

1Z0-144:

Oracle Database 11g:
Program with PL/SQL

Version:

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1. What are the two subtypes of the IF conditional statement in PL/SQL?

- A. if-then-endif and if-then-else
- B. if-then-else and if-then-elseif
- C. if-then-else and if-then-elseif-endif
- D. if-then-else and if-then-elseif-then-else

Answer: D

2. What are the two variables supported by PL/SQL?

- A. Explicit and implicit variables
- B. Scalar and composite variables
- C. Primary and default variables
- D. Scalar and user-defined variables

Answer: B

3. Oracle supports all of the following types of collections except for which one?

- A. VARRAYS
- B. Nested array
- C. Nested table
- D. Associative array

Answer: B

4. Which of the following identifiers can include any printable characters, including spaces?

- A. Quoted identifiers
- B. Predefined identifiers
- C. Valid identifiers
- D. Invalid identifiers

Answer: A

5. Which of the following types of message output contains a chronological log of errors, initialization parameter settings, and administration operations, and also records values for overwritten control file

records?

- A. RMAN messages
- B. alert_SID.log
- C. sbtio.log
- D. Oracle trace file

Answer: B

6. Which of the following statements is used to insert, update, or delete bulk data?

- A. FOR Loop statement
- B. BULK COLLECT INTO statement
- C. BULK statement
- D. FORALL statement

Answer: D

7. Which of the following exceptions is raised when a user tries to divide a number by zero?

- A. VALUE_ERROR
- B. OUT_OF_RANGE
- C. ZERO_DIVIDE
- D. SELF_IS_NULL

Answer: C

8. All of the following can be the causes of raising an exception except for which one?

- A. A throw statement has executed.
- B. An asynchronous exception has occurred.
- C. An abnormal execution condition has been synchronously detected.
- D. A catch statement has executed.

Answer: D

9. Which of the following built-in packages supports dynamic SQL?

- A. DBMS_SQL

- B. DBMS_SCHEDULER
- C. DBMS_MONITOR
- D. DBMS_CRYPTO

Answer: A

10. From which of the following programming languages are the features of PL/SQL programming fetched?

- A. C++ programming
- B. Java programming
- C. C programming
- D. Ada programming

Answer: D

11. Which of the following is ideal for querying a database table or view?

- A. Range FOR Loop statement
- B. Cursor FOR Loop statement
- C. While Loop statement
- D. Simple Loop statement

Answer: B

12. Which of the following errors maps to the INVALID_CURSOR predefined exception in PL/SQL?

- A. ORA-10100
- B. ORA-10001
- C. ORA-01000
- D. ORA-01001

Answer: D

13. Which of the following is a sequentially control statement?

- A. GOTO
- B. LOOP
- C. EXIT

D. CASE

Answer: A

14. Which of the following cannot be created and stored in the database?

A. NESTED TABLE

B. VARRAY

C. RECORD

D. ASSOCIATIVE ARRAY

Answer: C

15. In which of the following naming methods are the connect identifiers stored in a localized configuration file named tnsnames.ora?

A. Oracle Names

B. Directory naming

C. Local naming

D. External naming

E. Host naming

Answer: C

16. Which of the following correctly represents floating point number literals?

A. F6.34

B. 6.34

C. 6.F34

D. 6.34F

Answer: D

17. Which of the following clauses indicates that a function is cached only once in the SGA and is available across sessions?

A. PIPELINED

B. PARALLEL_ENABLE

- C. RESULT_CACHE
- D. DETERMINISTIC

Answer: C

18. Which of the following is another name for bind variable?

- A. User-defined variable
- B. System variable
- C. Session-level variable
- D. Default variable

Answer: C

19. Which of the following exceptions is raised when the value of amount plus the offset exceeds the maximum size of LOB allowed by the database?

- A. Procedure
- B. Function
- C. Cursor
- D. Access

Answer: D

20. Which of the following terms is used for the declaration section of the named-block programs?

- A. Wrapper
- B. Header
- C. Declarer
- D. Cursor

Answer: B

21. All of the following statements about a named system exception are true except for which one?

- A. These exceptions are caught by referencing the standard name within an exceptionhandling routine.
- B. These exceptions are declared explicitly.
- C. These exceptions are raised when a predefined Oracle error occurs.

D. NO_DATA_FOUND is an example of a named system exception.

Answer: B

22. All of the following statements are true about an explicit cursor except for which one?

A. An explicit cursor can be declared in any declaration section of a PL/SQL block.

B. A cursor name is not a PL/SQL variable.

C. The name of an explicit cursor can be up to 30 characters in length.

D. Values can be assigned to a cursor.

Answer: D

23. Which of the following errors is raised when placeholders are put inside the overriding signature of an INSERT statement?

A. ORA-01006

B. ORA-06502

C. ORA-00928

D. PLS-00049

Answer: C

24. Which of the following is the first step in using a cursor?

A. Open the cursor

B. Fetch from the cursor

C. Define the cursor

D. Close the cursor

Answer: C

25. All of the following statements about the RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR procedure are true except for which one?

A. RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR is used to create a unique id for a user-defined exception.

B. RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR raises an exception and handles it.

C. RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR is a built-in procedure in oracle which is used to display the userdefined

error messages along with the error number.

D. Whenever a message is displayed using `RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR`, all previous transactions which are not committed within the PL/SQL block are rolled back automatically.

Answer: B

26. Which of the following operators allows users to check whether a VARRAY or NESTED TABLE collection is a subset of a mirrored datatype?

- A. `SUBMULTISET`
- B. `MEMBER OF`
- C. `EMPTY`
- D. `IS A SET`

Answer: A

27. Which of the following correctly represents the default format mask for dates in PL/SQL programming?

- A. `DD-MON-YY`
- B. `MON-DD-YY`
- C. `MON-DD-YYYY`
- D. `DD-MON-YYYY`

Answer: D

28. What are the two types of CASE statements in PL/SQL?

- A. Simple and compound
- B. Simple and iterative
- C. Direct and indirect
- D. Simple and searched

Answer: D

29. Which of the following is NOT a part of a PL/SQL exception?

- A. A return value
- B. A message

- C. Type of exception
- D. An Error Code

Answer: A

30. All of the following statements are true about an exception except for which one?

- A. The scope of an exception declared within a block is global for the block and local for all of its sub blocks.
- B. The sub-block can refer to the global exception only when the exception name is qualified with the block label (block_label.exception_name).
- C. When a global exception is declared again within a sub-block, the local declaration takes priority over the global declaration.
- D. An exception cannot be declared more than once in a single block.

Answer: A

31. All are lexical units except which of the following?

- A. Comments
- B. Variables
- C. Literals
- D. Identifiers
- E. Delimiters

Answer: B

32. Which of the following terms is given by developers to PL/SQL 2.x programming?

- A. Black Art
- B. Gray Art
- C. White Art
- D. Blue Art

Answer: A

33. Which of the following PL/SQL built-in functions is used to find the position where a substring starts in a string?

- A. LPAD
- B. INITCAP
- C. INSTR
- D. CHR

Answer: C

34. Which of the following functions is used to convert a cursor number to a weakly-typed cursor variable?

- A. DBMS_SQL.TO_OPEN_CURSOR
- B. DBMS_SQL.TO_REFCURSOR
- C. DBMS_SQL.TO_CURSOR
- D. DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR

Answer: B

35. In which of the following places is the record variable NOT allowed?

- A. In the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement.
- B. In the INTO subclause of a RETURNING clause.
- C. On the right side of the SET clause in an UPDATE statement.
- D. In a SELECT list.

Answer: D

36. Which of the following is another name for an unnamed program unit in PL/SQL?

- A. Pseudonymous block
- B. Eponymous block
- C. Exotic block
- D. Anonymous block

Answer: D

37. Which of the following is NOT a supported transaction control statement?

- A. SAVEPOINT
- B. ROLLBACK

- C. COMMIT
- D. CHECKPOINT

Answer: D

38. Which of the following statements is NOT true about records?

- A. A SELECT or FETCH statement can be used to fetch column values into a record.
- B. The datatype RECORD allows users to collect information about the attributes of something .
- C. Records can be tested for nullity, equality, or inequality.
- D. Nested record types are not supported.

Answer: C

39. Which of the following PL/SQL functions is used to remove a set of characters from the beginning of a string?

- A. RTRIM
- B. LTRIM
- C. RPAD
- D. LPAD

Answer: B

40. Which of the following functions can be used to explicitly assign data literals?

- A. TO_CHAR() and CAST()
- B. TO_CHAR() and DATE()
- C. TO_CHAR() and TO_NCHAR()
- D. TO_DATE() and CAST()

Answer: D

41. What are the two new functions added by the DBMS_SQL built-in package?

- A. TO_LOB and TO_REFCURSOR
- B. TO_NCLOB and TO_TIMESTAMP
- C. TO_REFCURSOR and TO_CURSOR_NUMBER

D. TO_CLOB and TO_NCLOB

Answer: C

42. Which of the following collection exceptions is raised when an attempt is made to use a data type that cannot be converted to a PLS_INTEGER?

- A. SUBSCRIPT_OUTSIDE_LIMIT
- B. SUBSCRIPT_BEYOND_COUNT
- C. VALUE_ERROR
- D. NO_DATA_FOUND

Answer: C

43. All of the following statements are true about PL/SQL except for which one?

- A. Users can call PL/SQL directly from the command-line SQL*Plus interface.
- B. It is a case-insensitive programming language.
- C. It is a purely procedural language.
- D. It was developed by Oracle in the late 1980s.

Answer: C

44. In which of the following naming methods are the connect identifiers stored in a centralized LDAP-compliant directory server including Oracle Internet Directory and Microsoft Active Directory?

