

# Oracle

## Exam Questions 1z0-147

oracle9i program with pl/sql



#### NEW QUESTION 1

Examine this function:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION CALC_PLAYER_AVG  
(V_ID in PLAYER_BAT_STAT.PLAYER_ID%TYPE)  
RETURN NUMBER  
IS  
V_AVG NUMBER;  
BEGIN  
SELECT HITS / AT_BATS  
INTO V_AVG  
FROM PLAYER_BAT_STAT  
WHERE PLAYER_ID = V_ID;  
RETURN (V_AVG);  
END;
```

Which statement will successfully invoke this function in SQL \*Plus?

- A. SELECT CALC\_PLAYER\_AVG(PLAYER\_ID)FROM PLAYER\_BAT\_STAT;
- B. EXECUTE CALC\_PLAYER\_AVG(31);
- C. CALC\_PLAYER('RUTH');
- D. CALC\_PLAYER\_AVG(31);
- E. START CALC\_PLAYER\_AVG(31)

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 2

Which two statements about packages are true? (Choose two)

- A. Packages can be nested.
- B. You can pass parameters to packages.
- C. A package is loaded into memory each time it is invoked.
- D. The contents of packages can be shared by many applications.
- E. You can achieve information hiding by making package constructs private.

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 3

Which statement is valid when removing procedures?

- A. Use a drop procedure statement to drop a standalone procedure.
- B. Use a drop procedure statement to drop a procedure that is part of a package.Then recompile the package specification.
- C. Use a drop procedure statement to drop a procedure that is part of a package.Then recompile the package body.
- D. For faster removal and re-creation, do not use a drop procedure statement.Instead, recompile the procedure using the alter procedure statement with the REUSE SETTINGS clause.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 4

What part of a database trigger determines the number of times the trigger body executes?

- A. Trigger type
- B. Trigger body
- C. Trigger event
- D. Trigger timing

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 5

Examine this package:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE discounts  
IS  
g_id NUMBER := 7829;  
discount_rate NUMBER := 0.00;  
PROCEDURE display_price (p_price NUMBER);  
END discounts;  
/  
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY discounts  
IS  
PROCEDURE display_price (p_price NUMBER)  
IS  
BEGIN  
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Discounted '||  
TO_CHAR(p_price*NVL(discount_rate, 1)));  
END display_price;  
BEGIN  
discount_rate := 0.10;  
END discounts;  
/
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The value of DISCOUNT\_RATE always remains 0.00 in a session.
- B. The value of DISCOUNT\_RATE is set to 0.10 each time the package is invoked in a session.
- C. The value of DISCOUNT\_RATE is set to 1.00 each time the procedure DISPLAY\_PRICE is invoked.
- D. The value of DISCOUNT\_RATE is set to 0.10 when the package is invoked for the first time in a session.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 6

Which two statements about packages are true? (Choose two)

- A. Both the specification and body are required components of a package.
- B. The package specification is optional, but the package body is required.
- C. The package specification is required, but the package body is optional.
- D. The specification and body of the package are stored together in the database.
- E. The specification and body of the package are stored separately in the database.

**Answer:** CE

#### NEW QUESTION 7

You want to create a PL/SQL block of code that calculates discounts on customer orders. –This code will be invoked from several places, but only within the program unit ORDERTOTAL.

What is the most appropriate location to store the code that calculates the discounts?

- A. A stored procedure on the server.
- B. A block of code in a PL/SQL library.
- C. A standalone procedure on the client machine.
- D. A block of code in the body of the program unit ORDERTOTAL.
- E. A local subprogram defined within the program unit ORDERTOTAL.

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 8

A CALL statement inside the trigger body enables you to call .

- A. A package.
- B. A stored function.
- C. A stored procedure.
- D. Another database trigger.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 9

To be callable from a SQL expression, a user-defined function must do what?

- A. Be stored only in the database.
- B. Have both IN and OUT parameters.
- C. Use the positional notation for parameters.
- D. Return a BOOLEAN or VARCHAR2 data type.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Which two describe a stored procedure? (Choose two)

- A. A stored procedure is typically written in SQL.
- B. A stored procedure is a named PL/SQL block that can accept parameters.
- C. A stored procedure is a type of PL/SQL subprogram that performs an action.
- D. A stored procedure has three parts: the specification, the body, and the exception handler part.
- E. The executable section of a stored procedure contains statements that assigns values, control execution, and return values to the calling environment.

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE add_dept
( p_name departments.department_name%TYPE DEFAULT 'unknown',
  p_loc departments.location_id%TYPE DEFAULT 1700)
IS
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO departments(department_id, department_name,
    location_id)
  VALUES(dept_seq.NEXTVAL,p_name, p_loc);
END add_dept;
/
```

You created the add\_dept procedure above, and you now invoke the procedure in SQL \*Plus.

