1. Following is an invalid explicit cursor attribute

a) %isopen

b) %found

**c) %fetched**

d) %notfound

1. After executing an UPDATE statement, the developer codes a PL/SQL block to perform an operation based on SQL%ROWCOUNT. What data is returned by the SQL%ROWCOUNT operation?     1.  A Boolean value representing the success or failure of the update     2.  A numeric value representing the number of rows updated     3.  A VARCHAR2 value identifying the name of the table updated     4.  A LONG value containing all data from the table     Correct Answer : 2
2. Data stored in the cursor is called as ------.     1.  active data     2.  stored data     3.  active data set     4.  user defined data     Correct Answer : 3

751. 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**

Cursors

756. In the FOR UPDATE clause in cursors

A. Lock is not obtained on the rows fetched

**B. All locks are released when COMMIT is issued**

C. Locks for the rows processed before the COMMIT, are released

D. Locks are released when the cursor is closed

Cursors

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

**A. %found**

B. %too\_many\_rows

**C. %notfound**

**D. %rowcount**

E. %rowtype

Cursors

787. The name of the implicit cursor used by Oracle is

A. DEFAULT

B. IMPLICIT

**C. SQL**

D. CURSOR

Cursors

1. When a cursor is loaded with rows via a query the Oracle engine opens and maintains a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. ROW\_ID
   2. **Row pointer**
   3. Row count
   4. ROWNUM

Cursors

1. Fetching past the last row of a cursor

A. Raises the NO\_DATA\_FOUND Exception

B. Raises the VALUE\_ERROR Exception

C. Raises the CURSOR\_NOT\_FOUND Exception

**D. Does not raise an exception**

Cursors

1. The -------- statement retrieves the current row and advances the cursor to next row. 1)SET 2)GET 3)MOVE **4)None of the above**

Cursors

1. The attribute -------- indicates whether a FETCH statement returns a row from the active set . 1)%isfound 2)%notpresent **4)%notfound** 3)%isopen

Cursors

1. When are cursor parameter values specified?

1)Parameters are not permitted with cursors since PL/SQL variable may be included in the cursor query. 2)Either when the cursor is open or when a row is fetched 3)**When the cursor is opened.** 4)When each row is fetched.

Cursors

|  |
| --- |
| 388. Which of the following statement is true about implicit cursors |
| **1.  implicit cursors are used for SQL statements that are not named.** |
| 2.  implicit cursors are no longer a feature in oracle |
| 3.  both |
| 4.  all |

Cursors

347. To lock the rows of a table manually, you can use a Select statement with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause.

**a. For Update**

b. For Delete

c. For Insert

d. For Lock

Cursors