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Oracle Database 19c: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

Sequence S and table PRODUCTS exist in your schema.

Examine the table description:

```
DESC products
 Name                                       Null?     Type
 ----------------------------------------   --------  ----------------------------
 PDT_ID                                     NOT NULL  NUMBER(3)
 PDT_NAME                                             VARCHAR2(25)
 PRICE                                               NUMBER(8,2)
```

Now, examine this block of code:

```
1 CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE report(UPPER(pdt_name_in)IN products.pdt_name%TYPE) IS
2   current_price NUMBER := 155.55;
3   new_price NUMBER(10,2) := ROUND(current_price + (current_price * .05));
4   compare_value  VARCHAR2(20);
5   BEGIN
6     compare_value := DECODE( new_price,  1001,  'Above 1000', 'Below 1000');
7     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(s.NEXTVAL || ' ' || UPPER('New Price')|| ' ' || TO_CHAR(new_price));
8     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(s.CURRVAL+1 || ' ' || UPPER('New Price')|| ' ' || new_price);
9 END;
/
```

Which two lines each result in a compilation error? (Choose two.)

A. line 1

B. line 6

C. line 8

D. line 2

E. line 3

F. line 7

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 2

Examine this code:

```
BEGIN
   RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-3167, 'User Error');
END;
/
```

What will be the outcome?

A. It will execute successfully and will display the user-defined error message.

B. It will result in an error as the range of the error code can only be from "-20000 to - 20999."

C. It will result in an error as the range of the error code can only be from "-1000 to -2000."

D. It will result in an error as the range of the error code can only be from "-2000 to -2999."

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Examine the structure of the ora1.depts table:

```
Column Name          Null      Type
------------         ----      ----
DEPARTMENT_ID    NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME  NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID                NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID               NUMBER(4)
```

Now, examine these statements issued by user ora1 which execute successfully:

Create or replace view dep_vu as select * from depts;

Alter table depts add dep_email varchar2(20);

Finally, examine this block of code executed by user ora1:

```
set serveroutput on

declare
x number;
begin
SELECT count(*)
into x colCount
FROM all_tab_columns
WHERE table_name = 'DEP_VU' and
      owner='ORA1';
dbms_output.put_line(x);
end;
/
```

Which is true?

A. DEP_VU must be manually recompiled to successfully run this code.

B. It will run successfully producing a result of 4.

C. It will result in an error because table depts has been altered.

D. It will run successfully producing a result of 5.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Which is true about EXIT and CONTINUE statements?

A. They can be used in any type of loop.

B. They must have a WHEN condition.

C. They have the same effect on the execution of a loop.

D. They must use labels.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Which two PL/SQL elements can be deprecated using the DEPRECATE pragma? (Choose two.)

A. PACKAGES

B. VARIABLES

C. ANONYMOUS BLOCK

D. TRIGGER BODY

E. DATABASE LINKS

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 6

Which two are true about the PLSQL_CODE_TYPE parameter? (Choose two.)

A. Changing the parameter setting automatically changes the setting for existing PL/SQL library units.

B. The default value is NATIVE.

C. If set to NATIVE, programs are stored in platform dependent machine code.

D. It can use the REUSE SETTINGS clause to recompile a program unit without changing to the current session settings.

E. If set to NATIVE, programs are stored in a PL/SQL bytecode format.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 7

Examine this statement which executes successfully:

SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;

Now, examine this code which is executed:

```
SQL> DECLARE
  2   v_hiredate DATE := '12-June-2020';
  3   v_location VARCHAR2(13);
  4   v_deptno NUMBER(2) NOT NULL;
  5   v_comm CONSTANT NUMBER := 5;
  6   BEGIN
  7   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Hire date '  ||v_hiredate);
  8   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Location '   ||v_location);
  9   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Department ');
 10   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Commission ' ||v_comm);
 11 END;
 12 /
```

What is true about the result?

A. It returns an error in line 2.

B. It returns an error in line 4.

C. It returns an error in line 9.

D. It executes and displays output.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8

Which block of code displays the error message "Incorrect price value"?

A.

```
DECLARE
    price CONSTANT NUMBER(4) := 10000;
BEGIN
    NULL;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN VALUE_ERROR THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Incorrect price value');
END;
/
```

B.

```
BEGIN
DECLARE
    price CONSTANT NUMBER(4) := 50000;
BEGIN
    NULL;
END;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN VALUE_ERROR THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Incorrect price value');
END;
/
```

C.

```
BEGIN
DECLARE
    error_detected EXCEPTION;
    PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT(error_detected, -2001);
    price CONSTANT NUMBER(4) := 10000;
BEGIN
    NULL;
END;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN error_detected THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Incorrect price value');
END;
/
```

D.

```
DECLARE
    price CONSTANT NUMBER(4) := 10000;
BEGIN
    NULL;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Incorrect price value');
END;
/
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9

Which two are true about exception handling? (Choose two.)

A. Internally defined exceptions can be handled only by the OTHERS exception handler.

B. All declared exceptions are raised implicitly by the runtime system.

C. User-defined exceptions can be defined in the declarative part of any PL/SQL anonymous block, subprogram, or package.

D. Only predefined exceptions and user-defined exceptions can have a user-declared name associated with them.

E. Predefined exceptions are globally declared in the standard package.

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 10

Examine the SH.PRODUCTS table:

