

1. What is the basic structure of a PL/SQL program called?

- A) Package
- B) Block
- C) Function
- D) Trigger

Answer: B

Explanation: Every PL/SQL program runs inside a block structure which contains declaration, execution, and exception sections.

2. Which section of PL/SQL block is optional?

- A) BEGIN
- B) END
- C) DECLARE
- D) Execution

Answer: C

Explanation: DECLARE section is optional because variables are not always required.

3. Where are variables declared in PL/SQL?

- A) BEGIN section
- B) END section
- C) DECLARE section
- D) EXCEPTION section

Answer: C

Explanation: Variables must be defined before execution, so they are declared in the DECLARE section.

4. Which symbol ends a PL/SQL statement?

- A) :
- B) ;
- C) ,
- D) /

Answer: B

Explanation: Each PL/SQL statement ends with a semicolon.

5. Which keyword starts the execution part of a PL/SQL block?

- A) START
- B) BEGIN
- C) EXECUTE
- D) RUN

Answer: B

Explanation: BEGIN marks the start of executable code.

6. Which data type stores numbers in PL/SQL?

- A) VARCHAR2
- B) NUMBER
- C) DATE
- D) CHAR

Answer: B

Explanation: NUMBER is used to store numeric values.

7. Which data type is used for text values?

- A) NUMBER
- B) BOOLEAN
- C) VARCHAR2
- D) INTEGER

Answer: C

Explanation: VARCHAR2 stores character strings.

8. How do you assign value to a variable?

- A) =
- B) :=
- C) ==
- D) ->

Answer: B

Explanation: PL/SQL uses := as assignment operator.

9. What will this code output?

```
x NUMBER := 5;
```

- A) Error
- B) Assigns 5 to x
- C) Prints 5
- D) Deletes x

Answer: B

Explanation: It stores value 5 inside variable x.

10. Which statement is used to retrieve data from database?

- A) INSERT
- B) UPDATE

- C) SELECT
- D) DELETE

Answer: C

Explanation: SELECT reads data from tables.

11. SELECT statement inside PL/SQL must use:

- A) INTO
- B) FROM
- C) WHERE
- D) GROUP

Answer: A

Explanation: PL/SQL SELECT must store result into a variable using INTO.

12. What happens if SELECT returns multiple rows in PL/SQL?

- A) Works normally
- B) Error occurs
- C) Deletes rows
- D) Ignores extra rows

Answer: B

Explanation: SELECT INTO expects only one row, otherwise error occurs.

13. Which keyword ends a PL/SQL block?

- A) STOP
- B) CLOSE
- C) END
- D) FINISH

Answer: C

Explanation: END marks the termination of block.

14. What is the default value of an unassigned variable?

- A) 0
- B) Empty
- C) NULL
- D) FALSE

Answer: C

Explanation: Variables are NULL until assigned.

15. Which is a valid variable declaration?

- A) x = NUMBER

- B) NUMBER x
- C) x NUMBER;
- D) DECLARE NUMBER x

Answer: C

Explanation: Correct syntax is variable name followed by datatype.

16. Which block runs automatically when executed?

- A) Anonymous block
- B) Trigger
- C) Function
- D) Package

Answer: A

Explanation: Anonymous block runs directly without storing in database.

17. What is mandatory in every PL/SQL block?

- A) DECLARE
- B) BEGIN and END
- C) EXCEPTION
- D) VARIABLE

Answer: B

Explanation: Execution section must exist.

18. Can we write multiple BEGIN blocks?

- A) Yes
- B) No
- C) Only once per database
- D) Only in trigger

Answer: A

Explanation: Nested blocks are allowed.

19. Which keyword handles runtime errors?

- A) HANDLE
- B) ERROR
- C) EXCEPTION
- D) TRY

Answer: C

Explanation: EXCEPTION block manages errors.

20. PL/SQL stands for:

- A) Procedural Language SQL
- B) Programming Language SQL
- C) Process Language SQL
- D) Page Language SQL

Answer: A

Explanation: PL/SQL means Procedural Language extension of SQL.

21. Which clause is required to store SELECT result into a variable in PL/SQL?

- A) VALUES
- B) INTO
- C) USING
- D) RETURN

Answer: B

Explanation: SELECT INTO stores the fetched column value into a variable.

