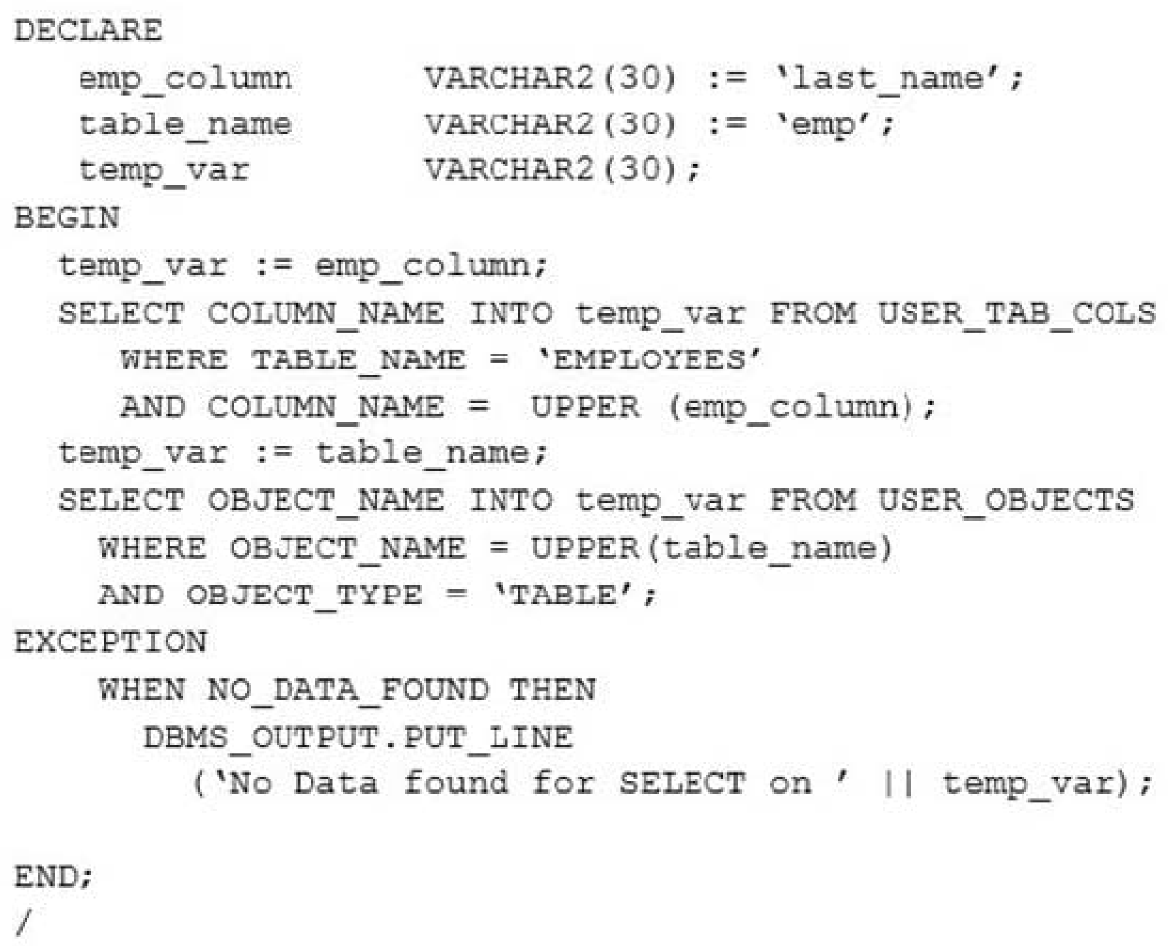
1Z0-144$^{Q\&As}$

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

QUESTION 1

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL code.



```
DECLARE
   emp_column       VARCHAR2(30) := ‘last_name’;
   table_name       VARCHAR2(30) := ‘emp’;
   temp_var         VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  temp_var := emp_column;
  SELECT COLUMN_NAME INTO temp_var FROM USER_TAB_COLS
     WHERE TABLE_NAME = ‘EMPLOYEES’
     AND COLUMN_NAME =  UPPER (emp_column);
  temp_var := table_name;
  SELECT OBJECT_NAME INTO temp_var FROM USER_OBJECTS
    WHERE OBJECT_NAME = UPPER(table_name)
    AND OBJECT_TYPE = ‘TABLE’;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
        (‘No Data found for SELECT on ’ || temp_var);

END;
/
```

Which statement is true about the exception handlers in the PL/SQL code?

