

# Oracle

## Exam Questions 1Z0-144

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL



#### NEW QUESTION 1

Which statement is true about triggers on data definition language (DDL) statements?

- A. They can be used to track changes only to a table or index
- B. They can be defined by all users in the database or only by a specific user
- C. They are fired only when the owner of the object issues the DDL statement
- D. They can be used to track changes to a table, table space, view, or synonym

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 2

Examine the following package specification.

```
SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE emp_pkg IS
PROCEDURE search_emp (empdet NUMBER);
PROCEDURE search_emp (empdet DATE);
PROCEDURE search_emp (empdet NUMBER); RETURN VARCHAR2
PROCEDURE search_emp (empdet NUMBER); RETURN DATE
END emp_pkg
/
```

The package is compiled successfully

Why would it generate an error at run time?

- A. Because function cannot be overload
- B. Because function cannot differ only in return type
- C. Because all the functions and procedures in the package cannot have the same number of parameters with the same parameter name
- D. Because the search EMP (EMPDET NUMBER) procedure and the SEARCH\_DEPT (EMPDET NUMBER) cannot have identical parameter names and data types

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 3

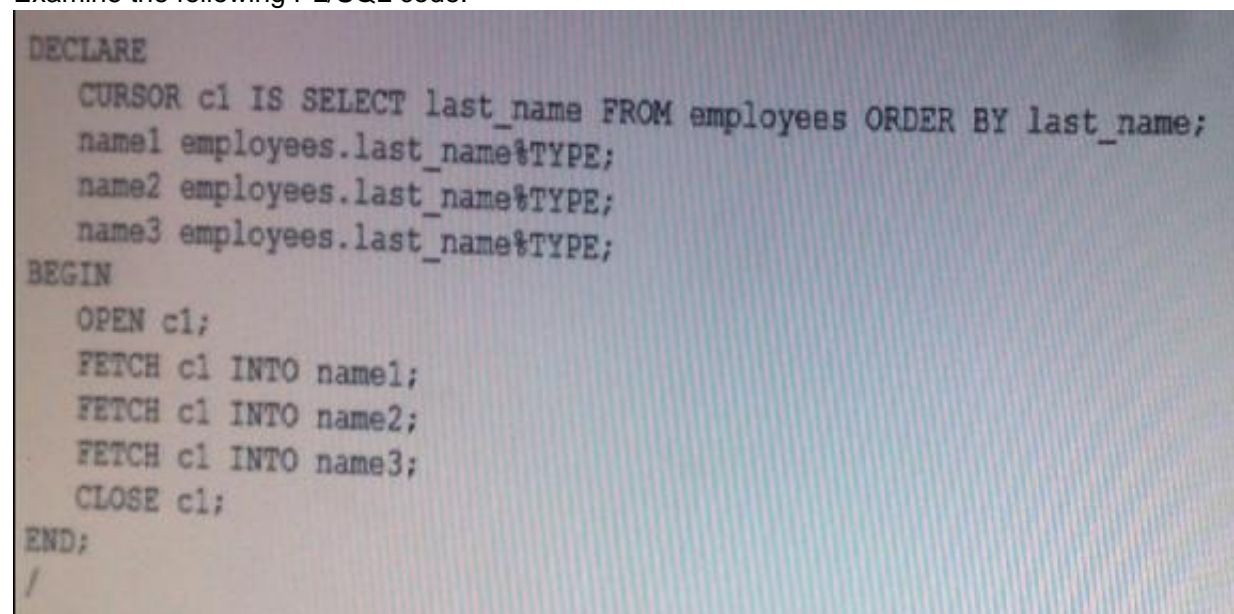
Which two statements are true about PL/SQL exception propagation? (Choose two.)

- A. The exception reproduces itself in successive enclosing blocks until a handler is found
- B. Exception- can propagate across the remote subprograms that are called through database link
- C. If you declare a local exception in a subblock and a global exception in the outer block, the local declaration overrides the global exception
- D. If you declare a local exception in a subblock and a global exception in the outer block, the global declaration overrides the local exception

**Answer: AC**

#### NEW QUESTION 4

Examine the following PL/SQL code:



```
DECLARE
CURSOR c1 IS SELECT last_name FROM employees ORDER BY last_name;
name1 employees.last_name%TYPE;
name2 employees.last_name%TYPE;
name3 employees.last_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN c1;
FETCH c1 INTO name1;
FETCH c1 INTO name2;
FETCH c1 INTO name3;
CLOSE c1;
END;
```

Which statement is true about the fetch statements in the PL/SQL code?

- A. Each fetch retrieves the first row and assigns values to the target variable
- B. Each fetch retrieves the next consecutive row and assigns values to the target variable
- C. They produce an error because you must close and reopen the cursor before each fetch statement
- D. Only the first fetch retrieves the first row and assigns values to the target variables- the second produces an error

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 5

View the Exhibit and examine the code.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE wording IS
TYPE Definition IS RECORD (
    word    VARCHAR2(20),
    meaning VARCHAR2(200));
lexicon Definition;
PROCEDURE add_entry (word_list IN OUT Definition ) IS
BEGIN
    word_list.word := 'aardvark';
    lexicon.word := 'aardwolf';
END add_entry;
BEGIN
    add_entry(lexicon);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(word_list.word);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(lexicon.word);
END wording;
/
```

Why does the code give an error on execution?

- A. because the WORD\_LIST variable is not visible in procedure wording
- B. because the lexicon variable is not visible in procedure ADD\_ENTRY
- C. because the lexicon variable is not initialized in procedure wording
- D. because the WORD\_LIST parameter in out mode cannot be of a record data type

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

Which two statements are true about statement-level and row-level triggers? (Choose two.)

- A. A row trigger fires once even if no rows are affected
- B. A statement trigger fires once even if no rows are affected
- C. Row triggers are useful if the trigger action depends on the data of rows that are affected or on data that is provided by the triggering event itself
- D. Statement triggers are useful if the trigger action depends on the data of rows that are affected or on data that is provided by the triggering event itself

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 7

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL code.

