1Z0-144 Dumps

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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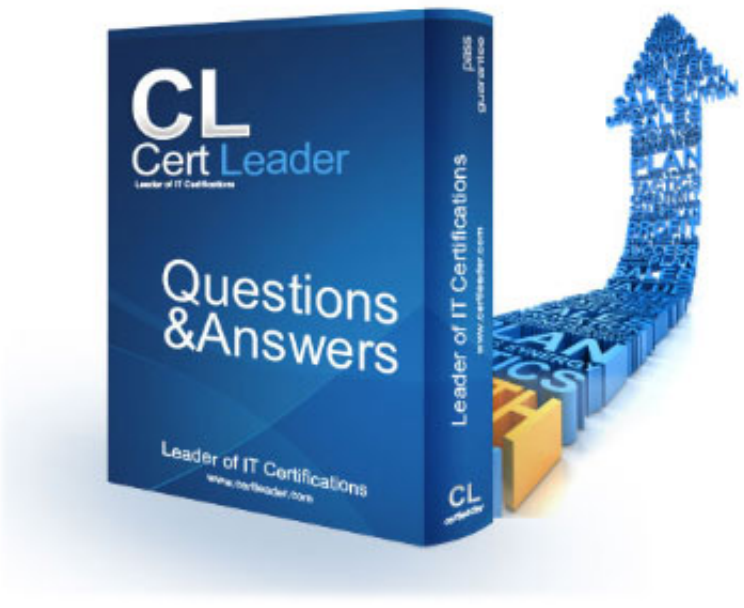


NEW QUESTION 1
Which statement is true about triggers on data definition language (DDL) statements?

A. They can be used to track changes only to a table or inde
B. They can be defined by all users in the database or only by a specific use
C. They are fired only when the owner of the object Issues the DDL statemen
D. They can be used to track changes to a table, table space, view, or synony

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2
Examine the following command:
SQL>ALTER SESSION
SET plsql_warnings *
'enable: severe',
'enable: performance',
'ERROR: 05003';
What is the implication of the above command?

A. It issues a warning whenever ERROR: 05003 occur during compilatio
B. It causes the compilation to fail whenever the warning ERROR.05003 occur
C. It issues warnings whenever the code causes an unexpected action or wrong results performance problem
D. It causes the compilation to fail whenever the code gives wrong results or contains statements that are never execute

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3
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 foun
B. Exception- can propagate across the remote subprograms that are called through database link
C. If you declare a local exception in a subblock and a global exception in the outer block, the local declaration overrides the global exceptio
D. If you declare a local exception in a subblock and a global exception in the outer block, the global declaration overrides the local exceptio

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 4
View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL code.

```
DECLARE
   past_due EXCEPTION;
   acct_num NUMBER;
BEGIN
   DECLARE
      past_due EXCEPTION;
      acct_num NUMBER;
      due_date DATE := SYSDATE - 1;
      todays_date DATE := SYSDATE;
   BEGIN
      IF due_date < todays_date THEN
         RAISE past_due;
      END IF;
   END;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN past_due THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
      ('Handling PAST_DUE exception.');
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
      ('Could not recognize exception.');
END;
/
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the code?

A. The exception raised in the code is handled by the exception handler for the PAST_DUE exceptio
B. It does not execute because you cannot declare an exception with a similar name in the subbloc
C. The PAST_DUE exception raised in the subblock causes the program to terminate abruptly because there is no exception handler in the subbloc
D. The PAST_DUE exception raised by the enclosing block is not propagated to the outer block and it is handled by the WHEN OTHERS exception handler

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5
View Exhibit1 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 Exhibit2 and examine the code.

```
SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE raise_salary (emp_id IN NUMBER,
  2              amount IN NUMBER,extra IN NUMBER DEFAULT 50)
  3 IS
  4 BEGIN
  5    UPDATE emp SET sal = sal + NVL(amount,0) + extra
  6    WHERE empno = emp_id;
  7 END raise_salary;
    /
SQL>DECLARE
  2   emp_num NUMBER(6) := 7900;
  3   bonus   NUMBER(6);
  4   merit   NUMBER(4);
  5 BEGIN
  6       raise_salary(7845);
  7       raise_salary(emp_num, extra => 25);
  8       raise_salary(7845,NULL, 25);
  9       raise_salary(emp_num, extra => 25, amount => NULL);
 10 END;
    /
```

EKPNOS 7845 and 7900 exist in the EMP table.
Which two calls to the RAISE_SALABY procedure in the anonymous block execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. call in line 6
B. call in line 7
C. call in line 8
D. call in line 9

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 6
Examine the following DECLARE section of PL/SQL block:

```
1 DECLARE
2   v_job_type VARCHAR2 := 'TEMP';
3   v_startdate DATE := SYSDATE;
4   v_enddate DATE := v_startdate + 10;
5   c_tax_rate CONSTANT NUMBER(2) := 8.25;
6   v_valid BOOLEAN NOT NULL DEFAULT TRUE;
```

Which line in the above declaration would generate an error?

A. Line 2
B. Line 3
C. Line 4
D. Line 5
E. Line 6

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7
Examine the following code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION f2 (p_p1 NUMBER)
   RETURN NUMBER PARALLEL_ENABLE IS
   BEGIN
      RETURN p_p1 * 2;
   END f2;
```

Which two statements are true about the above function? (Choose two.)

