**Which of the following is equivalent to multiple IF-ELSIF statements?**

1. LOOP statement
2. FOR statement
3. **WHILE statement**
4. CASE statement

**Ans** : 3

**Which of the following statements can be used to terminate a PL/SQL loop?**

1. GOTO
2. **EXIT WHEN**
3. CONTINUE WHEN
4. KILL

**Ans** : 2

**Which of the following is not a PL/SQL unit?**

1. **Table**
2. Type
3. Trigger
4. Package

**Ans** : 1

**Which of the following is true about scalar data types in PL/SQL?**

1. They hold single values with no internal components.
2. Examples of scalar data types are NUMBER, DATE, or BOOLEAN.
3. PL/SQL provides subtypes of data types.
4. **All are true.**

**Ans** : 4

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**Which keyword is used instead of the assignment operator to initialize variables?**

1. NOT NULL
2. **DEFAULT**
3. %TYPE
4. %ROWTYPE

**Ans** : 2

**Which of the following is used to declare a record?**

1. **%ROWTYPE**
2. %TYPE
3. Both A & B
4. None of the above

**Ans** : 1

**Which of the following is not true about PL/SQL constants and literals?**

1. A constant holds a value that once declared, does not change in the program.
2. **The CONSTANT declaration cannot impose the NOT NULL constraint.**
3. A constant is declared using the CONSTANT keyword.
4. A CONSTANT declaration requires an initial value.

**Ans** : 2

**What value will be assigned to the variable declared as − counter binary\_integer;**

1. 0
2. 1
3. **NULL**
4. None of the above.

**Ans** : 3

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

1. The IF statement associates a condition with a sequence of statements enclosed by THEN and END IF.
2. The IF statement also adds the keyword ELSE followed by an alternative sequence of statement.
3. The IF-THEN-ELSIF statement allows you to choose between several alternatives.
4. **PL/SQL does not have a CASE statement**

**Ans** : 4

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**What is the initial value of index for a reverse for loop?**

1. **UPPER bound**
2. Lower bound
3. 1
4. Upper bound-Lower bound/2

**Ans** : 1

**Which of the following is explicit numeric, string, or BOOLEAN value not represented  identifier?**

1. Delimiters
2. **Literals**
3. Comments
4. None of the above

**Ans** : 2

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

1. BFILE is used to store large binary objects in operating system files outside the database.
2. **BLOB is used to store character data in the database.**
3. CLOB is used to store large blocks of character data in the database.
4. NCLOB is used to store large blocks of NCHAR data in the database.

**Ans** : 2

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

1. Comments are explanatory statements.
2. The PL/SQL single-line comments start with the delimiter — (double hyphen)
3. Multi-line comments are enclosed by /\* and \*/.
4. **All of the above.**

**Ans** :  4

**Which of the following is not true about labeling PL/SQL loops?**

1. PL/SQL loops can be labeled.
2. **The label should be enclosed by angle brackets (< and >).**
3. The label name appears at the beginning of the LOOP statement.
4. The label name can also appear at the end of the LOOP statement or with an EXIT statement.

**Ans** : 2

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**Which is a simple or compound symbol that has a special meaning to PL/SQL?**

1. **Delimiters**
2. Identifiers
3. Literals
4. Comments

**Ans** :  1

**PL/SQL is a procedural language that has which of the following advantages?**

1. Integration with database
2. Better Performance
3. Portability
4. **All mentioned above**

**Ans** :   4

**Can BOOLEAN datatype be used in functions that are called from SQL statements?**

1. Yes
2. **No**
3. Depends upon
4. Invalid option

**Ans** :  2

**Which data type supports only sequential access of objects?**

1. **LONG**
2. LOB
3. Both A & B
4. None of the above

**Ans** :  1

**Is it possible to define a CONSTANT value in a record?**

1. Yes
2. **No**
3. Depends upon
4. Invalid option

**Ans** :  2

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**Which datatypes can be used with a RECORD Type?**

1. NUMBER,VARCHAR2
2. %TYPE OR %ROWTYPE
3. REF,CURSOR
4. **BOTH A & B**

**Ans** :  4

**Which of the following correctly defines a cursor?**

1. **A cursor is a pointer to a temporary work area created in the system memory**
2. A cursor is a pointer to a permanent work area created in the system memory
3. A cursor is a pointer to a temporary area DDL statement.
4. A cursor is a pointer to a permanent work area created in DDL statement.

