* **Question 1**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | In Oracle, if the UPDATE statement does not affect any rows, an error is raised. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  False | | Answers: | True | |  | Correct  False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | The \_\_\_\_ action used with an explicit cursor clears the active set of rows and frees the memory area used for the cursor. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correctc.  CLOSE | | Answers: | a.  DECLARE | |  | b.  FETCH | |  | Correctc.  CLOSE | |  | d.  OPEN | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | An exception that has been declared must be referred to in the RAISE statement or a PL/SQL error will occur. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  True | | Answers: | Correct  True | |  | False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | Bulk processing options can have a detrimental effect on performance. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  False | | Answers: | True | |  | Correct  False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | A cursor variable assigns a name to a work area holding a specific result set, whereas an explicit cursor is simply a pointer to a work area in which a query can be processed. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  False | | Answers: | True | |  | Correct  False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | \_\_\_\_ refers to a SELECT statement in a PL/SQL block that retrieves more than one row. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correctb.  TOO\_MANY\_ROWS | | Answers: | a.  CASE\_NOT\_FOUND | |  | Correctb.  TOO\_MANY\_ROWS | |  | c.  ZERO\_DIVIDE | |  | d.  NO\_DATA\_FOUND | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | The \_\_\_\_ option groups rows of queries or DML statements for processing. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correctb.  BULK COLLECT | | Answers: | a.  LIMIT | |  | Correctb.  BULK COLLECT | |  | c.  COLLECT BULK | |  | d.  FORALL | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | An exception is a mechanism to trap an error that occurs in processing. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  False | | Answers: | True | |  | Correct  False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | The \_\_\_\_ section of a PL/SQL block addresses two situations: either an Oracle error is raised or a user-defined error is raised. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correctc.  EXCEPTION | | Answers: | a.  UPDATE | |  | b.  DECLARE | |  | Correctc.  EXCEPTION | |  | d.  BEGIN | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | In PL/SQL, comment text is not executed. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  True | | Answers: | Correct  True | |  | False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 11**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | An error raised in the executable section of a block immediately moves processing to the EXCEPTION section of the block in search of an exception handler. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  True | | Answers: | Correct  True | |  | False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 12**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | Implicit cursors are considered static because they are associated with specific queries. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  True | | Answers: | Correct  True | |  | False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 13**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | Implicit cursors are declared and manipulated in the PL/SQL block code for handling a set of rows returned by a SELECT statement. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  False | | Answers: | True | |  | Correct  False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 14**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | \_\_\_\_ has the possibility of raising the NO\_DATA\_FOUND or TOO\_MANY\_ROWS exception. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correctc.  SELECT | | Answers: | a.  LOOP | |  | b.  CASE | |  | Correctc.  SELECT | |  | d.  DECLARE | |  |  |  |

* **Question 15**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | Explicit cursors are declared automatically for all DML and SELECT statements issued within a PL/SQL block. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  False | | Answers: | True | |  | Correct  False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 16**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | Implicit cursors are declared and manipulated in the PL/SQL block code for handling a set of rows returned by a SELECT statement. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  False | | Answers: | True | |  | Correct  False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 17**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | Some cursor variables are references or pointers to a specific work area. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  True | | Answers: | Correct  True | |  | False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 18**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | \_\_\_\_ refers to a condition where there is no WHEN clause in the CASE statement. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correctd.  CASE\_NOT\_FOUND | | Answers: | a.  ZERO\_DIVIDE | |  | b.  NO\_DATA\_FOUND | |  | c.  DUP\_VAL\_ON\_INDEX | |  | Correctd.  CASE\_NOT\_FOUND | |  |  |  |

* **Question 19**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | A(n) \_\_\_\_ is a mechanism to trap an error that occurs in processing. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correctd.  Exception handler | | Answers: | a.  GOTO | |  | b.  EXCEPTION | |  | c.  UPDATE | |  | Correctd.  Exception handler | |  |  |  |

* **Question 20**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | The \_\_\_\_ is an Oracle built-in procedure that allows developers to associate their own error number and message to an error. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correcta.  RAISE\_APPLICATION\_ERROR | | Answers: | Correcta.  RAISE\_APPLICATION\_ERROR | |  | b.  WHEN OTHERS | |  | c.  SQLCODE | |  | d.  SQLERRM | |  |  |  |

* **Question 21**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | \_\_\_\_ refers to a SELECT statement in a PL/SQL block that retrieves no rows. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correctc.  NO\_DATA\_FOUND | | Answers: | a.  ZERO\_DIVIDE | |  | b.  TOO\_MANY\_ROWS | |  | Correctc.  NO\_DATA\_FOUND | |  | d.  DUP\_VAL\_ON\_INDEX | |  |  |  |

* **Question 22**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | \_\_\_\_ are values passed into the cursor when opened and used in the SELECT statement of the cursor to determine what value it will contain. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correctb.  Parameters | | Answers: | a.  Variables | |  | Correctb.  Parameters | |  | c.  Subqueries | |  | d.  Collections | |  |  |  |

* **Question 23**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | A(n) PRAGMAstatement instructs Oracle to use some additional information provided when compiling and executing a block. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  True | | Answers: | Correct  True | |  | False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 24**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | When referencing SQL attributes, the attribute information always reflects the information from the most recent SQL statement processed. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  True | | Answers: | Correct  True | |  | False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 25**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | The SQLERRM function returns the Oracle error number. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  False | | Answers: | True | |  | Correct  False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 26**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | The SQLCODE function returns the Oracle error message. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  False | | Answers: | True | |  | Correct  False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 27**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | \_\_\_\_ is used to trap errors not specifically addressed in one of the exception handlers. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correctc.  WHEN OTHERS | | Answers: | a.  WHERE | |  | b.  EXCEPTION | |  | Correctc.  WHEN OTHERS | |  | d.  EXIT WHEN | |  |  |  |

* **Question 28**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | The RAISE\_APPLICATION\_ERROR is an Oracle built-in procedure that allows the developer to associate their own error number and message to an error. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  True | | Answers: | Correct  True | |  | False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 29**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | A(n) \_\_\_\_ represents a work area or section of memory in which an SQL statement is being processed in the Oracle server. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correctd.  cursor | | Answers: | a.  collection | |  | b.  variable | |  | c.  nested table | |  | Correctd.  cursor | |  |  |  |

* **Question 30**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
| Correct | The \_\_\_\_ action used in an explicit cursor processes the query and creates an active set of rows available in the cursor. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correctb.  OPEN | | Answers: | a.  FETCH | |  | Correctb.  OPEN | |  | c.  DECLARE | |  | d.  CLOSE | |  |  |  |