A. It can be used only in a parallelized quer
B. It can be used in both a parallelized query and a parallelized DML statemen
C. It can be used only in a parallelized data manipulation language (DML) statemen
D. It can have a separate copy run in each of the multiple processes when called from a SQL statement that is run in paralle
E. It requires a PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES declaration with RNDS, WNDS, RNPS, and WNPS specified in order to use parallel optimizatio

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 8
Which two statements are true about the exit statement encountered in loop? (Choose two)

A. The PL/SQL block execution terminates immediately after the exit statemen
B. The loop completes immediately and control passes to the statement after end loop
C. The statements after the exit statement in the Iteration are not executed before terminating the LOO
D. The current iteration of the loop completes immediately and control passes to the next iteration of the loo

Answer: BD

Explanation: Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501_01/appdev.920/a96624/04_struc.htm

NEW QUESTION 9
Which system events can be used to create triggers that fire both at database and schema levels? (Choose all that apply)

A. AFTER LOGON
B. AFTER STARTUP
C. BEFORE SHUTDOWN
D. AFTER SERVERERROR

Answer: AD

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

NEW QUESTION 10
/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 pubiic:
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 loo
B. It executes successfully and displays only the list of faculty name

C. It does not execute and displays an error message because the end-of-file condition is not taken care o
D. It executes successfully and displays the list of faculty names followed by a "no data found" error messag

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
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 handle
B. All the "no data found" errors in the code are trapped by the exception handle
C. The PL/SQL program does not execute because an exception is not declared in the declare sectio
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 cod

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 15
Which two statements are true about anonymous blocks and named subprograms?
(Choose two)

A. Subprograms are by default executed with definer's right
B. The declare section is optional for both anonymous blocks and subprogram
C. Both anonymous blocks and subprograms execute by default with invoker's right
D. The declare section is mandatory for anonymous blocks and optional for subprogram

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 16
You want to maintain an audit of the date and time when each user of the database logs off.
Examine the following code:

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE log_trig_table(
user_id VARCHAR2(30),
log_date TIMESTAMP,
action VARCHAR2(40));

SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER logoff_trig
_________  _________
BEGIN
INSERT INTO log_trig_table(user_id,log_date,action)
VALUES (USER, SYSDATE, 'Logging off');
END;
```

Which two clauses should be used to fill in the blanks and complete the above code? (Choose two.)

A. ON SCHEMA
B. ON QRXABASE
C. AFTER LOGOFF
D. BEFORE LOGOFF

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 21
Examine the following code:

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
SQL>DECLARE
   v_myage number;
BEGIN
   IF v_myage < 11 THEN
         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(' I am a child ');
   ELSE
         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(' I am not a child ');
   END IF;
END;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the above code?

A. It executes and displays nul
B. It executes and the condition returns tru
C. It executes and control goes to the else statemen
D. It fails because no value is assigned to the v_myage variabl

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 25
Examine the following package specification:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE comm_package
IS
  g_comm  NUMBER := 10;
  PROCEDURE reset_comm(p_comm IN NUMBER);
END comm_package;
/
```

User Jones starts his session and executes the following code at 9:01 AM:

```
EXECUTE comm_package.g_comm := 15
```

User Smith starts his session and executes the following code at 9:05 AM:

```
EXECUTE comm_package.g_comm := 20
```

Which statement is true?

A. g_comm has a value of 15 at 9: 06 AM only for Jones
B. g_comm has a value of 10 at 9: 03 AM for both Jones and smith
C. g_comm has a value of 15 at 9: 03 AM for both Jones and smith
D. g_comm has a value of 20 at 9: 06 AM for both Jones and smith

Answer: A

Explanation:
Package variable state is scoped at the session level. So the only user who can see G_COMM=15 will be Jones

NEW QUESTION 30
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 claus
B. The execution is successful even if there is no employee with EMPLOYEE_ID 115.
C. The execution falls and throws exceptions if no employee with EMPLOYEE_ID us foun
D. The execution is successful, but it displays an incorrect output if no employee with EMPLOYEE_ID 115 is foun

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table.

```
SQL>DECLARE
      v_sal NUMBER;
    BEGIN
      SELECT sal INTO v_sal FROM emp WHERE empno = 130;
      INSERT INTO emp(empno, ename, sal) VALUES (185, 'Jones', v_sal+1000);
    END;
/
```

Which stages are performed when the above block is executed? (Choose all that apply)

A. Bind
B. Parse
C. Fetch
D. Execute

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 32
Which two statements are true about the instead of triggers? (Choose two.)

A. Delete operations cannot be performed using the instead of trigger
B. The instead or triggers must be created to add or modify data through any vie
C. The instead of triggers can be written only for views, and the before and after timing options are not vali
D. The check option for views is not enforced when Insertions or updates to the view are performed by using the instead of trigge

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 37
Examine the following block of code:

```
1 DECLARE
2   status          VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'TRUE';
3   net_value       NUMBER := 555;
4   done            BOOLEAN;
5   valid_id        BOOLEAN := TRUE;
6 BEGIN
7   done := (net_value > 100);
8   status := valid_id;
9 END;
/
```

Which line in the above code would result in errors upon execution?

A. line 5
B. line 8
C. line 2
D. line 7

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 41
View Exhibit1 and examine the structure of the EMP table.

EMP

Name	Null?	Type
EMP ID		NUMBER(3)
EMP NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(10,2)

