



1Z0-144^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

Identify two features of obfuscation. (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 2

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL block.

```
DECLARE
  TYPE population IS TABLE OF NUMBER
    INDEX BY VARCHAR2(64);
  city_population  population;
  i                VARCHAR2(64);
BEGIN
  city_population('Smallville') :=2000;
  city_population('Midland')    :=750000;
  city_population('Megalopolis'):=1000000;
  city_population('Smallville') :=2001;
  i := city_population.FIRST;
  WHILE i IS NOT NULL LOOP
    DBMS_Output.PUT_LINE('Population of ' || i || ' is ' || TO_CHAR(city_population(i)));
    i := city_population.NEXT(i);
  END LOOP;
END;
```

Which two statements are true about the execution of the PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)

- A. It executes successfully and gives the desired output.
- B. It does not execute because the definition of type POPULATION is indexed by VARCHAR2.
- C. It executes, and the string keys of an associative array are not stored in creation order, but in sorted order.
- D. It does not execute because the value that is once assigned to the element of the associative array cannot be changed.

Correct Answer: AC

**QUESTION 3**

Identify situations in which the DBMS_SQL package is the only applicable method of processing dynamic SQL. (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 4

View Exhibit 1 and examine the structure of the EMP and DEPT tables.

```
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)

```
SQL> DESC dept
```

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
DEPTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (2)
DNAME		VARCHAR2 (14)
LOC		VARCHAR2 (13)

View Exhibit 2 and examine the trigger code that is defined on the DEPT table to enforce the UPDATE and DELETE



RESTRICT referential actions on the primary key of the DEPT table.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER Dept_restrict
BEFORE DELETE OR UPDATE OF Deptno ON dept
DECLARE
    dummy INTEGER;
    employees_present EXCEPTION;
    employees_not_present EXCEPTION;
    CURSOR Dummy_cursor (dn NUMBER) IS
        SELECT deptno FROM emp WHERE deptno = dn;
BEGIN
    OPEN Dummy_cursor (:OLD.Deptno);
    FETCH Dummy_cursor INTO Dummy;
    IF Dummy_cursor%FOUND THEN
        RAISE employees_present;
    ELSE
        RAISE employees_not_present;
    END IF;
    CLOSE Dummy_cursor;
    EXCEPTION
    WHEN employees_present THEN
        CLOSE Dummy_cursor;
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20001, 'Employees Present in'
                                || 'Department' || TO_CHAR(:OLD.DEPTNO));
    WHEN employees_not_present THEN
        CLOSE Dummy_cursor;
END;
/
```

What is the outcome on compilation?

- A. It compiles and executes successfully.
- B. It gives an error on compilation because it is not a row-level trigger.
- C. It gives an error on compilation because the EXCEPTION section is used in the trigger.
- D. It compiles successfully but gives an error on execution because it is not a row-level trigger.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

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

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