- A. Oracle Names
- B. Host naming
- C. Local naming
- D. External naming
- E. Directory naming

Answer: E

45. Which of the following is a pattern matching operator in PL/SQL?

- A. LIKE
- B. ISNULL

- C. IN
- D. BETWEEN

Answer: A

46. Which of the following collection methods returns the lowest subscript value that is used in a collection?

- A. LAST method
- B. NEXT method
- C. FIRST method
- D. PRIOR method

Answer: C

47. Which of the following data types is NOT available for session variables?

- A. REFCURSOR
- B. NUMBER
- C. CHAR
- D. VARRAY

Answer: D

48. Which of the following symbols denotes PL/SQL conditional compilation-time variable?

- A. &
- B. &&
- C. \$
- D. \$\$

Answer: D

49. Which of the following statements is NOT true about datatype conversions?

- A. Datatype conversion is often done explicitly in PL/SQL.
- B. There are two types of datatype conversions: Implicit and Explicit.
- C. CONVERT is a datatype conversion function.
- D. Datatype conversion is also known as casting.

Answer: A

50. Which of the following is NOT a procedure?

- A. DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.FLUSH
- B. DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.INVALIDATE
- C. DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.INVALIDATE_OBJECT
- D. DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.STATUS

Answer: D

51. Which of the following correctly represents the if-then-else conditional statement?

- A. Multiple branching statement without fall-through
- B. Single branching statement
- C. Single branching statement with fall-through
- D. Multiple branching statement with fall-through

Answer: B

52. To which of the following statements does the dynamic RETURNING INTO clause belong?

- A. DELETE
- B. UPDATE
- C. EXECUTE IMMEDIATE
- D. INSERT

Answer: C

53. Which of the following is NOT a component of static explicit cursor?

- A. Update
- B. Close a Cursor
- C. Open
- D. Fetch from

Answer: A

54. What happens when an implicit or explicit cursor is run and no data is found?

- A. The program terminates.
- B. The implicit or explicit is re-declared.
- C. An exception is raised.
- D. No error is raised.

Answer: D

55. Which of the following correctly represents the name of a variable?

- A. _a
- B. 6a
- C. a\$
- D. a \$

Answer: C

56. Which of the following is the return result from the SQL SELECT statement?

- A. Iterative structure
- B. Nested structure
- C. Conditional structure
- D. Cursor structure

Answer: D

57. Which of the following statements is true about the code given below?

- A. It will give a compilation error.
- B. It will generate an infinite loop.
- C. It will terminate the program.
- D. It will execute successfully.

Answer: D

58. Which of the following provides the data type of a previously declared user-defined record?

- A. %ROWTYPE

- B. %FOUND
- C. %SET
- D. %TYPE

Answer: D

59. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the EXIT statement?

- A. The EXIT statement should be placed inside a loop.
- B. The EXIT statement forces a loop to complete conditionally.
- C. When an EXIT statement is encountered, the loop gets completed immediately and control is passed to the next statement.
- D. The RETURN statement can be used to complete a PL/SQL block before its normal end is reached.

Answer: B

60. Which of the following is used to map an exception to an error code?

- A. SQLCODE
- B. EXCEPTION_INIT
- C. RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR function
- D. PRAGMA

Answer: B

61. All of the following are security-related changes to DBMS_SQL, introduced in Oracle Database 11g to guard against a program that uses DBMS_SQL and raises an exception, except for which one?

- A. Rejection of a DBMS_SQL operation when the current user attempting to use the cursor has changed from the user that opened the cursor
- B. Restriction of the use of the DBMS_SQL package whenever an invalid cursor number is passed to a DBMS_SQL program
- C. Generation of unpredictable, probably randomized, cursor numbers
- D. Deletion of the DBMS_SQL package whenever the DBMS_SQL program encounters an error

Answer: D

62. All of the following are the advantages of PL/SQL except for which one?

- A. Data sequencing
- B. Error Handling
- C. Better Performance
- D. Procedural Language Capability

Answer: A

63. Which of the following attributes is used to return the number of rows changed by a DML statement or the number of rows returned by the SELECT INTO statement?

- A. %ISOPEN
- B. %NOTFOUND
- C. %ROWCOUNT
- D. %FOUND

Answer: C

64. Which of the following sections is mandatory in the anonymous block in PL/SQL?

- A. Exception
- B. Declaration
- C. Execution
- D. Definition

Answer: C

65. Which of the following processes of the Oracle database server is used for batch processing?

- A. Job Queue Process
- B. Log Writer Process
- C. Process Monitor Process
- D. Database Writer Process

Answer: A

66. Which of the following statements is NOT true about cursor attributes?

- A. The %ISOPEN cursor attribute is always TRUE for SQL cursors.
- B. Cursor attributes return information about the execution of DML and DDL statements.
- C. The value of the cursor attributes always refer to the most recently executed SQL statement.
- D. The %NOTFOUND cursor attribute is not useful in combination with the SELECT INTO statement.