A. All the exceptions in the code are trapped by the exception handler.

B. All the "no data found" errors in the code are trapped by the exception handler.

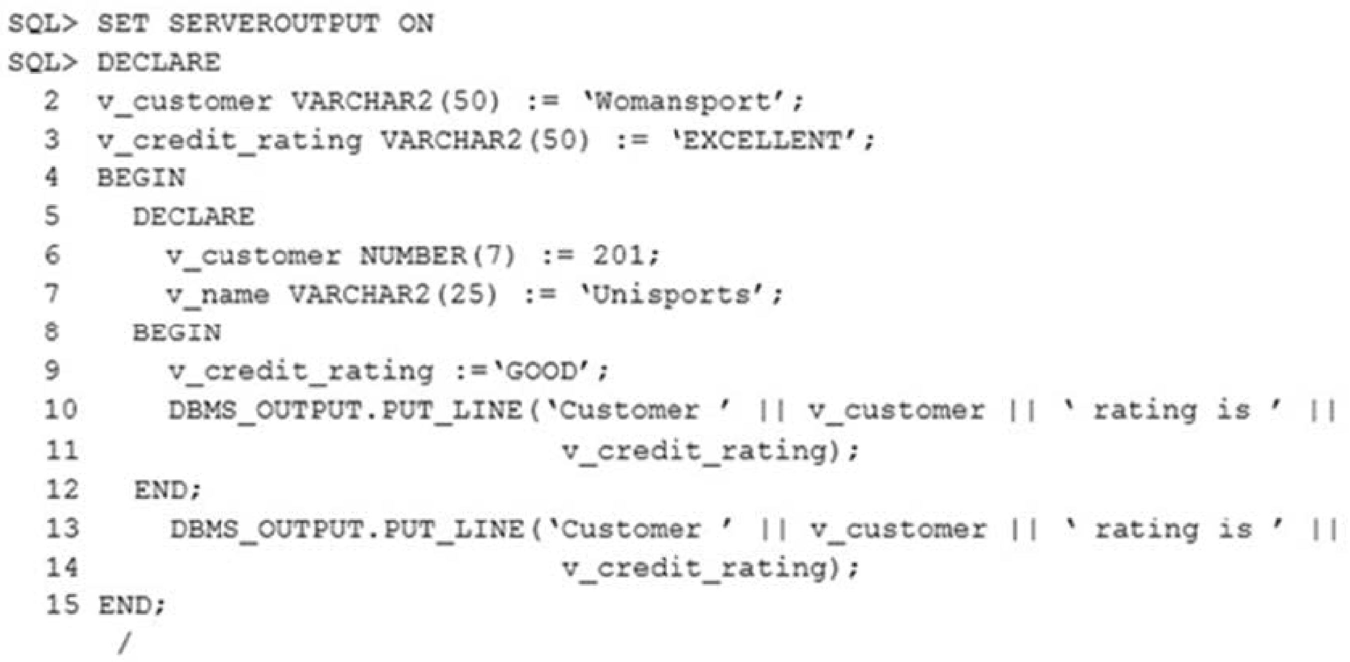
C. The PL/SQL program does not execute because an exception is not declared in the DECLARE section.

D. An exception handler in the code traps the "no data found" error after executing the handler code and the program flow returns to the next line of code.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

You execute the following block of code: Which statement is true about the outcome?



```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL> DECLARE
  2  v_customer VARCHAR2(50) := 'Womansport';
  3  v_credit_rating VARCHAR2(50) := 'EXCELLENT';
  4  BEGIN
  5    DECLARE
  6      v_customer NUMBER(7) := 201;
  7      v_name VARCHAR2(25) := 'Unisports';
  8    BEGIN
  9      v_credit_rating :='GOOD';
 10      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Customer ' || v_customer || ' rating is ' ||
 11                             v_credit_rating);
 12    END;
 13      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Customer ' || v_customer || ' rating is ' ||
 14                             v_credit_rating);
 15  END;
    /
```

A. Both output statements show different values.

B. Both output statements show exactly the same values.

C. It gives an error because the nested blocks are not labeled.

D. It gives an error because the V_CUSTOMER variable cannot have different types in the nested blocks.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Which statements are true about database triggers? (Choose two.)