```
DECLARE
    type t_rec is record
        (v_sal number(8),
         v_minsal number(8) default 1000,
         v_hire_date employees.hire_date%type,
         v_rec1 employees%rowtype);
    v_myrec t_rec;
BEGIN
    v_myrec.v_sal := v_myrec.v_minsal + 500;
    v_myrec.v_hire_date := sysdate;
    SELECT * INTO v_myrec.v_rec1
        FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_myrec.v_rec1.last_name || ' ' ||
        to_char(v_myrec.v_hire_date) || ' ' || to_char(v_myrec.v_sal));
END;
```

The record for the employee with employee\_id 100 in the employees table is as follows;

|  |            |           |       |           |         |        |
|--|------------|-----------|-------|-----------|---------|--------|
| SQL> SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, email, hire_date, job_id, salary |            |           |       |           |         |        |
| FROM employees   |            |           |       |           |         |        |
| WHERE employee_id=100;   |            |           |       |           |         |        |
| EMPLOYEE_ID  | FIRST_NAME | LAST_NAME | EMAIL | HIRE_DATE | JOB_ID  | SALARY |
| -----  | -----      | -----     | ----- | -----     | -----   | -----  |
| 100  | Steven     | King      | SKING | 17-JUN-87 | AD_PRES | 24000  |

Identify the correct output for the code.



- A. King 17-JUN-87 1500
- B. King 17-JUN-87 24000
- C. King current sysdate 1500
- D. King current sysdate 24000

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 8

/temp/my\_files is an existing folder in the server, facultylist.txt is an existing text file in this folder

Examine the following commands that are executed by the DBA:

SQL>CREATE DIRECTORY my\_dir AS ' /temp/my\_files':

SQL>GRANT READ ON DIRECTORY my\_dir To publiic:

View the Exhibit and examine the procedure created by user SCOTT to read the list of faculty names from the text file.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE read_file (dirname VARCHAR2, txtfile VARCHAR2) IS
  f_file UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE;
  v_buffer VARCHAR2(200);
BEGIN
  f_file := UTL_FILE.FOPEN (dirname, txtfile, 'R');
  LOOP
    UTL_FILE.GET_LINE(f_file, v_buffer);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_buffer);
  END LOOP;
  UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(f_file);
END read_file;
```

SCOTT executes the procedure as follows:

SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON

SQL>EXEC read\_file ('MY\_DIR', FACULTYLIST.TXT')

What is the outcome?

- A. It goes into an infinite loop
- B. It executes successfully and displays only the list of faculty name
- C. It does not execute and displays an error message because the end-of-file condition is not taken care of
- D. It executes successfully and displays the list of faculty names followed by a "no data found" error message

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 9

View the exhibit to examine the PL/SQL code.

```
DECLARE
  emp_column VARCHAR2(30) := 'last_name';
  table_name VARCHAR2(30) := 'emp';
  temp_var VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  temp_var := emp_column;
  SELECT COLUMN_NAME INTO temp_var FROM USER_TAB_COLS
    WHERE TABLE_NAME = 'EMPLOYEES'
      AND COLUMN_NAME = UPPER(emp_column);
  temp_var := table_name;
  SELECT OBJECT_NAME INTO temp_var FROM USER_OBJECTS
    WHERE OBJECT_NAME = UPPER(table_name)
      AND OBJECT_TYPE = 'TABLE';
EXCEPTION
  WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
      ('No Data found for SELECT on ' || temp_var);
END;
```

Which statement is true about the exception handlers in the PL/SQL code?

- A. All the exceptions in the code are trapped by the exception handle
- B. All the "no data found" errors in the code are trapped by the exception handle
- C. The PL/SQL program does not execute because an exception is not declared in the declare section
- D. An exception handler in the code traps the "no data found" error after executing the handler code and the program flow returns to the next line of code

**Answer:** B



#### NEW QUESTION 10

Examine the following PL/SQL code:

```
DECLARE
  CURSOR c_emp_cursor IS
    SELECT employee_id, last_name FROM employees
    WHERE department_id = 30;
BEGIN
  FOR emp_record IN c_emp_cursor
  LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( emp_record.employee_id || ' ' || emp_record.last_name);
  END LOOP;
END;
```

The server output is on for the session. Which statement is true about the execution of the code?

- A. The code executes successfully and gives the desired output
- B. The code generates an error because the EMP\_RECORD variable is not declare
- C. The code generates an error because the cursor is not opened before the FOR loop
- D. The code generates an error because the loop does not have the exit when clause

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Examine the following PL/SQL code;

```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON

SQL> DECLARE
  emp_name employee.last_name%TYPE;
  emp_job employee.job_id%TYPE;
  CURSOR c1 IS
    SELECT last_name, job_id FROM employees
    WHERE job_id LIKE '%CLERK%' AND manager_id > 120;
BEGIN
  FOR emp_name, emp_job IN c1 LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Name = ' || emp_name || ', Job = ' || emp_job);
  END LOOP;
END;
```

The execution of the code produces errors. Identify the error in the code.

