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Oracle9i program with pl/sql

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QUESTION 1

What is a conditional 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 DML 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.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

What can you do with the DBMS_LOB package?

- A. Use the DBMS_LOB.WRITE procedure to write data to a BFILE.
- B. Use the DBMS_LOB.BFILENAME function to locate an external BFILE.
- C. Use the DBMS_LOB.FILEEXISTS function to find the location of a BFILE.
- D. Use the DBMS_LOB.FILECLOSE procedure to close the file being accessed.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

The add_player procedure inserts rows into the PLAYER table. Which command will show this direct dependency?

- A. `SELECT * FROM USER_DEPENDENCIES WHERE REFERENCED_NAME = 'PLAYER';`
- B. `SELECT * FROM USER_DEPENDENCIES WHERE REFERENCED_NAME = 'ADD_PLAYER';`
- C. `SELECT * FROM USER_DEPENDENCIES WHERE TYPE = 'DIR';`
- D. `SELECT * FROM USER_DEPENDENCIES WHERE REFERENCED_NAME = 'TABLE';`

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Which 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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

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.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 6

Which three statements are true regarding database triggers? (Choose three.)

A. A database trigger is a PL/SQL block, C, or Java procedure associated with a table, view, schema, or the database.

B. A database trigger needs to be executed explicitly whenever a particular event takes place.

C. A database trigger executes implicitly whenever a particular event takes place.

D. A database trigger fires whenever a data event (such as DML) or system event (such as logon, shutdown) occurs on a schema or database.

E. With a schema, triggers fire for each event for all users; with a database, triggers fire for each event for that specific user.

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Correct Answer: ACD



QUESTION 7

Which code can you use to ensure that the salary is not increased by more than 10% at a time nor is it ever decreased?

- A. ALTER TABLE emp ADD CONSTRAINT ck_sal CHECK (sal BETWEEN sal AND sal*1.1);
- B. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_sal BEFORE UPDATE OF sal ON emp FOR EACH ROW WHEN (new.sal andlt; old.sal OR new.sal andgt; old.sal * 1.1) BEGIN RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20508, '\\Do not decrease salary nor increase by more than 10%\\'); END;
- C. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_sal BEFORE UPDATE OF sal ON emp WHEN (new.sal andlt; old.sal OR new.sal andgt; old.sal * 1.1) BEGIN RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (- 20508, '\\Do not decrease salary nor increase by more than 10%\\'); END;
- D. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_sal AFTER UPDATE OF sal ON emp WHEN (new.sal andlt; old.sal OR -new.sal andgt; old.sal * 1.1) BEGIN RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (- 20508, '\\Do not decrease salary nor increase by more than 10%\\'); END;

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8

Which two statements about functions are true? (Choose two.)

- A. A function must have a return statement in its body to execute successfully.
- B. Client-side functions can be used in SQL statements.
- C. A stored function that is called from a SQL statement can return a value of any PL/SQL variable data type.
- D. From SQL*Plus, a function can be executed by giving the command EXECUTE functionname; .
- E. A stored function increases efficiency of queries by performing functions on the server rather than in the application.

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 9

Examine this code:



```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE set_bonus
(p_cutoff          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'Weekly',
 p_employee_id     IN employees.employee_id%TYPE,
 p_salary          IN employees.salary%TYPE,
 p_bonus_percent   IN OUT NUMBER DEFAULT 1.5,
 p_margin          OUT NUMBER DEFAULT 2,
 p_bonus_value     OUT NUMBER)
IS
BEGIN
    UPDATE emp_bonus
    SET bonus_amount = (p_salary * p_bonus_percent) / p_margin
    WHERE employee_id = p_employee_id;
END set_bonus;
/
```

You execute the CREATE PROCEDURE statement above and notice that it fails. What are two reasons why it fails? (Choose two.)

- A. The syntax of the UPDATE statement is incorrect.
- B. You cannot update a table using a stored procedure.
- C. The formal parameter p_bonus_value is declared but is not used anywhere.
- D. The declaration of the formal parameter p_cutoff cannot have a DEFAULT clause.
- E. The declaration of the formal parameter p_margin cannot have a DEFAULT clause.
- F. The declaration of the formal parameter p_bonus_percent cannot have a DEFAULT clause.

Correct Answer: EF

QUESTION 10

Which two statements about the overloading feature of packages are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Only local or packaged subprograms can be overloaded.
- B. Overloading allows different functions with the same name that differ only in their return types.
- C. Overloading allows different subprograms with the same name number, type and order of parameters.
- D. Overloading allows different subprograms with the same name and same number or type of parameters.
- E. Overloading allows different subprograms with same name, but different in either number, type or order of parameters.

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 11



Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION gen_email_name
(p_first_name VARCHAR2, p_last_name VARCHAR2, p_id NUMBER)
RETURN VARCHAR2
IS
    v_email_name VARCHAR2(19);
BEGIN
    v_email_name := SUBSTR(p_first_name, 1, 1) ||
                   SUBSTR(p_last_name, 1, 7) ||
                   '@Oracle.com';

    UPDATE employees
    SET     email = v_email_name
    WHERE  employee_id = p_id;
    RETURN v_email_name;
END;
```

Which statement removes the function?

- A. DROP gen_email_name;
- B. REMOVE gen_email_name;
- C. DELETE gen_email_name;
- D. TRUNCATE gen_email_name;
- E. DROP FUNCTION gen_email_name;
- F. ALTER FUNCTION gen_email_name REMOVE;

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 12

Examine this code:



```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE audit_emp
(p_id IN emp.empno%TYPE)
IS
v_id NUMBER;
PROCEDURE log_exec
IS
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO log_table (user_id, log_date)
    VALUES (USER, SYSDATE);
END log_exec;
v_name VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM emp
    WHERE empno = p_id;
    log_exec;
    SELECT ename, empno
    INTO v_name, v_id
    FROM emp
    WHERE empno = p_id;
END audit_emp;
```

Why does this code cause an error when compiled?

- A. An insert statement is not allowed in a subprogram declaration.
- B. Procedure LOG_EXEC should be declared before any identifiers.
- C. Variable v_name should be declared before declaring the LOG_EXEC procedure.
- D. The LOG_EXEC procedure should be invoked as EXECUTE log_exec within the AUDIT_EMP procedure.

Correct Answer: C

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