PL/SQL MOCK TEST
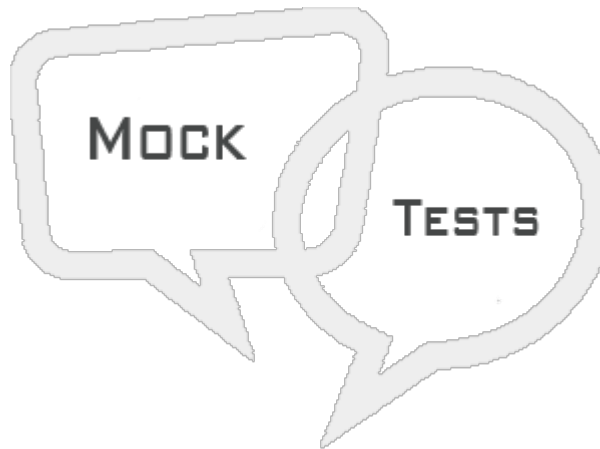
This section presents you various set of Mock Tests related to **PL/SQL**. You can download these sample mock tests at your local machine and solve offline at your convenience. Every mock test is supplied with a mock test key to let you verify the final score and grade yourself.

PL/SQL MOCK TEST I

Q 1 - Which of the following is not true about the PL/SQL language?

A - It supports embedded SQL statements.

B - It has all the features of a modern structured programming language.

C - It is not a block-structured language.

D - Applications developed using PL/SQL are not portable.

Q 2 - Which of the following is not true about the PL/SQL language?

A - PL/SQL's general syntax is based on that of ADA and Pascal programming language.

B - Apart from Oracle, PL/SQL is available in TimesTen in-memory database and IBM DB2.

C - PL/SQL is tightly integrated with SQL.

D - It does not offer error checking.

Q 3 - Which of the following is true about the PL/SQL language?

A - PL/SQL provides access to predefined SQL packages.

B - PL/SQL provides support for Object-Oriented Programming.

C - PL/SQL provides support for Developing Web Applications and Server Pages.

D - All of the above.

Q 4 - Which of the following is not true about the declaration section of a PL/SQL block?

A - This section starts with the DECLARE keyword.

B - It is a mandatory section.

C - It defines all variables, cursors, subprograms, and other elements to be used in the program.

D - None of the above.

Q 5 - Which of the following is true about the execution section of a PL/SQL block?

A - It is enclosed between the keywords BEGIN and END.

B - It is a mandatory section.

C - It consists of the executable PL/SQL statements.

D - All of the above.

Q 6 - Which of the following is not true about the execution section of a PL/SQL block?

A - It should have more than one executable line of code.

B - It may have just a NULL command to indicate that nothing should be executed.

C - The statements must always end with a semicolon.

D - The section may contain SQL commands, logical control commands, assignment commands, as well as other commands.

Q 7 - Which of the following is not true about the exception handling section of a PL/SQL block?

A - This section starts with the EXCEPTION keyword.

B - It is a mandatory section.

C - It contains exceptions that handle errors in the program.

D - None of the above.

Q 8 - Which of the following is true about comments in PL/SQL?

A - Comments are explanatory statements.

B - PL/SQL supports both single-line and multi-line comments.

C - The PL/SQL single-line comments start with the delimiter -- *doublehyphen* and multi-line comments are enclosed by /* and */.

D - All of the above.

Q 9 - Which of the following is not a PL/SQL unit?

A - Table

B - Type

C - Trigger

D - Package

Q 10 - Which of the following is true about data types in PL/SQL?

A - Large Object or LOB data types are pointers to large objects that are stored separately from other data items, such as text, graphic images, video clips, and sound waveforms.

B - The composite data types have data items that have internal components that can be accessed individually. For example, collections and records.

C - References are pointers to other data items.

D - All of the above.

Q 11 - Which of the following is true about scalar data types in PL/SQL?

A - They hold single values with no internal components.

B - Examples of scalar data types are NUMBER, DATE, or BOOLEAN.

C - PL/SQL provides subtypes of data types.

D - All are true.

Q 12 - Which of the following is true about character data types and subtypes in PL/SQL?

A - LONG is a variable-length character string with maximum size of 32,760 bytes.

B - ROWID is a physical column identifier, the address of a column in an ordinary table.

C - CHAR is a variable-length character string with maximum size of 32,767 bytes.

D - NCHAR is a variable-length national character string with maximum size of 32,767 bytes.

Q 13 - Which of the following is not true about large object data types and in PL/SQL?

A - BFILE is used to store large binary objects in operating system files outside the database.

B - BLOB is used to store character data in the database.

C - CLOB is used to store large blocks of character data in the database.

D - NCLOB is used to store large blocks of NCHAR data in the database.

Q 14 - What value will be assigned to the variable declared as below −

counter binary_integer;

A - 0

B - 1

C - NULL

D - None of the above.

Q 15 - Consider the following code −

```
DECLARE
   -- Global variables
   num number := 95;
BEGIN
   dbms_output.put_line('num: ' || num1);
   DECLARE
      -- Local variables
      num number := 195;
   BEGIN
      dbms_output.put_line('num: ' || num1);
   END;
END;
```

What will happen when the code is executed?

