1. Which of the following is true about a package in DBMS?
   1. It is a collection of tables
   2. **It is a group of related procedures and functions**
   3. It is a set of triggers that fire on specific events
   4. It is a physical storage unit for data
2. What is the purpose of a procedure in DBMS?
   1. To define a set of rules for data validation
   2. To store and organize data in a tabular format
   3. **To perform a specific task or set of tasks**
   4. To retrieve data from multiple tables
3. Triggers in DBMS are used to:
   1. Insert new records into a table
   2. Delete existing records from a table
   3. **Modify data in a table before or after an event**
   4. Create indexes for faster data retrieval
4. Which of the following is true about BEFORE triggers?
   1. They are fired after the triggering event occurs
   2. **They are fired before the triggering event occurs**
   3. They are fired instead of the triggering event
   4. They are not supported in DBMS
5. Which keyword is used to define a procedure in SQL?
   1. **PROCEDURE**
   2. FUNCTION
   3. METHOD
   4. DECLARE
6. What is the purpose of the COMMIT statement in DBMS?
   1. **To permanently save the changes made within a transaction**
   2. To undo the changes made within a transaction
   3. To lock the database for exclusive access
   4. To define the start of a transaction
7. Which of the following is an advantage of using packages in DBMS?
   1. Improved security
   2. Simplified database design
   3. **Better performance**
   4. Reduced storage space
8. Which of the following is true about local variables in procedures?
   1. They can be accessed from any procedure within the package
   2. **They can only be accessed within the procedure they are declared in**
   3. They can be accessed from any trigger within the database
   4. They can only be accessed within the main program
9. Which keyword is used to call a procedure in SQL?
   1. BEGIN
   2. EXECUTE
   3. **CALL**
   4. RUN
10. Which of the following is true about DML triggers?
    1. They can be fired only by data definition language (DDL) statements
    2. **They can be fired by data manipulation language (DML) statements**
    3. They are used to create new database objects
    4. They are not supported in DBMS
11. In DBMS, which type of trigger is executed first?
    1. AFTER trigger
    2. BEFORE trigger
    3. **INSTEAD OF trigger**
    4. Triggers cannot be executed first
12. Which of the following is true about a stored procedure?
    1. **It can return multiple result sets**
    2. It can only return a single scalar value
    3. It cannot contain any SQL statements
    4. It can only be executed by the database administrator
13. Which of the following is a disadvantage of using triggers in DBMS?
    1. **Increased complexity of database operations**
    2. Slower data retrieval
    3. Inability to enforce data integrity constraints
    4. Limited support for transaction management
14. Which of the following is true about database packages?
    1. **They can be nested within each other**
    2. They can only contain functions, not procedures
    3. They can be used to create temporary tables
    4. They can be compiled without errors
15. What is the purpose of the ROLLBACK statement in DBMS?
    1. To permanently save the changes made within a transaction
    2. **To undo the changes made within a transaction**
    3. To lock the database for exclusive access
    4. To define the end of a transaction
16. Which keyword is used to define a cursor in SQL?
    1. POINTER
    2. CURSOR
    3. REFERENCE
    4. **DECLARE**
17. Which of the following is true about autonomous transactions in DBMS?
    1. They are always rolled back if the main transaction fails
    2. They cannot be used within triggers
    3. **They can be committed independently of the main transaction**
    4. They are not supported in DBMS
18. Which statement is used to explicitly raise an exception in a PL/SQL block?
    1. RAISE EXCEPTION
    2. SIGNAL EXCEPTION
    3. THROW EXCEPTION
    4. **RAISE**
19. Which of the following is true about INSTEAD OF triggers?
    1. They are only applicable to views
    2. They are always fired after the triggering event occurs
    3. They can only be defined on tables, not views
    4. **They are used to override the default behavior of an event**
20. What happens if a trigger raises an exception?
    1. **The transaction is rolled back and the changes are undone**
    2. The trigger is automatically disabled and the changes are committed
    3. The trigger is automatically recompiled and the changes are saved
    4. The trigger is ignored and the changes are saved
21. Which of the following is true about recursive triggers?
    1. They are triggered by other triggers
    2. They can only be fired once per event
    3. **They can cause an infinite loop if not handled properly**
    4. They are not supported in DBMS
22. Which keyword is used to define an exception handler in PL/SQL?
    1. **EXCEPTION**
    2. CATCH
    3. TRY
    4. HANDLE
23. Which of the following is true about compound triggers?
    1. They can only be defined for tables, not views
    2. **They are fired once for each row affected by the triggering event**
    3. They cannot contain any SQL statements
    4. They are not supported in DBMS
24. What is the purpose of the SAVEPOINT statement in DBMS?
    1. To define the start of a transaction
    2. To create a temporary table
    3. **To define a point within a transaction to which you can roll back**
    4. To release a lock on a database object
25. Which keyword is used to define a function in SQL?
    1. PROCEDURE
    2. **FUNCTION**
    3. METHOD
    4. DECLARE
26. Which of the following is true about bulk collect in PL/SQL?
    1. **It is used to fetch data from a cursor into a collection**
    2. It can only be used with scalar variables, not collections
    3. It is used to define a cursor in PL/SQL
    4. It is not supported in DBMS
27. Which statement is used to assign a value to a variable in PL/SQL?
    1. SET
    2. ASSIGN
    3. UPDATE
    4. **:=**
28. What is the purpose of the FORALL statement in PL/SQL?
    1. To loop through the elements of a collection
    2. To execute a block of code repeatedly
    3. **To perform DML operations on a collection in a single operation**
    4. To define a variable in PL/SQL
29. Which of the following is true about IN parameters in procedures?
    1. **They can only be read within the procedure**
    2. They can only be modified within the procedure
    3. They can be both read and modified within the procedure
    4. They cannot be used in procedures
30. What is the purpose of the PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS\_TRANSACTION in PL/SQL?
    1. To define a cursor in PL/SQL
    2. To declare a variable in PL/SQL
    3. **To specify that a procedure should be executed as an autonomous transaction**
    4. To create a temporary table
31. Which statement is used to explicitly handle an exception in a PL/SQL block?
    1. HANDLE EXCEPTION
    2. CATCH EXCEPTION
    3. EXCEPTION
    4. **WHEN EXCEPTION**
32. Which of the following is true about OUT parameters in procedures?
    1. They can only be read within the procedure
    2. They can only be modified within the procedure
    3. **They can be both read and modified within the procedure**
    4. They cannot be used in procedures
33. What is the purpose of the BULK COLLECT INTO clause in PL/SQL?
    1. To define a cursor in PL/SQL
    2. To loop through the elements of a collection
    3. **To fetch data from a cursor into a collection**
    4. To declare a variable in PL/SQL
34. Which of the following is true about server-level triggers?
    1. They are fired for every event on the server
    2. **They can only be defined at the database level**
    3. They cannot contain any SQL statements
    4. They are not supported in DBMS
35. Which statement is used to explicitly handle an exception in a PL/SQL block?
    1. HANDLE EXCEPTION
    2. CATCH EXCEPTION
    3. EXCEPTION
    4. **WHEN EXCEPTION**