22. What will happen if SELECT INTO returns no rows?

- A) Value becomes zero
- B) NULL assigned
- C) Error occurs
- D) Previous value remains

Answer: C

Explanation: PL/SQL raises NO_DATA_FOUND exception when no rows are returned.

23. Which condition filters rows in SQL?

- A) ORDER BY
- B) WHERE
- C) GROUP BY
- D) HAVING

Answer: B

Explanation: WHERE is used to filter records before fetching.

24. Which statement modifies existing data in a table?

- A) INSERT
- B) UPDATE
- C) SELECT
- D) CREATE

Answer: B

Explanation: UPDATE changes existing records.

25. Which command removes a row from a table?

- A) REMOVE
- B) DELETE
- C) DROP
- D) CLEAR

Answer: B

Explanation: DELETE removes selected records from a table.

26. Which command adds new data into a table?

- A) ADD
- B) INSERT
- C) CREATE
- D) PUSH

Answer: B

Explanation: INSERT adds new rows into a table.

27. A cursor is used to:

- A) Delete tables
- B) Process multiple rows one by one
- C) Create variables
- D) End transaction

Answer: B

Explanation: Cursor helps handle multiple rows returned by a query.

28. What type of cursor is created automatically by Oracle?

- A) Explicit cursor
- B) Implicit cursor
- C) Static cursor
- D) Manual cursor

Answer: B

Explanation: Oracle automatically creates implicit cursor for single SQL statements.

29. Which attribute checks if cursor fetched a row?

- A) %ROWCOUNT
- B) %FOUND
- C) %TYPE
- D) %VALUE

Answer: B

Explanation: %FOUND becomes true when a row is fetched.

30. Which attribute shows number of rows processed?

- A) %TOTAL
- B) %COUNT
- C) %ROWCOUNT
- D) %NUMBER

Answer: C

Explanation: %ROWCOUNT returns affected row count.

31. Which JOIN returns matching rows from both tables?

- A) LEFT JOIN
- B) RIGHT JOIN
- C) INNER JOIN
- D) FULL JOIN

Answer: C

Explanation: INNER JOIN returns only matching records.

32. Which JOIN returns all rows from left table?

- A) LEFT JOIN
- B) RIGHT JOIN
- C) INNER JOIN
- D) CROSS JOIN

Answer: A

Explanation: LEFT JOIN keeps all left table records.

33. Which SQL statement saves changes permanently?

- A) SAVE
- B) COMMIT
- C) LOCK
- D) END

Answer: B

Explanation: COMMIT permanently stores transaction changes.

34. Which statement cancels uncommitted changes?

- A) ROLLBACK
- B) DELETE
- C) STOP
- D) CANCEL

Answer: A

Explanation: ROLLBACK restores previous state.

35. What keyword sorts query results?

- A) GROUP
- B) ORDER BY
- C) SORT
- D) ALIGN

Answer: B

Explanation: ORDER BY arranges rows in ascending or descending order.

36. Which operator checks a range of values?

- A) LIKE
- B) BETWEEN
- C) IN
- D) EXISTS

Answer: B

Explanation: BETWEEN filters values within a range.

37. Which operator matches a pattern?

- A) LIKE
- B) RANGE
- C) MATCH
- D) FIND

Answer: A

Explanation: LIKE searches patterns using % or _.

38. What happens after COMMIT?

- A) Data temporary saved
- B) Cannot rollback
- C) Table deleted
- D) Cursor closed

Answer: B

Explanation: After commit, changes become permanent.

39. Which command creates a new table?

- A) NEW TABLE
- B) CREATE TABLE
- C) ADD TABLE
- D) MAKE TABLE

Answer: B

Explanation: CREATE TABLE defines new table structure.

40. SELECT * means:

- A) Select primary key
- B) Select all columns
- C) Select one column
- D) Select row number

Answer: B

Explanation: * fetches all columns from table.

41. What does a function return in PL/SQL?

- A) Table
- B) Value
- C) Cursor
- D) Trigger

Answer: B

Explanation: A function always returns a single value.

42. Which keyword is used to return value from function?

- A) OUTPUT
- B) RETURN
- C) GIVE
- D) SEND

Answer: B

Explanation: RETURN sends the calculated value back to caller.

