



1Z0-144^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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**QUESTION 1**

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 2

Which two statements are true about PL/SQL exception propagation? (Choose two.)

- A. The exception reproduces itself in successive enclosing blocks until a handler is found.
- B. Exception- can propagate across the remote subprograms that are called through database links.
- C. If you declare a local exception in a subblock and a global exception in the outer block, the local declaration overrides the global exception.
- D. If you declare a local exception in a subblock and a global exception in the outer block, the global declaration overrides the local exception.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 3

View Exhibit 1 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)

View Exhibit 2 and examine the code.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION increase (emp_num NUMBER)
  RETURN number IS
  inc_amt NUMBER;
  sal NUMBER;
BEGIN
  SELECT salary INTO sal FROM employees WHERE employee_id = emp_num;
  inc_amt := sal * .10;
  RETURN inc_amt;
END increase;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE calc_sal IS
  emp_num NUMBER(6) := 120;
  amt NUMBER := 0;
  PROCEDURE raise_salary (emp_id NUMBER) is
  BEGIN
    amt := increase(emp_num);
    UPDATE employees SET salary = salary + amt
      WHERE employee_id = emp_id;
  END raise_salary;
BEGIN
  raise_salary(emp_num);
END calc_sal;
/
```

What is the outcome when the code is executed?

- A. Both blocks compile and execute successfully when called.
- B. Both blocks compile successfully but the CALC_SAL procedure gives an error on execution.



C. The CALC_SAL procedure gives an error on compilation because the amt variable should be declared in the RAISE_SALARY procedure.

D. The CALC_SAL procedure gives an error on compilation because the RAISE_SALARY procedure cannot call the stand-alone increase function.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Which two statements are correct about PL/SQL package components? (Choose two.)

A. A package must have both specification and body.

B. A package body can exist without the package specification.

C. A package specification can exist without the package body.

D. When a packaged public variable is called for the first time in a session, the entire package is loaded into memory.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 5

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

```
DECLARE
    emp_rec employees%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
    SELECT * INTO emp_rec FROM employees WHERE employee_id=123;
    IF SQL%NOTFOUND THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Record Not found');
    ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee ' || emp_rec.first_name || ' ' ||
            emp_rec.last_name || ' Salary is ' || emp_rec.salary);
    END IF;
END;
/
```

A. It displays NULL if no employee with employee_id 123 exists.

B. It produces the ORA-01403: no data found error if no employee with employee_id 123 exists.

C. It displays an error because the SELECT * INTO clause cannot be used to populate the PL/SQL record type.

D. The code executes successfully even if no employee with employee_id 123 exists and displays Record Not Found.



Correct Answer: B

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