



1Z0-144^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

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

Execute the following block of code:

```
SQL > SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
```

```
SQL>DECLARE
  2 v_sum_sal NUMBER;
  3 department_id employees.department_id%TYPE := 60;
  4 BEGIN
  5     SELECT SUM(salary)
  6         INTO v_sum_sal FROM employees
  7         WHERE department_id = department_id;
  8 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('The sum of salary is' || v_sum_sal);
  9* END;
  /
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It gives an error because the variable name and column name are the same in the WHERE clause of the SELECT statement.
- B. It executes successfully and displays the sum of salaries in department 60.



- C. It gives an error because group functions cannot be used in anonymous blocks.
- D. It executes successfully and displays the incorrect sum of salaries in department 60.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

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 3

View the Exhibits and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS AND EMP_BY_DEPT tables.

EMPLOYEES

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)

DEPARTMENTS



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

EMP_BY_DEPT

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)

Examine the following code:

```
DECLARE
  TYPE dept_tab IS TABLE OF departments.department_id%TYPE;
  deptnums dept_tab;
BEGIN
  SELECT department_id BULK COLLECT INTO deptnums FROM departments;
  FORALL i IN 1..deptnums.COUNT
    INSERT INTO emp_by_dept
      SELECT employee_id, department_id FROM employees
      WHERE department_id = deptnums(i);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(SQL%BULK_ROWCOUNT(deptnums.COUNT));
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(SQL% ROWCOUNT);
END;
/
```

What is the outcome on execution of the above code?

- A. It executes successfully but the output statements show different values.
- B. It executes successfully and both output statements show the same values.
- C. It gives an error because the SQL%ROWCOUNT attribute cannot be used with BULK COLLECT.
- D. It gives an error because the INSERT SELECT construct cannot be used with the FORALL



Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

/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 5

View the Exhibit and examine the package code created by SCOTT. The execute privilege on this package is granted to GREEN.



```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE pkg1 IS
  PRAGMA SERIALLY_REUSABLE;
  num NUMBER := 0;
  PROCEDURE init_pkg_state(n NUMBER);
  PROCEDURE print_pkg_state;
END pkg1;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY pkg1 IS
  PRAGMA SERIALLY_REUSABLE;
  PROCEDURE init_pkg_state (n NUMBER) IS
  BEGIN
    pkg1.num := n;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Num: ' || pkg1.num);
  END;
  PROCEDURE print_pkg_state IS
  BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Num: ' || pkg1.num);
  END;
END pkg1;
/
```

Examine the following sequence of commands issued by SCOTT:

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>EXEC pkg1.init_pkg_state(5)
SQL>EXEC pkg1.print_pkg_state
GREEN logs in and issues the following commands:
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>EXEC scott.pkg1.print_pkg_state
```

What is the outcome?

- A. SCOTT'S session displays 5, and then 0, GREEN'S session displays 0.
- B. SCOTT'S session displays 5, and then 0, GREEN'S session displays 5.



C. SCOTT\S session displays 5, and then 5, again, GREEN\S session displays 0.

D. SCOTT\S session displays 5, and then 5, again; GREEN\S session displays 5.

Correct Answer: A

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