**Ans** :  1

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When should an alias be used in a CURSOR FOR LOOP?

1. Always
2. **Only when virtual columns are used**
3. Never
4. When the number of tables are more than one

**Ans :**  2

What can a CURSOR FOR LOOP use?

1. **Explicit cursor only**
2. Implicit cursor only
3. Explicit or Implicit cursors
4. Cursor variables only

**Ans : 1**

For which of the following statements can a CURRENT OF clause be used?

1. INSERT, DELETE or UPDATE
2. **DELETE or UPDATE**
3. SELECT or INSERT
4. SELECT or UPDATE

**Ans :2**

How is the Loop index of a CURSOR FOR LOOP declared?

1. It is explicitly declared as a %TYPE record variable of the type
2. It is implicitly declared as a %TYPE record variable of the type
3. It is explicitly declared as a %ROWTYPE record variable of the type
4. **It is implicitly declared as a %ROWTYPE record variable of the**

**Ans :4**

What is the correct syntax of using FOR UPDATE clause in CURSORS?

1. **CURSOR cr\_name IS SELECT column\_names FROM tbl FOR UPDATE;**
2. CURSOR cr\_name IS FOR UPDATE SELECT column\_names FROM tbl ;
3. CURSOR cr\_name IS SELECT column\_names FOR UPDATE from tbl;
4. CURSOR cr\_name IS SELECT FOR UPDATE column\_names FROM tbl;

**Ans :1**

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Which of the following is not a  implicit cursor attributes?

1. %found
2. %notfound
3. %rowcount
4. **%rowtype**

**Ans :4**

Which of these is not a similarity between an explicit cursor and cursor variable?

1. The way cursor is closed
2. The way data is fetched
3. The value of cursor attributes
4. **The way cursor is opened**

**Ans : 4**

Which of the following is incorrect about cursor variables?

1. It can be associated with different queries at different times
2. A value can be assigned to a cursor variable and it can be used in an expression
3. **Parameters can be passed to a cursor variable.**
4. Cursor variables can be used to reduce client-server network traffic

**Ans :3**

What is SYS\_REFCURSOR?

1. A user defined REF CURSOR that is weakly typed
2. **A predefined REF CURSOR that is weakly typed**
3. A predefined REF CURSOR that is strongly typed
4. A user defined REF CURSOR that is strongly typed

**Ans :2**

Which of these have same attributes?

1. Implicit and explicit cursors
2. **Implicit cursor, explicit cursor and cursor variables**
3. Explicit cursors and cursor variables
4. Implicit cursors and cursor variable

**Ans :2**

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Which of the following statements is FALSE?

1. Integer is a subtype of Number
2. **List<Integer> is a subtype of List<Number>**
3. List<Integer> is not a subtype of List<Number>
4. Number is a subtype of Object

**Ans :2**

Which of the following types of cursor variables has a RETURN clause?

1. **Strongly typed**
2. Weakly typed
3. Both strongly and Weakly Typed
4. There is no RETURN clause in any cursor variable

**Ans :1**

Which of the following statement for opening a cursor variable is correct?

1. OPEN cursor\_nameAs select\_statement
2. OPEN cursor\_name
3. **OPEN cursor\_name FOR select\_statement**
4. OPEN cursor\_name IS select\_statement

**Ans :3**

How many attributes are there for a cursor variable?

1. 2
2. 1
3. **4**
4. 3

**Ans : 3**

The command used to open a CURSOR FOR loop is

1. Open
2. Fetch
3. Parse
4. **None, cursor for loop handle cursor opening implicitly.**

**Ans :**D

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What happens when rows are found using a FETCH STATEMENT?