43. A procedure mainly:

- A) Returns value
- B) Performs action
- C) Creates table
- D) Deletes database

Answer: B

Explanation: Procedures execute tasks like insert or update.

44. Which keyword creates a procedure?

- A) MAKE PROCEDURE
- B) CREATE PROCEDURE
- C) NEW PROCEDURE
- D) BUILD PROCEDURE

Answer: B

Explanation: CREATE PROCEDURE defines a stored procedure.

45. Which keyword creates a function?

- A) CREATE FUNCTION
- B) MAKE FUNCTION
- C) NEW FUNCTION
- D) BUILD FUNCTION

Answer: A

Explanation: CREATE FUNCTION defines a function in database.

46. IN parameter means:

- A) Output only
- B) Input only
- C) Both input and output
- D) No value

Answer: B

Explanation: IN passes value to the procedure.

47. OUT parameter means:

- A) Input only
- B) Output only
- C) Both
- D) Optional

Answer: B

Explanation: OUT returns value from procedure.

48. IN OUT parameter means:

- A) Only input
- B) Only output
- C) Input and output
- D) No data

Answer: C

Explanation: It accepts value and also returns modified value.

49. Which can call a procedure?

- A) EXECUTE
- B) RUN
- C) CALL ONLY
- D) OPEN

Answer: A

Explanation: EXECUTE or BEGIN...END block calls a procedure.

50. Which is mandatory in a function?

- A) RETURN statement
- B) INSERT statement
- C) LOOP
- D) CURSOR

Answer: A

Explanation: Function must return a value.

51. A function can be used inside:

- A) SELECT statement
- B) DELETE statement
- C) CREATE TABLE
- D) DROP TABLE

Answer: A

Explanation: Functions can be used in SQL queries.

52. What happens if function has no return?

- A) Warning
- B) Compilation error
- C) Runs normally
- D) Returns null

Answer: B

Explanation: Function must return a value or it fails.

53. Procedure can return value using:

- A) RETURN only
- B) OUT parameter
- C) SELECT
- D) CURSOR

Answer: B

Explanation: Procedures send values using OUT parameters.

54. Default parameter mode is:

- A) IN
- B) OUT
- C) IN OUT
- D) RETURN

Answer: A

Explanation: Parameters are IN unless specified.

55. Which block calls a function?

- A) DECLARE only
- B) BEGIN block
- C) EXCEPTION block
- D) PACKAGE block

Answer: B

Explanation: Execution section runs function calls.

56. Can a procedure call another procedure?

- A) No
- B) Yes
- C) Only in trigger
- D) Only in function

Answer: B

Explanation: Procedures can call other procedures.

57. Can a function call a procedure?

- A) No
- B) Yes
- C) Only cursor
- D) Only package

Answer: B

Explanation: A function can execute a procedure if no commit/rollback issues.

58. Which is better for calculation?

- A) Procedure
- B) Function
- C) Trigger
- D) Cursor

Answer: B

Explanation: Functions are mainly used for returning computed values.

59. Stored procedures are saved in:

- A) Application memory
- B) Database
- C) Browser
- D) Cache

Answer: B

Explanation: Stored programs are stored inside database.

60. Reusing stored code improves:

- A) Speed and maintenance
- B) Only speed
- C) Only storage
- D) Nothing

Answer: A

Explanation: Reusable code reduces duplication and improves performance.

61. A trigger executes:

- A) Manually
- B) Automatically
- C) Only once
- D) Only at login

Answer: B

Explanation: Trigger runs automatically when an event occurs.

62. Which event can fire a trigger?

- A) INSERT
- B) UPDATE
- C) DELETE
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Triggers respond to DML events.

63. BEFORE trigger runs:

- A) After operation
- B) Before operation
- C) During commit
- D) After rollback

Answer: B

Explanation: BEFORE trigger executes before data change.

64. AFTER trigger runs:

- A) Before change
- B) After change
- C) During exception
- D) Before commit

Answer: B

Explanation: AFTER trigger executes once change happens.

65. Row level trigger executes:

- A) Once per table
- B) Once per row
- C) Once per database
- D) Once per user

Answer: B

Explanation: It fires for each affected row.