View Exhibit2 and examine the PIVSQL 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
 14                    RETURN emp_info;
 15           END LOOP;
 16        END highest_salary;
 17     BEGIN
 18        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Emp: ' || highest_salary().emp_name ||
 19*       ' earns the highest salary of '|| highest_salary().salary);
SQL> /
```

What is the outcome?

A. It gives an error because the return type is not vali
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_OUTPU
D. PUT__LINE is not valid
E. It executes successfully and displays the names and salaries of all employees who earn the highest salar
F. It executes successfully but does not display the names and salaries of all employees who earn the highest salar

Answer: D

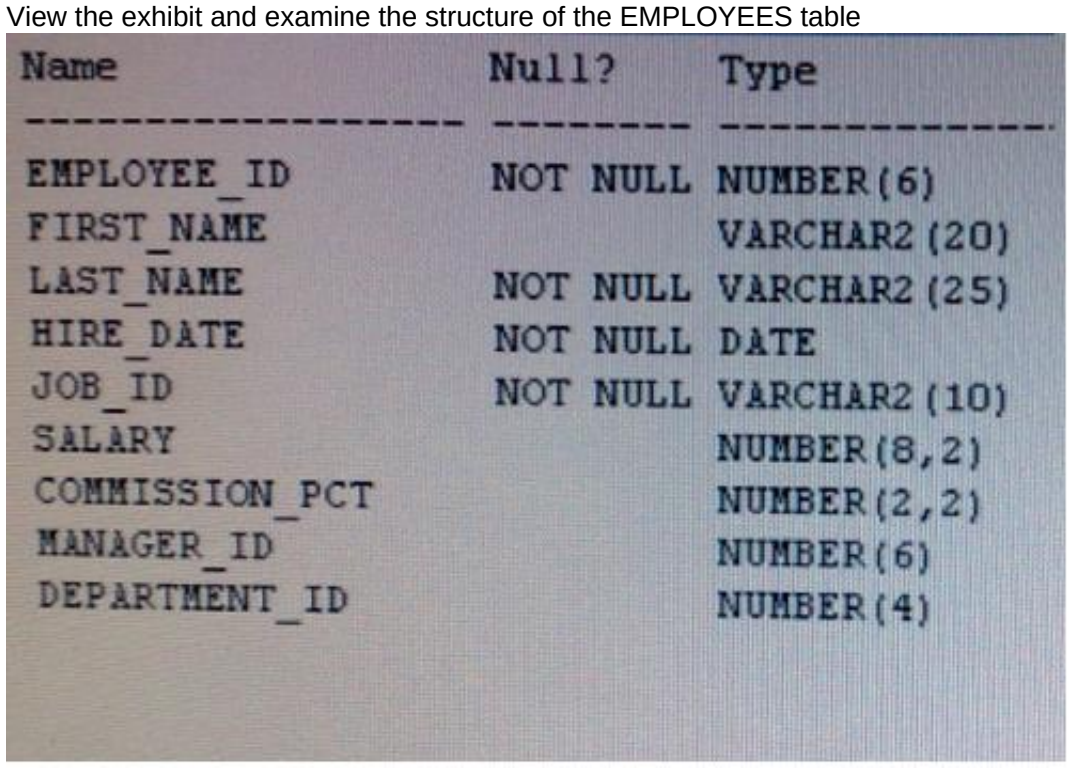
NEW QUESTION 45
In which of the following scenarios would you recommend using associative arrays?

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 on memory each time a subprogram is invoke

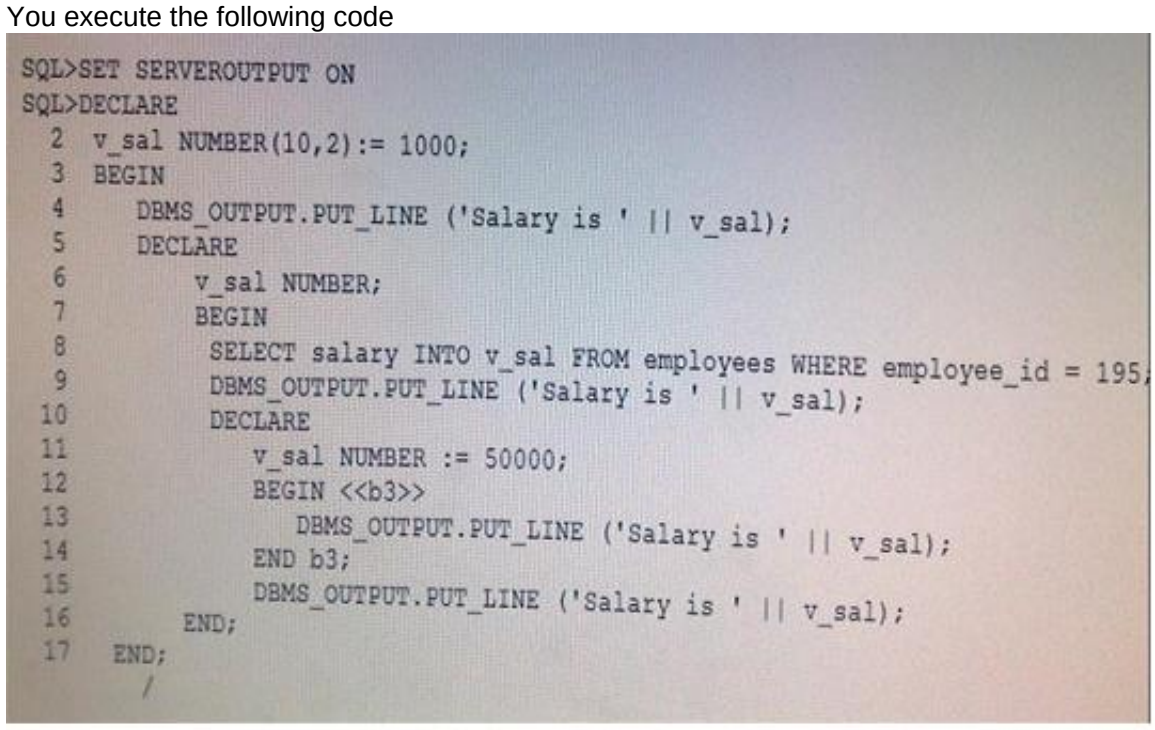
Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 46
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)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER(2,2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

The salary of EMPLOYEE_ID 195 is 2800.
You execute the following code



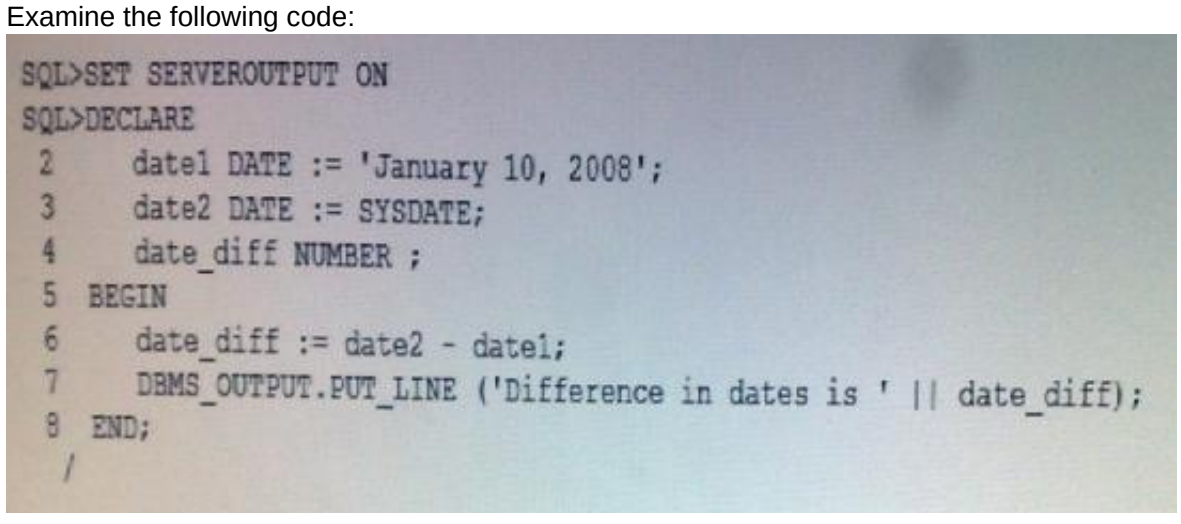
```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
  2  v_sal NUMBER(10,2):= 1000;
  3  BEGIN
  4     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Salary is ' || v_sal);
  5     DECLARE
  6         v_sal NUMBER;
  7         BEGIN
  8          SELECT salary INTO v_sal FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 195;
  9          DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Salary is ' || v_sal);
 10          DECLARE
 11             v_sal NUMBER := 50000;
 12             BEGIN <<b3>>
 13                DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Salary is ' || v_sal);
 14             END b3;
 15             DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Salary is ' || v_sal);
 16       END;
 17  END;
     /
```

What is the outcome?

A. It gives an error because only the innermost block is labele
B. It gives an error because the same variable name cannot be used across all the nested block
C. It executes successfully and displays the resultant values in the following sequence-1000, 2800 50000, 2800.
D. It executes successfully and displays the resultant values in the following sequence: 1000, 2800, 50000, 1000.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50
Examine the following code:



