1. Words used in PL/SQL block are called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Lexical Units

2. block units

3. grammar

4. non of these

Correct Answer : 1

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ puts piece of information in memory buffer followed by an end of line marker.

1. DBMS\_OUTPUT

2. PUT\_LINE

3. serveroutput

4. none

Correct Answer : 2

1. PL/SQL extends SQL by adding control structures found in other procedural language.

Correct Answer : T

762. If left out, which of the following would cause an infinite loop to occur in a simple loop?

**A. loop …… end loop**

B. while conditions loop …….end loop

C. if-then

D. exit

General PLSQL

764. Developer JANET receives an error due to the following statement in the DECLARATION section: PI

CONSTANT NUMBER;. The problem is because:

A. There is not enough memory in the program for the constant.

**B. There is no value associated with the constant.**

C. There is no datatype associated with the constant.

D. PI is a reserved word.

General PLSQL

778. The maximum length of varchar2 when used in PL/SQL block is

A. 16k

**B. 32k**

C. 4k

D. Either b or c

General PLSQL

1. The PL SQL blocks can contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statements 1)DML,DCL 2)DML,DDL 3)GRANT,REVOKE **4)TCL,DML**

General PLSQL

437. Which of the following statements is true about while loops?

1. Explicit exit statements are required in while loops.

**2. Counter variables are required in while loops.**

3. An if-then statement is needed to signal when a while loop should end.

4. All exit conditions for while loops are handled in the exit when clause.

General PLSQL

445. Comments in a PL/SQL code are inserted using

1. - - 2. /\* \*/ 3. **Both (1) and (2)** 4. #

General PLSQL

1. Through a PL/SQL block, the following can be used

1.DML & DDL 2.DDL & DCL 3.**DCL & DML** 4.All

General PLSQL

1. The keyword default can be used to replace

1.%type 2.%rowtype 3.constant **4.Assignment operator**

General PLSQL

1. What does the <<>> lexical unit signify in Oracle? **1.Label Delimiter** 2."Not Equal To" operator 3.String concatenation operator 4."Greater than or Equal to" operator

General PLSQL

1. declare

begin

for i in 3..1 loop

dbms\_output.put\_line(i);

for j in 1..3 loop

dbms\_output.put\_line(j);

end loop;

end loop;

end;

What is the output of the sample code above assuming SETSERVEROUTPUT is set ON? a)3,1,2,3,2,1,2,3,1,1,2,3 b)1,1,2,3,2,1,2,3,3,1,2,3, c)1,1,2,3 d)**Nothing is printed**

General PLSQL

1. Which of the following answer sets contain only valid PL/SQL reserved words? 1)**PROCEDURE,PACKAGE**  2)SELECT,EXCEPTION 3)PRAGMA,MULTI\_ROW 4)VALUES,DATA

General PLSQL

1. Which of the following describes the concept of composite data type? 1)A composite data type is a variable that is comprised of multiple datatypes and can hold multiple rows of data. 2)**A composite datatype is a type that is comprised of multiple datatypes.** 3)A composite data type is a type that can hold multiple rows of data. 4)A composite datatype is a variable object that can hold multiple rows.

General PLSQL

1. DECLARE

v\_total\_records stats\_tab.t\_recs%TYPE;

BEGIN

SELECT COUNT(\*)

INTO v\_total\_records

FROM records\_tab;

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('Total records found:||v\_total\_records');

END;

/

Why will the sample call to DBMS\_OUTPUT above NOT show the total records in the RECORDS\_TAB table?

1)DBMS\_OUTPUT will only work in a stored procedure ,function ,or package. 2)The call to the PUT\_LINE procedure is not syntactically correct. 3)DBMS\_OUTPUT can only be used from within a function(anonymous,stored,or client-side). 4)**The variable is treated as literal string**

General PLSQL

1. What keywords are required for every anonymus PL/SQL block? A)**BEGIN, END** B)DECLARE, BEGIN, EXCEPTION, END C)BEGIN, EXCEPTION, END D)DECLARE, END

General PLSQL

1. Error that occur during execution are dealt in the -------------- part. 1)Declaration 2)Error block **3)Exception handling** 4)Anonymous block

General PLSQL

1. The character used for concatenating strings in Oracle is

(a) &&

(b) +

(c) |

**(d) None of these**

General SQL

1. Comments in a PL/SQL code are inserted using

(a) -

**(b) /\* \*/**

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) #

General PLSQL

254. Comments in a PL/SQL code are inserted using

1. –

2. /\* \*/

**3. Both (1) and (2)**

4. #

General PLSQL