1. It causes the cursor to close
2. **It causes the cursor to open**
3. It loads the current row values into variables
4. It creates the variables to hold the current row values

**Ans : 2**

Which of the following is not a common cursor attribute?

1. %IsOpen
2. %IsNotOpen
3. %Found
4. %NotFound

**Ans : 2**

Which provide a way for select multiple rows of data from the database?

1. **PL/SQL Cursors**
2. PL/SQL Trigger
3. PL/SQL Select
4. PL/SQL Process

**Ans : 1**

Which enables your program to process the rows at a time?

1. Tracker
2. **Cursor**
3. Accesser
4. Trigger

**Ans : 2**

Which listed attribute is an invalid attribute of an Explicit cursor.

1. %NOTFOUND
2. %FOUND
3. %ROWCOUNT
4. **None of the above**

**Ans : 4**

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A buffer used to results of the recent query.

1. **Cursor**
2. Trigger
3. Package
4. Exceptions

**Ans : 1**

How many types of cursors in oracle?

1. **2**
2. 3
3. 1
4. 0

**Ans : 1**

Can you pass a parameter to a cursor?

1. **Yes**
2. No
3. Depends upon
4. Invalid option

**Ans : 1**

PL/SQL Exception message consists of –

1. Type of Exception
2. An Error Code
3. A message
4. **All mentioned above**

**Ans : 4**

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Which is not a pre defined Exception?

1. INVALID\_CURSOR
2. LOGIN\_DENIED
3. TOO\_MANY\_ROWS
4. **DATA\_NOT\_FOUND**

**Ans : 4**

What is the Oracle error code for VALUE\_ERROR exception?

1. 06592
2. 00001
3. 01422
4. **06502**

**Ans : 4**

The pre-defined exception CASE\_NOT\_FOUND is raised when

1. **None of the choices in the WHEN clauses of a CASE statement is selected, no else clause**
2. PL/SQL has an internal problem.
3. A cursor fetches value in a variable having incompatible data type.
4. None of the above.

**Ans : 1**

The pre-defined exception TOO\_MANY\_ROWS is raised when

1. PL/SQL ran out of memory or memory was corrupted.
2. A cursor fetches value in a variable having incompatible data type.
3. **SELECT INTO statement returns more than one row.**
4. None of the above.

**Ans : 3**

Which of the following code will successfully in a PL/SQL block?

1. EXCEPTION emp\_exception1;
2. **Emp\_exception1 EXCEPTION;**
3. CREATE EXCEPTION emp\_exception1;
4. CREATE emp\_exception1 AS EXCEPTION;

**Ans : 2**

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Which is not true about the exception handling section of a PL/SQL block?

1. This section starts with the EXCEPTION keyword.
2. **It is a mandatory section.**
3. It contains exception(s) that handle errors in the program.
4. None of the above.

**Ans : 2**

How can exception name be associated with a error code of a defined exception?

1. Using PRAGMA EXEC\_INIT
2. **Using PRAGMA EXECPTION\_INIT**
3. Using PRAGMA EXEC\_INITIALIZE
4. Using PRAGMA EXECPTION\_INITIALIZE

**Ans : 2**

Which of the following is the correct syntax for exception handlers?

1. IF ex\_name THEN stmt
2. **WHEN ex\_name THEN stmt**
3. WHERE ex\_name THEN stmt
4. CASE ex\_name THEN stmt

**Ans : 2**

What are internally defined exceptions?

1. **The Oracle ORA errors**
2. Exceptions which are already defined in the STANDARD package
3. Exceptions defined by a user
4. Any error that occurs in PL/SQL

**Ans : 1**

How can a user defined exception be raised?

1. Using RAISE statement only
2. Using RAISE statement or RAISE\_APPL\_ERROR function
3. Using INVOKE statement or RAISE statement
4. **Using RAISE statement or RAISE\_APPLICATION\_ERROR procedure**

**Ans : 4**

Which of the following exception is globally available?

1. Internal, User-defined and Pre-defined exceptions
2. **Pre-defined exceptions only**
3. Internal and pre-defined exceptions
4. User defined exceptions only

**Ans : 2**

What happens after an exception handler runs?

