
- C. DUP_VAL_ON_INDEX ORA-00001
- D. OTHERS
- E. None of the above. These are all valid.

ANSWER: B

30. What command can you use to see the errors from a recently created view or stored procedure?

- A. SHOW MISTAKES;
- B. DISPLAY MISTAKES;
- C. DISPLAY ERRORS;
- D. SHOW ERRORS;
- E. None of the above.

ANSWER: D

31. Select the best answer below. What are the components of a package?

- A. Box, wrapping and binding
- B. Header and body
- C. Specification and content
- D. Specification and body
- E. None of the above

ANSWER: D

32. PL/SQL subprograms, unlike anonymous blocks, are compiled each time they are executed. True or False?

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

33. Subprograms and anonymous blocks can be called by other applications. True or False?

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

34. A nested subprogram can be called from the main procedure or from the calling environment. True or False?

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

35. When modifying procedure code, the procedure must be re-executed to validate and store it in the database. True or False?

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: A

36. Which of the following can be used as an argument for a procedure parameter?

a. The name of a variable.

b. A literal value.

- c. An expression.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above

ANSWER: D

37. If you don't specify a mode for a parameter, what is the default mode?

- a. OUT
- b. IN
- c. COPY
- d. DEFAULT
- e. Read

ANSWER: B

38. Which kind of parameters cannot have a DEFAULT value?

- a. OUT
- b. IN
- c. CONSTANT
- d. Read
- e. Write

ANSWER: A

39. What are the three parameter modes for procedures?

- a. IN, OUT, IN OUT
- b. Read, Write, Append
- c. CONSTANT, VARIABLE, DEFAULT
- d. COPY, NOCOPY, REF

ANSWER: A

40. Which one of the following statements about formal and actual parameters is true?

- a. Formal and actual parameters must have the same name.
- b. Formal and actual parameters must have different names.
- c. A formal parameter is declared within the called procedure, while an actual parameter is declared in the calling environment.
- d. An actual parameter is declared within the called procedure.

ANSWER: C

41. What is the correct syntax to create procedure MYPROC that accepts two number parameters X and Y?

- a. **CREATE PROCEDURE myproc (x NUMBER, y NUMBER) IS ...**
- b. CREATE PROCEDURE (x NUMBER, y NUMBER) myproc IS ...
- c. CREATE PROCEDURE myproc IS (x NUMBER, y NUMBER) ...
- d. CREATE PROCEDURE IS myproc (x NUMBER, y NUMBER) ...

ANSWER: A

42. In the context of MS SQL SERVER, with the exception of column(s), any column can participate in the GROUP BY clause.

- A) bit
- B) text
- C) ntext
- D) image
- E) **All of above**

ANSWER: E

43. The sequence of the columns in a GROUP BY clause has no effect in the ordering of the output.

A) True

B) False

ANSWER: A

44. You want all dates when any employee was hired. Multiple employees were hired on the same date and you want to see the date only once.

Query - 1

Select distinct hiredate

From hr.employee

Order by hiredate;

Query - 2

Select hiredate

From hr.employees

Group by hiredate

Order by hiredate;

Which of the above query is valid?

A) Query - 1

B) Query - 2

C) Both

ANSWER: C

45. GROUP BY ALL generates all possible groups - even those that do not meet the query's search criteria.

A) True

B) False

ANSWER: B

46. All aggregate functions ignore NULLs except for.....

- A) Distinct
- B) Count (*)
- C) Average ()
- D) None of above

ANSWER: B

47. Using GROUP BY has the effect of removing duplicates from the data.

- A) with aggregates
- B) with order by
- C) without order by
- D) without aggregates

ANSWER: D

48. Below query is run in SQL Server 2012, is this query valid or invalid:

Select count(*) as X

from Table_Name

Group by ()

- A) Valid
- B) Invalid

ANSWER: A

49. For the purposes of, null values are considered equal to other nulls and are grouped together into a single result row.

- A) Having
- B) Group By
- C) Both of above
- D) None of above

ANSWER: B

50. If you SELECT attributes and use an aggregate function, you must GROUP BY the non-aggregate attributes.

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

51. What is/are the Naming Rules for the PL/SQL Variables?

- A. An ASCII letter must be the first letter in the variable name.
- B. In the case of variables, make sure you use easy to read, easy to understand characters after the first character, such as underscore (_) or dollar sign (\$).
- C. Optionally, the variable can be specified as NOT NULL.
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

52. In order to initialize a variable with the value other than NULL, it can be done using which method?

- A. The Assignment Operator
- B. The DEFAULT Keyword
- C. Both A. and B
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A. and B.