```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
 2     date1 DATE := 'January 10, 2008';
 3     date2 DATE := SYSDATE;
 4     date_diff NUMBER ;
 5  BEGIN
 6     date_diff := date2 - date1;
 7     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Difference in dates is ' || date_diff);
 8  END;
   /
```

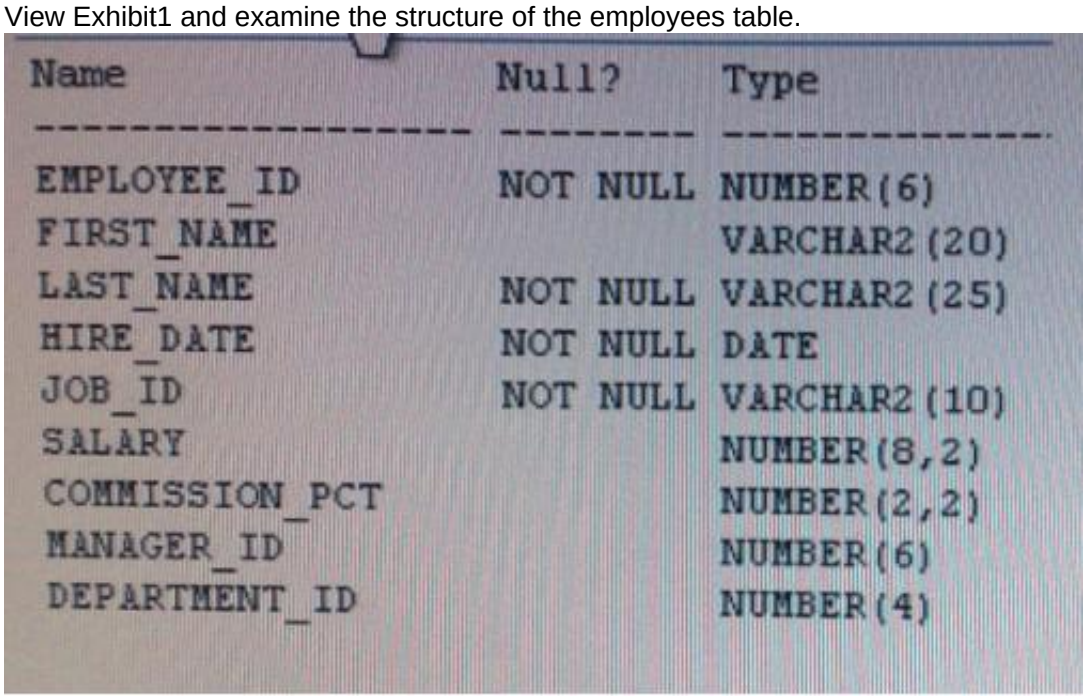
The above code generates an error on execution.
What must you do to ensure that the code executes successfully?

A. Use the TO_DATE function in line 2.
B. Use the TO_DATE function in line 7.
C. Use the TO_NUMBER function in line 6.

D. Use both the TO_DATE function in line 2 and the TO_NUMBER function in line 6.

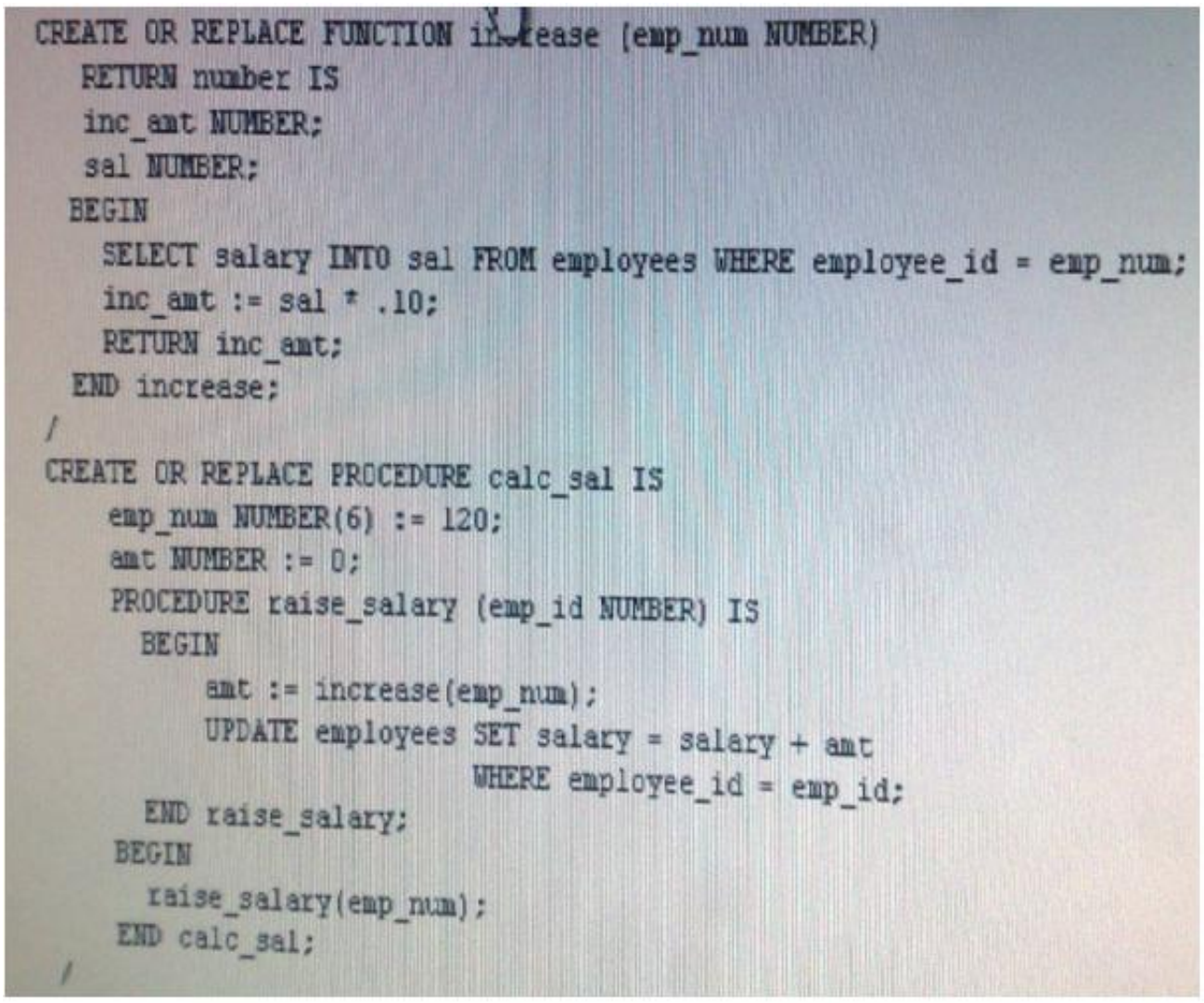
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 52
View Exhibit1 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)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER(2,2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

View Exhibit2 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 calle
B. Both blocks compile successfully but the CALC_SAL procedure gives an error on executio
C. The CALC_SAL procedure gives an error on compilation because the amt variable should be declared in the RAISE_SALARY procedur
D. The CALC_SAL procedure gives an error on compilation because the RAISE_SALARY procedure cannot call the stand-alone increase functio

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 55
Identify situations in which the DBMS_SQL package is the only applicable method of processing dynamic SQL. (Choose all that apply.)

A. When a query returns multiple rows
B. When a column name in a where clause is unknown at compile tim
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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 60
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    $IF my_debug.debug $THEN
  4      DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('Debugging ON');
  5    $ELSE
  6      DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('Debugging OFF');
  7    $END
  8  END my_proc1;
  9  /

Procedure created.

SQL> CREATE PROCEDURE my_proc2 IS
  2  BEGIN
  3    $IF my_debug.trace $THEN
  4      DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('Tracing ON');
  5    $ELSE DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('Tracing OFF');
  6    $END
  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 recompile
B. MY_PROC1 is recompiled but remains unchange
C. MY_PROC2 is recompiled but remains unchange