1. The program exits
2. Control transfers to the last statement of the last block
3. **Control transfers to the next statement of the enclosing block**
4. Control transfers to the last statement of the current block

**Ans : 3**

Where are exceptions used in PL/SQL?

1. Only in an anonymous block
2. Only in the body of a subprogram
3. Only in a package
4. **Only in an anonymous block and the body of a subprogram**

**Ans : 4**

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What does an unhandled exception do?

1. Crashes the database server.
2. Prints a warning and continues.
3. Control goes to the invoker without any effect.
4. **Halts the execution of the host program.**

**Ans : 4**

Which of the following function gives the error code of the recently occurred exception?

1. SQLERRCODE
2. SQLERROR
3. ERRCODE
4. **SQLCODE**

**Ans : 4**

What is the maximum number of handlers processed  when an exception occurs?

1. **Only one**
2. All that apply
3. All referenced
4. None

**Ans : 1**

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

1. NO\_DATA\_FOUND ORA01403
2. **TWO\_MANY\_ROWS ORA01422**
3. DUP\_VAL\_ON\_INDEX ORA00001
4. OTHERS

**Ans : 2**

 What command use to see the errors from a recently created stored procedure?

1. SHOW MISTAKES;
2. DISPLAY MISTAKES;
3. DISPLAY ERRORS;
4. **SHOW ERRORS;**

**Ans : 4**

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How many types of Exceptions in PL/SQL?

1. **2**
2. 4
3. 0
4. 5

**Ans : 1**

What is Pragma Init Exception in oracle?

1. **PRAGMA EXCEPTION\_INIT(exception\_name, oracle\_error\_nb)**
2. PRAGMA\_EXCE (Exceptionname);
3. PRAGMA\_INIT\_EXCEPTION(exception\_name);
4. None of the above

**Ans : 1**

Can we define exceptions twice in same block?

1. Yes
2. No
3. **Depends upon**
4. None of the above

**Ans : 3**

Can the PL/SQL block process more than one exception at a time?

1. Yes
2. **No**
3. Depends upon
4. None of the above

**Ans : 2**

Is it possible to have more than one OTHERS clause?

1. Possible
2. **Not possible to have more than one OTHERS clause in the exception section.**
3. Sometimes possible and not possible
4. None of the above

**Ans : 2**

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What are PL/SQL Cursor Exceptions?

1. Cursor\_Already\_Open
2. Invalid\_Cursor
3. **A & B**
4. None of the above

**Ans : 3**

Which of the following exceptions  procedure fail due to an unanticipated problem ?

1. no\_data\_found
2. **others**
3. zero\_divide
4. too\_many\_rows

**Ans : 2**

Which of the following keyword allow to associate a user-defined error message ?

1. Pragma
2. Others
3. **raise\_application\_error**
4. Exception

**Ans : 3**

Which of the following exception received two or more records, you would include ?

1. **too\_many\_rows**
2. others
3. zero\_divide
4. no\_data\_found

**Ans : 1**

Which statement result of not creating an exception handler for a raised exception?

1. The program will continue without raising the exception.
2. There will be a memory leak.
3. **Control will pass to the PL/SQL block caller’s exception handler.**
4. The program will return a %notfound error.

**Ans : 3**

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Which exception does the others exception handlers not cover?

1. no\_data\_found
2. **others**
3. rowtype\_mismatch
4. too\_many\_rows

**Ans : 2**

What is the output for   SELECT SAL INTO V\_SAL FROM EMP;

1. All rows selected
2. First record only printed
3. **Error as “exact fetch returns more than requested number of rows”**
4. None of the above

**Ans : 3**

What is the output for the  A=10, B=0,C=a/b  Dopl(C); ?

1. 0
2. 10
3. 1
4. **Division by zero error**

**Ans : 4**

In which subprogram a RETURN statement does not return a value ?

1. **In Procedures**
2. In Functions
3. Both A & B
4. None of the above

**Ans : 1**

Which part of a subprogram heading is optional?