Answer: A

67. What are the two composite generalized data types?

- A. Records and BFILE
- B. TIMESTAMP and CLOB
- C. Records and collections
- D. BLOB and CLOB

Answer: C

68. Which of the following is used to reference a field in a record?

- A. field_name
- B. field_name.record_name
- C. record_name
- D. record_name.field_name

Answer: D

69. Which of the following methods always equals LAST for varrays?

- A. PRIOR
- B. COUNT
- C. LIMIT
- D. END

Answer: B

70. Which of the following are the two case statements present in PL/SQL?

- A. Simple CASE statement and Compound CASE statement
- B. Primary CASE statement and Secondary CASE statement

- C. Compound CASE statement and Default CASE statement
- D. Simple CASE statement and Searched CASE statement

Answer: D

71. Which of the following is NOT a type of PL/SQL exception?

- A. Controlled Exception
- B. User-defined Exception
- C. Unnamed System Exception
- D. Named System Exception

Answer: A

72. Which of the following two methods are provided by Oracle for using dynamic SQL within PL/SQL?

- A. Static SQL and DBMS_SQL package
- B. Dynamic SQL and DBMS_PL/SQL package
- C. Native dynamic SQL and DBMS_SQL package
- D. DBMS_SQL package and DBMS_PL/SQL package

Answer: C

73. Which of the following data dictionary views describes all dependencies between objects (procedures, packages, functions, package bodies, and triggers), including dependencies on views created without any database links in the database?

- A. ALL_DEPENDENCIES
- B. USER_DB_LINKS
- C. DBA_DEPENDENCIES
- D. USER_DEPENDENCIES

Answer: C

74. In which of the following categories will the EVAL_CHANGE_TRIGGER fall?

- A. A Statement-level trigger and an AFTER trigger
- B. An AFTER trigger and a BEFORE trigger

- C. A Row-level trigger and a statement-level trigger
- D. An INSTEAD OF trigger and a statement-level trigger

Answer: A

75. With which of the following database operations is the triggering_event NOT associated?

- A. STARTUP
- B. SHUTDOWN
- C. SERVERERROR
- D. WAIT EVENTS

Answer: D

76. Which of the following subprograms physically writes all pending output to a file?

- A. FSEEK
- B. FGETPOS
- C. FRENAME
- D. FFLUSH

Answer: D

77. In which of the following clauses should a dynamic SQL statement be placed if it is a DML with input-only placeholders?

- A. INTO
- B. USING
- C. BULK COLLECT INTO
- D. RETURNING INTO

Answer: B

78. Which of the following style functions is written with the help of dynamic SQL?

- A. Theta-style function
- B. Alpha-style function
- C. Gamma-style function

D. Lambda-style function

Answer: D

79. All of the following are PL/SQL compile-time warning categories except for which one?

A. INFORMATIONAL

B. PERFORMANCE

C. SEVERE

D. SIMPLE

Answer: D

80. Which of the following statements is NOT true about subprograms?

A. Dummy subprograms are known as stubs.

B. Subprograms allow users to extend the PL/SQL language.

C. A subprogram call has the following form: subprogram_name [(parameter [, parameter]...)]

D. Subprograms support re-usability.

Answer: A

81. What is the maximum size of a trigger?

A. 64KB

B. 16KB

C. 32KB

D. 8KB

Answer: C

82. In which of the following ways can a PL/SQL function NOT be executed?

A. As part of a Select statement.

B. By assigning it to a variable.

C. In a PL/SQL statement.

D. By calling it from a file.

Answer: D

83. Which of the following clauses of a trigger is used to determine the triggering event?

- A. UPDATE
- B. AFTER
- C. INSTEAD OF
- D. BEFORE

Answer: A

84. Which of the following utilities is used to obfuscate the contents of a PL/SQL source file?

- A. SQL*Loader utility
- B. Import utility
- C. JPublisher utility
- D. Wrap utility

Answer: D

85. Which of the following statements is NOT true about dynamic SQL?

- A. Dynamic SQL enables a user to write programs that reference SQL statements whose full text is not known until runtime.
- B. Dynamic SQL allows users to execute data definition language (DDL) statements and other SQL statements that are not supported in purely static SQL programs.
- C. Dynamic SQL programs can handle changes in data definitions, with the need to recompile.
- D. Dynamic SQL allows users to write reusable code because the SQL can be easily adapted for different environments.

Answer: C

86. In which of the following three categories does the PL/SQL binding operation not fall into?

- A. in-bind
- B. predefine
- C. out-bind
- D. define

Answer: B

87. Which of the following directives is NOT used in conditional compilation?

- A. Error directive
- B. Inquiry directive
- C. Update directive
- D. Selection directive

Answer: C

88. Which of the following packages is replaced by the UTL_MAIL package in Oracle 11g to allow email to be sent from PL/SQL?

