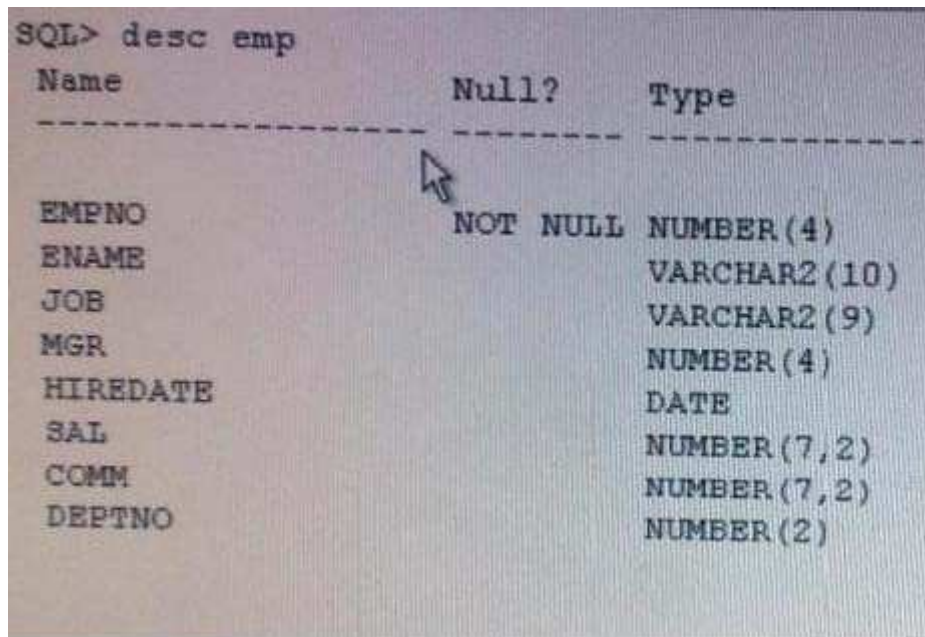**Vendor:** Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-144

Exam Name: Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

Version: DEMO

1.View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL code:


```
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)
```

SREVROUPUT is on for the session. Which statement Is true about the output of the PL/SQL block?

A. The output is x = y.
B. It produces an error.
C. The output Is x != y.
D. The output Is Can't tell if x and y are equal or not.

Answer: A

2.Examine the following command:
SQL>ALTER SESSION
SET plsql_warnings *
'enable:severe',
'enable:performance',
'ERROR:05003';
What is the implication of the above command.?

A. It issues a warning whenever ERROR: 05003 occur during compilation.
B. It causes the compilation to fail whenever the warning ERROR.05003 occurs.
C. It issues warnings whenever the code causes an unexpected action or wrong results performance problems.
D. It causes the compilation to fail whenever the code gives wrong results or contains statements that are never executed.

Answer: C

3.View the exhibit and examine the structure of the products table.

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(9,2)
PROD_VALID		VARCHAR2(1)

Examine the following code

```
CREATE TABLE debug_output (msg VARCHAR2(100));

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE debugging (msg VARCHAR2) AS
  PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION;
  BEGIN
      INSERT INTO debug_output VALUES (msg);
      COMMIT;
  END debugging;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE delete_details(p_id NUMBER) AS
msg VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
  DELETE FROM products WHERE prod_id = p_id;
  COMMIT;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
      msg := SUBSTR(sqlerrm,100);
      debugging (msg);
END delete_details;
/
```

Which statement is true when the procedure DELETE_DETAILS is invoked?
A. It executes successfully but no error messages get recorded in the DEBUG_OUTPUT table
B. It executes successfully and any error messages get recorded in the DEBUG_OUTPUT table.
C. It gives an error because PRAGMA AUTONOMOUSJTRANSACTION can be used only in packaged procedures.
D. It gives an error because procedures containing PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION cannot be called from the exception section.
Answer: B

4.Which two tasks should be created as functions instead of as procedures? (Choose two.)

A. reference host or bind variables in a PL7SQL block of code

B. tasks that compute and return multiple values to the calling environment

C. tasks that compute a value that must be returned to the calling environment

D. tasks performed in SQL that increase data independence by processing complex data analysis within the Oracle server, rather than by retrieving the data into an application

Answer: A,B

5.View Exhibit1 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)
```

View Exhibit2 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.
Answer: A

6.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.
Answer: B

7.Examine the following block of code: Which line in the above code would result in errors upon execution?

```
1 DECLARE
2   status          VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'TRUE';
3   net_value       NUMBER := 555;
4   done            BOOLEAN;
5   valid_id        BOOLEAN := TRUE;
6 BEGIN
7   done := (net_value > 100);
8   status := valid_id;
9 END;
/
```

A. line 5
B. line 8
C. line 2
D. line 7
Answer: B

8.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)
```

Examine the following trigger code:
What is the outcome when the above trigger is compiled?
A. It compiles successfully.
B. It gives an error because the when condition is not valid.
C. It gives an error because when cannot be used for row-level triggers.
D. It gives an error because the statements under updating are not valid.
E. It gives an error because the new qualifier in the when clause requires a colon prefix.
Answer: A

9.Which statements are true about PL/SQL procedures? (Choose all that apply.)
A. Users with definer's rights who are granted access to a procedure that updates a table must be granted access to the table itself.
B. Reuse of parsed PL/SQL code that becomes available in the shared SQL area of the server avoids the parsing overhead of SQL statements at run time.
C. Depending on the number of calls, multiple copies of the procedure are loaded into memory for execution by multiple users to speed up performance.

D. A PL/SQL procedure executing on the Oracle database can call an external procedure or function that is written in a different programming language, such as C or Java.

Answer: B,D

10.The STRING_TAB table has the following structure:

```
Name                    Null?      Type
-----------------       ---------  ------------------
 STRING1                           VARCHAR2 (100)
```

View the Exhibit and examine the code.

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
    in_string  VARCHAR2(25) := 'This is my test string.';
    out_string VARCHAR2(25);
    PROCEDURE double (original IN VARCHAR2,
              new_string OUT VARCHAR2)IS
    BEGIN
        new_string := original || ' + ' || original;
    EXCEPTION
      WHEN VALUE_ERROR THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Output buffer not long enough.');
        COMMIT;
    END;
    BEGIN
        double(in_string, out_string);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(in_string || ' - ' || out_string);
    END;
    /
```

What is the outcome on execution?

A. It displays

Out put buffer not long enough.

This is my test string.-.

B. It displays only

Output buffer not long enough, and exits the anonymous block.

C. It displays only

This is my test string. - Because EXCEPTION should have been defined in the anonymous block to get the error message.

D. It does not display any of the MEMS_PUTPUT messages and gives an error because a transaction control statement cannot be used in the exception section of a procedure.

Answer: A