- A. The open cursor is missing
- B. The fetch clause is missing
- C. The exit when condition is missing
- D. The EMP\_NAME and EMP\_JOB variables cannot be used in the for clause of the cursor FOR statement

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 11

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 DATABASE
- C. AFTER LOGOFF

D. BEFORE LOGOFF

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 13

Examine the following code:

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
SQL>DECLARE
    v_myage number;
BEGIN
    IF v_myage < 11 THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(' I am a child ');
    ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(' I am not a child ');
    END IF;
END;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the above code?

- A. It executes and displays nul
- B. It executes and the condition returns tru
- C. It executes and control goes to the else statemen
- D. It fails because no value is assigned to the v\_myage variabl

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 14

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 17

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEE table.

EMPLOYEE\_SEQ is an existing sequence.

Examine the following 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;
```

Which statement is true about the above block of code?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 22

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

```
SQL>DECLARE
  v_sal NUMBER;
BEGIN
  SELECT sal INTO v_sal FROM emp WHERE empno = 130;
  INSERT INTO emp(empno, ename, sal) VALUES (185, 'Jones', v_sal+1000);
END;
```

Which stages are performed when the above block is executed? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Bind
- B. Parse
- C. Fetch
- D. Execute

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 23

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 successfull
- B. It gives an error because the return clause condition is invali
- C. It gives an error because the usage of the host variables is invali
- D. It gives an error because the data type of the return clause is invali

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 27

Examine the following block of code:

```
1 DECLARE
2   status          VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'TRUE';
3   net_value       NUMBER := 555;
4   done            BOOLEAN;
5   valid_id        BOOLEAN := TRUE;
6 BEGIN
7   done := (net_value > 100);
8   status := valid_id;
9 END;
```

Which line in the above code would result in errors upon execution?

- A. line 5
- B. line 8
- C. line 2
- D. line 7

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 32

Which two statements are true about the handling of internally defined or user-defined PL7SQL exceptions? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 34

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/appdev.111/b28370/exceptioninit\\_pragma.htm#LNPL\\_S01315](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/appdev.111/b28370/exceptioninit_pragma.htm#LNPL_S01315)

#### NEW QUESTION 35

Examine the following code:



```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL> VARIABLE n1 NUMBER
SQL> VARIABLE n2 NUMBER
SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE proc1
  (:n1 IN OUT NUMBER, :n2 IN OUT NUMBER) IS
BEGIN
  :n1 := 20;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line(:n1);
  :n2 := 30;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line(:n2);
END;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. The procedure is created successfully and displays the values 20 and 30 when it is called
- B. The procedure gives errors because the parameters should be in out mode
- C. The procedure gives errors because the host variables cannot be referenced anywhere in the definition of a PL/SQL stored procedure
- D. The procedure is created successfully but does not display any values when it is called because the host variables cannot be displayed inside the procedure

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 40

In which of the following scenarios would you recommend using associative arrays?

- A. When you want to retrieve an entire row from a table and perform calculations
- B. When you know the number of elements in advance and the elements are usually accessed sequentially
- C. When you want to create a separate lookup table with multiple entries for each row of the main table, and access it through join queries
- D. When you want to create a relatively small lookup table, where the collection can be constructed on memory each time a subprogram is invoked

Answer: CD

#### NEW QUESTION 41

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)    |

Execute the following block of code:

```
SQL>DECLARE
  2  v_sum_sal NUMBER;
  3  department_id employees.department_id%TYPE := 60;
  4  BEGIN
  5      SELECT SUM(salary)
  6          INTO v_sum_sal FROM employees
  7          WHERE department_id = department_id;
  8  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('The sum of salary is ' || v_sum_sal);
  9* END;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It gives an error because group functions cannot be used in anonymous blocks
- B. It executes successfully and correctly gives the result of the sum of salaries in department 60.
- C. It executes successfully and incorrectly gives the result of the sum of salaries in department 60.
- D. It gives an error because the variable name and column name are the same in the where clause of the select statement

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 45

Consider the following scenario:

Local procedure a calls remote procedure B

Procedure A was compiled at 8 AM.

Procedure A was modified and recompiled at 9 AM.

Remote procedure B was later modified and recompiled at 11 AM.

The dependency mode is set to timestamp.

Which statement correctly describes what happens when procedure A is invoked at 1 PM?

- A. Procedure A is invalidated and recompiled immediately
- B. There is no effect on procedure A and it runs successfully
- C. Procedure B is invalidated and recompiled again when invoked
- D. Procedure A is invalidated and recompiles when invoked the next time

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 48

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)    |

The salary of EMPLOYEE\_ID 195 is 2800.

You execute the following code

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
  2  v_sal NUMBER(10,2) := 1000;
  3  BEGIN
  4      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Salary is ' || v_sal);
  5      DECLARE
  6          v_sal NUMBER;
  7          BEGIN
  8              SELECT salary INTO v_sal FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 195;
  9              DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Salary is ' || v_sal);
 10              DECLARE
 11                  v_sal NUMBER := 50000;
 12                  BEGIN <<b3>>
 13                      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Salary is ' || v_sal);
 14                      END b3;
 15                      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Salary is ' || v_sal);
 16          END;
 17  END;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It gives an error because only the innermost block is labeled
- B. It gives an error because the same variable name cannot be used across all the nested blocks
- C. It executes successfully and displays the resultant values in the following sequence-1000, 2800 50000, 2800.
- D. It executes successfully and displays the resultant values in the following sequence: 1000, 2800, 50000, 1000.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 52

Examine the following code:



