



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

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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## QUESTION 1

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 back.
- C. The trigger is not fired because the WHEN clause should be used to specify the condition; however, the update is successful.
- 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 successful.

Correct Answer: A



## QUESTION 2

What is the correct definition of the persistent state of a packaged variable?

- A. It is a private variable defined in a procedure or function within a package body whose value is consistent within a user session.
- B. It is a public variable in a package specification whose value is consistent within a user session.
- C. It is a private variable in a package body whose value is consistent across all current active sessions.
- D. It is a public variable in a package specification whose value is always consistent across all current active sessions.

Correct Answer: B

## QUESTION 3

/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 DIRECTORY my_dir AS '/temp/my_files\': SQL>GRANT READ ON DIRECTORY my_dir To public;
```

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 loop.
- B. It executes successfully and displays only the list of faculty names.
- C. It does not execute and displays an error message because the end-of-file condition is not taken care of.



D. It executes successfully and displays the list of faculty names followed by a "no data found" error message.

Correct Answer: D

#### QUESTION 4

You execute the following block of code: Which statement is true about the outcome?

```
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;
/
```

- A. Both output statements show different values.
- B. Both output statements show exactly the same values.
- C. It gives an error because the nested blocks are not labeled.
- D. It gives an error because the V\_CUSTOMER variable cannot have different types in the nested blocks.

Correct Answer: A

#### QUESTION 5

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)
COMISSION_PCT		NUMBER (2, 2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER (6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER (4)

View Exhibit 2 and examine the code.

```
DECLARE
  emp_num NUMBER(6) := 120;
  sal NUMBER;
  FUNCTION increase (emp_num NUMBER)
    RETURN number IS
    inc_amt NUMBER;
  BEGIN
    SELECT salary INTO sal FROM employees WHERE employee_id = emp_num;
    inc_amt := sal * .10;
    RETURN inc_amt;
  END;
  PROCEDURE raise_salary (emp_id NUMBER) IS
  amt NUMBER;
  BEGIN
    amt := increase (emp_num);
    UPDATE employees SET salary = salary + amt
      WHERE employee_id = emp_id;
  END raise_salary;
BEGIN
  raise_salary(emp_num);
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

What would be the outcome when the code is executed?



- A. It executes successfully.
- B. It gives an error because the SAL variable is not visible in the INCREASE function.
- C. It gives an error because the INCREASE function cannot be called from the RAISE\_SALARY procedure.
- D. It gives an error because the INCREASE function and the RAISE\_SALARY procedure should be declared at the beginning of the DECLARE section before all the other declarations.

Correct Answer: A

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