

1Z0-144^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

Examine the following package specification:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE comm_package
IS
    g_comm NUMBER := 10;
    PROCEDURE reset_comm (p_comm IN NUMBER);
END comm_package;
/
```

User Jones starts his session and executes the following code at 9:01 AM:
EXECUTE comm_package.g_comm := 15

User Smith starts his session and executes the following code at 9:05 AM:
EXECUTE comm_package.g_comm := 20

Which statement is true?

- A. g_comm has a value of 15 at 9:06 AM only for Jones.
- B. g_comm has a value of 10 at 9:03 AM for both Jones and Smith.
- C. g_comm has a value of 15 at 9:03 AM for both Jones and Smith.
- D. g_comm has a value of 20 at 9:06 AM for both Jones and Smith.

Correct Answer: A

Package variable state is scoped at the session level. So the only user who can see G_COMM=15 will be Jones.

QUESTION 2

View Exhibit 1 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)
COMISSION_PCT		NUMBER (2, 2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER (6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER (4)

View Exhibit 2 and examine the code.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION increase (emp_num NUMBER)
  RETURN number IS
  inc_amt NUMBER;
  sal NUMBER;
BEGIN
  SELECT salary INTO sal FROM employees WHERE employee_id = emp_num;
  inc_amt := sal * .10;
  RETURN inc_amt;
END increase;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE calc_sal IS
  emp_num NUMBER(6) := 120;
  amt NUMBER := 0;
  PROCEDURE raise_salary (emp_id NUMBER) is
  BEGIN
    amt := increase(emp_num);
    UPDATE employees SET salary = salary + amt
      WHERE employee_id = emp_id;
  END raise_salary;
BEGIN
  raise_salary(emp_num);
END calc_sal;
/
```

What is the outcome when the code is executed?

- A. Both blocks compile and execute successfully when called.
- B. Both blocks compile successfully but the CALC_SAL procedure gives an error on execution.

C. The CALC_SAL procedure gives an error on compilation because the amt variable should be declared in the RAISE_SALARY procedure.

D. The CALC_SAL procedure gives an error on compilation because the RAISE_SALARY procedure cannot call the stand-alone increase function.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Which two statements are true about the continue statement? (Choose two.)

A. The PL/SQL block execution terminates immediately.

B. The CONTINUE statement cannot appear outside a loop.

C. The loop completes immediately and control passes to the statement after end loop.

D. The statements after the continue statement in the iteration are executed before terminating the LOOP.

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

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 4

Examine the following DECLARE section of PL/SQL block:

```
1 DECLARE
2   v_job_type VARCHAR2 := 'TEMP';
3   v_startdate DATE := SYSDATE;
4   v_enddate DATE := v_startdate + 10;
5   c_tax_rate CONSTANT NUMBER(2) := 8.25;
6   v_valid BOOLEAN NOT NULL DEFAULT TRUE;
```

Which line in the above declarations would generate an error?

A. Line 2

B. Line 3

C. Line 4

D. Line 5

E. Line 6

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Which two statements are true about the %ROWTYPE attribute? (Choose two.)

- A. It is used to declare a record that can hold multiple rows of a table.
- B. The attributes of fields in the record with the %ROWTYPE attribute can be modified manually.
- C. The attributes of fields in the record take their names and data types from the columns of the table, view, cursor, or cursor variable.
- D. It ensures that the data types of the variables that are declared with the %ROWTYPE attribute change dynamically when the underlying table is altered.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 6

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)

EMPLOYEES_SEQ is an existing sequence. Examine the following block of code: Which statement is true about the above block of code?

```
BEGIN
  BEGIN
    INSERT INTO employees(employee_id, first_name, last_name, email,
                          hire_date, job_id, salary)
      VALUES(employees_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Ruth',
              'Cores', 'RCORES', CURRENT_DATE,
              'AD_ASST', 4000);
  END;
  BEGIN
    INSERT INTO employees(employee_id, first_name, last_name, email,
                          hire_date, job_id, salary)
      VALUES(employees_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Tom',
              'Jones', 'TJONES', CURRENT_DATE,
              'AD_MGR', 6000);
  END;
END;
/
```

- A. It gives an error on execution because sequences cannot be used in anonymous blocks.
- B. It consists of a single transaction.
- C. It consists of two transactions.
- D. The data is automatically committed after the block execution ends.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

Examine the following snippet of code from the DECLARE section of PL/SQL

```
DECLARE
```

```
Cust_name VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL := 'Tom Jones\':
```

```
Same_name cust_name%TYPE;
```

Which statement is correct about the above snippets of code?