53. PL/SQL ____ statement initiates the next iteration of a loop, skipping any code in between, by exiting the loop from the remainder in its body either conditionally or unconditionally.

- A. Condition
- B. Cursor
- C. Continue
- D. Check

Answer: C) Continue

54. A ____ statement in PL/SQL allows you to jump from this statement to a specific statement label within the same subprogram within a PL/SQL block.

- A. JUMP
- B. GOTO
- C. CONTINUE
- D. BLINK

Answer: B) GOTO

55. What is the difference between PL/SQL Function and PL/SQL Procedure?

- A. PL/SQL function may or may not return the value whereas PL/SQL Procedure must have to return the value.
- B. PL/SQL Procedure may or may not return the value whereas PL/SQL Function must have to return the value.
- C. PL/SQL Function may or may not return the function whereas PL/SQL Procedure must have to return the function.
- D. None of the above

Answer: B) PL/SQL Procedure may or may not return the value whereas PL/SQL Function must have to return the value

56. Oracle creates ____ when SQL statements are processed.

- A. Content Areas
- B. Context Areas
- C. Context Ids
- D. Content Ids

Answer: B) Context Areas

57. Which of the following is database operation?

- A. SERVERERROR
- B. STARTUP
- C. SHUTDOWN
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

58. Which clause is used to create trigger on a view?

- A. BEFORE
- B. AFTER
- C. INSTEAD OF
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) INSTEAD OF

59. Which keyword is used to query the table in the same trigger?

- A. BEFORE
- B. AFTER
- C. SAME
- D. EXACT

Answer: B) AFTER

60. Which of the following is TRUE about User-defined exceptions?

- A. Users can explicitly raise an exception by using a RAISE statement
- B. RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR can be used to raise a user-defined exception explicitly.
- C. Both A. and B.
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A. and B.

61. Which of the following clause does not comes in the syntax while raising an exception?

- A. DECLARE
- B. WHEN
- C. CLOSE
- D. END

Answer: C) CLOSE

62. When ACCESS_INTO_NULL exception does is raised?

- A. A unique index column with duplicate values is raised when this error occurs.
- B. An invalid username or password is used by a program to connect to a database.
- C. An automatic assignment of a value to a NULL object raises this exception.

D. It is raised when more than one row is returned by a SELECT INTO statement.

Answer: C) An automatic assignment of a value to a NULL object raises this exception.

63. Which exception is raised when there is an internal problem in PL/SQL?

- A. VALUE_ERROR
- B. INTERNAL_ERROR
- C. PROBLEM_ERROR
- D. PROGRAM_ERROR

Answer: D) PROGRAM_ERROR

64. When SELF_IS_NULL exception is raised?

- A. Errors are raised when dividing by zero is attempted.
- B. When a member method is invoked on an object type, but its instance has not been initialized, this exception is raised.
- C. Error in PL/SQL occurs when memory is exhausted or corrupt.
- D. It is raised when more than one row is returned by a SELECT INTO statement.

Answer: B) When a member method is invoked on an object type, but its instance has not been initialized, this exception is raised.

65. Observe the syntax given below –

CREATE [OR REPLACE] TRIGGER trigger_name

{BEFORE | AFTER | INSTEAD OF }

{INSERT [OR] | UPDATE [OR] | DELETE}

[OF col_name]

ON table_name

[REFERENCING OLD AS o NEW AS n]

[FOR EACH ROW]

WHEN (condition)

DECLARE

Declaration-statements

BEGIN

Executable-statements

EXCEPTION

Exception-handling-statements

END;

The optional [FOR EACH ROW] clause specifies

A - A table with index.

B - A table with primary key.

C - A row level trigger.

D - A table with a unique key.

Answer: C

66. Which of the following is true about the PL/SQL language?

A - PL/SQL provides access to predefined SQL packages.

B - PL/SQL provides support for Object-Oriented Programming.

C - PL/SQL provides support for Developing Web Applications and Server Pages.

D - All of the above.

Answer: D

67. Which of the following is not true about large object data types and in PL/SQL?

A - BFILE is used to store large binary objects in operating system files outside the database.

B - BLOB is used to store character data in the database.

C - CLOB is used to store large blocks of character data in the database.

D - NCLOB is used to store large blocks of NCHAR data in the database.

Answer: B

68. Which of the following is not true about PL/SQL decision making structures?

A - The IF statement associates a condition with a sequence of statements enclosed by the keywords THEN and END IF.

B - The IF statement also adds the keyword ELSE followed by an alternative sequence of statement.

