



# 1Z0-144<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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### QUESTION 1

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 output.

Correct Answer: B

### QUESTION 2

Which two statements are true about the %ROWTYPE attribute? (Choose two.)

- A. It is used to declare a record that can hold multiple rows of a table.
- B. The attributes of fields in the record with the %ROWTYPE attribute can be modified manually.
- C. The attributes of fields in the record take their names and data types from the columns of the table, view, cursor, or cursor variable.
- D. It ensures that the data types of the variables that are declared with the %ROWTYPE attribute change dynamically when the underlying table is altered.

Correct Answer: CD



**QUESTION 3**

View Exhibit 1 and examine the structure of the EMP table.

```
SQL> desc emp
Name          Null?         Type
-----
EMPNO         NOT NULL     NUMBER(4)
ENAME         VARCHAR2(10)
JOB           VARCHAR2(9)
MGR           NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE      DATE
SAL           NUMBER(7,2)
COMM          NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO        NUMBER(2)
```

View Exhibit 2 and examine the code 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 SQL>>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 error.
- 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.

Correct Answer: C

---

#### QUESTION 4

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

- A. They can invoke only PL/SQL procedures.
- B. They can include SQL and PL/SQL or calls to Java procedures.
- C. They are implicitly fired by an event that must occur within an application.
- D. They are implicitly fired when a triggering event occurs, depending on which user is connected.

Correct Answer: BD

---

#### QUESTION 5

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 exception.
- B. It does not execute because you cannot declare an exception with a similar name in the subblock.
- C. The PAST\_DUE exception raised in the subblock causes the program to terminate abruptly because there is no exception handler in the subblock.
- 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

Correct Answer: D

#### QUESTION 6



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

Correct Answer: A

### QUESTION 7

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table.

```
SQL> desc emp
Name                Null?              Type
-----
EMPNO                NOT NULL          NUMBER(4)
ENAME                VCHAR2(10)
JOB                  VCHAR2(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 packaged.
- 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 type.
- E. The formal parameters of each subprogram should differ in data type but can use the same names.



Correct Answer: BE

### QUESTION 8

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)

EMPLOYEES\_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 gives an error on execution because sequences cannot be used in anonymous blocks.
- B. It consists of a single transaction.
- C. It consists of two transactions.





D. The data is automatically committed after the block execution ends.

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 9**

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.

Correct Answer: A

#### QUESTION 10

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 successfully.
- B. It gives an error because decode cannot be used in a PL/SQL block.
- 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 block.



E. It gives an error because both the AVG and decode functions cannot be used in a PL/SQL block.

Correct Answer: A

---

#### QUESTION 11

Which two statements are true about the handling of internally defined or user-defined PL/SQL exceptions? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AC

---

#### QUESTION 12

Consider the following scenario:

Local procedure A calls remote procedure B.

Procedure B 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 immediately.
- B. There is no effect on procedure A and it runs successfully.
- C. Procedure B is invalidated and recompiled again when invoked.
- D. Procedure A is invalidated and recompiles when invoked the next time.

Correct Answer: D

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