D. MY_PROC1 is recompiled without the debugging cod

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 62
Which statements are true about PL/SQL procedures? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Users with definer's rights who are granted access to a procedure that updates a table must be granted access to the table itsel
B. Reuse of parsed PL/SQL code that becomes available in the shared SQL area of the server avoids the parsing overhead of SQL statements at run tim
C. Depending on the number of calls, multiple copies of the procedure are loaded into memory for execution by multiple users to speed up performanc
D. A PL/SQL procedure executing on the Oracle database can call an external procedure or function that is written in a different programming language, such as C or Jav

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 67
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 PL7SQL statemen
B. A function must return a value to the calling environment, whereas a procedure can return zero or more values to its calling environmen
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 statemen
D. A function may return one or more values to the calling environment, whereas a procedure must return a single value to its calling environmen

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 71
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 name
B. It generates an error because V_TAXRATE is a public variable that is already initialized in the package specificatio
C. It acts as a package initialization block that executes once, when the package is first invoked within the user sessio
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 valu

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 76
Which two statements are true about the PL/SQL initialization parameters? (Choose two.)

A. To use native code compilation, PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_I.EVEL should be set to a value less than or equal to
B. The default value of 2 for PLSQL_OPTIMI2E_LEVEL allows the compiler to rearrange code for better performanc
C. Setting PLSQL_CODE_TYPE to native provides the greatest performance gains only for computation-intensive procedural operation
D. Changing the value of the PLSQL_CODE_TYPE parameter affects all the PL/SQL library units that have already been compiled

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 77
View the Exhibit 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)
```