```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
2   date1 DATE := 'January 10, 2008';
3   date2 DATE := SYSDATE;
4   date_diff NUMBER ;
5 BEGIN
6   date_diff := date2 - date1;
7   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Difference in dates is ' || date_diff);
8 END;
/
```

The above code generates an error on execution.  
What must you do to ensure that the code executes successfully?

- A. Use the TO\_DATE function in line 2.
- B. Use the TO\_DATE function in line 7.
- C. Use the TO\_NUMBER function in line 6.
- D. Use both the TO\_DATE function in line 2 and the TO\_NUMBER function in line 6.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 55

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)  |
| COMMISSION_PCT |          | NUMBER(2,2)  |
| MANAGER_ID     |          | NUMBER(6)    |
| DEPARTMENT_ID  |          | NUMBER(4)    |

DEPAERTMENT

| 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 value
- B. It executes successfully and both output statements show the same value
- C. It gives an error because the SQL%ROWCOUNT attribute cannot be used with BULK COLLEC
- D. It gives an error because the INSERT SELECT construct cannot be used with the FORALL

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 57

View Exhibit1 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)    |

View Exhibit2 and examine the code.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION increase (emp_num NUMBER)
RETURN number IS
inc_ant NUMBER;
sal NUMBER;
BEGIN
SELECT salary INTO sal FROM employees WHERE employee_id = emp_num;
inc_ant := sal * .10;
RETURN inc_ant;
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 calle



- B. Both blocks compile successfully but the CALC\_SAL procedure gives an error on executio
- C. The CALC\_SAL procedure gives an error on compilation because the amt variable should be declared in the RAISE\_SALARY procedur
- D. The CALC\_SAL procedure gives an error on compilation because the RAISE\_SALARY procedure cannot call the stand-alone increase functio

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 58

Identify the scenario in which you would use the current of clause for an update or delete statement to rows fetched from a cursor.

- A. when you want to lock the rows fetched by the cursor
- B. when you want to update or delete the result set without affecting the rows in the table
- C. when you want the database not to wait if the requested rows are locked by another user
- D. when you want to ensure that the current rows fetched by the cursor are updated or deleted

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 63

Identify situations in which the DBMS\_SQL package is the only applicable method of processing dynamic SQL. (Choose all that apply.)

- A. When a query returns multiple rows
- B. When a column name in a where clause is unknown at compile tim
- C. When the number of columns selected in a query is not known until run time
- D. When a table needs to be created based on an existing table structure at run time
- E. When privileges need to be granted to a new user to access an existing schema at run time

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 67

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 Exhibit2 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 successfull
- B. It gives an error on compilation because it is not a row-level trigge
- C. It gives an error on compilation because the exception section Is used in the trigge
- D. It compiles successfully but gives an error on execution because it is not a row-level trigge

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 71

View the Exhibit and examine the package code created by SCOTT. The execute privilege on this package is granted to green.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE pkg1 IS
    PRAGMA SERIALLY_REUSABLE;
    num NUMBER := 0;
    PROCEDURE init_pkg_state(n NUMBER);
    PROCEDURE print_pkg_state;
END pkg1;
/

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY pkg1 IS
    PRAGMA SERIALLY_REUSABLE;
    PROCEDURE init_pkg_state (n NUMBER) IS
    BEGIN
        pkg1.num := n;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Num: ' || pkg1.num);
    END;
    PROCEDURE print_pkg_state IS
    BEGIN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Num: ' || pkg1.num);
    END;
END pkg1;
/
```

Examine the following sequence of commands issued by SCOTT:

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>EXEC pkg1.init_pkg_state(5)
SQL>EXEC pkg1.print_pkg_state
GREEN logs in and issues the following commands:
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>EXEC scott.pkg1.print_pkg_state
```

What is the outcome?

- A. SCOTT'S session displays 5, and then 0, greets session displays 0.
- B. SCOTT'S session displays 5, and then 0; green's session displays 5.
- C. SCOTT'S session displays 5, and then 5 again, green's session displays 0.
- D. SCOTT'S session displays 5, and then 5 again; green's session displays 5.



Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 73**

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL block.

