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Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

What is the correct definition of the persistent state of a packaged variable?

A. It is a private variable defined in a procedure or function within a package body whose value is consistent within a user session.

B. It is a public variable in a package specification whose value is consistent within a user session.

C. It is a private variable in a package body whose value is consistent across all current active sessions.

D. It is a public variable in a package specification whose value is always consistent across all current active sessions.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

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)
COMISSION_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 3

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

```
Name                     Null?       Type
------------------       ----------  ---------
EMPLOYEE_ID              NOT NULL    NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME                           VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME                NOT NULL    VARCHAR2(25)
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)
```

Examine the following block of code:

```
SQL>DECLARE
2        v_sal NUMBER;
3        v_name VARCHAR2(30);
4        v_tenure NUMBER;
5        v_hire_date DATE;
6     BEGIN
7       SELECT AVG(salary)INTO v_sal FROM employees;
8       SELECT hire_date,DECODE(salary, v_sal, last_name,'NA')
9                       INTO v_hire_date,v_name
10                      FROM employees
11                      WHERE employee_id = 195;
12     v_tenure := MONTHS_BETWEEN (CURRENT_DATE, v_hire_date);
13     END;
/
```

What is the outcome when the above code is executed?

A. It executes successfully.

B. It gives an error because decode cannot be used in a PL/SQL block.

C. It gives an error because the AVG function cannot be used in a PL/SQL block

D. It gives an error because the MONTHS_BETWEEN function cannot be used in a PL/SQL block.

E. It gives an error because both the AVG and decode functions cannot be used in a PL/SQL block.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Which two statements are true about the EXIT statement encountered in LOOP? (Choose two.)

A. The PL/SQL block execution terminates immediately after the EXIT statement.

B. The loop completes immediately and control passes to the statement after END LOOP.

C. The statements after the EXIT statement in the iteration are not executed before terminating the LOOP.

D. The current iteration of the loop completes immediately and control passes to the next iteration of the loop.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 5

View the Exhibits and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS AND EMP_BY_DEPT tables.

EMPLOYEES

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

DEPARTMENTS

```
Name                      Null?        Type
------------------        ----------   ---------
DEPARTMENT_ID             NOT NULL     NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME           NOT NULL     VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID                             NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID                            NUMBER(4)
```

EMP_BY_DEPT

```
Name                Null?        Type
----------------    ----------   ---------
EMPLOYEE_ID         NOT NULL     NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID       NOT NULL     NUMBER(4)
```

Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
  TYPE dept_tab IS TABLE OF departments.department_id%TYPE;
  deptnums dept_tab;
BEGIN
  SELECT department_id BULK COLLECT INTO deptnums FROM departments;
  FORALL i IN 1..deptnums.COUNT
     INSERT INTO emp_by_dept
        SELECT employee_id, department_id FROM employees
          WHERE department_id = deptnums(i);
     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(SQL%BULK_ROWCOUNT(deptnums.COUNT));
     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(SQL% ROWCOUNT);
END;
/
```

What is the outcome on execution of the above code?

A. It executes successfully but the output statements show different values.

B. It executes successfully and both output statements show the same values.

C. It gives an error because the SQL%ROWCOUNT attribute cannot be used with BULK COLLECT.

D. It gives an error because the INSERT SELECT construct cannot be used with the FORALL

Correct Answer: A