



Kamani Science College And Prataprai Arts College-Amrlei (B.C.A. DEPARTMENT)

CS-16: RDBMS Using ORACLE (SEM – 3)

UNIT –4 (Introduction to PL/SQL, Advanced PL/SQL)

ASSIGNMENT QUESTIONS & IMP QUESTIONS

1. Explain PL/SQL block structure.
2. What is %type and %row type?
3. What is cursor? Explain its various types.
4. Short note on Exception handling.
5. Write a note on package.
6. Different between Procedure v/s Function.
7. Explain Trigger.
8. Define the term: varrays, nested table.
9. Explain For..Loop with example.
10. Write a PL/SQL code block for Fibonacci series.
11. Write a PL/SQL block to accept string from user and reverse it. (Ex. PREXA O/p:AXERP)

Short Questions:

1. PL/SQL blocks start with the keyword _____ and end with END;. Answer: **BEGIN**
2. To declare local variables in a PL/SQL block you use the _____ section. Answer: **DECLARE**
3. Use _____ to print text from PL/SQL to the console. Answer: **DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE**
4. The attribute used to get the datatype of a column in PL/SQL is column_name._____. Answer: **%TYPE**
5. To declare a record with the same structure as a table row you use table_name._____. Answer: **%ROWTYPE**
6. SELECT col INTO var FROM table WHERE ...; will raise _____ if the query returns no rows. Answer: **NO_DATA_FOUND**
7. The cursor attribute cursor_name._____ returns TRUE if the last fetch returned a row. Answer: **%FOUND**
8. The cursor attribute cursor_name._____ returns TRUE if the last fetch did NOT return a row. Answer: **%NOTFOUND**

9. SQL%_____ gives the number of rows affected by the most recent SQL statement. Answer: **ROWCOUNT**
10. Use OPEN, FETCH, and CLOSE with an explicit _____. Answer: **CURSOR**
11. A CURSOR FOR loop implicitly opens, fetches and closes the cursor — this is called an implicit _____. Answer: **CURSOR**
12. To handle runtime errors in PL/SQL you use the _____ section. Answer: **EXCEPTION**
13. Use RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(number, message) to raise a custom error from PL/SQL; the number must be between - _____ and -20000. Answer: **-20001**
14. A stored subprogram that returns a value is a _____. Answer: **FUNCTION**
15. A stored subprogram that does not return a value (but can use OUT params) is a _____. Answer: **PROCEDURE**

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