```

DECLARE
  TYPE population IS TABLE OF NUMBER
    INDEX BY VARCHAR2(64);
  city_population population;
  i VARCHAR2(64);
BEGIN
  city_population('Smallville') := 2000;
  city_population('Midland') := 750000;
  city_population('Megalopolis') := 1000000;
  city_population('Smallville') := 2001;
  i := city_population.FIRST;
  WHILE i IS NOT NULL LOOP
    DBMS_Output.PUT_LINE('Population of ' || i || ' is ' || TO_CHAR(city_population(i)));
    i := city_population.NEXT(i);
  END LOOP;
END;
/

```

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

- A. It executes successfully and gives the desired output
- B. It does not execute because the definition of type population is indexed by VARCHAR2.
- C. It executes, and the string keys of an associative array are not stored in creation order, but in sorted order
- D. It does not execute because the value that is once assigned to the element of the associative array cannot be change

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 78**

Which statements are true about PL/SQL procedures? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Users with definer's rights who are granted access to a procedure that updates a table must be granted access to the table itself
- B. Reuse of parsed PL/SQL code that becomes available in the shared SQL area of the server avoids the parsing overhead of SQL statements at run time
- C. Depending on the number of calls, multiple copies of the procedure are loaded into memory for execution by multiple users to speed up performance
- D. A PL/SQL procedure executing on the Oracle database can call an external procedure or function that is written in a different programming language, such as C or Java

Answer: BD

**NEW QUESTION 82**

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

Answer: BC

**NEW QUESTION 86**

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 91

Which two statements are true about the PL/SQL initialization parameters? (Choose two.)

- A. To use native code compilation, PLSQL\_OPTIMIZE\_LEVEL should be set to a value less than or equal to 2
- B. The default value of 2 for PLSQL\_OPTIMIZE\_LEVEL allows the compiler to rearrange code for better performance
- C. Setting PLSQL\_CODE\_TYPE to native provides the greatest performance gains only for computation-intensive procedural operation
- D. Changing the value of the PLSQL\_CODE\_TYPE parameter affects all the PL/SQL library units that have already been compiled

**Answer: BC**

#### NEW QUESTION 93

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

```
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)
```

You want to create two procedures using the overloading feature to search for employee details based on either the employee name or employee number. Which two rules should you apply to ensure that the overloading feature is used successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. The procedures can be either stand-alone or package
- B. The procedures should be created only as packaged subprograms
- C. The procedures should be created only as stand-alone subprograms
- D. Each subprogram's formal parameters should differ in both name and data type
- E. The formal parameters of each subprogram should differ in data type but can use the same name

**Answer: BE**

#### NEW QUESTION 96

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the products table.



| Name            | Null?    | Type         |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|
| PROD_ID         | NOT NULL | NUMBER(4)    |
| PROD_NAME       | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(30) |
| PROD_LIST_PRICE | NOT NULL | NUMBER(8,2)  |
| PROD_VALID      |          | VARCHAR2(1)  |

Examine the following code

```
CREATE TABLE debug_output (msg VARCHAR2(100));

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE debugging (msg VARCHAR2) AS
PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION;
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO debug_output VALUES (msg);
    COMMIT;
END debugging;
/

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE delete_details(p_id NUMBER) AS
msg VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM products WHERE prod_id = p_id;
    COMMIT;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        msg := SUBSTR(sqlerrm,100);
        debugging (msg);
END delete_details;
/
```

Which statement is true when the procedure DELETE\_DETAILS is invoked?

- A. It executes successfully but no error messages get recorded in the DEBUG\_OUTPUT table
- B. It executes successfully and any error messages get recorded in the DEBUG\_OUTPUT table
- C. It gives an error because PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS\_TRANSACTION can be used only in packaged procedure
- D. It gives an error because procedures containing PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS\_TRANSACTION cannot be called from the exception section

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** In this case, the debug output will only occur if there is an exception.

#### NEW QUESTION 101

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

You need to create a trigger to ensure that customers in category "A" and "B" have a credit limit of more than 8000.

Examine the following trigger.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER verify_cust_category
BEFORE INSERT ON customer
BEGIN
    IF :NEW.cust_category IN ('A', 'B') AND :NEW.cust_credit_limit < 8000 THEN
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20202, 'Credit Limit cannot be less than 8000');
    END IF;
END;
/
```

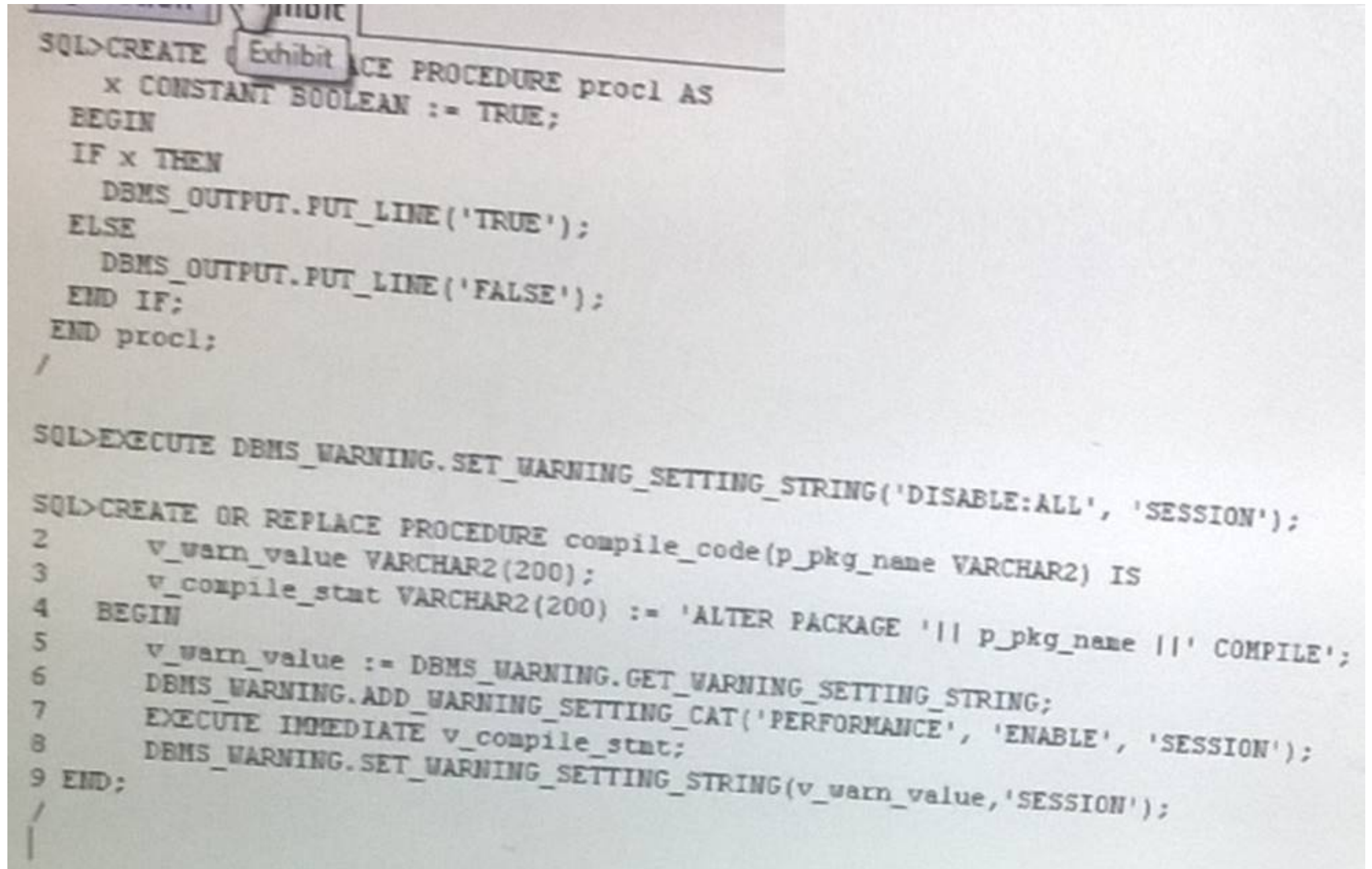
Which statement is correct about the outcome of this trigger?