66. Statement level trigger executes:

- A) For each column
- B) For each row
- C) Once per statement
- D) Once per value

Answer: C

Explanation: Runs one time for the SQL statement.

67. Which keyword accesses new value?

- A) :OLD
- B) :NEW
- C) :VALUE
- D) :DATA

Answer: B

Explanation: :NEW holds updated row value.

68. Which keyword accesses old value?

- A) :OLD
- B) :PREVIOUS
- C) :BEFORE
- D) :PAST

Answer: A

Explanation: :OLD contains previous row value.

69. Trigger cannot be created on:

- A) Table
- B) View
- C) Database
- D) Variable

Answer: D

Explanation: Triggers work only on database objects.

70. Trigger mainly used for:

- A) Backup
- B) Validation and audit
- C) Table creation
- D) User login

Answer: B

Explanation: Triggers enforce rules and tracking.

71. What is an exception in PL/SQL?

- A) Loop
- B) Error during execution
- C) Variable
- D) Table

Answer: B

Explanation: Exception occurs when runtime error happens.

72. Which block handles errors?

- A) BEGIN
- B) DECLARE
- C) EXCEPTION
- D) END

Answer: C

Explanation: EXCEPTION block manages runtime problems.

73. NO_DATA_FOUND occurs when:

- A) Multiple rows fetched
- B) No rows fetched
- C) Wrong datatype
- D) Table missing

Answer: B

Explanation: Raised when SELECT returns zero rows.

74. TOO_MANY_ROWS occurs when:

- A) No row
- B) More than one row
- C) Table deleted
- D) Data type mismatch

Answer: B

Explanation: SELECT INTO expects single row.

75. User defined exception created using:

- A) CREATE ERROR
- B) DECLARE
- C) EXCEPTION keyword
- D) NEW ERROR

Answer: C

Explanation: We declare custom exception using EXCEPTION.

76. How to raise user defined exception?

- A) THROW
- B) RAISE
- C) ALERT
- D) STOP

Answer: B

Explanation: RAISE triggers the exception manually.

77. raise_application_error is used to:

- A) Stop database
- B) Send custom error message
- C) Delete rows
- D) Close cursor

Answer: B

Explanation: It displays user defined error message.

78. Exception block runs:

- A) Always
- B) Only when error occurs
- C) Before begin
- D) After commit

Answer: B

Explanation: Executes only during runtime error.

79. WHEN OTHERS handles:

- A) Only syntax error
- B) All remaining errors
- C) Only predefined errors
- D) Only user errors

Answer: B

Explanation: It catches any unhandled exception.

80. Proper exception handling improves:

- A) Performance
- B) Program safety
- C) Storage
- D) Network speed

Answer: B

Explanation: Prevents application crash.

81. Which loop runs a fixed number of times?

- A) WHILE LOOP
- B) FOR LOOP
- C) SIMPLE LOOP
- D) EXIT LOOP

Answer: B

Explanation: FOR LOOP repeats based on a defined range.

82. Which loop checks condition before execution?

- A) FOR LOOP
- B) WHILE LOOP
- C) SIMPLE LOOP
- D) NESTED LOOP

Answer: B

Explanation: WHILE LOOP runs only if condition is true.

83. Which loop executes at least once?

- A) WHILE LOOP
- B) FOR LOOP
- C) SIMPLE LOOP
- D) NONE

Answer: C

Explanation: SIMPLE LOOP runs once before checking EXIT condition.

84. Which keyword exits a loop?

- A) BREAK
- B) STOP
- C) EXIT
- D) CLOSE

Answer: C

Explanation: EXIT terminates loop execution.

85. EXIT WHEN means:

- A) Always exit
- B) Exit on condition
- C) Restart loop
- D) Skip loop

Answer: B

Explanation: Loop stops when condition becomes true.

86. IF statement is used for:

- A) Repeating code
- B) Decision making
- C) Table creation
- D) Error handling

Answer: B

Explanation: IF checks conditions and controls flow.

87. Which keyword handles alternative condition?

- A) OTHERWISE
- B) ELSE
- C) SWITCH
- D) CHANGE

Answer: B

Explanation: ELSE executes when IF condition is false.

