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 −
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?

```sql
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?

```sql
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
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?

```sql
DECLARE
    a number(3) := 100;
BEGIN
    IF (a = 50) THEN
        dbms_output.put_line('Value of a is 10');
    ELSIF (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 24 - Which of the following is true about the following PL/SQL CASE statement syntax?

```sql
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 Sn.
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?

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

A - It has syntax error, so there will not be any output.
B - B
C - Very good
D - No such grade

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