



1Z0-144^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

Pass Oracle 1Z0-144 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.passapply.com/1z0-144.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

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 2

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

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 1.
- 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 operations.
- D. Changing the value of the PLSQL_CODE_TYPE parameter affects all the PL/SQL library units that have already been compiled.

Correct Answer: BC



QUESTION 4

Examine the following PL/SQL code: Which statement is true about the fetch statements in the 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;
/
```

- A. Each fetch retrieves the first row and assigns values to the target variables.
- B. Each fetch retrieves the next consecutive row and assigns values to the target variables.
- 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.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the departments table in SCOTT's schema.

Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER (6)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER (4)

Examine the following block of code:



```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE add_dept(  
    p_id NUMBER, p_name VARCHAR2) IS  
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO departments  
VALUES (p_id, p_name, NULL, NULL);  
END;  
/
```

The above procedure is created by user SCOTT. Another user JONES needs to use the procedure.

Which two statements are true in the above scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. JONES executes the procedure with definer's rights.
- B. JONES executes the procedure with invoker's rights.
- C. SCOTT should grant only the execute privilege for the procedure to JONES.
- D. SCOTT should grant both the execute privilege for the procedure and insert privilege for the table to JONES.

Correct Answer: AC

[1Z0-144 PDF Dumps](#)

[1Z0-144 Practice Test](#)

[1Z0-144 Study Guide](#)