1. Name of the subprogram
2. Declaration part of a subprogram
3. **Parameters**
4. Exception handling part

**Ans : 3**

Which of the following is not a subprogram?

1. Procedure
2. Function
3. **Package**
4. Anonymous PL/SQL block

**Ans :** 3

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Where can a subprogram be created?

1. Inside a PL/SQL block or a package only.
2. **Inside a PL/SQL block, inside a package, or at schema level.**
3. Inside a package only.
4. Inside a PL/SQL block only.

**Ans : 2**

Which of the following subprogram is stored in the database?

1. **Standalone subprogram**
2. Nested subprogram in an anonymous block
3. Package subprogram
4. Standalone and nested subprogram

**Ans : 1**

When should forward declaration be used in procedures?

1. Always for nested procedures
2. **If nested subprograms in the same PL/SQL block invoke each other**
3. For packaged subprograms always
4. For two standalone subprograms invoking each other

**Ans : 2**

What is a standalone subprogram?

1. A subprogram created at the schema level
2. A subprogram created at the database level
3. A subprogram created at the user level
4. A subprogram created at the session level

**Ans : 1**

Which of the following part of a PL/SQL subprogram is mandatory?

1. Executable and exception handling part only
2. Declaration, Executable and Exception handling part
3. Declaration and Executable part
4. **Executable part only**

**Ans : 4**

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Differentiates a declaration part of a subprogram from an anonymous block?

1. **The declaration part of a subprogram never begins with DECLARE keyword.**
2. Declaration part of a subprogram is not mandatory but anonymous block is mandatory.
3. Declaration of a subprogram can be written after the execution but not possible in anblock.
4. None of the above

**Ans : 1**

How many RETURN statements can a function have?

1. Zero or more
2. Zero or one
3. Always one only
4. **One or more**

**Ans : 4**

Which of the following is incorrect about functions?

1. A function is a module that returns a value.
2. **A function is a standalone executable statement.**
3. A function can be said to have a datatype.
4. A function can be used in place of an expression in a PL/SQL statement.

**Ans : 2**

What is a standalone function?

1. It is the function created in memory
2. It is the function inside another PL/SQL lock
3. **It is the function that is stored in the database**
4. It is the function that cannot have any parameters

**Ans : 3**

Which of the following is not a difference between procedure and function?

1. Functions can be called from SQL whereas procedures cannot be called.
2. Function can be used in place of an expression whereas a procedure can’t be used so.
3. The return statement is mandatory for a function which is not for a procedure
4. **Functions are used for executing business logic and computation but a procedure is not.**

**Ans : 4**

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What does a return statement in a function do?

1. **It returns control to the calling program and returns the results of the function.**
2. It returns control to the calling program only if there are no results to show.
3. It only returns the results of the function if any.
4. It terminates the function without return any results & returns control to the calling program.

**Ans : 1**

What should be done to change the definition of an existing function?

1. DROP the function and create it again with CREATE function syntax.
2. Use ALTER function to re-create the function
3. A function once created cannot be changed later
4. **Use CREATE or REPLACE to overwrite the existing function.**

**Ans : 4**

Where are functions normally used?

1. **To perform computation**
2. To do some business logic
3. To transfer data
4. To take IN OUT parameters

**Ans : 1**

Which of the following is incorrect about a RETURN statement?

1. A function can have more than one RETURN statement.
2. **All the RETURN statements is executed each time the function is called.**
3. The RETURN statement can accept any expression for evaluation and return.
4. It is processed, the function terminates immediately and returns plsql block;

**Ans : 2**

Which of the following subprograms can use parameters?

1. **Procedures and Functions**
2. Procedures only
3. Functions only
4. Packages only

**Ans : 1**

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What is the method passed actual & formal parameters refer to same memory location?

1. **By Reference**
2. By Value
3. By copy
4. By default values

**Ans : 1**

Which are the optional parts of a formal parameter declaration?

1. Name, Datatype, Mode and default value
2. Datatype, Mode and default value
3. **Mode and default value**
4. Default value only

**Ans : 3**

Which of the following is incorrect about actual parameters in a procedure?

