1Z0-144 Q&As

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

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

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_CATEGORY		VARCHAR2(20)

You create the following trigger to ensure that customers belonging to category "A" or "B" in the CUSTOMER table can have a credit limit of more than 8000.

```
SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER restrict_credit_limit
         BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE ON customer
         FOR EACH ROW
        BEGIN
          IF (:NEW.cust_category NOT IN ('A', 'B'))
              AND :NEW.cust_credit_limit > 8000 THEN
                DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Credit Limit cannot be greater
                                       than 8000 for this category');
          END IF;
        END;
/
```

You execute the following UPDATE command for CUST_ID 101 existing in the CUSTOMER table.

```
SQL> UPDATE customer SET cust_category = 'C', cust_credit_limit = 9000
         WHERE cust_id = 101;
```

What is the outcome?

A. The trigger is fired, a message is displayed, and the update is successful.

B. The trigger is fired and a message is displayed, but the update is rolled back.

C. The trigger is not fired because the WHEN clause should be used to specify the condition; however, the update is successful.

D. The trigger is not fired because column names must be specified with the UPDATE event to identify which columns must be changed to cause the trigger to fire; however, the update is successful.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Examine the following code that you plan to execute:

```
SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE p1 IS
       x NUMBER;
        PROCEDURE proc1;
        PROCEDURE proc2;
    END p1;

Package created.

SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY p1 IS
      PROCEDURE proc1 IS
      BEGIN
        x :=1;
      END;
      PROCEDURE proc3 IS
      BEGIN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x);
       END proc3;
      END p1;
```

What correction should be performed in the above code?

A. The PROC2 procedure code should be defined in the package body.

B. The PROC3 procedure should be declared in the package specification.

C. The PROC3 procedure header should be declared at the beginning of the package body.

D. The variable x must be declared in the package body and removed from the specification,

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

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)

The salary of EMPLOYEE_ID 195 is 2800. You execute the following code:

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
  2 v_sal NUMBER(10,2) := 1000;
  3 BEGIN
  4    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Salary is' || v_sal);
  5    DECLARE
  6        v_sal NUMBER;
  7        BEGIN
  8         SELECT salary INTO v_sal FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 195;
  9         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Salary is' || v_sal);
  10        DECLARE
  11           v_sal NUMBER := 50000;
  12           BEGIN <<b3>>
  13             DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Salary is' || v_sal);
  14           END b3;
  15           DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Salary is' || v_sal);
  16      END;
  17 END;
     /
```

What is the outcome?

A. It gives an error because only the innermost block is labeled.

B. It gives an error because the same variable name cannot be used across all the nested blocks.

C. It executes successfully and displays the resultant values in the following sequence- 1000, 2800 50000, 2800.

D. It executes successfully and displays the resultant values in the following sequence: 1000, 2800, 50000, 1000.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL code.

```
DECLARE
   type t_rec is record
       (v_sal number(8),
        v_minsal number(8) default 1000,
        v_hire_date employees.hire_date%type,
        v_recl employees%rowtype);
   v_myrec t_rec;
BEGIN
   v_myrec.v_sal := v_myrec.v_minsal + 500;
   v_myrec.v_hire_date := sysdate;
   SELECT * INTO v_myrec.v_rec1
       FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100;
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_myrec.v_rec1.last_name ||''||
   to_char(v_myrec.v_hire_date) ||''|| to_char(v_myrec.v_sal));
END;
```

The record for the employee with employee_id 100 in the EMPLOYEES table is as follows:

```
SQL> SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name,
            email, hire_date, job_id, salary
     FROM employees
     WHERE employee_id=100;

EMPLOYEE_ID FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME EMAIL HIRE_DATE JOB_ID  SALARY
----------- ---------- --------- ----- --------- ------  ------
        100 Steven     King      SKING 17-JUN-87 AD_PRES 24000
```

Identify the correct output for the code.

A. King 17-JUN-87 1500

B. King 17-JUN-87 24000

C. King current sysdate 1500

D. King current sysdate 24000

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Identify situations in which the DBMS_SQL package is the only applicable method of processing dynamic SQL. (Choose two.)

A. When a query returns multiple rows

B. When a column name in a where clause is unknown at compile time

C. When the number of columns selected in a query is not known until run time

D. When a table needs to be created based on an existing table structure at run time

E. When privileges need to be granted to a new user to access an existing schema at run time

Correct Answer: BC