A. They can invoke only PL/SQL procedures.

B. They can include SQL and PL/SQL or calls to Java procedures.

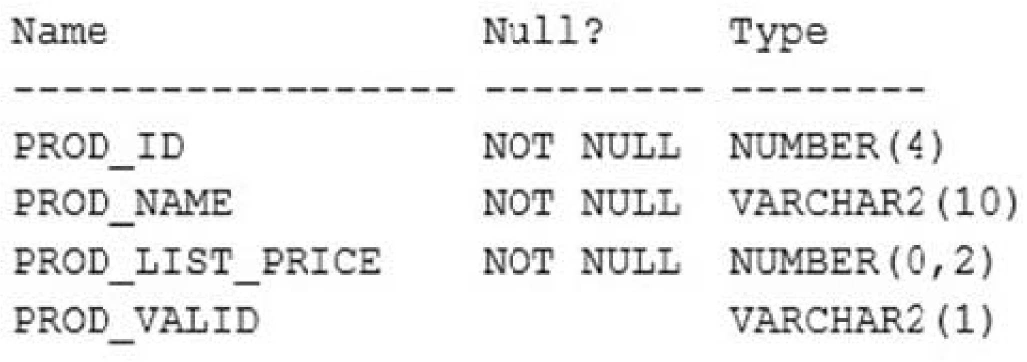
C. They are implicitly fired by an event that must occur within an application.

D. They are implicitly fired when a triggering event occurs, depending on which user is connected.

Correct Answer: BD

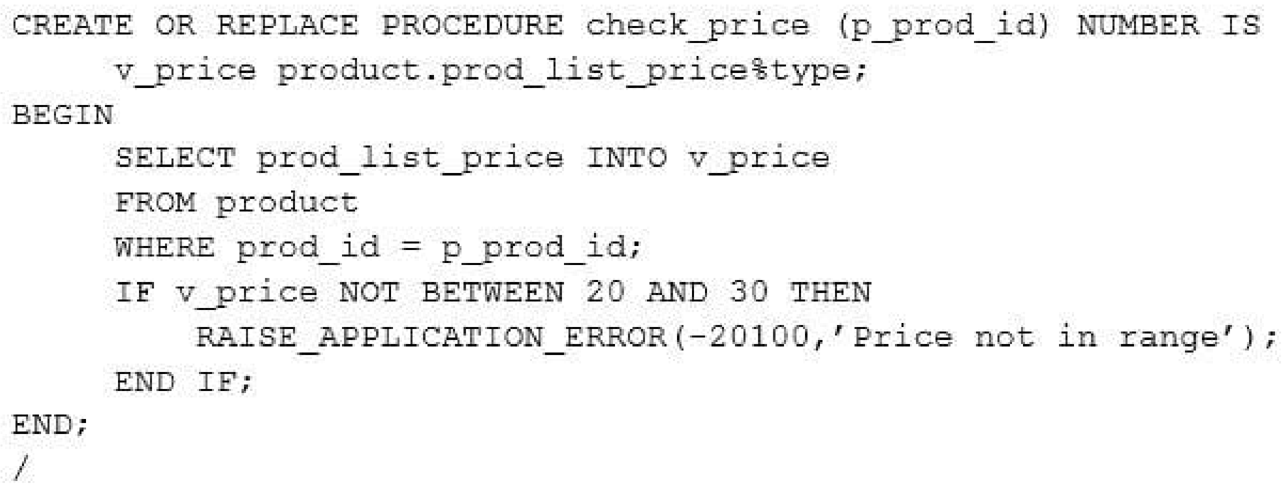
QUESTION 4

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



```
Name                  Null?     Type
------------------ --------- --------
PROD_ID              NOT NULL  NUMBER(4)
PROD_NAME            NOT NULL  VARCHAR2(10)
PROD_LIST_PRICE      NOT NULL  NUMBER(0,2)
PROD_VALID                     VARCHAR2(1)
```

View Exhibit 2 and examine the procedure you created. The procedure uses the prod id to determine whether the list price is within a given range.



```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE check_price (p_prod_id) NUMBER IS
     v_price product.prod_list_price%type;
BEGIN
     SELECT prod_list_price INTO v_price
     FROM product
     WHERE prod_id = p_prod_id;
     IF v_price NOT BETWEEN 20 AND 30 THEN
         RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20100,'Price not in range');
     END IF;
END;
/
```

You then create the following trigger on the product table.