- A. The SAME_NAME variable inherits only the data type from the CUST_NAME variable.
- B. The SAME_NAME variable inherits only the data type and default value from the CUST_NAME variable.
- C. The SAME_NAME variable inherits the data type, constraint, and default value from the CUST_NAME variable.
- D. The SAME_NAME variable inherits only the data type and constraint from the CUST_NAME variable resulting in an error

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

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

QUESTION 9

Which two statements are true about the handling of internally defined or user-defined PL/SQL exceptions? (Choose

two.)

- A. Add exception handlers whenever errors occur.
- B. An exception handler should commit the transaction.
- C. Handle named exceptions whenever possible instead of using when others in exception handlers.
- D. Instead of adding exception handlers to your PL/SQL block, check for errors at every point where they may occur.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 10

Examine the following command:

```
SQL>ALTER SESSION SET plsql_warnings * '\enable: severe\', '\enable: performance\', '\ERROR: 05003\';
```

What is the implication of the above command?

- A. It issues a warning whenever ERROR: 05003 occur during compilation.
- B. It causes the compilation to fail whenever the warning ERROR.05003 occurs.
- C. It issues warnings whenever the code causes an unexpected action or wrong results performance problems.
- D. It causes the compilation to fail whenever the code gives wrong results or contains statements that are never executed.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

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

QUESTION 12

Identify two situations where the DBMS_SQL package should be used. (Choose two.)

- A. The SELECT list is not known until run time.
- B. The dynamic SQL statement retrieves rows into records.
- C. You do not know how many columns a SELECT statement will return, or what their data types will be.
- D. You must use the % FOUND SQL cursor attribute after issuing a dynamic SQL statement that is an INSERT or UPDATE statement.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 13

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

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(0,2)
PROD_VALID		VARCHAR2(1)

View Exhibit 2 and examine the procedure you created. The procedure uses the prod id to determine whether the list price is within a given range.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE check_price (p_prod_id) NUMBER IS
    v_price product.prod_list_price%type;
BEGIN
    SELECT prod_list_price INTO v_price
    FROM product
    WHERE prod_id = p_prod_id;
    IF v_price NOT BETWEEN 20 AND 30 THEN
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20100,'Price not in range');
    END IF;
END;
/
```

You then create the following trigger on the product table.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_price__trg BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE OF prod_id, prod_list_price ON
product FOR EACH ROW WHEN (nev.prod_id NVX(old.prod_id,0) OR New.prod__list_price NVL(old.prod_list_price, 0)
) BEGIN check_price (: new.prod_id) ; END /
```

Examine the following update command for an existing row in the product table.

```
SQL> UPDATE produce SET prod_list_price = 10 WHERE prod_id=115;
```

Why does it generate an error?

- A. Because the procedure call in the trigger is not valid
- B. Because the condition specified in the when clause is not valid
- C. Because both the procedure and trigger access the same table
- D. Because the WHEN clause cannot be used with a row-level trigger
- E. Because the column list specified with UPDATE in the trigger is not valid

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 14

Examine the following PL/SQL code:

```
DECLARE
    stock_price NUMBER := 9.73;
    net_earnings NUMBER := 0;
    pe_ratio NUMBER;
BEGIN
    pe_ratio := stock_price / net_earnings;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Price/earnings ratio = ' || pe_ratio);
END;
/
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the PL/SQL code?

- A. It executes successfully.
- B. It generates a run-time exception.
- C. It does not execute because of syntax error.
- D. It executes successfully and generates a warning.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 15

Examine the following partial code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE calc_income IS
    v_taxrate NUMBER := 100;
    PROCEDURE calc_tax (p_empno NUMBER);
    PROCEDURE calc_sal (p_empno NUMBER);
END calc_income;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY calc_income IS
    PROCEDURE calc_tax (p_empno NUMBER)
        .....
    END calc_tax;
    PROCEDURE calc_sal (p_empno NUMBER)
        .....
    END calc_sal;
    BEGIN
        SELECT rate_value INTO v_taxrate
        FROM tax_rates
        WHERE year = 2009;
    END calc_income;
/
```

Which statement is correct about the unnamed block of code at the end of a package body?

- A. It generates an error because all the blocks of code in a package body must be named.
- B. It generates an error because V_TAXRATE is a public variable that is already initialized in the package specification.
- C. It acts as a package initialization block that executes once, when the package is first invoked within the user session.
- D. It acts as a package initialization block that executes each time a package subprogram is invoked within the user session and refreshes the initialized variable's value.

Correct Answer: C

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