- A. It compiles successfully and fires whenever the specified condition is met
- B. It compiles successfully but does not fire even when the condition is met
- C. It gives an error on compilation because the new qualifier is prefixed with a colon
- D. It gives an error on compilation because the new qualifier can be used only in row-level trigger

**Answer:** A

### NEW QUESTION 103

View the Exhibit and examine the code:



```

SQL>CREATE PROCEDURE PROC1 AS
  x CONSTANT BOOLEAN := TRUE;
BEGIN
  IF x THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('TRUE');
  ELSE
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('FALSE');
  END IF;
END PROC1;
/

SQL>EXECUTE DBMS_WARNING.SET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING('DISABLE:ALL', 'SESSION');

SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE compile_code(p_pkg_name VARCHAR2) IS
2   v_warn_value VARCHAR2(200);
3   v_compile_stat VARCHAR2(200) := 'ALTER PACKAGE '|| p_pkg_name ||' COMPILE';
4 BEGIN
5   v_warn_value := DBMS_WARNING.GET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING;
6   DBMS_WARNING.ADD_WARNING_SETTING_CAT('PERFORMANCE', 'ENABLE', 'SESSION');
7   EXECUTE IMMEDIATE v_compile_stat;
8   DBMS_WARNING.SET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING(v_warn_value, 'SESSION');
9 END;
/
  
```

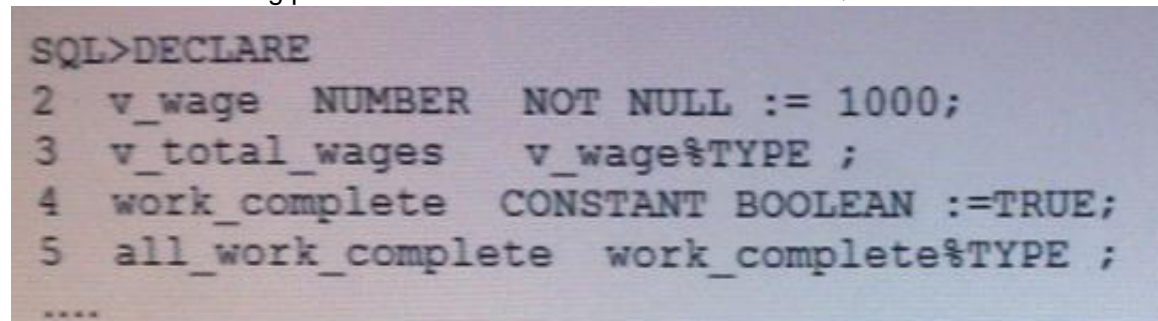
Which statement is true about the COMPILE\_CODE procedure?

- A. It gives an error in line 6.
- B. It gives an error in line 8.
- C. It gives an error in line 5.
- D. It executes successfully, but displays a warning about the unreachable code when used for the PROC1 procedure.
- E. It executes successfully, but a warning about the unreachable code is not displayed when used for the PROC1 procedure.

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION 104

Examine the following partial declare section from a block of PL/SQL code



```

SQL>DECLARE
2  v_wage  NUMBER  NOT NULL := 1000;
3  v_total_wages  v_wage%TYPE ;
4  work_complete  CONSTANT BOOLEAN :=TRUE;
5  all_work_complete  work_complete%TYPE ;
....
  
```

Which line(s) in the above code are NOT valid? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. line 2
- B. line 3
- C. line 4
- D. line 5

**Answer: BD**

### NEW QUESTION 107

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.

