SOME SAMPLE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1) Which of the following exhibits the proper syntax for a CURSOR FOR loop (choose one)?

A. DECLARE
   CURSOR my_employees IS
   SELECT * FROM employee;
   my_name VARCHAR2(30);
   my_title VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
   OPEN my_employees;
   FOR csr_rec IN my_employees LOOP
      INSERT INTO my_emps (my_empname, my_emptitle)
      VALUES(my_name, my_title);
   END LOOP;
   CLOSE my_employees;
END;

B. DECLARE
   CURSOR my_employees IS
   SELECT * FROM employee;
   csr_rec VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
   FOR csr_rec IN my_employees LOOP
      EXIT WHEN my_employees%NOTFOUND;
      INSERT INTO my_emps (my_empname, my_emptitle)
      VALUES(csr_rec.name, csr_rec.title);
   END LOOP;
   END;

C. DECLARE
   CURSOR my_employees IS
   SELECT name, title FROM employee;
BEGIN
   FOR csr_rec IN my_employees LOOP
      INSERT INTO my_emps (my_empname, my_emptitle)
      VALUES(csr_rec.name, csr_rec.title);
   END LOOP;
   END;

D. DECLARE
   CURSOR my_employees IS
   SELECT name, title FROM employee;
   my_name VARCHAR2(30);
   my_title VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
   OPEN my_employees;
   LOOP
      FETCH my_employees INTO my_name, my_title;
      EXIT WHEN my_employees%NOTFOUND;
      INSERT INTO my_emps (my_empname, my_emptitle)
      VALUES(my_name, my_title);
   END LOOP;
   CLOSE my_employees;
END;
2) You create the following PL/SQL block:
DECLARE
    var1 CONSTANT NUMBER := 50;
    var2 NUMBER := 0;
BEGIN
    SELECT acctno
    INTO var2
    FROM bank_acct
    WHERE name = 'JORDAN';
    var1 := var2 + 2000;
END;
Which of the following lines in this block of PL/SQL code will produce an error? (Choose One)
A. var2 NUMBER := 0;
B. INTO var2
C. WHERE name = 'JORDAN';
D. var1 := var2 + 2000;
E. There are no errors in this PL/SQL block.

3) You are developing a PL/SQL block designed for bulk data operations. When attempting to store table data for multiple rows in a PL/SQL variable, which one of the following choices identifies the mechanism best suited for this task (choose one)?
A. Cursor
B. Record
C. PL/SQL table of varchar2
D. PL/SQL table of records