- A. UTL_FTP
- B. UTL_FILE
- C. UTL_SMTP
- D. UTL_COMPRESS

Answer: C

89. Which of the following procedures of DBMS_SQL supports bulk DML operations?

- A. BIND_ARRAY
- B. BIND_VARIABLE
- C. BIND_VARIABLE_CHAR
- D. BIND_VARIABLE_RAW

Answer: A

90. Which of the following triggers can be specified on a view?

- A. BEFORE
- B. DEFAULT
- C. INSTEAD OF
- D. AFTER

Answer: C

91. For which of the following types of triggers can the BEFORE and AFTER options NOT be used?

- A. INSTEAD OF trigger
- B. Row trigger
- C. Statement trigger
- D. System event trigger
- E. DDL trigger
- F. DML trigger

Answer: A

92. Which of the following datatypes makes PL/SQL code to perform better under Real Native Compilation?

- A. NATIVE_INTEGER
- B. SIMPLE_INTEGER
- C. PLS_INTEGER
- D. BINARY_INTEGER

Answer: B

93. Which of the following components of a DML trigger determines how many times the trigger body executes?

- A. Trigger action
- B. Triggering event
- C. Trigger timing
- D. Trigger restriction
- E. Trigger type

Answer: E

94. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the BULK COLLECT clause?

- A. The BULK COLLECT clause can be used both in server-side and client-side programs.
- B. It is not possible to bulk collect into an associative array that has a string type for the key.
- C. A user can combine the BULK COLLECT clause with a FORALL statement.

D. When implicit datatype conversions are needed, multiple composite targets cannot be used in the BULK COLLECT INTO clause.

Answer: A

95. Which of the following events CANNOT cause a trigger to fire?

- A. DROP
- B. DELETE
- C. INSERT
- D. UPDATE
- E. SELECT
- F. CREATE

Answer: E

96. Which of the following functions returns the SQL function code for the statement?

- A. LAST_ROW_ID
- B. LAST_ERROR_POSITION
- C. LAST_ROW_COUNT
- D. LAST_SQL_FUNCTION_CODE

Answer: D

97. Which of the following functions returns an error code and a brief message?

- A. SQLCODE
- B. SQLERRM
- C. SQLMSG
- D. SQLERROR

Answer: B

98. Which of the following provides compile time code optimization?

- A. Cross-Session PL/SQL Result Cache
- B. Real Native Compilation

- C. Compound trigger
- D. PL/SQL Code Inlining

Answer: D

99. In which of the following can a subprogram NOT be created?

- A. Inside a PL/SQL block
- B. Inside a trigger
- C. Inside a package
- D. At the schema level

Answer: B

100. Which of the following is used to refer to the conditional compilation flags?

- A. \$\$identifier syntax
- B. \$\$operator syntax
- C. \$IF directive
- D. \$ERROR directive

Answer: A

101. What are the components of a package?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Header
- B. Specification
- C. Declaration
- D. Body

Answer: BD

102. You work as an Application Developer for Tech-Mart Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.

The database contains a table named Employees. You want to create a *trigger* on the Employees table. You want the trigger to fire when an INSERT statement is issued on the table. Which of the following types of triggers will you create on the Employees table?

- A. INSTEAD OF trigger
- B. Application trigger
- C. Database trigger
- D. System event trigger

Answer: C

103. Which of the following procedures are provided by the DBMS_OUTPUT package?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. SLEEP
- B. NEW_LINE
- C. APPEND
- D. DISABLE
- E. ENABLE

Answer: BDE

104. You work as an Application Developer for Dolliver Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. You are required to create a *trigger* that restricts any database user from dropping any database object from the database. What will you do to accomplish the task?

- A. Create a DDL trigger on the database level.
- B. Create a DDL trigger on the schema level.
- C. Create an INSTEAD OF trigger on the database level.
- D. Create a DML trigger on the database level.

Answer: A

105. Which of the following literals are used to specify the period of time?

- A. Interval literals
- B. Numeric literals
- C. Integer literals
- D. Character literals

Answer: A

106. Which of the following services is a collection of a pre-defined Web-based units for performing directory operations on behalf of a user?

- A. Oracle Delegated Administration Services
- B. Oracle Net Services
- C. Oracle WebCenter Services
- D. Oracle Database Support Services

Answer: A

107. SET ROLE is an example of which of the following SQL statements?

- A. System control statement
- B. Transaction control statement
- C. Embedded SQL statement
- D. Session control statement

Answer: D

108. You work as an Application Developer for Tech-Mart Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Employees. You want to create a *database trigger* on the Employees table. You execute the CREATE TRIGGER statement to accomplish the task. During the compilation of the trigger, an error occurs. You want to see the error. What will you do to accomplish this?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. Use the SHOW ERRORS statement in SQL*Plus or Enterprise Manager.
- B. Query the USER_ERRORS data dictionary view.
- C. Query the TRIGGER_ERRORS data dictionary view.
- D. Query the USER_TRIGGERS data dictionary view.