A - It won't execute, it has syntax error

B - It will print

   num: 95

  num: 195

C - It will print

   num: 95

  num: 95

D - It will print

  num: 195

  num: 195

Q 16 - What is wrong in the following code?

```
DECLARE
   c_id := 1;
   c_name   customers.name%type;
   c_addr customers.address%type;
   BEGIN
   SELECT name, address INTO c_name, c_addr
   FROM customers
   WHERE id = c_id;
END;
```

A - You cannot use the SELECT INTO statement of SQL to assign values to PL/SQL variables.

B - The SELECT INTO statement here is wrong. It should be: SELECT c_name, c_address INTO name, addr

C - The WHERE statement is wrong. It should be: WHERE id := c_id;

D - The variable c_id should be declared as a type-compatible variable as −

c_id customers.id%type := 1;

Q 17 - Which of the following is not true about PL/SQL constants and literals?

A - A constant holds a value that once declared, does not change in the program.

B - The CONSTANT declaration cannot impose the NOT NULL constraint.

C - A constant is declared using the CONSTANT keyword.

D - A CONSTANT declaration requires an initial value.

Q 18 - What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
DECLARE
   a number (2) := 21;
   b number (2) := 10;
BEGIN

   IF ( a <= b ) THEN
      dbms_output.put_line(a);
   END IF;

   IF ( b >= a ) THEN
      dbms_output.put_line(a);
   END IF;

   IF ( a <> b ) THEN
      dbms_output.put_line(b);

   END IF;

END;
```

A - 2

B - 21

C - 10

D - 21, 10

Q 19 - What would be printed when the following code is executed?

```
DECLARE
      x    NUMBER;
   BEGIN

      x := 5;
      x := 10;
      dbms_output.put_line(-x);
      dbms_output.put_line(+x);
      x := -10;
      dbms_output.put_line(-x);
      dbms_output.put_line(+x);
   END;
```

A - -10

   10

   10

   -10

B - 10

   -10

   10

   -10

C - -10

  +10

  +10

  -10

D - 10

  -10

  -10

  10

Q 20 - To get the server output result and display it into the screen, you need to write –

A - set serveroutput on

B - set server output on

C - set dbmsoutput on

D - set dbms output on

Q 21 - Which of the following is not true about PL/SQL decision making structures?

A - The IF statement associates a condition with a sequence of statements enclosed by the keywords THEN and END IF.

B - The IF statement also adds the keyword ELSE followed by an alternative sequence of statement.

C - The IF-THEN-ELSIF statement allows you to choose between several alternatives.

D - PL/SQL does not have a CASE statement.

Q 22 - Which of the following is true about the following code snippet?

```
DECLARE
   a number(3) := 100;
BEGIN
   IF (a = 50 ) THEN
      dbms_output.put_line('Value of a is 10' );
   ELSEIF ( a = 75 ) THEN
      dbms_output.put_line('Value of a is 20' );
   ELSE
       dbms_output.put_line('None of the values is matching');
   END IF;
   dbms_output.put_line('Exact value of a is: '|| a );
END;
```

A - It has syntax error.

B - It will print 'None of the values is matching'.

C - It will print

None of the values is matching

Exact value of a is: 100

D - None of the above.

Q 23 - Which of the following is true about the following code snippet?

```
DECLARE
   a number(3) := 100;
BEGIN
   IF (a = 50 ) THEN
      dbms_output.put_line('Value of a is 10' );
   ELSIF ( a = 75 )
      dbms_output.put_line('Value of a is 20' );
   ELSE
       dbms_output.put_line('None of the values is matching');
   END IF;
   dbms_output.put_line('Exact value of a is: '|| a );
END;
```

A - It has syntax error.

B - It will print 'None of the values is matching'.

C - It will print

None of the values is matching

Exact value of a is: 100

D - None of the above.

Q 24 - Which of the following is true about the following PL/SQL CASE statement syntax?

```
CASE selector
    WHEN 'value1' THEN S1;
    WHEN 'value2' THEN S2;
    WHEN 'value3' THEN S3;
    ...
    ELSE Sn;  -- default case
END CASE;
```

A - It is wrongly written.

B - It is perfectly written.

C - It is you can specify the literal NULL for all the S expressions and the default S_n.

D - All the expressions like the selector, the value and the returns values, need not be of the same data type.

Q 25 - What is the output of the following code?

```
DECLARE
   grade char(1) := 'B';
BEGIN
   case
      when grade = 'A' then dbms_output.put_line('Excellent');
      when grade = 'B' then dbms_output.put_line('Very good');
      when grade = 'C' then dbms_output.put_line('Well done');
      when grade = 'D' then dbms_output.put_line('You passed');
```

```
      when grade = 'F' then dbms_output.put_line('Better try again');
      else dbms_output.put_line('No such grade');
   end case;
END;
```

A - It has syntax error, so there will not be any output.

B - B

C - Very good

D - No such grade

ANSWER SHEET

Question Number	Answer Key
1	C
2	D
3	D
4	B
5	D
6	A
7	B
8	D
9	A
10	D
11	D
12	A
13	B
14	C
15	B
16	D
17	B
18	C
19	A
20	A
21	D
22	A
23	A
24	B
25	C