



1Z0-144^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

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

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

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 2

In which of the following scenarios would you recommend using PL/SQL records?

- 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 in memory each time a subprogram is invoked

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

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 in memory each time a subprogram is invoked.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4



Examine the following partial code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE calc_income IS
    v_taxrate NUMBER := 100;
    PROCEDURE calc_tax (p_empno NUMBER);
    PROCEDURE calc_sal (p_empno NUMBER);
END calc_income;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY calc_income IS
    PROCEDURE calc_tax (p_empno NUMBER)
        .....
    END calc_tax;
    PROCEDURE calc_sal (p_empno NUMBER)
        .....
    END calc_sal;
    BEGIN
        SELECT rate_value INTO v_taxrate
        FROM tax_rates
        WHERE year = 2009;
    END calc_income;
/
```

Which statement is correct about the unnamed block of code at the end of a package body?

- A. It generates an error because all the blocks of code in a package body must be named.
- B. It generates an error because V_TAXRATE is a public variable that is already initialized in the package specification.
- C. It acts as a package initialization block that executes once, when the package is first invoked within the user session.
- D. It acts as a package initialization block that executes each time a package subprogram is invoked within the user session and refreshes the initialized variable's value.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

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

Correct Answer: D

References: https://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/cursors/current_of.php

QUESTION 6

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

Name	Null?	Type
USER_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CHANGE_TIME	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP (6)
OLD_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
NEW_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_ID		NUMBER

CUST_ID and CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT are existing columns in the CUSTOMER table. Examine the following trigger code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER audit_cust
AFTER UPDATE OF cust_credit_limit ON customer
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO audit_cust (user_name, change_time, cust_id,
        old_credit_limit, new_credit_limit)
    VALUES (USER, SYSDATE, :OLD.cust_id, :OLD.cust_credit_limit,
        :NEW.cust_credit_limit);
    COMMIT;
END;
```

Which statement is true about the above trigger?

- A. It gives an error on compilation because it should be a statement-level trigger.
- B. It compiles and fires successfully when the credit limit is updated in the customer table.
- C. It gives an error on compilation because of the commit command in the trigger code.



D. It compiles successfully, but gives an error when the credit limit is updated in the CUSTOMER table because the PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION statement should be introduced in the trigger.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 7

You want to store values of different data types in a PL/SQL block and store one record at a time for processing the information.

Which type of composite data type would you choose to fulfill the requirement?

- A. VARRAYS
- B. Nested table
- C. PL/SQL records
- D. Associative arrays

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 8

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.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9

Identify two situations where the DBMS_SQL package should be used. (Choose two.)

- A. The SELECT list is not known until run time.
- B. The dynamic SQL statement retrieves rows into records.
- C. You do not know how many columns a SELECT statement will return, or what their data types will be.
- D. You must use the % FOUND SQL cursor attribute after issuing a dynamic SQL statement that is an INSERT or UPDATE statement.

Correct Answer: AC



QUESTION 10

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL block.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE employees_temp (  
    empid NUMBER(6) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
    deptid NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT c_employees_temp_deptid  
        CHECK (deptid BETWEEN 100 AND 200),  
    deptname VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'Sales'  
);
```

Table created.

```
SQL> DECLARE  
    emprec employees_temp%ROWTYPE;  
BEGIN  
    emprec.empid := NULL;  
    emprec.deptid := 50;  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('emprec.deptname:' || emprec.deptname);  
END;
```

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

- A. It executes and the output is emprec.deptname:.
- B. It executes and the output is emprec.deptname: Sales.
- C. It produces an error because NULL is assigned to the emprec.empid field in the record.
- D. It produces an error because the CHECK constraint is violated while assigning a value to the emprec.deptid field in the record.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

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.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 12

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

```
SQL> desc emp
Name                Null?              Type
-----
EMPNO               NOT NULL          NUMBER(4)
ENAME
JOB                 VARCHAR2(9)
MGR                 NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE            DATE
SAL                 NUMBER(7,2)
COMM                NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO              NUMBER(2)
```



View Exhibit 2 and examine the code.

```
SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE raise_salary (emp_id IN NUMBER,  
2          amount IN NUMBER,extra IN NUMBER DEFAULT 50)  
3  IS  
4  BEGIN  
5      UPDATE emp SET sal = sal + NVL(amount,0) + extra  
6      WHERE empno = emp_id;  
7  END raise_salary;  
  /  
SQL>DECLARE  
2      emp_num NUMBER(6) := 7900;  
3      bonus   NUMBER(6);  
4      merit   NUMBER(4);  
5  BEGIN  
6      raise_salary(7845);  
7      raise_salary(emp_num, extra => 25);  
8      raise_salary(7845,NULL, 25);  
9      raise_salary(emp_num, extra => 25, amount => NULL);  
10 END;  
  /
```

EKPNOS 7845 and 7900 exist in the EMP table.

Which two calls to the RAISE_SALABY procedure in the anonymous block execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. call in line 6
- B. call in line 7
- C. call in line 8
- D. call in line 9

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 13

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.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 14

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)
COMISSION_PCT		NUMBER (2,2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER (6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER (4)

Execute the following block of code:

```
SQL > SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
```

```
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 the variable name and column name are the same in the WHERE clause of the SELECT statement.
- B. It executes successfully and displays the sum of salaries in department 60.
- C. It gives an error because group functions cannot be used in anonymous blocks.
- D. It executes successfully and displays the incorrect sum of salaries in department 60.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 15

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

- A. Reference host or bind variables in a PL/SQL 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

Correct Answer: CD

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