

1Z0-144^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

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

SQL> desc er	np		
Name	Null?	Туре	
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)	

View Exhibit 2 and examine the PL/SQL block of code.

```
SOL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
  2
           TYPE EmpRecTyp IS RECORD (
  3
                        VARCHAR2(30),
           emp name
           salary
  4
                        NUMBER(8,2));
  5
           FUNCTION highest salary RETURN EmpRecTyp IS
  6
              emp info EmpRecTyp;
  7
              CURSOR cur emp cursor IS
  8
                        SELECT ename, sal
  9
                        FROM emp WHERE sal = (SELECT MAX(sal) FROM emp);
  10
           BEGIN
  11
             FOR emp info IN cur emp cursor
  12
             LOOP
  13
                      RETURN emp info;
  14
             END LOOP;
  15
            END highest_salary;
  16
         BEGIN
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Emp: ' || highest_salary().emp_name ||
  17
            ' earns the highest salary of ' || highest salary().salary);
  18
  19*
         END;
SQL> /
```

What is the outcome?

A. It gives an error because the return type is not valid.

- B. It gives an error because the record type is not defined within the function.
- C. It gives an error because the function call in DBMS_OUTPUT. PUT__LINE is not valid
- D. It executes successfully and displays the names and salaries of all employees who earn the highest salary.
- E. It executes successfully but does not display the names and salaries of all employees who earn the highest salary.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 2

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

SQL> desc sa	algrade	
Name	Null?	Туре
GRADE	NOT NULL	NUMBER
LOSAL		NUMBER
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;
/</pre>

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 3

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

Name	Null	1?	Туре
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 4

Examine the following snippet of PL/SQL code:

```
DECLARE
emp_job employees.job_id%TYPE := `ST_CLERK';
emp_salary employees.salary%TYPE := 3000;
my_record employees%ROWTYPE;
CURSOR c1 (job VARCHAR2, max_wage NUMBER) IS
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE job_id = job
AND salary > max_wage;
BEGIN
.....
```

View the Exhibit for table description of EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES table has 200 rows.

Name	Null?		Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT	NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME			VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME	NOT	NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
EMAIL	NOT	NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
PHONE_NUMBER			VARCHAR2 (20)
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)



Identify OPEN statements for opening the cursor that fetches the result set consisting of employees with JOB_ID as `ST_CLERK\\' and SALARY greater than 3000. (Choose three.)

A. OPEN c1 (NULL, 3000);

- B. OPEN c1 (emp_job, 3000);
- C. OPEN c1 (3000, emp_salary);
- D. OPEN c1 (`ST_CLERK\\', 3000)
- E. OPEN c1 (emp_job, emp_salary);

Correct Answer: BDE

QUESTION 5

Examine the following command:

SQL>ALTER SESSION SET plsql_warnings * \\'enable: severe\\', \\'enable: performance\\', \\'ERROR: 05003\\';

What is the implication of the above command?

A. It issues a warning whenever ERROR: 05003 occur during compilation.

B. It causes the compilation to fail whenever the warning ERROR.05003 occurs.

C. It issues warnings whenever the code causes an unexpected action or wrong results performance problems.

D. It causes the compilation to fail whenever the code gives wrong results or contains statements that are never executed.

Correct Answer: B

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