**Answer: BE**



#### NEW QUESTION 108

Which tasks must be performed during the installation of the UTL\_MAIL package? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. setting the UTL\_FILE\_DIR initialization parameter
- B. running the UTLMAIL.SQL and prvtmail.plb scripts
- C. setting the SMTP\_OUT\_SERVER initialization parameter
- D. using the CREATE DIRECTORY statement to associate an alias with an operating system directory
- E. granting read and WRITE privileges to control the type of access to files in the operating system

**Answer: BC**

#### NEW QUESTION 109

Examine the following PL/SQL code:

```
DECLARE
    emp_rec employees%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
    SELECT * INTO emp_rec FROM employees WHERE employee_id=123;
    IF SQL%NOTFOUND THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Record Not found');
    ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee '||emp_rec.first_name||' '||
            emp_rec.last_name||' Salary is '||emp_rec.salary);
    END IF;
END;
```

The server output is on for the session. Which statement is true about the execution of the code?

- A. It displays null if no employee with employee\_id 123 exist
- B. It produces the ora-01403: no data found error if no employee with employee\_id 123 exist
- C. It displays an error because the select into clause cannot be used to populate the PL/SQL record type
- D. The code executes successfully even if no employee with employee\_id 123 exists and displays Record Not Found

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 110

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 112

The STRING\_TAB table has the following structure:

| Name    | Null? | Type          |
|---------|-------|---------------|
| STRING1 |       | VARCHAR2(100) |

View the Exhibit and examine the code.

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
    in_string VARCHAR2(25) := 'This is my test string.';
    out_string VARCHAR2(25);
    PROCEDURE double (original IN VARCHAR2,
        new_string OUT VARCHAR2) IS
    BEGIN
        new_string := original || ' + ' || original;
    EXCEPTION
        WHEN VALUE_ERROR THEN
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Output buffer not long enough. ');
            COMMIT;
    END;
    BEGIN
        double(in_string, out_string);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(in_string || ' - ' || out_string);
    END;
```

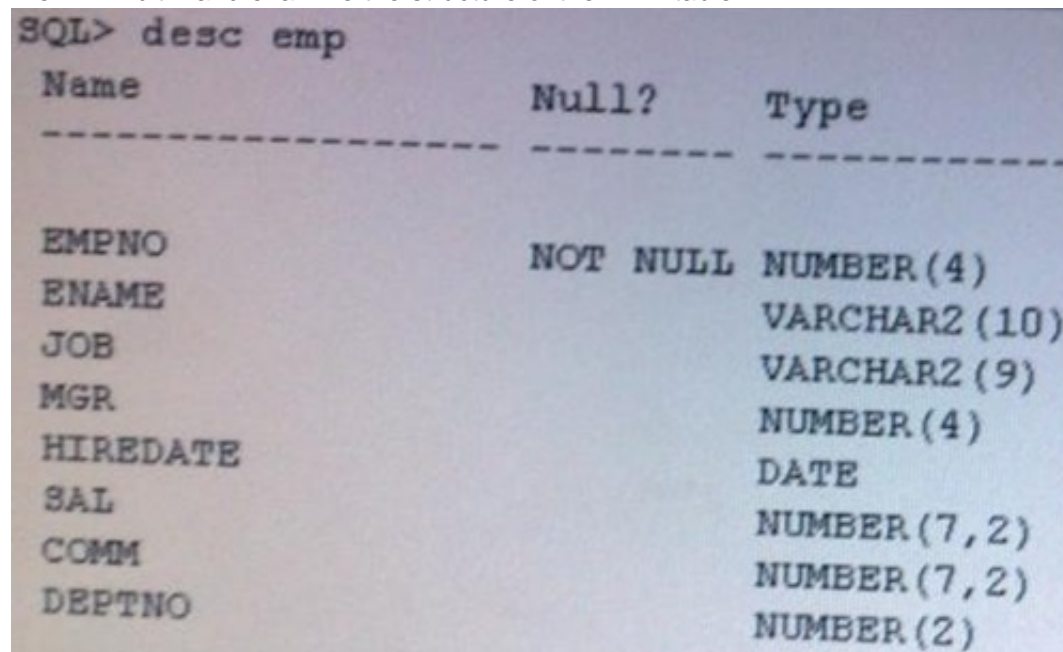
What is the outcome on execution?

- A. It displays Output buffer not long enough
- B. This is my test string.-
- C. It displays only Output buffer not long enough, and exits the anonymous bloc
- D. It displays only This is my test strin
- E. - Because EXCEPTION should have been defined in the anonymous block to get the error messag
- F. It does not display any of the MEMS\_PUTPUT messages and gives an error because a transaction control statement cannot be used in the exception section of a procedur

**Answer:** A

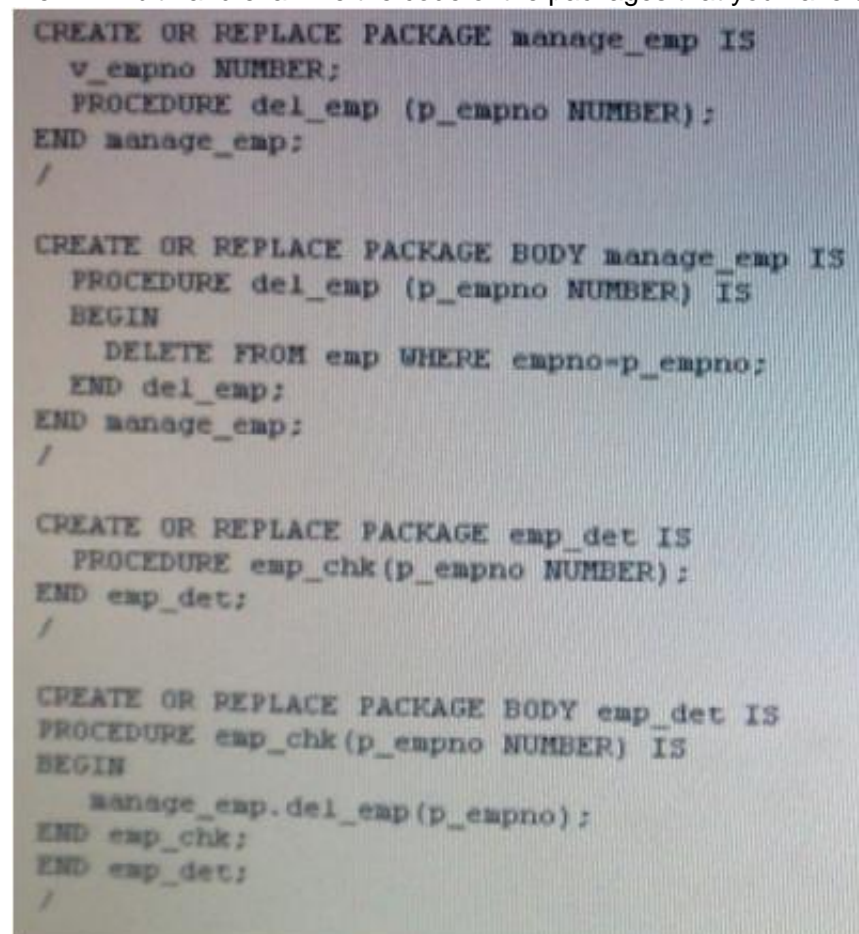
#### NEW QUESTION 113

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



| 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)    |

View Exhlbit2 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 effec
- B. It drops the MANAGE\_EMP package and invalidates only the body for the EMP\_DET packag
- C. It returns an error and does not drop the MAMAGE\_EMP package because of the cascading effec
- D. It drops the MANAGE\_EMP package and invalidates both the specification and body for the EMP\_DET packag

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 114

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

- A. Reference host or bind variables in a PL7SQL 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

**Answer:** AC



**Explanation:** Explanation/Reference:

Functions are used to return a value. Functions must return only a single value.

Procedure are used to perform an action.

Both functions and procedures are using to do a special task or action. In functions it is must to return a single value, where as in procedures it's not compulsory

#### NEW QUESTION 115

Which two statements are correct about the usage of parameters in functions? (Choose two.)

- A. Functions can have only in mode parameter
- B. Functions called in SQL statements cannot have out or in out mode parameter
- C. Functions having in, out, or in out parameters can be called only in named PL/SQL subprograms
- D. Functions having in, out, or in out parameters can be called In PL/SQL procedures and anonymous block

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 120

You create the following table and execute the following code:

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE emp_temp (deptno NUMBER(2), job VARCHAR2(18));
SQL>DECLARE
    TYPE NumList IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
    depts NumList := NumList(10, 20, 30);
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO emp_temp VALUES(10, 'Clerk');
    INSERT INTO emp_temp VALUES(20, 'Bookkeeper');
    INSERT INTO emp_temp VALUES(30, 'Analyst');
    FORALL j IN depts.FIRST..depts.LAST
        UPDATE emp_temp SET job = job || ' (Senior)'
        WHERE deptno = depts(j);
    EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Problem in the FORALL statement. ');
        COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Which statement is true about the outcome of the above code?

- A. It executes successfully and all the rows are update
- B. It gives an error but saves the inserted rows and the update to the first ro
- C. It gives an error but saves the inserted rows; however, no rows are update
- D. It gives an error and all the data manipulation language (DML) statements are rolled back

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 122

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 123

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL code:



