



1Z0-144^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

Which three statements are true about wrapping? (Choose three.)

- A. The PL/SQL wrapper detects and reports only syntactic errors.
- B. The PL/SQL wrapper detects and reports both syntactic and semantic errors.
- C. When wrapping a package or object type, both the body and specification should be wrapped.
- D. When wrapping a package or object type, only the body should be wrapped, not the specification.
- E. To change a wrapped object, the original source code needs to be modified and then wrapped again.
- F. To change a wrapped object, the wrapped code can be unwrapped, modified in a text file, and then wrapped again.

Correct Answer: DEF

QUESTION 2

Examine the following PL/SQL code:

```
DECLARE
    v_lname VARCHAR2(15);
BEGIN
    SELECT last_name INTO v_lname
    FROM employees
    WHERE first_name='John';
    IF v_lname is NULL THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('No Rows found');
    ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('John''s last name is :'||v_lname);
    END IF;
END;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the code if the query in the PL/SQL block returns no rows?

- A. The program abruptly terminates and an exception is raised.
- B. The program executes successfully and the output is No ROWS_FOUND.
- C. The program executes successfully and the query fetches a null value in the V_LNAME variable.
- D. Program executes successfully, fetches a NULL value in the V_LNAME variable and an exception is raised.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 3**

Examine the following block of code: Which two statements are correct about the code above? (Choose two.)

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION del_rows
(p_table_name VARCHAR2, p_empno NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER IS
BEGIN
    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'DELETE FROM' || p_table_name || 'WHERE empno = ' || p_empno;
    Return SQL%ROWCOUNT;
END;
/
Function created.
```

- A. The function goes through only the parse and executes phases.
- B. The function goes through the parse, bind, and execute phases.
- C. The function goes through the parse, bind, execute, and fetch phases.
- D. All the processing phases for the function are performed only at run time.
- E. Only the EXECUTE IMMEDIATE statement inside the function is parsed at run time.

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 4

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

```
SQL> desc salgrade
Name                Null?                Type
-----
GRADE               NOT NULL            NUMBER
LOSAL
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 successfully.
- B. It gives an error because the return clause condition is invalid.
- C. It gives an error because the usage of the host variables is invalid.
- D. It gives an error because the data type of the return clause is invalid.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL code.



```
DECLARE
    past_due EXCEPTION;
    acct_num NUMBER;
BEGIN
    DECLARE
        past_due EXCEPTION;
        acct_num NUMBER;
        due_date DATE := SYSDATE - 1;
        todays_date DATE := SYSDATE;
    BEGIN
        IF due_date < todays_date THEN
            RAISE past_due;
        END IF;
    END;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN past_due THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
            ('Handling PAST_DUE exception. ');
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
            ('Could not recognize exception. ');
END;
/
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the code?

- A. The exception raised in the code is handled by the exception handler for the PAST_DUE exception.
- B. It does not execute because you cannot declare an exception with a similar name in the subblock.
- C. The PAST_DUE exception raised in the subblock causes the program to terminate abruptly because there is no exception handler in the subblock.
- D. The PAST_DUE exception raised by the enclosing block is not propagated to the outer block and it is handled by the WHEN OTHERS exception handler

Correct Answer: D