**1. What is the basic structure of PL/SQL? (1 mark)**

1. PL/SQL uses block structure as its basic structure. Anonymous blocks or nested blocks can be used in PL/SQL.
2. PL/SQL uses procedures and functions as its basic structure.
3. PL/SQL uses anonymous blocks only

**2. What are the components of a PL/SQL Block? (3 marks)**

1. Declarative part
2. Script
3. SQL File
4. Executable part
5. Exception part.
6. Table part

**3. What are the composite data types available in PL/SQL? (2 marks)**

1. TABLE.
2. NUMBER,
3. VARCHAR2,
4. DATE
5. RECORD
6. CHAR,
7. LONG,
8. BOOLEAN.

**4. The advantages are of %TYPE are (1 mark)**

1. the programmer need not know about variable's data type
2. If the database definition of a column in a table changes, the data type of a variable changes accordingly.

**5 The advantages are of %ROWTYPE are (1 mark)**

1. the programmer need not know about variable's data type
2. If the database definition of a column in a table changes, the data type of a variable changes accordingly.

**6. What is PL/SQL table? (4 marks)**

**7 Explain the two types of Cursors? (4 marks)**

**8. What are the PL/SQL Statements used in cursor processing? (4 marks)**

**9 What proceeds cursor attributes are for Implicit Cursors? (1 mark)**

1. SQL (e.g SQL%ROWCOUNT)
2. CURSOR NAME (e.g empCur%ISOPEN)

**10 What is a cursor FOR LOOOP and how is it used, show an example?**

**(4 marks)**

**11. Explain the usage of WHERE CURRENT OF clause in cursors ? (1 mark)**

1. WHERE CURRENT OF clause in an UPDATE,DELETE statement refers to the latest row fetched from a cursor.
2. WHERE CURRENT OF clause in an UPDATE,DELETE statement refers records in the current table or view

**12 List three usages of a database trigger ? (3 marks)**

**13 It is not possible to use Transaction control Statements such as ROLLBACK or COMMIT in Database Triggers, as triggers are defined for each table. If you use COMMIT of ROLLBACK in a trigger, it affects logical transaction processing. (1mark)**

1. True
2. False

**14 What happens if a procedure that updates a column of table X is called in a database trigger of the same table? (1 mark)**

1. Mutation of table occurs.
2. Mutation of table does not occur.

**15 . Exception is the error handling part of PL/SQL block. The types are Predefined and user\_defined. List three Predefined Exceptions. (1 mark)**

**16 . What is difference between a PROCEDURE & FUNCTION? (1 mark)**

1. A FUNCTION is alway returns a value using the return statement, a PROCEDURE does not return a value.
2. A PROCEDURE may return one or more values through OUT parameters or may not return at all. A function sometimes returns a value via OUT Parameters.
3. A PROCEDURE may return one or more values through OUT parameters or may not return at all. A function always returns a value.

**17 . List three advantages of Stored Procedures? (3 marks)**

**18 What is a package? (1 mark(**

1. Package is a database object that groups logically related procedures and functions.
2. Package is a collection of triggers only
3. Package is collection of procedures only

**19. What are two the major parts of a package? (1mark)**

1. PACKAGE SPECIFICATION & PACKAGE BODY.
2. PACKAGE SPECIFICATION & PACKAGE VARIABLE
3. PACKAGE SPECIFICATION & PACKAGE PROCEDURES AND TRIGGERS.

**20. Give example of how to call packaged procedures and functions are called from a procedure or anonymous block (4 marks)**