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_price__trg BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE OF prod_id, prod_list_price ON product FOR EACH ROW WHEN (nev.prod_id NVX(old.prod_id,0) OR New.prod__list_price NVL(old.prod_list_price, 0)) BEGIN check_price (: new.prod_id) ; END /

Examine the following update command for an existing row in the product table.

SQL> UPDATE produce SET prod_list_price = 10 WHERE prod_id=115;

Why does it generate an error?

A. Because the procedure call in the trigger is not valid

B. Because the condition specified in the when clause is not valid

C. Because both the procedure and trigger access the same table

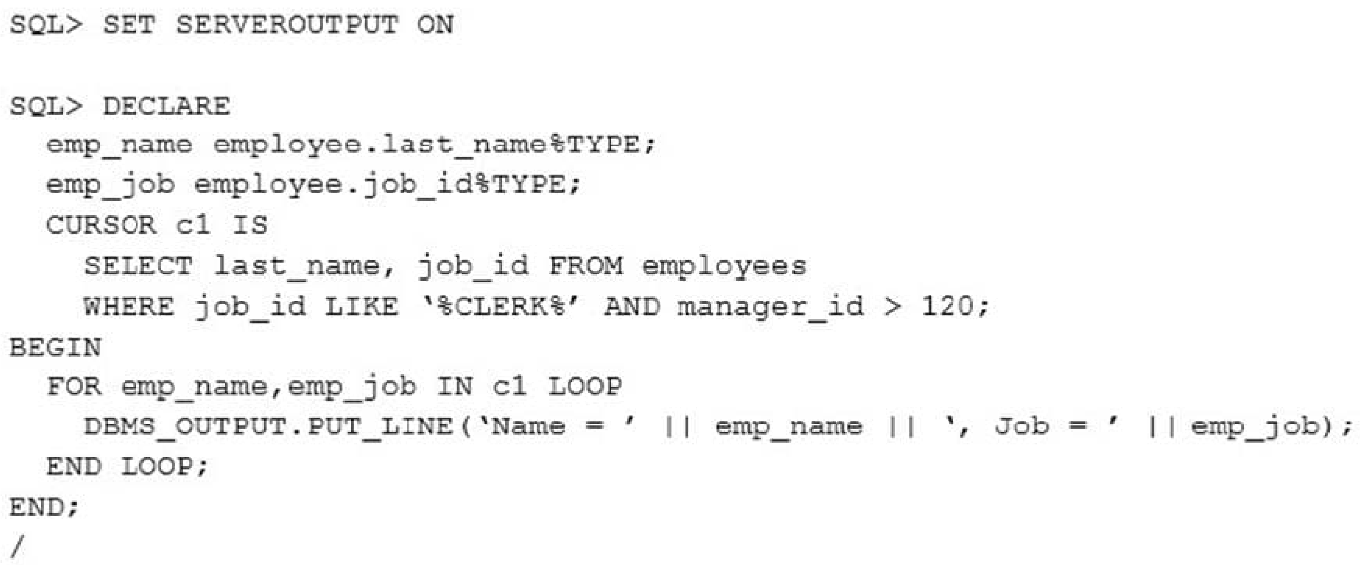
D. Because the WHEN clause cannot be used with a row-level trigger

E. Because the column list specified with UPDATE in the trigger is not valid

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Examine the following PL/SQL code; The execution of the code produces errors. Identify the error in the code.



```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON

SQL> DECLARE
  emp_name employee.last_name%TYPE;
  emp_job employee.job_id%TYPE;
  CURSOR c1 IS
    SELECT last_name, job_id FROM employees
    WHERE job_id LIKE ‘%CLERK%’ AND manager_id > 120;
BEGIN
  FOR emp_name,emp_job IN c1 LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(‘Name = ’ || emp_name || ‘, Job = ’ ||emp_job);
  END LOOP;
END;
/
```

A. The OPEN cursor is missing.

B. The FETCH clause is missing.

C. The EXIT WHEN condition is missing.

D. The EMP_NAME and EMP_JOB variables cannot be used in the for clause of the cursor FOR statement.

Correct Answer: D