C - The IF-THEN-ELSIF statement allows you to choose between several alternatives.

D - PL/SQL does not have a CASE statement.

Answer: D

69. A subprogram can be created –

A - At schema level.

B - Inside a package.

C - Inside a PL/SQL block.

D - All of the above.

Answer: D

70. Which of the following is not true about PL/SQL cursors?

A - Explicit cursors are automatically created by Oracle.

B - Implicit cursors are programmer defined cursors.

C - The most recent implicit cursor is called the SQL cursor, and has the attributes like %FOUND, %ISOPEN, %NOTFOUND, and %ROWCOUNT.

D - All of the above.

Answer: D

71. Which of the following is not true about PL/SQL records?

A - A PL/SQL record is a data structure that can hold data items of different kinds.

B - Records consist of different fields, similar to a row of a database table.

C - You can create table-based and cursor-based records by using the %ROWTYPE attribute.

D - None of the above.

Answer: D

72. Which of the following is not true about PL/SQL collections?

A - A collection is an ordered group of elements having the same data type.

B - A collection is an ordered group of elements having different data type.

C - Each element is identified by a unique subscript that represents its position in the collection.

D - Nested tables and Varrays are types of PL/SQL collections.

Answer: A

73. Which of the following code is the correct syntax for creating an index-by table named salary that will store integer values along with names and the name field will be the key?

A - TYPE salary IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY VARCHAR2(20);

B - CREATE TABLE salary OF NUMBER INDEX BY VARCHAR2(20);

C - TYPE salary IS INDEXED TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY VARCHAR2(20);

D - None of the above.

Answer: A

74. Savepoints are set to

A - Help in splitting a long transaction into smaller units.

B - Help in rolling back to some checkpoint, within a long transaction.

C - To execute a COMMIT automatically.

D - Answer a. and b.

Answer: D

75. What is the output of the following code?

```
DECLARE
  x number := 4;
BEGIN
  LOOP
    dbms_output.put_line(x);
    x := x + 1;
    exit WHEN x > 5;
  END LOOP;
  dbms_output.put_line(x);
END;
```

A - 4

5

6

B - 4

5

C - 4

D - None of the above.

Answer: D

76. What will be printed by the following PL/SQL block?

```
DECLARE
  a number;
PROCEDURE squareNum(x IN OUT number) IS
BEGIN
  x := x * x;
END;
BEGIN
  a:= 5;
  squareNum(a);
  dbms_output.put_line(a);
END;
```

A - 5

B - 10

C - 25

D - 0

Answer: B

77. Which of the following is true about the following code snippet?

```
DECLARE
  a number(3) := 100;
BEGIN
  IF (a = 50 ) THEN
    dbms_output.put_line('Value of a is 10' );
  ELSIF ( a = 75 )
```

```
dbms_output.put_line('Value of a is 20' );  
ELSE  
    dbms_output.put_line('None of the values is matching');  
END IF;  
dbms_output.put_line('Exact value of a is: '|| a );  
END;
```

A - It has syntax error.

B - It will print 'None of the values is matching'.

C - It will print

None of the values is matching

Exact value of a is: 100

D - None of the above.

Answer: A

78. What is wrong in the following code?

```
DECLARE  
    c_id := 1;  
    c_name customers.name%type;  
    c_addr customers.address%type;  
BEGIN  
    SELECT name, address INTO c_name, c_addr  
    FROM customers  
    WHERE id = c_id;  
END;
```

A - You cannot use the SELECT INTO statement of SQL to assign values to PL/SQL variables.

B - The SELECT INTO statement here is wrong. It should be: SELECT c_name, c_address INTO name, addr

C - The WHERE statement is wrong. It should be: WHERE id := c_id;

D - The variable c_id should be declared as a type-compatible variable as –

c_id customers.id%type := 1;

Answer: B

79. Which of the following is true for querying a table in the same trigger?

A - The AFTER keyword should be used, because triggers can query the table or change it again only after the initial changes are applied and the table is back in a consistent state.

B - The BEFORE keyword should be used, because triggers can query the table or change it again only after the initial changes are applied and the table is back in a consistent state.

C - None of the points in a. and b.

D - Both of the points in a. and b.

Answer: A

80. Which of the following is true about the inheritance for PL/SQL Objects?

A - PL/SQL allows creating object from existing base objects.

B - To implement inheritance, the base objects should be declared as NOT FINAL.

C - The NOT INSTANTIABLE clause allows you to declare an abstract object.

D - All of the above.

Answer: D

81. Which of the following is true about the inheritance for PL/SQL Objects?

A - PL/SQL allows creating object from existing base objects.