```
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)    |

SREVROUPUT is on for the session. Which statement is true about the output of the PL/SQL block?

- A. The output is x =
- B. It produces an error
- C. The output is x !=
- D. The output is Can't tell if x and y are equal or no

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 126

You execute the following block of code:

```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL> DECLARE
2  v_customer VARCHAR2(50) := 'Womansport';
3  v_credit_rating VARCHAR2(50) := 'EXCELLENT';
4  BEGIN
5      DECLARE
6          v_customer NUMBER(7) := 201;
7          v_name VARCHAR2(25) := 'Unisports';
8      BEGIN
9          v_credit_rating := 'GOOD';
10         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Customer ' || v_customer || ' rating is ' ||
11                               v_credit_rating);
12     END;
13     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Customer ' || v_customer || ' rating is ' ||
14                           v_credit_rating);
15 END;
/
```

Which statement is true about the outcome?

- A. Both Output statements show different value
- B. Both output statements show exactly the same value
- C. It gives an error because the nested blocks are not labeled
- D. It gives an error because the V\_CUSTOMER variable have different types in the nested blocks

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 131

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



**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/appdev.102/b14261/errors.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/appdev.102/b14261/errors.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 132

Which statements correctly describe the features of functions and procedures? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. A procedure can contain a return statement without a valu
- B. A function can return multiple values using a single return clause,
- C. A procedure can be executed as part of a SQL expression or as a PL/SQL statement,
- D. A function can contain zero or more parameters that are transferred from the calling environmen

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/appdev.102/b14261/subprograms.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/appdev.102/b14261/subprograms.htm) (using the return statement)

#### NEW QUESTION 134

.....

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