Answer: AB

109. You work as an Application Developer for Tech-Mart Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Employees that contains employee records. You are required to define a *trigger* on the Salary column of the Employees table to ensure that whenever an employee's salary

is updated, the salary is not increased by more than 20% at a time nor is it ever decreased. To accomplish this, you execute the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER Check_Sal BEFORE UPDATE OF Salary ON Employees
FOR EACH ROW
WHEN (NEW.Salary < OLD.Salary OR NEW.Salary > OLD.Salary * 1.2)
BEGIN
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20004, 'You cannot increase salary by more than 10%
nor can you decrease it. ');
END;
```

What will happen when you execute the statement?

- A. The statement will execute successfully and the trigger will be created.
- B. The statement will execute successfully and the trigger will be created, but the trigger will fail when the Salary column of the Employees table is updated.
- C. The statement will fail because a trigger cannot be defined on a particular column of a table.
- D. The statement will fail because the OLD and NEW qualifiers are not prefixed with a colon (:).

Answer: A

110. You work as an Application Developer for Gentech Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Departments. You have defined four *triggers* for the Departments table. Currently, the triggers defined for the table are disabled. You want to enable them by executing a single SQL statement. Which of the following SQL statements will you use to accomplish this?

- A. ALTER Departments ENABLE ALL TRIGGERS;
- B. ENABLE ALL TRIGGERS ON Departments;
- C. You cannot simultaneously enable all the triggers defined for the table.
- D. ALTER TABLE Departments ENABLE ALL TRIGGERS;

Answer: D

111. You work as an Application Developer for Gentech Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Audit_Records. You are required to create a *trigger* at the database level to ensure that whenever a database user logs on to the database, his name and current date are inserted into the Audit_Records table. In order to accomplish this, you execute the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER Sys_Trig BEFORE LOGON ON DATABASE
BEGIN
INSERT INTO Audit_Records (User_Name, Date)
VALUES (USER, SYSDATE);
END;
```

Which of the following statements about the Sys_Trig trigger is true?

- A. It is an application trigger.
- B. It is a DDL trigger.
- C. It is an invalid trigger.
- D. It is a system event trigger.

Answer: C

112. Which of the following requires an explicit cursor to process more than one row in PL/SQL?

- A. SELECT
- B. INSERT
- C. UPDATE
- D. DELETE

Answer: A

113. You work as an Application Developer for Dolliver Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. You own subprograms that reference to other subprograms on remote locations. Oracle server uses the *signature* mode of remote dependency in order to manage remote dependencies among the subprograms.

Which of the following statements about the signature mode of remote dependency are true?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. Signature mode is the default mode of remote dependency.
- B. Oracle server records only the signature for each PL/SQL program unit.
- C. Oracle server records both the timestamp and the signature for each PL/SQL program unit.
- D. Using the signature mode prevents the unnecessary recompilation of dependent local procedures, as it allows remote procedures to be recompiled without affecting the dependent local procedures.

Answer: CD

114. You work as a Database Administrator for Dolliver Inc. The company uses Oracle as its database.

A user has remotely logged in and connected to the database, as s/he is externally authenticated.

Which of the following actions will you take in order to prevent the user from connecting to the database by just logging in from any remote machine?

- A. Set the REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE parameter to NONE.
- B. Set the REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE parameter to EXCLUSIVE.
- C. Set the REMOTE_DEPENDENCIES_MODE parameter to FALSE.
- D. Set the REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT parameter to FALSE.

Answer: D

115. Mark works as an Application Developer for Gentech Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.

The database contains a table named Employees. Following is the structure of the table:

```
Emp_ID NUMBER
Emp_Name VARCHAR2 (30)
Emp_Salary NUMBER (5, 2)
```

Mark wants to create a *procedure* named Add_Emp that will be used to insert new records in the Employees table. In order to accomplish this, Mark executes the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE Add_Emp (p_id IN NUMBER, p_name VARCHAR2 (30),
p_sal NUMBER (5, 2)) IS
BEGIN INSERT INTO Employees (Emp_ID, Emp_Name, Emp_Salary)
VALUES (p_id, p_name, p_sal);
END;
```

What will happen when Mark executes the statement?

- A. It will return an error because the RETURN clause is missing from the header section of the procedure.
- B. It will return an error because the datatypes of the parameters in the procedure's parameter list cannot have length or precision specified.
- C. It will return an error because the RETURN statement is missing from the executable section of the procedure.
- D. It will execute successfully and the procedure will be created.

Answer: B

116. Which of the following procedures of the UTL_FILE package is used to write a line to a file, and appends an OS-specific line terminator?

- A. PUTF
- B. PUT_LINE
- C. FFLUSH
- D. PUT

Answer: B

117. You work as an Application Developer for Dolliver Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains two tables named Players and Player_Bat_Stat. You are required to create a *package* named Player_Pack. In order to accomplish the task, you first create the package specification by executing the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE Player_Pack IS
v_max_salary NUMBER (12, 2);
v_min_salary NUMBER (10, 2);
PROCEDURE Add_Player (v_id IN NUMBER, v_last_name VARCHAR2, v_salary NUMBER);

END Player_Pack;
```

