

DUMPS ARENA

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

Oracle 1z0-144

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two statements are true about the usage of the cursor for loops? (Choose two.)

- A. The cursor needs to be closed after the iteration is complete.
- B. The implicit open, fetch, exit, and close of the cursor happen.
- C. The record type must be explicitly declared to control the loop.
- D. The PL/SQL creates a record variable with the fields corresponding to the columns of the cursor result set.

ANSWER: B D**QUESTION NO: 2**

View the Exhibits and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS AND EMP_BY_DEPT tables.

EMPLOYEES

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
SALARY		NUMBER (8, 2)
COMISSION_PCT		NUMBER (2, 2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER (6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER (4)

DEPARTMENTS

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

EMP_BY_DEPT

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)

Examine the following code:

```

DECLARE
  TYPE dept_tab IS TABLE OF departments.department_id%TYPE;
  deptnums dept_tab;
BEGIN
  SELECT department_id BULK COLLECT INTO deptnums FROM departments;
  FORALL i IN 1..deptnums.COUNT
    INSERT INTO emp_by_dept
      SELECT employee_id, department_id FROM employees
         WHERE department_id = deptnums(i);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (SQL%BULK_ROWCOUNT (deptnums.COUNT));
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (SQL% ROWCOUNT);
END;
/

```

What is the outcome on execution of the above code?

- A. It executes successfully but the output statements show different values.
- B. It executes successfully and both output statements show the same values.
- C. It gives an error because the SQL%ROWCOUNT attribute cannot be used with BULK COLLECT.
- D. It gives an error because the INSERT SELECT construct cannot be used with the FORALL

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 3

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: D**Explanation:**

References: https://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/cursors/current_of.php

QUESTION NO: 4

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

- A. Reference host or bind variables in a PL/SQL 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: C D**QUESTION NO: 5**

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

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

ANSWER: B E

QUESTION NO: 6

View Exhibit 1 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 Exhibit 2 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 called.
- B. Both blocks compile successfully but the CALC_SAL procedure gives an error on execution.
- C. The CALC_SAL procedure gives an error on compilation because the amt variable should be declared in the RAISE_SALARY procedure.
- D. The CALC_SAL procedure gives an error on compilation because the RAISE_SALARY procedure cannot call the stand-alone increase function.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 7

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 compilation.
- B. It causes the compilation to fail whenever the warning ERROR.05003 occurs.
- C. It issues warnings whenever the code causes an unexpected action or wrong results performance problems.
- D. It causes the compilation to fail whenever the code gives wrong results or contains statements that are never executed.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

References:

QUESTION NO: 8

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

ANSWER: A E

QUESTION NO: 9

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

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

ANSWER: C D

QUESTION NO: 10

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: A