Which four are valid invocations? (Choose four)

- A. EXECUTE add\_dept(p\_loc=>2500)
- B. EXECUTE add\_dept('Education', 2500)
- C. EXECUTE add\_dept('2500', p\_loc =>2500)
- D. EXECUTE add\_dept(p\_name=>'Education', 2500)
- E. EXECUTE add\_dept(p\_loc=>2500, p\_name=>'Education')

**Answer:** ABCE

#### NEW QUESTION 12

Which three are valid ways to minimize dependency failure? (Choose three)

- A. Querying with the SELECT \* notification.
- B. Declaring variables with the %TYPE attribute.
- C. Specifying schema names when referencing objects.
- D. Declaring records by using the %ROWTYPE attribute.
- E. Specifying package.procedure notation while executing procedures.

**Answer:** ABD

#### NEW QUESTION 14

Which two does the INSTEAD OF clause in a trigger identify? (Choose two)

- A. The view associated with the trigger.
- B. The table associated with the trigger.
- C. The event associated with the trigger.
- D. The package associated with the trigger.
- E. The statement level or for each row association to the trigger.

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 19

What is true about stored procedures?

- A. A stored procedure uses the DELCLARE keyword in the procedure specification to declare formal parameters.
- B. A stored procedure is named PL/SQL block with at least one parameter declaration in the procedure specification.
- C. A stored procedure must have at least one executable statement in the procedure body.
- D. A stored procedure uses the DECLARE keyword in the procedure body to declare formal parameters.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 24

Which two program declarations are correct for a stored program unit? (Choose two)

- A. CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION tax\_amt(p\_id NUMBER)RETURN NUMBER
- B. CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE tax\_amt(p\_id NUMBER)RETURN NUMBER
- C. CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE tax\_amt(p\_id NUMBER, p\_amount OUT NUMBER)
- D. CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION tax\_amt(p\_id NUMBER)RETURN NUMBER(10,2)
- E. CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE tax\_amt(p\_id NUMBER, p\_amount OUT NUMBER(10, 2))

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 25

You need to disable all triggers on the EMPLOYEES table.Which command accomplishes this?

- A. None of these commands; you cannot disable multiple triggers on a table in one command.
- B. ALTER TRIGGERS ON TABLE employees DISABLE;
- C. ALTER employees DISABLE ALL TRIGGERS;
- D. ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE ALL TRIGGERS;

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 30

Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calc_sal(p_salary NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER
IS
v_raise NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT 1.08;
BEGIN
RETURN v_raise * p_salary;
END calc_sal;
/
```

Which statement accurately call the stored function CALC\_SAL? (Choose two)

- A. UPDATE employees (calc\_sal(salary))SET salary = salary \* calc\_sal(salary);
- B. INSERT calc\_sal(salary) INTO employeesWHERE department\_id = 60;

C. DELETE FROM employees(calc\_sal(salary))WHERE calc\_sal(salary) > 1000;  
D. SELECT salary, calc\_sal(salary)FROM employeesWHERE department\_id = 60;  
E. SELECT last\_name, salary, calc\_sal(salary)FROM employees ORDER BYcalc\_sal(salary);

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 31

Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE metric_converter
IS
c_height CONSTRAINT NUMBER := 2.54;
c_weight CONSTRAINT NUMBER := .454;
FUNCTION calc_height (p_height_in_inches NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
FUNCTION calc_weight (p_weight_in_pounds NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
END;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY metric_converter
IS
FUNCTION calc_height (p_height_in_inches NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER
IS
BEGIN
RETURN p_height_in_inches * c_height;
END calc_height;
FUNCTION calc_weight (p_weight_in_pounds NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER
IS
BEGIN
RETURN p_weight_in_pounds * c_weight;
END calc_weight;
END metric_converter;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calc_height (p_height_in_inches NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER
IS
BEGIN
RETURN p_height_in_inches * metric_converter.c_height;
END calc_height;
/
```

Which statement is true?

- A. If you remove the package specification, then the package body and the stand alone stored function CALC\_HEIGHT are removed.
- B. If you remove the package body, then the package specification and the stand alone stored function CALC\_HEIGHT are removed.
- C. If you remove the package specification, then the package body is removed.
- D. If you remove the package body, then the package specification is removed.
- E. If you remove the stand alone stored function CALC\_HEIGHT, then the METRIC\_CONVERTER package body and the package specification are removed.
- F. The stand alone function CALC\_HEIGHT cannot be created because its name is used in a packaged function.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 33

What is a condition predicate in a DML trigger?

- A. A conditional predicate allows you to specify a WHEN-LOGGING-ON condition in the trigger body.
- B. A conditional predicate means you use the NEW and OLD qualifiers in the trigger body as a condition.
- C. A conditional predicate allows you to combine several DBM triggering events into one in the trigger body.
- D. A conditional predicate allows you to specify a SHUTDOWN or STARTUP condition in the trigger body.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 36

Local procedure A calls remote procedure B. Procedure B was compiled at 8 A.M. Procedure A was modified and recompiled at 9 A.M. Remote procedure B was later modified and recompiled at 11 A.M.

The dependency mode is set to TIMESTAMP.

What happens when procedure A is invoked at 1 P.M?