After creating the package specification, you execute the following statement in order to create the package body:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY Player_Pack IS
v_player_avg NUMBER (4, 3);
v_highest_score NUMBER (4, 3);

PROCEDURE Update_Player_Stat (v_id IN NUMBER, v_ab IN NUMBER DEFAULT 4, v_hits
IN NUMBER) IS
BEGIN
UPDATE Player_Bat_Stat SET At_Bats = At_Bats + v_ab, Hits = Hits + v_hits
WHERE Player_Id = v_id;
COMMIT;
END Update_Player_Stat;

PROCEDURE Add_Player (v_id IN NUMBER, v_last_name VARCHAR2, v_salary NUMBER)
IS
BEGIN
INSERT INTO Players (Id, Last_Name, Salary) VALUES (v_id, v_last_name, v_salary);
Update_Player_Stat (v_id, 0, 0);
END Add_Player;
END Player_Pack;
```

Which of the following statements will assign a value of 20,000 to the v_min_salary variable from within a stand-alone procedure outside of the package?

- A. Player_Pack.v_min_salary := 20000;
- B. Player_Pack.Add_Player.v_min_salary := 20000;

C. `v_min_salary := 20000;`

D. The `v_min_salary` variable cannot be assigned a value from outside of the package.

Answer: A

118. Which of the following *Oracle supplied packages* is used to access data on the Internet from SQL and PL/SQL?

A. `DBMS_JOB`

B. `UTL_HTTP`

C. `DBMS_OUTPUT`

D. `UTL_FILE`

Answer: B

119. You have created a cursor named `emp_cur` to retrieve the names of those employees whose salary is greater than 10,000. Now, you want to display the details of all such employees. You have opened the cursor, fetched a row from it, and then closed it various times within a program. This way the code of the program has now become a bit lengthy. Therefore, you decide to use the cursor FOR loop to decrease the length of the program so that the data can be retrieved easily and quickly.

Which of the following is the valid syntax of the cursor FOR loop that you will insert into the code?

A. `FOR emp_rec IN emp_cur`

`OPEN emp_cur`

`LOOP`

`DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (emp_rec.emp_name || ' ' || emp_rec.salary);`

`END LOOP;`

`CLOSE emp_cur`

B. `FOR emp_rec IN emp_cur`

`LOOP`

`DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (emp_rec.emp_name || ' ' || emp_rec.salary);`

`END LOOP;`

C. `FOR emp_cur IN emp_rec`

`LOOP`

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (emp_rec.emp_name || ' ' || emp_rec.salary);  
END LOOP;
```

D. FOR emp_rec IN emp_cur

```
LOOP  
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (emp_cur.emp_name || ' ' || emp_cur.salary);  
END LOOP;
```

E. LOOP

```
FOR emp_rec IN emp_cur  
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (emp_rec.emp_name || ' ' || emp_rec.salary);  
END LOOP;
```

