1Z0-144 Q&As

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

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 2

Which system events can be used to create triggers that fire both at DATABASE and SCHEMA levels? (Choose two.)

A. AFTER LOGON

B. AFTER STARTUP

C. BEFORE SHUTDOWN

D. AFTER SERVERERROR

Correct Answer: AD

References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/appdev.112/e25519/create_trigger.htm#LNPLS2064

QUESTION 3

Which two statements correctly differentiate functions and procedures? (Choose two.)

A. A function can be called only as part of a SQL statement, whereas a procedure can be called only as a PL/SQL statement.

B. A function must return a value to the calling environment, whereas a procedure can return zero or more values to its calling environment.

C. A function can be called as part of a SQL statement or PL/SQL expression, whereas a procedure can be called only as a PL/SQL statement.

D. A function may return one or more values to the calling environment, whereas a procedure must return a single value to its calling environment.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 4

View Exhibit 1 and examine the structure of the DO 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.

```
SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION job_chk (p_empno NUMBER)
2     RETURN BOOLEAN IS
3     v_job emp.job%TYPE;
4     BEGIN
5        SELECT job INTO v_job FROM emp WHERE empno = p_empno;
6        IF v_job 'SALESMAN' THEN
7            RETURN TRUE;
8        ELSE
9            RETURN FALSE;
10       END IF;
11    END job_chk;
      /
SQL>DECLARE
2     v_job BOOLEAN;
3     dyn_stmt VARCHAR2(200);
4     v_comm NUMBER := NULL;
5     v_empno emp.empno%TYPE;
6     BEGIN
7        dyn_stmt := 'BEGIN:v_job := job_chk(100); END;';
8        EXECUTE IMMEDIATE dyn_stmt USING OUT v_job;
9        IF v_job THEN
10           EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'UPDATE emp SET comm = :x WHERE empno = :y'
11           USING v_comm, v_empno;
12       END IF;
13    END;
```

The anonymous block gives an error on execution. What is the reason?

A. The assignment in line 7 is not valid.

B. The SQL does not support the Boolean data type.

C. A null value cannot be applied to the bind arguments in the using clause in line 10.

D. The names of bind variables must be the same as the using clause bind arguments in line 10.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL code.

```
DECLARE
        jobid employees.job_id%TYPE;
        empid employees.employee_id%TYPE :=115;
        sal employees.salary%TYPE;
        sal_raise NUMBER(3,2);
BEGIN
   SELECT job_id, salary INTO jobid, sal from employees
   WHERE employee_id = empid;
        CASE
        WHEN jobid = 'PU_CLERK' THEN
          IF sal < 3000 THEN sal_raise := .12;
                ELSE sal_raise := .09;
          END IF;
        WHEN jobid = 'SH_CLERK' THEN
          IF sal < 4000 THEN sal_raise := .11;
                ELSE sal_raise := .08;
          END IF;
        WHEN jobid = 'ST_CLERK' THEN
          IF sal < 3500 THEN sal_raise := .10;
                ELSE sal_raise := .07;

          END IF;
        ELSE
        BEGIN
          DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No raise for this job: ' || jobid);
        END;
        END CASE;
    UPDATE employees SET salary = salary + salary * sal_raise
    WHERE employee_id = empid;
    COMMIT;
END;
```

SERVEROUTPUT is on for the session.

Which statement is true about the execution of the code?

A. The execution fails because of the misplaced else clause.

B. The execution is successful even if there is no employee with EMPLOYEE_ID 115.

C. The execution fails and throws exceptions if no employee with EMPLOYEE_ID 115 is found.

D. The execution is successful, but it displays an incorrect output if no employee with EMPLOYEE_ID 115 is found.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

What is the correct definition of the persistent state of a packaged variable?

A. It is a private variable defined in a procedure or function within a package body whose value is consistent within a user session.

B. It is a public variable in a package specification whose value is consistent within a user session.

C. It is a private variable in a package body whose value is consistent across all current active sessions.

D. It is a public variable in a package specification whose value is always consistent across all current active sessions.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

/temp/my_files is an existing folder in the server, facultylist.txt is an existing text file in this folder.

Examine the following commands that are executed by the DBA:

SQL>CREATE DIRECTION my_dir AS `/temp/my_files\\': SQL>GRANT READ ON DIRECTORY my_dir To public:

View the Exhibit and examine the procedure created by user SCOTT to read the list of faculty names from the text file.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE read_file (dirname VARCHAR2, txtfile VARCHAR2) IS
    f_file UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE;
    v_buffer VARCHAR2(200);
BEGIN
    f_file := UTL_FILE.FOPEN (dirname, txtfile, 'R');
LOOP
    UTL_FILE.GET_LINE(f_file, v_buffer);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_buffer);
END LOOP;
UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(f_file);
END read_file;
/
```

SCOTT executes the procedure as follows:

SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON

SQL>EXEC read_file (`MY_DIR\\', FACULTYLIST.TXT\\')

What is the outcome?

A. It goes into an infinite loop.

B. It executes successfully and displays only the list of faculty names.

C. It does not execute and displays an error message because the end-of-file condition is not taken care of.

D. It executes successfully and displays the list of faculty names followed by a "no data found" error message.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

View the Exhibit and examine the code and its outcome on execution:

```
SQL> CREATE PACKAGE my_debug IS
  2    debug CONSTANT BOOLEAN := TRUE;
  3    trace CONSTANT BOOLEAN := TRUE;
  4  END my_debug;
  5 /

Package created.

SQL> CREATE PROCEDURE my_proc1 IS
  2  BEGIN
  3    çIF my_debug.debug çTHEN
  4      DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('Debugging ON');
  5    çELSE
  6      DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('Debugging OFF');
  7    çEND
  8   END my_proc1;
  9   /

Procedure created.

