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Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL code:

```
SQL> desc emp
Name          Null?       Type
-----------   ----------  --------
EMPNO         NOT NULL    NUMBER(4)
ENAME                     VARCHAR2(10)
JOB                       VARCHAR2(9)
MGR                       NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE                  DATE
SAL                       NUMBER(7,2)
COMM                      NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO                    NUMBER (2)
```

DECLARE x NUMBER := 5; y NUMBER := NULL; BEGIN IF x != y THEN -- yields NULL, not TRUE DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(`x != y\\'); -- not run ELSIF x = y THEN -- also yields NULL DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(`x = y\\'); ELSE DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (`Can\\'t tell if x and y are equal or not.\\'); END IF; END; /

SERVEROUTPUT is on for the session. Which statement is true about the output of the PL/SQL block?

A. The output is x = y.

B. It produces an error.

C. The output is x != y.

D. The output is Can\\'t tell if x and y are equal or not.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

The STRING_TAB table has the following structure:

```
Name              Null?    Type
----------        -------  ---------
STRING1                    VARCHAR2(100)
```

View the Exhibit and examine the code.

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
     in_string  VARCHAR2(25) := 'This is my test string.';
     out_string VARCHAR2(25);
     PROCEDURE double (original IN VARCHAR2,
                   new_string OUT VARCHAR2)IS
     BEGIN
          new_string := original || '+' || original;
     EXCEPTION
       WHEN VALUE_ERROR THEN
          DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Output buffer not long enough.');
          COMMIT;
     END;
     BEGIN
          double(in_string, out_string);
          DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(in_string || '-' || out_string);
     END;
     /
```

What is the outcome on execution?

A. It displays Output buffer not long enough. This is my test string.-.

B. It displays only Output buffer not long enough. and exits the anonymous block.

C. It displays only This is my test string. – because EXCEPTION should have been defined in the anonymous block to get the error message.

D. It does not display any of the DBMS_OUTPUT messages and gives an error because a transaction control statement cannot be used in the exception section of a procedure.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

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 4

Examine the following PL/SQL code: The server output is on for the session. Which statement is true about the execution of the code?

```
DECLARE
 CURSOR c_emp_cursor IS
    SELECT employee_id, last_name FROM employees
    WHERE department_id =30;
BEGIN
 FOR emp_record IN c_emp_cursor
 LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( emp_record.employee_id|| '' ||emp_record.last_name);
 END LOOP;
END;
/
```

A. The code executes successfully and gives the desired output.

B. The code generates an error because the EMP_RECORD variable is not declared.

C. The code generates an error because the cursor is not opened before the FOR loop.

D. The code generates an error because the loop does not have the exit when clause.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Which two guidelines are recommended by Oracle to reduce invalidation of dependent objects? (Choose two.)

A. Reference tables indirectly by using views.

B. Reference tables directly and avoid using views.

C. When adding new items to a package, add them to the end of the package.

D. When adding new items to a package, add them to the beginning of the package.

Correct Answer: AC

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