You want to create two procedures using the overloading feature to search for employee details based on either the employee name or employee number.
Which two rules should you apply to ensure that the overloading feature is used successfully? (Choose two.)

A. The procedures can be either stand-alone or package
B. The procedures should be created only as packaged subprograms
C. The procedures should be created only as stand-alone subprograms
D. Each subprogram's formal parameters should differ in both name and data typ
E. The formal parameters of each subprogram should differ in data type but can use the same name

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 79
Identify two situations where the DBMS_SQL package should be used. (Choose two.)

A. The SELECT list is not known until run tim
B. The dynamic SQL statement retrieves rows into record

C. You do not know how many columns a select statement will return, or what their data types wil
D. You must use the %found SQL cursor attribute after issuing a dynamic SQL statement that is an insert or update statemen

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 83
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the customer table.
You need to create a trigger to ensure that customers in category “A” and “B” have a credit limit of more than 8000.
Examine the following trigger.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER verify_cust_category
    BEFORE INSERT ON customer
    BEGIN
      IF :NEW.cust_category IN ('A', 'B') AND :NEW.cust_credit_limit < 8000 THEN
      RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20202,'Credit Limit cannot be less than 8000');
      END IF;
END;
/
```

Which statement is correct about the outcome of this trigger?

A. It compiles successfully and fires whenever the specified condition is me
B. It compiles successfully but does not fire even when the condition is met
C. It gives an error on compilation because the new qualifier is prefixed with a colo
D. It gives an error on compilation because the new qualifier can be used only in row-level trigger

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 86
Which two statements are true about the continue statement? (Choose two.)

A. The PL/SQL block execution terminates immediatel
B. The CONTINUE statement cannot appear outside a loo
C. The loop completes immediately and control passes to the statement after end loo
D. The statements after the continue statement in the iteration are executed before terminating the LOO
E. The current iteration of the loop completes immediately and control passes to the next iteration of the loop

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 88
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)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER(2,2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

Examine the following block of code:

```
SQL>DECLARE
 2      v_sal NUMBER;
 3      v_name VARCHAR2(30);
 4      v_tenure NUMBER;
 5      v_hire_date DATE;
 6    BEGIN
 7      SELECT AVG(salary) INTO v_sal FROM employees;
 8      SELECT hire_date,DECODE(salary, v_sal, last_name,'NA')
 9                       INTO v_hire_date,v_name
10                       FROM employees
11                       WHERE employee_id = 195;
12      v_tenure := MONTHS_BETWEEN(CURRENT_DATE,v_hire_date);
13    END;
/
```

What is the outcome when the above code is executed?

A. It executes successfull
B. It gives an error because decode cannot be used in a PL/SQL bloc
C. It gives an error because the AVG function cannot be used in a PL/SQL block
D. It gives an error because the MONTHS_BETWEEN function cannot be used in a PL/SQL bloc
E. It gives an error because both the AVG and decode functions cannot be used in a PL/SQL bloc

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 90
Which tasks must be performed during the installation of the UTL_MAIL package? (Choose all that apply.)

A. setting the UTL_FILE_DIR initialization parameter
B. running the UTLMAIL.SQL and prvtmail.plb scripts
C. setting the SMTP_OUT_SERVER initialization parameter
D. using the CREATE DIRECTORY statement to associate an alias with an operating system directory
E. granting read and WRITE privileges to control the type of access to files in the operating system

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 95
Examine the following PL/SQL 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;
/
```

The server output is on for the session. Which statement is true about the execution of the code?

A. It displays null if no employee with employee_id 123 exist
B. It produces the ora-01403: no data found error if no employee with employee_id 123 exist
C. It displays an error because the select into clause cannot be used to populate the PL/SQL record typ
D. The code executes successfully even if no employee with employee_id 123 exists and displays Record Not Foun

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 100
Which type of exceptions is qualified as no predefined Oracle server errors?

A. the exceptions that are explicitly raised by the program and can be caught by the exception handler
B. the exceptions that are raised implicitly by the Oracle server and can be caught by the exception handler
C. an exception that the developer determines as abnormal, are in the declarative section and raised explicitly
D. an exception that is raised automatically when the PL/SQL program violates a database rule or exceeds a system-dependent limit

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 104
Examine the following block of code:

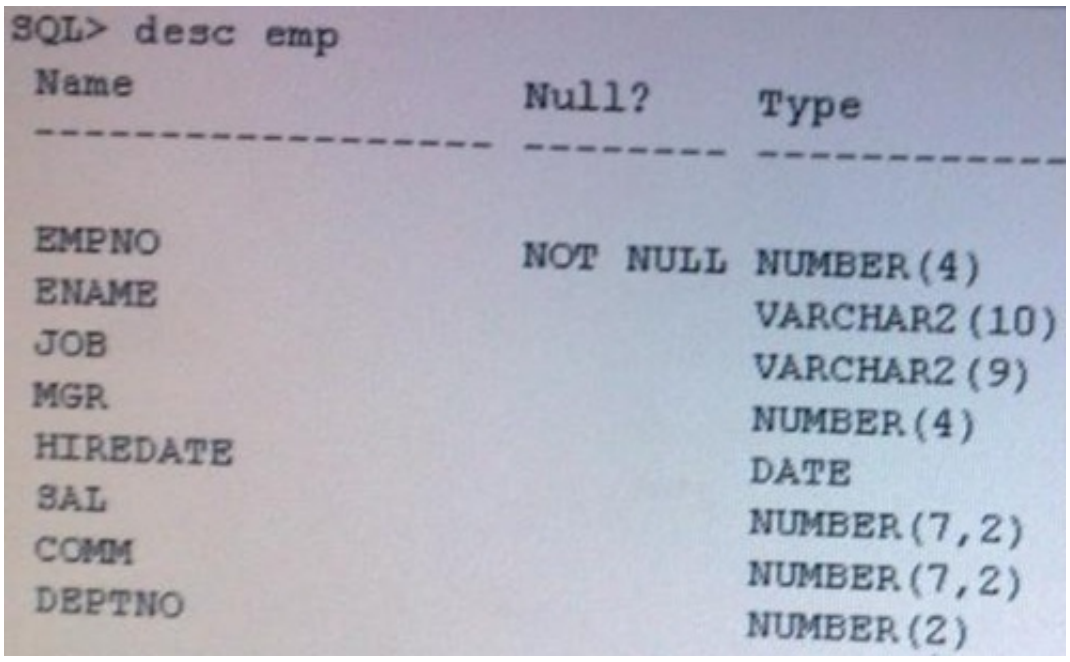
```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION del_rows
    (p_table_name VARCHAR2, p_empno  NUMBER)
     RETURN NUMBER IS
     BEGIN
        EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'DELETE FROM '|| p_table_name ||' WHERE empno = '||p_empno;
     RETURN SQL%ROWCOUNT;
END;
/
Function created
```

Which two statements are correct about the code above? (Choose two.)

