Exam Questions 1Z0-144

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/1Z0-144/

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 package specification.
SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE emp_pkf IS
PROCEDURE search_emp (empdet NUMBER);
PROCEDURE search_emp (empdet DATE);
PROCEDURE search_emp (empdet NUMBER); RETURN VERCHAR2
PROCEDURE search_emp (empdet NUMBER); RETURN DATE
END emp_pkg
/
The package is compiled successfully
Why would it generate an error at run tune?

A. Because function cannot be overload
B. Because function cannot differ only in return typ
C. Because all the functions and procedures In the package cannot have the same number of parameters with the same parameter name
D. Because the search EMP (EMPDET NUMBER) procedure and the SEARCH_DEPT (EMPDET NUMBER) cannot have identical parameter names and data types

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3
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
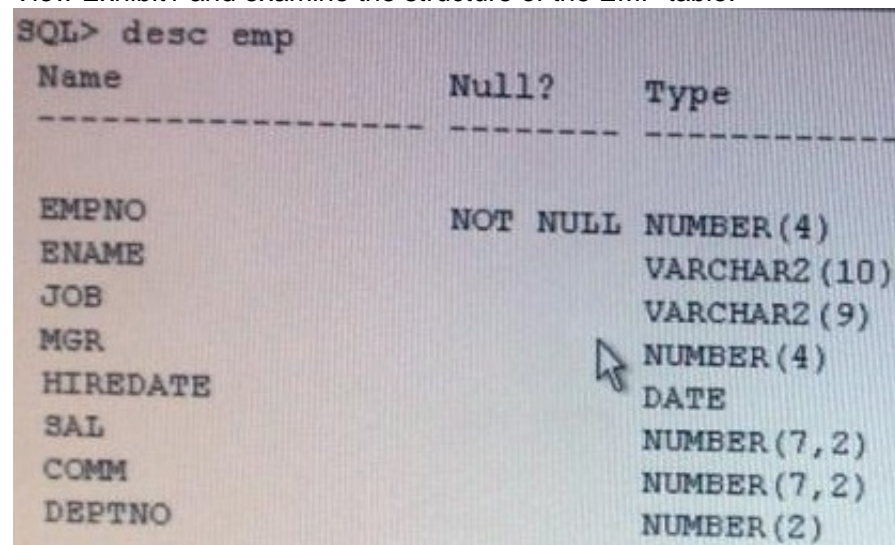
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
View Exhibit1 and examine the structure of the EMP table.

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
View the Exhibit and examine the code.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE wording IS
 TYPE Definition IS RECORD (
       word    VARCHAR2(20),
       meaning VARCHAR2(200));
 lexicon Definition;
 PROCEDURE add_entry (word_list IN OUT Definition ) IS
       BEGIN
            word_list.word := 'aardvark';
            lexicon.word := 'aardwolf';
       END add_entry;
 BEGIN
       add_entry(lexicon);
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(word_list.word);
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(lexicon.word);
 END wording;
 /
```

Why does the code give an error on execution?

A. because the WORD_LIST variable is not visible in procedure wording
B. because the lexicon variable is not visible in procedure ADD_ENTRY
C. because the lexicon variable is not initialized in procedure wording
D. because the WORD_LIST parameter in out mode cannot be of a record data type

Answer: A

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 11
Examine the following PL/SQL code:

```
DECLARE
  CURSOR c_emp_cursor IS
     SELECT employee_id, last_name FROM employees
     WHERE department_id =30;
BEGIN
  FOR emp_record IN c_emp_cursor
  LOOP
     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( emp_record.employee_id||' ' ||emp_record.last_name);
  END LOOP;
END;
/
```

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

A. The code executes successfully and gives the desired outpu
B. The code generates an error because the EMP_RECORD variable is not declare
C. The code generates an error because the cursor is not opened before the FOR loo
D. The code generates an error because the loop does not have the exit when claus

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 13
Which two statements are true about database triggers? (Choose two.)

A. Each trigger can be of any siz
B. Each trigger can be of a maximum size of 32 K
C. A trigger can contain a maximum of 32 lines of cod
D. Triggers fired by DML statements cannot cascade simultaneousl
E. Both DML and DDL statements can cascade any number of triggers,
F. Both data manipulation language (DML) and data definition language (DDL) statements can cascade up to 32 triggers

Answer: BE

Explanation: Reference: http://www.dba-oracle.com/m_trigger.htm

NEW QUESTION 17
Examine the following PL/SQL 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;
/
```

The execution of the code produces errors. Identify the error in the code.