88. Which statement checks multiple conditions?

- A) IF ONLY
- B) ELSE IF / ELSIF
- C) LOOP IF
- D) WHEN IF

Answer: B

Explanation: ELSIF allows multiple conditions.

89. Nested loop means:

- A) Loop inside loop
- B) Multiple tables
- C) Two variables
- D) Two triggers

Answer: A

Explanation: One loop written inside another.

90. Loop variable scope is:

- A) Entire database
- B) Only inside loop
- C) Only inside function
- D) Global

Answer: B

Explanation: Loop variable exists only within loop.

91. FOR LOOP automatically:

- A) Declares variable
- B) Deletes variable
- C) Closes cursor
- D) Commits data

Answer: A

Explanation: Counter variable is auto declared.

92. Which condition operator checks equality?

- A) !=
- B) =
- C) <>
- D) ==

Answer: B

Explanation: = compares equal values.

93. NOT operator means:

- A) Reverse condition
- B) Stop loop
- C) Start loop
- D) Skip code

Answer: A

Explanation: NOT makes condition opposite.

94. AND operator returns true when:

- A) One condition true
- B) Both conditions true
- C) Both false
- D) One false

Answer: B

Explanation: AND requires all conditions true.

95. OR operator returns true when:

- A) Both false
- B) Any one true
- C) Both true only
- D) Always false

Answer: B

Explanation: OR works if at least one condition true.

96. CONTINUE statement:

- A) Ends loop
- B) Skips current iteration
- C) Restarts program
- D) Deletes data

Answer: B

Explanation: CONTINUE moves to next iteration.

97. Conditional statements help:

- A) Repeat code
- B) Control program flow
- C) Create tables
- D) Insert records

Answer: B

Explanation: They guide execution path.

98. Loops are useful when:

- A) Single execution needed
- B) Repeating tasks needed
- C) No condition needed
- D) Only errors occur

Answer: B

Explanation: Loops repeat tasks efficiently.

99. Combining loops and conditions improves:

- A) Storage
- B) Logic building
- C) Network
- D) Table size

Answer: B

Explanation: Helps create smart programs.

100. Control statements mainly help a developer to:

- A) Manage logic
- B) Create database
- C) Delete tables
- D) Stop execution

Answer: A

Explanation: They control how code runs step by step.

101. Which cursor is faster for single row queries?

- A) Explicit cursor
- B) Implicit cursor
- C) Dynamic cursor
- D) Nested cursor

Answer: B

Explanation: Implicit cursor is automatically handled and faster for single row operations.

102. Explicit cursor is mainly used when:

- A) No data exists
- B) Multiple rows must be processed
- C) Only insert operation
- D) Only delete operation

Answer: B

Explanation: Explicit cursor processes multiple rows one by one.

103. Which improves performance in repeated queries?

- A) Loop
- B) Trigger
- C) Stored procedure
- D) Variable

Answer: C

Explanation: Stored procedures are precompiled and faster.

104. What happens if COMMIT is not executed?

- A) Changes saved automatically
- B) Changes temporary
- C) Table deleted
- D) Error occurs

Answer: B

Explanation: Without commit, changes remain temporary.

105. ROLLBACK is used when:

- A) Data correct
- B) Error occurs
- C) Table empty
- D) User login

Answer: B

Explanation: It restores previous consistent state.

106. Package in PL/SQL is:

- A) Group of tables
- B) Collection of procedures and functions
- C) Type of cursor
- D) Trigger set

Answer: B

Explanation: Package organizes related program units.

107. Advantage of package is:

- A) More storage
- B) Better security and performance
- C) Deletes data
- D) Avoid variables

Answer: B

Explanation: Packages improve maintainability and execution speed.

108. Which is good for transaction safety?

- A) COMMIT frequently
- B) No commit
- C) Controlled commit and rollback
- D) Delete table

Answer: C

Explanation: Proper transaction control ensures data integrity.

109. Cursor FOR loop automatically:

- A) Opens cursor
- B) Fetches data
- C) Closes cursor
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Cursor FOR loop manages complete cursor lifecycle.

110. Best practice for handling errors in large software systems:

- A) Ignore errors
- B) Only print error
- C) Proper exception handling and logging
- D) Restart database

Answer: C

Explanation: Logging and handling errors improves reliability.