



1Z0-144^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

Examine the following partial code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE calc_income IS
    v_taxrate NUMBER := 100;
    PROCEDURE calc_tax (p_empno NUMBER);
    PROCEDURE calc_sal (p_empno NUMBER);
END calc_income;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY calc_income IS
    PROCEDURE calc_tax (p_empno NUMBER)
        .....
    END calc_tax;
    PROCEDURE calc_sal (p_empno NUMBER)
        .....
    END calc_sal;
    BEGIN
        SELECT rate_value INTO v_taxrate
        FROM tax_rates
        WHERE year = 2009;
    END calc_income;
/
```

Which statement is correct about the unnamed block of code at the end of a package body?

- A. It generates an error because all the blocks of code in a package body must be named.
- B. It generates an error because V_TAXRATE is a public variable that is already initialized in the package specification.
- C. It acts as a package initialization block that executes once, when the package is first invoked within the user session.
- D. It acts as a package initialization block that executes each time a package subprogram is invoked within the user session and refreshes the initialized variable's value.

Correct Answer: C

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

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 4

Which two statements are true about the INSTEAD OF triggers? (Choose two.)

- A. DELETE operations cannot be performed using the INSTEAD OF triggers.
- B. The INSTEAD OF triggers must be created to add or modify data through any view.
- C. The INSTEAD OF triggers can be written only for views, and the BEFORE and AFTER timing options are not valid.
- D. The CHECK option for views is not enforced when insertions or updates to the view are performed by using the INSTEAD OF triggers.



Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 5

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

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