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 statemen

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 20
Which two statements are true about triggers? (Choose two.)

A. All the triggers that are created on a table cannot be disabled simultaneousl
B. Any user who has the alter privilege on a table can create a trigger using that tabl
C. Oracle provides a two-phase commit process whether a trigger updates tables in the local database or remote tables in a distributed databas
D. Triggers become invalid if a dependent object, such as 3 stored subprogram that is invoked from the trigger body is modified, and have to be manually recompiled before the next invocatio

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 25
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 30
You want to store values of different data types in a PL/SQL block and store one record at a time for processing the information.
Which type of composite data type would you choose to fulfill the requirement?

A. VARRAYS
B. Nested table
C. PL/SQL records
D. Associative arrays

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 32
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 34
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEE table.
EMPLOYEE_SEQ is an existing sequence.
Examine the following block of code:

```
BEGIN
     BEGIN
        INSERT INTO employees(employee_id, first_name, last_name, email,
                        hire_date, job_id, salary)
        VALUES(employees_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Ruth',
'Cores','RCORES',CURRENT_DATE,
                'AD_ASST', 4000);
    END;
    BEGIN
        INSERT INTO employees(employee_id, first_name, last_name, email,
                        hire_date, job_id, salary)
        VALUES(employees_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Tom',
'Jones','TJONES',CURRENT_DATE,
                'AD_MGR', 6000);
    END;
  END;
/
```

Which statement is true about the above block of code?

A. It consists of two transactions
B. It consists of a single transaction,
C. The data is automatically committed after the block execution ends,
D. It gives an error on execution because sequences cannot be used in anonymous block

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 35
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 37
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 42
Which two statements are true about the handling of internally defined or user-defined PL7SQL exceptions? (Choose two.)

A. Add exception handlers whenever errors occu
B. An exception handler should commit the transactio
C. Handle named exceptions whenever possible instead of using when others in exception handler
D. Instead of adding exception handlers to your PL/SQL block, check for errors at every point where they may occu

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 46
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
3        TYPE EmpRecTyp IS RECORD (
4        emp_name      VARCHAR2(30),
5        salary        NUMBER(8,2));
        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 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 47
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)
```

Execute the following block of code:

```
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 group functions cannot be used in anonymous blocks
B. It executes successfully and correctly gives the result of the sum of salaries in department 60.
C. It executes successfully and incorrectly gives the result of the sum of salaries in department 60.
D. It gives an error because the variable name and column name are the same in the where clause of the select statemen

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 49
Which three statements are true about anonymous blocks and subprograms? (Choose three.)

A. Only subprograms can be parameterize
B. Only subprograms are persistent database object
C. Both anonymous blocks and subprograms can be parameterize
D. Both anonymous blocks and subprograms are persistent database objects
E. Only subprograms can return values that persist after the execution of the subprogra
F. Both anonymous blocks and subprograms can return values that persist In SQL*Plus variables after their executio

Answer: BEF

NEW QUESTION 53
Consider the following scenario:
Local procedure a calls remote procedure B
Procedure A was compiled at 8 AM.
Procedure A was modified and recompiled at 9 AM.
Remote procedure B was later modified and recompiled at 11 AM.
The dependency mode is set to timestamp.
Which statement correctly describes what happens when procedure A is invoked at 1 PM?

