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Vendor:Oracle

Exam Code:1Z0-144

Exam Name:Oracle Database 11g: Program with
PL/SQL

Version:Demo

QUESTION 1

Which three statements are true about anonymous blocks and subprograms? (Choose three.)

- A. Only subprograms can be parameterized.
- B. Only subprograms are persistent database objects.
- C. Both anonymous blocks and subprograms can be parameterized.
- D. Both anonymous blocks and subprograms are persistent database objects.
- E. Only subprograms can return values that persist after the execution of the subprogram.
- F. Both anonymous blocks and subprograms can return values that persist in SQL*Plus variables after their execution.

Correct Answer: BCF

QUESTION 2

You want to maintain an audit of the date and time when each user of the database logs off.

Examine the following code:

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE log_trig_table(  
user_id VARCHAR2(30),  
log_date TIMESTAMP,  
action VARCHAR2(40));
```

```
SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER logoff_trig
```

```
_____  
BEGIN  
INSERT INTO log_trig_table(user_id,log_date,action)  
VALUES (USER, SYSDATE, 'Logging off');  
END;
```

Which two clauses should be used to fill in the blanks and complete the above code? (Choose two.)

- A. ON SCHEMA
- B. ON QRXABASE

- C. AFTER LOGOFF
- D. BEFORE LOGOFF

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 3

Which two statements correctly differentiate functions and procedures? (Choose two.)

- A. A function can be called only as part of a SQL statement, whereas a procedure can be called only as a PL/SQL statement.
- B. A function must return a value to the calling environment, whereas a procedure can return zero or more values to its calling environment.
- C. A function can be called as part of a SQL statement or PL/SQL expression, whereas a procedure can be called only as a PL/SQL statement.
- D. A function may return one or more values to the calling environment, whereas a procedure must return a single value to its calling environment.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 4

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

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_CATEGORY		VARCHAR2(20)

You create the following trigger to ensure that customers belonging to category "A" or "B" in the CUSTOMER table can have a credit limit of more than 8000.

```
SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER restrict_credit_limit
  BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE ON customer
  FOR EACH ROW
  BEGIN
    IF (:NEW.cust_category NOT IN ('A', 'B'))
      AND :NEW.cust_credit_limit > 8000 THEN
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Credit Limit cannot be greater
        than 8000 for this category');
    END IF;
  END;
```

You execute the following UPDATE command for CUST_ID 101 existing in the CUSTOMER table.

```
SQL> UPDATE customer SET cust_category = 'C', cust_credit_limit = 9000
  WHERE cust_id = 101;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. The trigger is fired, a message is displayed, and the update is successful.
- B. The trigger is fired and a message is displayed, but the update is rolled back.
- C. The trigger is not fired because the WHEN clause should be used to specify the condition; however, the update is successful.
- D. The trigger is not fired because column names must be specified with the UPDATE event to identify which columns must be changed to cause the trigger to fire; however, the update is successful.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

View the Exhibit and examine the code and its outcome on execution:

```
SQL> CREATE PACKAGE my_debug IS
  2   debug CONSTANT BCOLEAN := TRUE;
  3   trace CONSTANT BCOLEAN := TRUE;
  4 END my_debug;
  5 /
```

Package created.

```
SQL> CREATE PROCEDURE my_procl IS
  2 BEGIN
  3   ÇIF my_debug.debug ÇTHEN
  4     DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('Debugging ON');
  5   ÇELSE
  6     DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('Debugging OFF');
  7   ÇEND
  8 END my_procl;
  9 /
```

Procedure created.

```
SQL> CREATE PROCEDURE my_proc2 IS
  2 BEGIN
  3   ÇIF my_debug.trace ÇTHEN
  4     DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('Tracing ON');
  5   ÇELSE DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('Tracing OFF');
  6   ÇEND
  7 END my_proc2;
  8 /
```

Procedure created.

What would be the effect on the two procedures if the value of debug is set to FALSE? (Choose two.)

- A. MY_PROC2 is not recompiled.
- B. MY_PROC1 is recompiled but remains unchanged.
- C. MY_PROC2 is recompiled but remains unchanged.
- D. MY_PROC1 is recompiled without the debugging code.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 6

Which two tasks should be created as functions instead of as procedures? (Choose two.)

- A. Reference host or bind variables in a PL/SQL block of code
- B. Tasks that compute and return multiple values to the calling environment
- C. Tasks that compute a value that must be returned to the calling environment
- D. Tasks performed in SQL that increase data independence by processing complex data analysis within the Oracle server, rather than by retrieving the data into an application

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 7

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 8

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 9

Which two statements are true about the usage of the cursor for loops? (Choose two.)