```
DESC products
 Name                                 Null?      Type
 ------------------------------------ ---------  ------------------------
 PDT_ID                               NOT NULL   NUMBER
 PDT_NAME                                        VARCHAR2(10)
 PRICE                                           NUMBER
```

A row exists in SH.PRODUCTS with PDT_ID = 1. Now, examine this code and output executed by SH:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE price_divide (p_id NUMBER, p_val NUMBER)IS
   v_price NUMBER;
BEGIN
    SELECT price INTO v_price FROM products WHERE pdt_id = p_id;
    BEGIN
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_price/p_val);
    EXCEPTION
      WHEN ZERO_DIVIDE THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Error in inner block');
    END;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN ZERO_DIVIDE THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT('Error in outer block');
END;
/
Procedure created.
```

Now, examine this block of code:

```
BEGIN
   price_divide(1,0);
EXCEPTION WHEN ZERO_DIVIDE THEN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT('Error in calling block');
END;
/
```

Which error message(s) does it display on execution by user SH?

A. Error in inner block

B. Error in inner block Error in outer block

C. Error in inner block Error in calling block

D. Error in inner block Error in outer block Error in calling block

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

For which three SYSTEM EVENTS can triggers be created? (Choose three.)

A. DDL

B. AFTER AUDIT

C. BEFORE ANALYZE

D. SHUTDOWN

E. SERVERERROR

F. STARTUP

G. BEFORE GRANT

Correct Answer: DEF

QUESTION 12

SERVEROUTPUT is enabled.

Which is the correct method to use a PACKAGED CONSTANT in SELECT statements?

A.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE my_const IS
    max_val CONSTANT NUMBER(2) := 30;
END my_const;
/


SELECT a FROM (SELECT 12 a FROM dual UNION SELECT 35 FROM dual) WHERE a > my_const.max_val;
```

B.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE my_const IS
    max_val CONSTANT NUMBER(2) := 30;
END my_const;
/

SELECT a FROM (SELECT 12 a FROM DUAL UNION SELECT 35 FROM DUAL) WHERE a > (SELECT my_const.max_val FROM dual);
```

C.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE my_const IS
    FUNCTION fetch_max RETURN NUMBER;
END;
/


CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY my_const IS
    max_val CONSTANT NUMBER(2) := 30;
    FUNCTION fetch_max RETURN NUMBER IS
        BEGIN
            RETURN max_val;
        END fetch_max;
    END;
/

SELECT a FROM (SELECT 12 a FROM dual UNION SELECT 35 FROM dual) WHERE a > my_const.fetch_max();
```

D.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE my_const IS
    max_val CONSTANT NUMBER(2) := 30;
END my_const;
/
WITH x AS
(SELECT  my_const.max_val  v FROM dual)

SELECT a FROM (SELECT 12 a FROM dual UNION SELECT 35 FROM dual) WHERE a > (SELECT v FROM x);
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 13

Which is true about counter variables in a FOR loop?

A. It must explicitly be declared.

B. It can be modified in the body of the loop.

C. It cannot be NULL.

D. It is accessible outside the body of the loop.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 14

Which three are true about the NOCOPY hint, the PARALLEL ENABLE hint, and the DETERMINISTIC clause? (Choose three.)

A. The PARALLEL_ENABLE clause can be used only in the CREATE FUNCTION statement.

B. The NOCOPY hint asks the compiler to pass the actual parameters by reference.

C. A deterministic function\\'s results always depend on the state of session variables.

D. The NOCOPY hint asks the compiler to pass the actual parameters by value.

E. A function is deterministic if it always returns the same result for a specific combination of input values.

F. The PARALLEL_ENABLE clause can be specified for a nested function.

G. A function defined with the PARALLEL_ENABLE clause may be executed in parallel in a SELECT statement or a subquery in a DML statement.

Correct Answer: BEG

QUESTION 15

Examine these statements which execute successfully:

```
CREATE TABLE t (a INT, b INT, c INT INVISIBLE);
INSERT INTO t (a, b, c) VALUES (1, 2, 3);
COMMIT;
```

Which anonymous block executes successfully?

A.

```
DECLARE
  t_rec t%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
  t_rec.c := t_rec.a;
  SELECT * INTO t_rec FROM t WHERE ROWNUM < 2;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('c = ' || t_rec.c);
END;
```

B.

```
DECLARE
  t_rec t%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
  t_rec.a := t_rec.b;
  SELECT * INTO t_rec FROM t WHERE ROWNUM < 2;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('a = ' || t_rec.a);
END;
```

C.

```
DECLARE
  t_rec t%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
  t_rec.b := t_rec.c;
  SELECT * INTO t_rec FROM t WHERE ROWNUM < 2;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('b = ' || t_rec.b);
END;
```

D.

```
DECLARE
  t_rec t%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
  t_rec.c := NULL;
  SELECT * INTO t_rec FROM t WHERE ROWNUM < 2;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('c = ' || t_rec.c);
END;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B