A. Procedure A is invalidated and recompiled immediatel
B. There is no effect on procedure A and it runs successfull
C. Procedure B is invalidated and recompiled again when invoke
D. Procedure A is invalidated and recompiles when invoked the next tim

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 54
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 59
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 62
Identify the scenario in which you would use the current of clause for an update or delete statement to rows fetched from a cursor.

A. when you want to lock the rows fetched by the cursor
B. when you want to update or delete the result set without affecting the rows in the table
C. when you want the database not to wait if the requested rows are locked by another user
D. when you want to ensure that the current rows fetched by the cursor are updated or deleted

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 63
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 68
In which of the following scenarios would you recommend using PL/SQL records?

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 in memory each time a subprogram is invoked

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 73
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the customer table.

```
Name                      Null?      Type
------------------------  --------   ---------------
CUST_ID                   NOT NULL   NUMBER
CUST_LAST_NAME            NOT NULL   VARCHAR2(40)
CUST_CITY                 NOT NULL   VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                    NUMBER
CUST_CATEGORY                        VARCHAR2(20)
```

You create the following trigger to ensure that customers belonging to category "A" or "B" in the customer table can have a credit limit of more than 8000.

```
SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER restrict_credit_limit
          BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE ON customer
          FOR EACH ROW
       BEGIN
          IF (:NEW.cust_category NOT IN ('A', 'B')
             AND :NEW.cust_credit_limit > 8000 THEN
                DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Credit Limit cannot be greater
                                       than 8000 for this category');
          END IF;
       END;
/

You execute the following UPDATE command for CUST_ID 101 existing in the CUSTOMER table.

SQL> UPDATE customer SET cust_category = 'C', cust_credit_limit = 9000
          WHERE cust_id = 101;
```

What is the outcome?

A. The trigger is fired, a message is displayed, and the update is successful
B. The trigger is fired and a message is displayed, but the update is rolled bac
C. The trigger is not fired because the when clause should be used to specify the condition, however, the update is successfu
D. The trigger is not fired because column names must be specified with the update event to identify which columns must be changed to cause the trigger to fire, however, the update is successfu

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 75
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 76
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the products table.

```
Name                      Null?     Type
------------------------  --------  ---------------

PROD_ID                   NOT NULL  NUMBER(4)
PROD_NAME                 NOT NULL  VARCHAR2(30)
PROD_LIST_PRICE           NOT NULL  NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_VALID                          VARCHAR2(1)
```

Examine the following code

```
CREATE TABLE debug_output (msg VARCHAR2(100));

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE debugging (msg VARCHAR2) AS
 PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION;
 BEGIN
      INSERT INTO debug_output VALUES (msg);
      COMMIT;
 END debugging;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE delete_details(p_id NUMBER) AS
msg VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
   DELETE FROM products WHERE prod_id = p_id;
   COMMIT;
EXCEPTION
   WHEN OTHERS THEN
      msg := SUBSTR(sqlerrm,100);
      debugging (msg);
END delete_details;
/
```

Which statement is true when the procedure DELETE_DETAILS is invoked?

A. It executes successfully but no error messages get recorded in the DEBUG_OUTPUT table
B. It executes successfully and any error messages get recorded in the DEBUG_OUTPUT tabl
C. It gives an error because PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION can be used only in packaged procedure
D. It gives an error because procedures containing PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION cannot be called from the exception sectio

Answer: A

Explanation: In this case, the debug output will only occur if there is an exception.

