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 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)
```

View Exhibit 2 and examine the code of the packages that you have created.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE manage_emp IS
  v_empno NUMBER;
  PROCEDURE del_emp (p_empno NUMBER);
END manage_emp;
/

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY manage_emp IS
  PROCEDURE del_emp (p_empno NUMBER)IS
  BEGIN
    DELETE FROM emp WHERE empno-p_empno;
  END del_emp;
END manage_emp;
/


CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE emp_det IS
  PROCEDURE emp_chk(p_empno NUMBER);
END emp_det;
/


CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY emp_det IS
  PROCEDURE emp_chk(p_empno NUMBER) IS
  BEGIN
     manage_emp.del_emp(p_empno);
  END emp_chk;
  END emp_det;
  /
```

You issue the following command: SQL> DROP PACKAGE manage_emp; What is the outcome?

A. It drops both the MANAGE_EMP AND EMP__DET packages because of the cascading effect.

B. It drops the MANAGE_EMP package and invalidates only the body for the EMP_DET package.

C. It returns an error and does not drop the MAMAGE_EMP package because of the cascading effect.

D. It drops the MANAGE_EMP package and invalidates both the specification and body for the EMP_DET package.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Which statement is true about triggers on data definition language (DDL) statements?

A. They can be used to track changes only to a table or index.

B. They can be defined by all users in the database or only by a specific user.

C. They are fired only when the owner of the object issues the DDL statement.

D. They can be used to track changes to a table, tablespace, view, or synonym.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

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

```
SQL> desc salgrade
Name          Null?      Type
----------- --------- -------
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;
/
```

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 4

View the Exhibit and examine the partial data in the PRODUCTS table. PROD_ID is the primary key.

PRODUCTS

PROD_ID	PROD_NAME	PROD_LIST_PRICE
126	3 1/2" Bulk diskettes, Box of 100	28.99
127	Model CD13272 Tricolor Ink Cartridge	36.99
128	Model SM6273 Black Ink Cartridge	27.99
129	Model NM500X High Yield Toner Cartridge	192.99

Examine the following code: What is the outcome on execution of the above code?

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
  2  v_prod_name VARCHAR2(50);
  3  v_price NUMBER;
  4  v_max_price NUMBER;
  5  v_compare VARCHAR2(40) := NULL;
  6  BEGIN
  7    SELECT prod_name, prod_list_price INTO v_prod_name, v_price
  8           FROM products
  9           WHERE prod_id = 128;
  10   SELECT MAX(prod_list_price) INTO v_max_price
  11          FROM products;
  12   v_prod_name := SUBSTR(v_prod_name, 1, INSTR(v_prod_name, '’));
  13   v_compare DECODE(v-price, v_max_price,'Product has highest price',
  14                    'Product does not have the highest price');
  15   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('PRODUCT NAME' || v_prod_name ||
  16                        'Remark ' || v_compare);
  17 END;
     /
```

A. It executes successfully.

B. It gives an error because the DECODE function can be used only in a SQL statement.

C. It gives an error because the SUBSTR and INSTR functions can be used only in a SQL statement.

D. It gives an error because both the MAX and DECODE functions can be used only in a SQL statement.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Examine the following package specification:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE comm_package
IS
  g_comm NUMBER := 10;
  PROCEDURE reset_comm (p_comm IN NUMBER);
END comm_package;
/

User Jones starts his session and executes the following code at 9:01 AM:
EXECUTE comm_package.g_comm := 15

User Smith starts his session and executes the following code at 9:05 AM:
EXECUTE comm_package.g_comm := 20
```

Which statement is true?

A. g_comm has a value of 15 at 9:06 AM only for Jones.

B. g_comm has a value of 10 at 9:03 AM for both Jones and Smith.

C. g_comm has a value of 15 at 9:03 AM for both Jones and Smith.

D. g_comm has a value of 20 at 9:06 AM for both Jones and Smith.

Correct Answer: A

Package variable state is scoped at the session level. So the only user who can see G_COMM=15 will be Jones.

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