B - To implement inheritance, the base objects should be declared as NOT FINAL.

C - The NOT INSTANTIABLE clause allows you to declare an abstract object.

D - All of the above.

Answer: D

82. Which of the following is true about the following PL/SQL CASE statement syntax?

```
CASE selector
  WHEN 'value1' THEN S1;
  WHEN 'value2' THEN S2;
  WHEN 'value3' THEN S3;
  ...
  ELSE Sn; -- default case
END CASE;
```

A - It is wrongly written

B - It is perfectly written.

C - It is you can specify the literal NULL for all the S expressions and the default S_n.

D - All the expressions like the selector, the value and the returns values, need not be of the same data type.

Answer : B

83. Which of the following is true about member methods?

A - Member methods are used for manipulating the attributes of the object.

B - Declaration of a member method is provided while declaring the object type.

C - The object body defines the code for the member methods.

D - All of the above.

Answer: D

84. What is the output of the following code?

```
DECLARE
  grade char(1) := 'B';
BEGIN
  case
```

```
when grade = 'A' then dbms_output.put_line('Excellent');  
when grade = 'B' then dbms_output.put_line('Very good');  
when grade = 'C' then dbms_output.put_line('Well done');  
when grade = 'D' then dbms_output.put_line('You passed');  
when grade = 'F' then dbms_output.put_line('Better try again');  
else dbms_output.put_line('No such grade');  
end case;  
END;
```

A - It has syntax error, so there will not be any output.

B - B

C - Very good

D - No such grade

Answer: C

85. Which of the following code is the correct syntax for creating a nested table named salary that will store integer values?

A - TYPE salary IS TABLE OF INTEGER;

B - TYPE salary IS NESTED TABLE OF INTEGER;

C - TABLE salary IS NESTED BY INTEGER;

D - TABLE salary IS INDEXED BY INTEGER;

Answer: A

86. The collection method LIMIT

A - Returns the last (largest) index numbers in a collection that uses integer subscripts.

B - Returns the number of elements that a collection currently contains.

C - Checks the Maximum Size of a Collection.

D - None of the above.

Answer: A

87. PL/SQL blocks can be nested within other PL/SQL blocks using?

- A. Begin
- B. End
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

88. PL/SQL provides support for Object-Oriented Programming.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE
- C. Can be true or false
- D. Can not say

Answer: A

89. Which operator tests set membership?

- A. IN Operator
- B. BETWEEN Operator
- C. LIKE Operator
- D. IS NULL Operator

Answer: A

90. 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: C

91. PL/SQL Exception message consists of -

- a. Type of Exception
- b. An Error Code
- c. A message
- d. All mentioned above

Answer: D

92. Which Operator Returns TRUE if a subquery returns at least one row?

- a. EXISTS
- b. IN
- c. IS NULL
- d. LIKE

Answer: A

93. Which datatypes can be used with a RECORD Type?

- a. NUMBER, VARCHAR2
- b. %TYPE, OR %ROWTYPE
- c. REF, CURSOR
- d. BOTH A & B
- e. BOTH B & C

Answer: D

94. For a user-defined exception, SQLCODE returns 1, and SQLERRM returns _____.

- a. "User-defined Exception"
- b. 1

- c. 0
- d. None of the above

Answer: A

95. Which of the following is handled with the help of exception-handling section in an PL/SQL block. For eg, SELECT INTO statement, which does not return any rows.

- a. A runtime error
- b. A syntax error
- c. Both A & B
- d. None of the above

Answer: C

96. A package will have which of these mandatory parts?

- a. Package specification
- b. Package body or definition
- c. Both A & B
- d. None of the above

Answer: C

97. Which attribute returns NULL?

- a. %FOUND
- b. %ISOPEN
- c. %NOTFOUND
- d. %ROWCOUNT

Answer: A

98. Nested tables are a good choice when

- a. The index values are not consecutive.

- b. There is no set number of index values. However, a maximum limit is imposed.
- c. You need to delete or update some elements, but not all the elements at once.
- d. You would usually create a separate lookup table, with multiple entries for each row of the main table, and access it through join queries.
- e. All mentioned above

Answer: E

99. What are the different datatypes that can be defined in a PL/SQL block?

- a. Scalar
- b. Composite
- c. Reference
- d. LOB
- e. All mentioned above

Answer: E

100. Which of the following results are true, when a ROLLBACK statement is issued to the database, the transaction has ended?

- a. All work done by the transaction is undone, as if it hadn't been issued.
- b. Any locks acquired by the transaction are released.
- c. Both A & B
- d. None of the above

Answer: C

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