SQL> CREATE PROCEDURE my_proc2 IS
  2  BEGIN
  3    çIF my_debug.trace çTHEN
  4      DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('Tracing ON');
  5    çELSE DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('Tracing OFF');
  6    çEND
  7   END my_proc2;
  8   /

Procedure created.
```

What would be the effect on the two procedures if the value of debug is set to FALSE? (Choose two.)

A. MY_PROC2 is not recompiled.

B. MY_PROC1 is recompiled but remains unchanged.

C. MY_PROC2 is recompiled but remains unchanged.

D. MY_PROC1 is recompiled without the debugging code.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 9

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 10

View the Exhibit and examine the code:

```
SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE procl AS
    x CONSTANT BOOLEAN := TRUE;
  BEGIN
  IF x THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('TRUE');
  ELSE
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('FALSE');
  END IF;
 END procl;
/

SQL>EXECUTE DBMS_WARNING.SET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING('DISABLE:ALL','SESSION');

SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE compile_code(p_pkg_name VARCHAR2) IS
2       v_warn_value VARCHAR2(200);
3       v_compile_stmt VARCHAR2(200) := 'ALTER PACKAGE ' || p_pkg_name || 'COMPILE';
4    BEGIN
5       v_warn_value := DBMS_WARNING.GET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING;
6       DBMS_WARNING.ADD_WARNING_SETTING_CAT('PERFORMANCE', 'ENABLE', 'SESSION');
7       EXECUTE IMMEDIATE v_compile_stmt;
8       DBMS_WARNING.SET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING (v_warn_value, 'SESSION');
9 END;
/
```

Which statement is true about the COMPILE_CODE procedure?

A. It gives an error in line 6.

B. It gives an error in line 8.

C. It gives an error in line 5.

D. It executes successfully, but displays a warning about the unreachable code when used for the PROC1 procedure.

E. It executes successfully, but a warning about the unreachable code is not displayed when used for the PROC1 procedure.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 11

Examine the following PL/SQL code:

```
DECLARE
   v_lname VARCHAR2(15);
BEGIN
   SELECT last_name INTO v_lname
     FROM employees
     WHERE first_name='John';
   IF v_lname is NULL THEN
                DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('No Rows found');
      ELSE
                DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('John''s last name is :'||v_lname);
   END IF;
END;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the code if the query in the PL/SQL block returns no rows?

A. The program abruptly terminates and an exception is raised.

B. The program executes successfully and the output is No ROWS_FOUND.

C. The program executes successfully and the query fetches a null value in the V_LNAME variable.

D. Program executes successfully, fetches a NULL value in the V_LNAME variable and an exception is raised.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 12

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)

Execute the following block of code:

SQL > SET SERVEROUTPUT ON

```
SQL>DECLARE
  2 v_sum_sal NUMBER;
  3 department_id employees.department_id%TYPE := 60;
  4 BEGIN
  5       SELECT SUM(salary)
  6            INTO v_sum_sal FROM employees
  7            WHERE department_id = department_id;
  8 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('The sum of salary is' || v_sum_sal);
  9* END;
    /
```

What is the outcome?

A. It gives an error because the variable name and column name are the same in the WHERE clause of the SELECT statement.

B. It executes successfully and displays the sum of salaries in department 60.

C. It gives an error because group functions cannot be used in anonymous blocks.

D. It executes successfully and displays the incorrect sum of salaries in department 60.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 13

You create a procedure to handle the processing of bank current accounts which rolls back payment transactions if the overdraft limit is exceeded.

The procedure should return an "error" condition to the caller in a manner consistent with other Oracle server errors.

Which construct should be used to handle this requirement?

A. The SQLERRM function

B. The PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT function

C. The RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR procedure

D. A user-defined exception used with a RAISE statement

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 14

Examine the following partial code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE calc_income IS
       v_taxrate NUMBER := 100;
       PROCEDURE calc_tax (p_empno NUMBER);
       PROCEDURE calc_sal (p_empno NUMBER);
END calc_income;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY calc_income IS
       PROCEDURE calc_tax (p_empno NUMBER)
       ........
       END calc_tax;
       PROCEDURE calc_sal (p_empno NUMBER)
       ........
       END calc_sal;
       BEGIN
            SELECT rate_value INTO v_taxrate
            FROM tax_rates
            WHERE year = 2009;
END calc_income;
/
```

Which statement is correct about the unnamed block of code at the end of a package body?

A. It generates an error because all the blocks of code in a package body must be named.

B. It generates an error because V_TAXRATE is a public variable that is already initialized in the package specification.

C. It acts as a package initialization block that executes once, when the package is first invoked within the user session.

D. It acts as a package initialization block that executes each time a package subprogram is invoked within the user session and refreshes the initialized variable\\'s value.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 15

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL block.

```
DECLARE
   TYPE population IS TABLE OF NUMBER
      INDEX BY VARCHAR2(64);
   city_population   population;
   i                 VARCHAR2(64);
BEGIN
     city_population('Smallville')  :=2000;
     city_population('Midland')     :=750000;
     city_population('Megalopolis') :=1000000;
     city_population('Smallville')  :=2001;
     i := city_population.FIRST;
    WHILE i IS NOT NULL LOOP
        DBMS_Output.PUT_LINE('Population of ' || i || ' is ' || TO_CHAR(city_population(i)));
        i := city_population.NEXT(i);
    END LOOP;
 END;
/
```

Which two statements are true about the execution of the PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)

A. It executes successfully and gives the desired output.

B. It does not execute because the definition of type POPULATION is indexed by VARCHAR2.

C. It executes, and the string keys of an associative array are not stored in creation order, but in sorted order.

D. It does not execute because the value that is once assigned to the element of the associative array cannot be changed.

Correct Answer: AC