A. The function goes through only the parse and executes phase
B. The function goes through the parse, bind, and execute phase
C. The function goes through the parse, bind, execute, and fetch phase
D. All the processing phases for the function are performed only at run tim
E. Only the EXECUTE IMMEDIATE statement inside the function is parsed at run tim

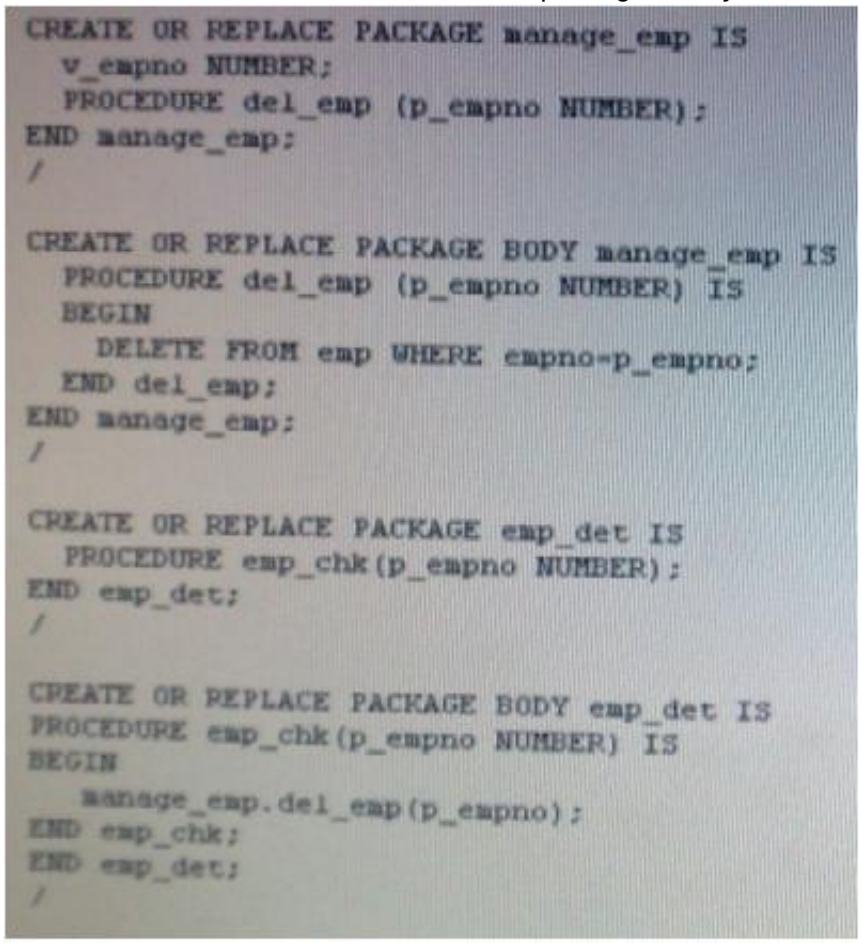
Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 108
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 Exhlbit2 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 effec
B. It drops the MANAGE_EMP package and invalidates only the body for the EMP_DET packag
C. It returns an error and does not drop the MAMAGE_EMP package because of the cascading effec
D. It drops the MANAGE_EMP package and invalidates both the specification and body for the EMP_DET packag

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 110
Which two tasks should be created as functions instead of as procedures? (Choose two.)

A. Reference host or bind variables in a PL7SQL block of code
B. Tasks that compute and return multiple values to the calling environment
C. Tasks that compute a value that must be returned to the calling environment
D. Tasks performed in SQL that increase data independence by processing complex data analysis within the Oracle server, rather than by retrieving the data into an application

Answer: AC

Explanation: Explanation/Reference:
Functions are used to return a value. Functions must return only a single value.
Procedure are used to perform an action.
Both functions and procedures are using to do a special task or action. In functions it is
must to return a single value, where as in procedures it’s not compulsory

NEW QUESTION 115
Which two statements are correct about the usage of parameters in functions? (Choose two.)

A. Functions can have only in mode parameter
B. Functions called in SQL statements cannot have out or in out mode parameter
C. Functions having in, out, or in out parameters can be called only in named PL/SQL subprograms
D. Functions having in, out, or in out parameters can be called In PL/SQL procedures and anonymous block

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 120
View Exhibit1 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)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER(2,2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

