1Z0-144^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

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 2

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

QUESTION 3

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 4

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 PL/SQL block of code.

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
  2         TYPE EmpRecTyp IS RECORD (
  3         emp_name      VARCHAR2(30),
  4         salary        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
 17         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Emp: ' || highest_salary().emp_name ||
 18         ' earns the highest salary of ' || highest_salary().salary);
 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 5

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

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