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Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

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 PL/SQL block of code.

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
  2         TYPE EmpRecTyp IS RECORD (
  3         emp_name       VARCHAR2(30),
  4         salary         NUMBER(8,2));
  5         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 valid.

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_OUTPUT. PUT__LINE is not valid

D. It executes successfully and displays the names and salaries of all employees who earn the highest salary.

E. It executes successfully but does not display the names and salaries of all employees who earn the highest salary.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 2

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 need to create a trigger to ensure that customers in category "A" and "B" have a credit limit of more than 8000.

Examine the following trigger.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER verify_cust_category
    BEFORE INSERT ON customer
    BEGIN
      IF: NEW.cust_category IN ('A', 'B') AND :NEW.cust_credit_limit < 8000 THEN
      RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20202,'Credit Limit cannot be less than 8000');
      END IF;
END;
/
```

Which statement is correct about the outcome of this trigger?

A. It compiles successfully and fires whenever the specified condition is met.

B. It compiles successfully but does not fire even when the condition is met.

C. It gives an error on compilation because the NEW qualifier is prefixed with a colon.

D. It gives an error on compilation because the NEW qualifier can be used only in row-level triggers.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

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 two.)

A. line 2

B. line 3

C. line 4

D. line 5

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 4

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the departments table in SCOTT\\'s schema.

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

Examine the following block of code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE add_dept(
          p_id NUMBER, p_name VARCHAR2) IS
BEGIN
          INSERT INTO departments
          VALUES (p_id, p_name, NULL, NULL);
END;
/
```

The above procedure is created by user SCOTT. Another user JONES needs to use the procedure.

Which two statements are true in the above scenario? (Choose two.)

A. JONES executes the procedure with definer\'s rights.

B. JONES executes the procedure with invoker\'s rights.

C. SCOTT should grant only the execute privilege for the procedure to JONES.

D. SCOTT should grant both the execute privilege for the procedure and insert privilege for the table to JONES.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 5

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

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