User SCOTT needs to generate a text report that contains the names of all employees and their salaries.
Examine the following commands issued by the DBA:
SQL_CREATE DICTORY my_dir AS '/temp/my_files* ;
SQL_GRANT WRITE ON DIRECTORY my_dir TO SCOTT;
View Exhibit2 and examine the procedure code.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE sal_status(p_dir IN VARCHAR2,
                                       p_filename IN VARCHAR2) IS
   f_file UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE;
   CURSOR cur_emp IS
     SELECT last_name,salary
     FROM employees ORDER BY salary;
   BEGIN
      f_file:= UTL_FILE.FOPEN (p_dir, p_filename, 'W');
      UTL_FILE.PUT_LINE(f_file,'REPORT: GENERATED ON ' || SYSDATE);
      FOR emp_rec IN cur_emp LOOP
          UTL_FILE.PUT_LINE (f_file,' EMPLOYEE: ' || emp_rec.last_name ||
                    ' earns: ' || emp_rec.salary);
      END LOOP;
      UTL_FILE.FCLOSE (f_file);
      EXCEPTION
         WHEN UTL_FILE.INVALID_FILEHANDLE THEN
         RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20001,'Invalid File.');
         WHEN UTL_FILE.WRITE_ERROR THEN
         RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20002, 'Unable to write to file');
      END sal_status;
      /
```

You issue the following command: You issue the following command:
SQL_EXEC sal_5tatus ('MY_DIR', ‘EMPREPORT.TXT')
What is the outcome?

A. It executes successfully and creates the repor
B. It gives an error because the text file should be opened in append mod
C. It gives an error because the "no data found" condition is not handled to come out of the loo
D. It gives an error because user SCOTT should be granted both read and write privileges to the directory alia
E. It executes but no data is written to the text file because the FFLUSH subprogram is not used to write all the data buffered in memory to a fil

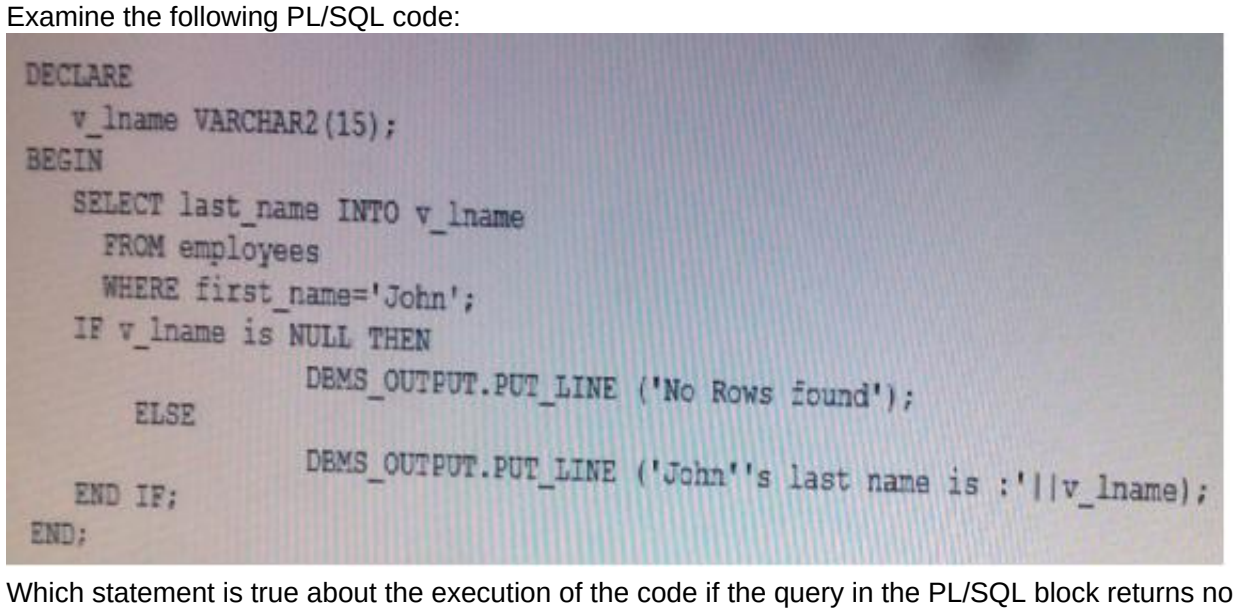
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 122
Identify two features of obfuscation. (Choose two.)

A. The Import and Export utilities accept wrapped file
B. SQL' Plus cannot process the obfuscated source file
C. Only the wrap utility can obfuscate multiple programs at a tim
D. Both the DBMS_DDL package and the Wrap utility can obfuscate multiple programs at a tim
E. The source code is visible only through the DBA_SOURCE view and not through the USER_SOURCE or ALL_SOURCE View

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 123
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 raise
B. The program executes successfully and the output is No ROWS_FOUN
C. The program executes successfully and the query fetches a null value in the V_LNAME variabl
D. Program executes successfully, fetches a NULL value in the V_LNAME variable and an exception is raise

Answer: A

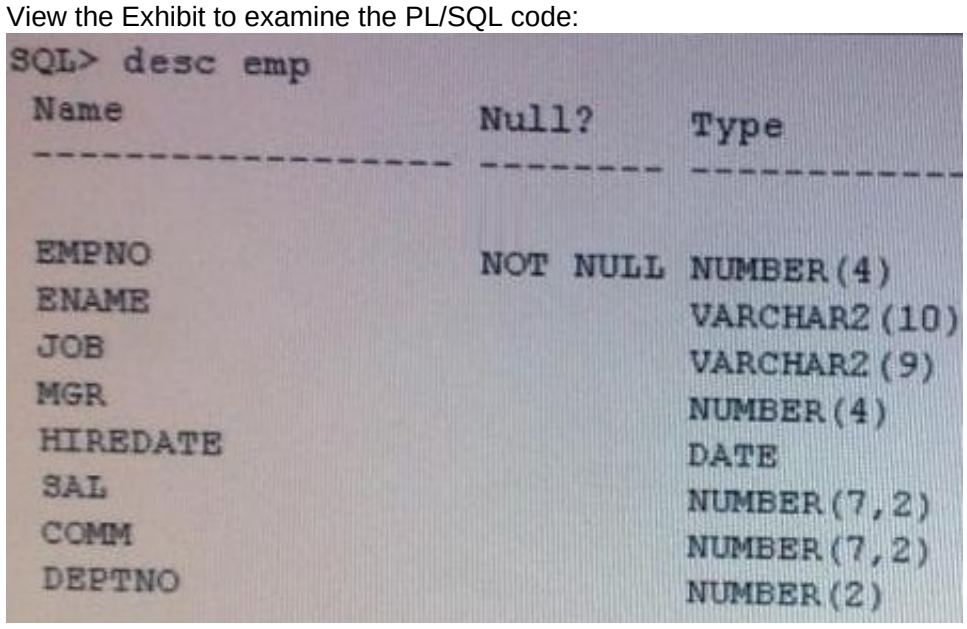
NEW QUESTION 124
Which three statements are true about wrapping? (Choose three.)

A. The PL/SQL wrapper detects and reports only syntax error
B. The PL/SQL wrapper detects and reports both syntax and semantic error
C. When wrapping a package or object type, both the body and specification should be wrappe
D. When wrapping a package or object type, only the body should be wrapped, not the specificatio
E. To change a wrapped object, the original source code needs to be modified and then wrapped again
F. To change a wrapped object, the wrapped code can be unwrapped, modified In a text file, and then wrapped agai

Answer: DEF

Explanation: Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/appdev.111/b28370/wrap.htm#BEHJJHAG

NEW QUESTION 128
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)
```

SREVROUPUT is on for the session. Which statement Is true about the output of the PL/SQL block?

A. The output is x =
B. It produces an erro
C. The output Is x !=
D. The output Is Can't tell if x and y are equal or no

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 132
Which statements correctly describe the features of functions and procedures? (Choose all that apply.)

A. A procedure can contain a return statement without a valu
B. A function can return multiple values using a single return clause,
C. A procedure can be executed as part of a SQL expression or as a PL/SQL statement,
D. A function can contain zero or more parameters that are transferred from the calling environmen

Answer: A

Explanation: Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/appdev.102/b14261/subprograms.htm (using the return statement)

NEW QUESTION 137

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