NEW QUESTION 77
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 created by the user SCOTT:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE curs_pkg IS
  PROCEDURE open;
  PROCEDURE next(p_n NUMBER := 1);
  PROCEDURE close;
END curs_pkg;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY curs_pkg IS
  CURSOR cur_c IS
    SELECT empno FROM emp;
  PROCEDURE open IS
  BEGIN
    IF NOT cur_c%ISOPEN THEN
      OPEN cur_c;
    END IF;
  END open;
  PROCEDURE next(p_n NUMBER := 1) IS
    v_emp_id emp.empno%TYPE;
  BEGIN
    FOR count IN 1 .. p_n LOOP
      FETCH cur_c INTO v_emp_id;
      EXIT WHEN cur_c%NOTFOUND;
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Id: ' ||(v_emp_id));
    END LOOP;
  END next;
  PROCEDURE close IS
  BEGIN
    IF cur_c%ISOPEN THEN
      CLOSE cur_c;
    END IF;
  END close;
END curs_pkg;
/
```

SCOTT grants the necessary privileges to green to access the EMP table and execute the package.
Examine the following sequence of activities:
SCOTT starts a session and issues the SQL>EXEC CURS_PKG.OPEN command.
SCOTT then issues the SQL>EXEC CURS_PKG.NEXT command.
green starts a session while SCOTT's session is running and issues THE SQL>EXEC
CURS_PKG.NEXT command.
SCOTT issues the SQI>>EXEC SCOTT.CURS_PKG.NEXT command.
The EMP table contains sequential EMPNOS from 100 through 108.
Which statement correctly describes the output?

A. SCOTT's session shows the EMPNO 100, GREEN'S session shows an error, and SCOTT's session shows an erro
B. SCOTT's session shows the EMPNO 100, GREEN'S session shows EMPNO 100, and SCOTT's session shows the EMPNO 101.
C. SCOTT's session shows the EMPNO 100, GREEN'S session shows an error, and SCOTT's session shows the second EMPNO 101.
D. SCOTT's session shows the EMPNO 100, GREEN'S session shows EMPNO 101, and SCOTT's session shows the second EMPNO 102.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 79
Which two guidelines are recommended by Oracle to reduce invalidation of dependent objects? (Choose two.)

A. Reference tables indirectly by using view
B. Reference tables directly avoid using view
C. When adding new items to a package, add them to the end of the packag
D. When adding new items to a package, add them to the beginning of the packag

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 84
Examine the following partial declare section from a block of PL/SQL code

```
SQL>DECLARE
2  v_wage  NUMBER  NOT NULL := 1000;
3  v_total_wages  v_wage%TYPE ;
4  work_complete  CONSTANT BOOLEAN :=TRUE;
5  all_work_complete  work_complete%TYPE ;
....
```

Which line(s) in the above code are NOT valid? (Choose all that apply.)

A. line 2
B. line 3
C. line 4
D. line 5

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 89
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 93
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the AUDIR_CUST table.
Exhibit Missing
CUST_ID and CUST_LIMIT are existing columns in the CUSTOMER table.
Examine the following trigger code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER audit_cust
AFTER UPDATE OF cust_credit_limit ON customer
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO audit_cust(user_name, change_time, cust_id,
            old_credit_limit, new_credit_limit)
    VALUES (USER, SYSDATE, :OLD.cust_id, :OLD.cust_credit_limit,
            :NEW.cust_credit_limit);
    COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Which statement is true about the above trigger?

A. It gives an error on compilation because it should be a statement-level trigge
B. It compiles and fires successfully when the credit limit is updated in the customer tabl
C. It gives an error on compilation because of the commit command in the trigger code
D. It compiles successfully, but gives an error when the credit limit is updated in the CUSTOMER table because the PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION statement should be introduced in the trigge

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 94
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 97
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 102
View Exhibit1 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 Exhibit2 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 vali
B. The SQL does not support the Boolean data typ
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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 105
Which two statements are correct about PL/SQL package components? (Choose two)

A. A package must have both specification and bod
B. A package body can exist without the package specificatio
C. A package specification can exist without the package bod
D. When a packaged public variable is called for the first time in a session, the entire package is loaded into memor

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 109
The STRING_TAB table has the following structure:

```
Name                  Null?      Type
------------------    ---------  ----------------
 STRING1                         VARCHAR2(100)
```

View the Exhibit and examine the code.

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
    in_string   VARCHAR2(25) := 'This is my test string.';
    out_string VARCHAR2(25);
    PROCEDURE double (original IN VARCHAR2,
                new_string OUT VARCHAR2)IS
    BEGIN
        new_string := original || ' + ' || original;
    EXCEPTION
      WHEN VALUE_ERROR THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Output buffer not long enough.');
        COMMIT;
    END;
    BEGIN
        double(in_string, out_string);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(in_string || ' - ' || out_string);
    END;
    /
```

What is the outcome on execution?