- A. There is no affect on procedure A and it runs successfully.
- B. Procedure B is invalidated and recompiles when invoked.
- C. Procedure A is invalidated and recompiles for the first time it is invoked.
- D. Procedure A is invalidated and recompiles for the second time it is invoked.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 38

Examine this package:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE manage_emps
IS
```

```
tax_rate CONSTANT NUMBER(5,2) := .28;
v_id NUMBER;
PROCEDURE insert_emp (p_deptno NUMBER, p_sal NUMBER);
PROCEDURE delete_emp;
PROCEDURE update_emp;
FUNCTION calc_tax (p_sal NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
END manage_emps;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY manage_emps
IS
PROCEDURE update_sal
(p_raise_amt NUMBER)
IS
BEGIN
UPDATE emp
SET sal = (sal * p_raise_amt) + sal
WHERE empno = v_id;
END;
PROCEDURE insert_emp
(p_deptno NUMBER, p_sal NUMBER)
IS
BEGIN
INSERT INTO emp(empno, deptno, sal)
VALUES(v_id, p_deptno, p_sal);
END insert_emp;
PROCEDURE delete_emp
IS
BEGIN
DELETE FROM emp
WHERE empno = v_id;
END delete_emp;
PROCEDURE update_emp
IS
v_sal NUMBER(10, 2);
v_raise NUMBER(10, 2);
BEGIN
SELECT sal
INTO v_sal
FROM emp
WHERE empno = v_id;
IF v_sal < 500 THEN
v_raise := .05;
ELSIF v_sal < 1000 THEN
v_raise := .07;
ELSE
v_raise := .04; END
IF;
update_sal(v_raise);
END update_emp;
FUNCTION calc_tax
(p_sal NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER
IS
BEGIN
RETURN p_sal * tax_rate;
END calc_tax;
END manage_emps;
/
```

How many public procedures are in the MANAGE\_EMPS package?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four
- E. Five

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 41

You create a DML trigger. For the timing information, which are valid with a DML trigger?

- A. DURING
- B. IN PLACE OF
- C. ON SHUTDOWN
- D. BEFORE
- E. ON STATEMENT EXECUTION

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 43



When creating stored procedures and functions, which construct allows you to transfer values to and from the calling environment?

- A. local variables
- B. arguments
- C. Boolean variables
- D. Substitution variables

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 44

Examine the code examples. Which one is correct?

- A. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER authorize\_actionBEFORE INSERT ON EMPLOYEESCALL log\_execution;/
- B. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER authorize\_actionBEFORE EMPLOYEES INSERTCALL log\_execution;
- C. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER authorize\_actionBEFORE EMPLOYEES INSERTCALL log\_execution;
- D. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER authorize\_actionCALL log\_execution BEFORE INSERT ON EMPLOYEES;/

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 48

Examine this package:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE pack_cur
IS
  CURSOR c1 IS
    SELECT prodid
    FROM product
    ORDER BY prodid DESC;
  PROCEDURE proc1;
  PROCEDURE proc2;
END pack_cur;
/

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY pack_cur
IS
  v_prodid NUMBER;
  PROCEDURE proc1 IS
    BEGIN
      OPEN c1;
      LOOP
        FETCH c1 INTO v_prodid;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Row is: ' || c1%ROWCOUNT);
        EXIT WHEN c1%ROWCOUNT >= 3;
      END LOOP;
    END proc1;
  PROCEDURE proc2 IS
    BEGIN
      LOOP
        FETCH c1 INTO v_prodid;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Row is: ' || c1%ROWCOUNT);
        EXIT WHEN c1%ROWCOUNT >= 6;
      END LOOP;
      CLOSE c1;
    END proc2;
  END pack_cur;
/
```

The product table has more than 1000 rows. The SQL \*Plus SERVEROUTPUT setting is turned on in your session.

You execute the procedure PROC1 from SQL \*Plus with the command:

```
EXECUTE pack_cur.proc1
```

What is the output in your session?

- A. ERROR at line 1:
- B. Row is:Row is:Row is:
- C. Row is: 1Row is: 2Row is: 3
- D. Row is: 4Row is: 5Row is: 6

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 51

Examine this code

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE load_bfile (p_fle_loc IN VARCHAR2)
IS
  V_file BFILE;
  V_filename VARCHAR2 (16);
  CURSOR emp_cursor IS
    SELECT employee_id
    FROM employees
    WHERE Job_id = 'IT_PROG'
  FOR UPDATE;
  BEGIN
    FOR emp_record IN emp_cursor LOOP
      V_filename:= emp_record.employee_id || '.GIF';
      V_file := BFILENAME(p_fle_loc, v_filename);
```

```
END LOOP;  
END;  
/
```

What does the BFILENAME function do?

- A. It reads data from an external BFILE
- B. It checks for the existence of an external BFILE
- C. It returns a BFILE locator that is associated with a physical LOB binary file on the server's file system
- D. It creates a directory object for use with the external BFILES

**Answer: C**

#### **NEW QUESTION 56**

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