1. These are the expressions placed in the parameter list of the actual call to the procedure.
2. Corresponding actual and formal parameters must have compatible datatypes.
3. **Same names should be given for formal and actual subprogram parameter always.**
4. None of the above

**Ans :**  3

Which of the  package statement is  true?

1. Packages can be nested.
2. You can pass parameters to packages.
3. A package is loaded into memory each time it is invoked.
4. **The contents of packages can be shared by many applications.**

**Ans : 4**

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Which state of a package variable after executing the package is declared?

1. **It persists across transactions within a session.**
2. It persists from session to session for the same user.
3. It does not persist across transaction within a session.
4. It persists from user to user when the package is invoked.

**Ans : 1**

What can you do with the DBMS\_LOB package?

1. WRITE procedure to write data to a BFILE.
2. BFILENAME function to locate an external BFILE.
3. FILEEXISTS function to find the location of a BFILE.
4. **FILECLOSE procedure to close the file being accessed.**

**Ans : 4**

Which Package use database triggers to application when specific db values change?

1. DBMS\_OUTPUT
2. **DBMS\_ALERT**
3. DBMS\_PIPE
4. All mentioned above

**Ans : 2**

What function you are using to load the data in UTL\_FILE package?

1. **Fopen**()
2. file\_open()
3. isopen()
4. fileopen()

**Ans : 1**

Which is not in UTL\_FILE function?

1. FOPEN()
2. **File\_CLOSE()**
3. FCOPY()
4. FFLUH()

**Ans : 2**

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Can we load the data from table to table through utl\_file package?

1. **Yes**
2. No
3. Depends upon
4. Invalid option

**Ans : 1**

What is the disadvantage of Packages?

1. **Memory wastage**
2. Performance
3. data Hiding
4. modularity

**Ans : 1**

Pl/sql packages supports polymorphism?

1. **True**
2. False
3. Depends upon
4. Invalid option

**Ans : 1**

PL/SQL package consists of?

1. Datatypes
2. columns
3. **tables**
4. synonyms

**Ans : 3**

How can you generate debugging output from PL/SQL?

1. DBMS\_SQL
2. **DBMS\_OUTPUT**
3. DBMS\_PIPE
4. DBMS\_LOB

**Ans : 2**

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Which is oracle supplied package?

1. **DBMS\_SQL**
2. DB\_ORACLE
3. DB\_SQl
4. DBMS\_OBJ

**Ans : 1**

Which of the following procedures of DBMS\_SQL supports bulk DML operations?

1. BIND\_VARIABLE\_CHAR
2. BIND\_VARIABLE\_RAW
3. **BIND\_ARRAY**
4. BIND\_VARIABLE

**Ans : 3**

How STANDARD Package Defines the PL/SQL Environment?

1. **The package specification declares public types, variables, subprograms**
2. The package specification declares private
3. A & B
4. None of the above

**Ans : 1**

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a special kind of a store procedure that executes in response to certain actions.

1. Procedures
2. **Triggers**
3. Functions
4. None of the mentioned

**Ans :** 2

Under which circumstance do you design database triggers?

1. To duplicate the functionality of other triggers.
2. To replicate built-in constraints in the Oracle server such as primary key and foreign key.
3. **When a specific operation is performed, related actions are performed.**
4. None of the above

**Ans :**C

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What is a condition predicate in a DML trigger?

1. Specify a WHEN-LOGGING-ON condition in the trigger body.
2. Use the NEW and OLD qualifiers in the trigger body as a condition.
3. **Combine several DBM triggering events into one in the trigger body.**
4. Specify a SHUTDOWN or STARTUP condition in the trigger body.

**Ans : 3**

Which of the following is true concerning triggers?

1. You do not create them with SQL.
2. They execute against only some applications that access a database.
3. **They have an event, condition, and action.**
4. They cannot cascade (cause another trigger to fire).

**Ans : 3**

What is the maximum number of triggers that can apply to a single table?

1. 14
2. 10
3. **12**
4. 16

**Ans :** 3

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