A. It displays Output buffer not long enoug
B. This is my test string.-.
C. It displays only Output buffer not long enough, and exits the anonymous bloc
D. It displays only This is my test strin
E. - Because EXCEPTION should have been defined in the anonymous block to get the error messag
F. It does not display any of the MEMS_PUTPUT messages and gives an error because a transaction control statement cannot be used in the exception section of a procedur

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 110
ORDER_TOTAL is a column in the orders table with the data type and size as number (8, 2) Examine the following code:

```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON

SQL>DECLARE
  2     v_order_id         orders.order_id%TYPE;
  3     v_order_total      CONSTANT orders.order_total%TYPE := 1000;
  4     v_all_order_total v_order_total%TYPE;
  5  BEGIN
  6     v_order_id := NULL;
  7     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Order Total is ' || v_order_total);
  8  END;
   /
```

Which statement is correct about the above code?

A. It gives an error in line 3
B. It gives an error in line 4
C. It gives an error in line 6
D. It executes successfully and displays the outpu

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 111
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 113
Which statements are true about the WHEN OTHERS exception handler? (Choose all that apply)

A. It can be the first exception handle
B. It can be the only exception handler for the cod
C. It traps all the exceptions that are not already trappe
D. You can have multiple OTHERS clauses to trap all the multiple unhandled exception

Answer: C

Explanation: Reference:
http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/exceptions/when_others.php

NEW QUESTION 116
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 121
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 125
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the customer table.

```
Name                     Null?      Type
------------------------- ---------- --------------
CUST_ID                  NOT NULL   NUMBER
CUST_LAST_NAME           NOT NULL   VARCHAR2(40)
CUST_CITY                NOT NULL   VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                   NUMBER
CUST_CATEGORY                       VARCHAR2(20)
```

Examine the following trigger code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER max_credit_limit
  BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE OF cust_category ON customer
  FOR EACH ROW
  WHEN (NEW.cust_category IS NULL)
BEGIN
  IF INSERTING THEN
    :NEW.cust_category := 'C';
    :NEW.cust_credit_limit :=8000;
  ELSIF UPDATING THEN
    :NEW.cust_category := :OLD.cust_category;
    :NEW.cust_credit_limit := :OLD.cust_credit_limit;
  END IF;
  END;
/
```

What is the outcome when the above trigger is compiled?

A. It compiles successfull
B. It gives an error because the when condition is not vali
C. It gives an error because when cannot be used for row-level trigger
D. It gives an error because the statements under updating are not vali
E. It gives an error because the new qualifier in the when clause requires a colon prefi

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 129
User SCOTT has been granted CREATE ANY TRIGGER AND ALTER ANY TABLE by the DBA. HR is an existing schema in the database.
SCOTT creates the following trigger:
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER drop_trigger BEFORE DROP ON hr.SCHEMA
BEGIN
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20000, 'Cannot drop object');
END:
SCOTT does not grant the execute privilege on this trigger to any other users.
For which user(s) would this trigger fire by default when they drop an object in the hr schema?

A. Only HR
B. SCOTT and HR
C. Only SCOTT
D. SCOTT, HR, and SYS

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 130
You want to create a trigger that fires whenever rows are deleted from the customer table and that displays the number of rows remaining in the table.
Which two statements are correct about the trigger to be created for the above requirement? (Choose two.)

A. It should be an after trigge
B. It should be a before trigge
C. It should be a row-level trigge
D. It should be a statement-level trigge
E. It can be a before or an after trigge

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 132
You execute the following block of code:

```
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;
   /
```

Which statement is true about the outcome?

A. Both Output statements show different value
B. Both output statements show exactly the same value
C. It gives an error because the nested blocks are not labele
D. It gives an error because the V_CUSTOMER variable have different types in the nested blocks

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 137
......