

1Z0-144^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

You create a procedure to handle the processing of bank current accounts which rolls back payment transactions if the overdraft limit is exceeded.

The procedure should return an "error" condition to the caller in a manner consistent with other Oracle server errors.

Which construct should be used to handle this requirement?

- A. The SQLERRM function
- B. The PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT function
- C. The RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR procedure
- D. A user-defined exception used with a RAISE statement

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

User SCOTT has been granted CREATE ANY TRIGGER and ALTER ANY TABLE by the DBA. HR is an existing schema in the database.

SCOTT creates the following trigger:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER drop_trigger
BEFORE DROP ON hr.SCHEMA
BEGIN
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20000, 'Cannot drop object\');
END;
```

SCOTT does not grant the EXECUTE privilege on this trigger to any other users.

For which user(s) would this trigger fire by default when they drop an object in the HR schema?

- A. Only HR
- B. SCOTT and HR
- C. Only SCOTT
- D. SCOTT, HR, and SYS

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

View Exhibit 1 and examine the structure of the EMP table.

```
SQL> desc emp
Name                Null?              Type
-----
EMPNO               NOT NULL          NUMBER(4)
ENAME
JOB                 VARCHAR2(9)
MGR                 NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE            DATE
SAL                 NUMBER(7,2)
COMM                NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO              NUMBER(2)
```

View Exhibit 2 and examine the code of the packages that you have created.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE manage_emp IS
    v_empno NUMBER;
    PROCEDURE del_emp (p_empno NUMBER);
END manage_emp;
/
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY manage_emp IS
    PROCEDURE del_emp (p_empno NUMBER) IS
    BEGIN
        DELETE FROM emp WHERE empno=p_empno;
    END del_emp;
END manage_emp;
/
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE emp_det IS
    PROCEDURE emp_chk (p_empno NUMBER);
END emp_det;
/
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY emp_det IS
    PROCEDURE emp_chk (p_empno NUMBER) IS
    BEGIN
        manage_emp.del_emp (p_empno);
    END emp_chk;
END emp_det;
/
```

You issue the following command: SQL> DROP PACKAGE manage_emp; What is the outcome?

- A. It drops both the MANAGE_EMP AND EMP__DET packages because of the cascading effect.
- B. It drops the MANAGE_EMP package and invalidates only the body for the EMP_DET package.
- C. It returns an error and does not drop the MAMAGE_EMP package because of the cascading effect.
- D. It drops the MANAGE_EMP package and invalidates both the specification and body for the EMP_DET package.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Examine the following snippet of PL/SQL code:

```

DECLARE
  emp_job      employees.job_id%TYPE := 'ST_CLERK';
  emp_salary   employees.salary%TYPE := 3000;
  my_record    employees%ROWTYPE;
  CURSOR c1 (job VARCHAR2, max_wage NUMBER) IS
    SELECT * FROM employees
      WHERE job_id = job
      AND salary > max_wage;
BEGIN
  .....

```

View the Exhibit for table description of EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES table has 200 rows.

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR2 (20)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
SALARY		NUMBER (8, 2)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER (2, 2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER (6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER (4)

Identify OPEN statements for opening the cursor that fetches the result set consisting of employees with JOB_ID as 'ST_CLERK' and SALARY greater than 3000. (Choose three.)

- A. OPEN c1 (NULL, 3000);
- B. OPEN c1 (emp_job, 3000);
- C. OPEN c1 (3000, emp_salary);
- D. OPEN c1 ('ST_CLERK', 3000)

E. OPEN c1 (emp_job, emp_salary);

Correct Answer: BDE

QUESTION 5

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALGRADE table.

```
SQL> desc salgrade
Name                Null?              Type
-----
GRADE               NOT NULL          NUMBER
LOSAL               NUMBER
HISAL               NUMBER
```

Examine the following code:

```
SQL>VARIABLE min_sal NUMBER
SQL>VARIABLE max_sal NUMBER

SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION sal ok(salary NUMBER, jobgrade NUMBER)
  RETURN BOOLEAN AS
  BEGIN
    SELECT losal, hisal INTO :min_sal, :max_sal FROM salgrade
    WHERE grade = jobgrade;
    RETURN (salary >= min_sal) AND (salary <= max_sal);
  END sal_ok;
/
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It is created successfully.
- B. It gives an error because the return clause condition is invalid.
- C. It gives an error because the usage of the host variables is invalid.
- D. It gives an error because the data type of the return clause is invalid.

Correct Answer: C

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