- A. The cursor needs to be closed after the iteration is complete.
- B. The implicit open, fetch, exit, and close of the cursor happen.
- C. The record type must be explicitly declared to control the loop.
- D. The PL/SQL creates a record variable with the fields corresponding to the columns of the cursor result set.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 10

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL block.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE employees_temp (  
    empid NUMBER(6) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
    deptid NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT c_employees_temp_deptid  
        CHECK (deptid BETWEEN 100 AND 200),  
    deptname VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'Sales'  
);
```

Table created.

```
SQL> DECLARE  
    emprec employees_temp%ROWTYPE;  
BEGIN  
    emprec.empid := NULL;  
    emprec.deptid := 50;  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('emprec.deptname:' || emprec.deptname);  
END;
```

Which statement is true about the output of the PL/SQL block?

- A. It executes and the output is emprec.deptname:.
- B. It executes and the output is emprec.deptname: Sales.
- C. It produces an error because NULL is assigned to the emprec.empid field in the record.
- D. It produces an error because the CHECK constraint is violated while assigning a value to the emprec.deptid field in the record.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

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

EMP

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_ID		NUMBER(3)
EMP_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(10, 2)

View Exhibit 2 and examine the PIVSQL block of code.


```

SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
  2      TYPE EmpRecTyp IS RECORD (
  3      emp_name      VARCHAR2(30),
  4      salary        NUMBER(8,2));
  5      FUNCTION highest_salary RETURN EmpRecTyp IS
  6          emp_info EmpRecTyp;
  7          CURSOR cur_emp_cursor IS
  8              SELECT ename, sal
  9              FROM emp WHERE sal =(SELECT MAX(sal) FROM emp);
 10      BEGIN
 11          FOR emp_info IN cur_emp_cursor
 12          LOOP
 13              RETURN emp_info;
 14          END LOOP;
 15      END highest_salary;
 16      BEGIN
 17          DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Emp: ' || highest_salary().emp_name ||
 18          ' earns the highest salary of ' || highest_salary().salary);
 19*      END;
SQL> /

```

What is the outcome?

- A. It gives an error because the return type is not valid.
- B. It gives an error because the record type is not defined within the function.
- C. It gives an error because the function call in DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT__LINE is not valid.
- D. It executes successfully and displays the names and salaries of all employees who earn the highest salary.
- E. It executes successfully but does not display the names and salaries of all employees who earn the highest salary.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 12

View Exhibit 1 and examine the structure of the EMP and DEPT tables.

SQL> DESC emp

Name	Null?	Type
EMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
ENAME		VARCHAR2 (10)
JOB		VARCHAR2 (9)
MGR		NUMBER (4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER (7, 2)
COMM		NUMBER (7, 2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER (2)

SQL> DESC dept

Name	Null?	Type
DEPTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (2)
DNAME		VARCHAR2 (14)
LOC		VARCHAR2 (13)

View Exhibit 2 and examine the trigger code that is defined on the DEPT table to enforce the UPDATE and DELETE RESTRICT referential actions on the primary key of the DEPT table.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER Dept_restrict
BEFORE DELETE OR UPDATE OF Deptno ON dept
DECLARE
  dummy INTEGER;
  employees_present EXCEPTION;
  employees_not_present EXCEPTION;
  CURSOR Dummy_cursor (dn NUMBER) IS
    SELECT deptno FROM emp WHERE deptno = dn;
BEGIN
  OPEN Dummy_cursor (:OLD.Deptno);
  FETCH Dummy_cursor INTO Dummy;
  IF Dummy_cursor%FOUND THEN
    RAISE employees_present;
  ELSE
    RAISE employees_not_present;
  END IF;
  CLOSE Dummy_cursor;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN employees_present THEN
    CLOSE Dummy_cursor;
    RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20001, 'Employees Present in'
      || 'Department' || TO_CHAR(:OLD.DEPTNO));
  WHEN employees_not_present THEN
    CLOSE Dummy_cursor;
END;
/

```

What is the outcome on compilation?

- A. It compiles and executes successfully.
- B. It gives an error on compilation because it is not a row-level trigger.
- C. It gives an error on compilation because the EXCEPTION section is used in the trigger.
- D. It compiles successfully but gives an error on execution because it is not a row-level trigger.

Correct Answer: B