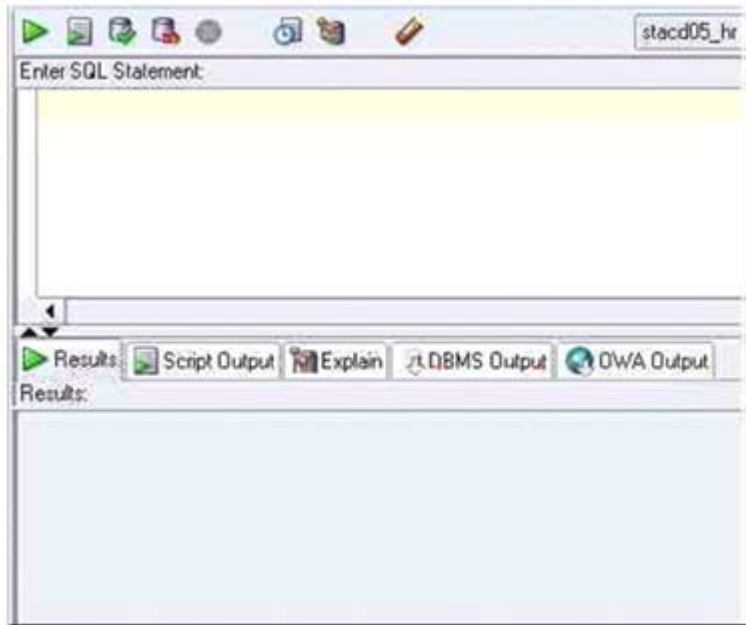
Answer: B

120. Which of the following variables is the key to communication between the host program and Oracle?

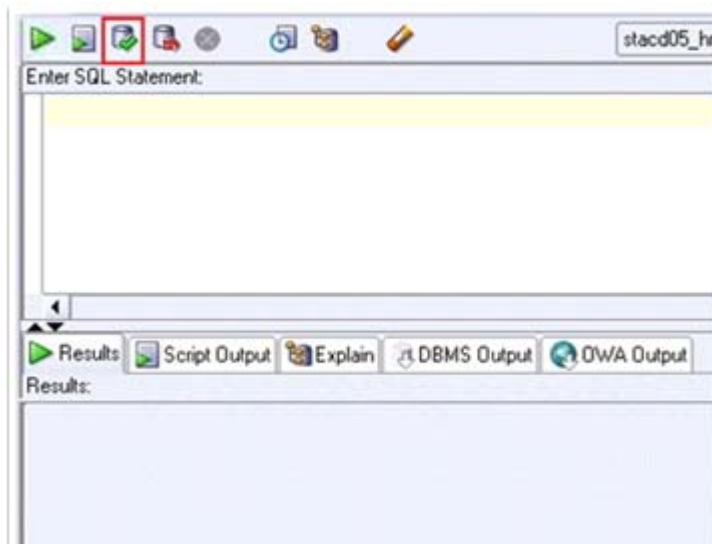
- A. Cursor variable
- B. Indicator variable
- C. Pointer variable
- D. Host variable

Answer: D

121. You have made some changes to the database, but they are not permanent. Now you want to save all those changes in the database. Which tool will you click?



Answer: 



Answer:

122. Which of the following clauses is used to specify the variables in which to store the values returned by the statement to which the clause belongs?

- A. INSERT INTO
- B. INTO
- C. RETURNING INTO
- D. COLLECT INTO

Answer: C

123. Which of the following types of exception is raised when the host cursor variable and PL/SQL cursor variable involved in an assignment have incompatible return types?

- A. PROGRAM_ERROR
- B. NO_DATA_FOUND
- C. ROWTYPE_MISMATCH
- D. SELF_IS_NULL
- E. STORAGE_ERROR

Answer: C

124. Which of the following subprograms of DBMS_LOCK package are NOT procedures?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. REQUEST
- B. CONVERT
- C. ALLOCATE_UNIQUE
- D. RELEASE
- E. SLEEP

Answer: ABD

125. Which of the following statements about *subprograms* are true?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Subprograms are named PL/SQL blocks that can accept parameters and be invoked.
- B. Subprograms can be called from other procedures and triggers.
- C. Subprograms can be stored only at the server level.
- D. Subprograms provide easy maintenance, improved data security and code clarity, and enhanced performance.

Answer: ABD

126. Samantha designs a database for Oliver Inc. She wants to retrieve the text associated with the current exception. Which of the following functions will she use?

- A. ERRORTXT
- B. ERRTXT
- C. SQLERRMSG
- D. SQLERRM

Answer: D

127. Which of the following are valid cursor attributes?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. %OPEN
- B. %NOTFOUND
- C. %FOUND
- D. %NOTOPEN

Answer: BC

128. Which of the following statements is true about implicit cursors?

- A. Every implicit cursor has four attributes that can be used to access information about the execution of a multi-row query.
- B. Implicit cursors are declared implicitly for all the DML and SELECT statements.
- C. You can implicitly declare a cursor to process rows.
- D. In implicit cursors, you can use the OPEN, FETCH, and CLOSE statements.

Answer: B

129. You want to define a subtype and give it a name of your choice. This is known as user-defined subtype. User-defined subtypes are defined using the keyword SUBTYPE. Below is given an incomplete syntax of defining a subtype. Drag and drop the given keywords and identifiers in the appropriate place holders to complete the syntax.

SUBTYPE Place Holder IS Place Holder [(Place Holder)][Place Holder]

base_type constraints NOT NULL subtype_name +

Answer: ↕

SUBTYPE subtype_name IS base_type [(constraints)][NOT NULL];

base_type constraints NOT NULL subtype_name

Answer:

130. You want to retrieve the complete database object definitions from the data dictionary. Which of the following packages will you use to get the required result?

- A. DBMS_ASSERT
- B. DBMS_METADATA
- C. DBMS_HPROF
- D. DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER

Answer: B

131. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of a stored procedure?

- A. A stored procedure helps to enhance development productivity.
- B. A stored procedure helps to maintain data consistency in the database.
- C. A stored procedure helps to enforce data integrity.
- D. A stored procedure improves the integrity and consistency of applications.

Answer: B

132. Martin writes a PL/SQL WHILE...LOOP to display values from a database. In which of the following events will the loop be terminated?

- A. When the condition associated with the loop evaluates to TRUE.
- B. When the condition associated with the loop evaluates to NULL.
- C. When the condition associated with the loop evaluates to FALSE.
- D. When a specified number of iterations are performed.
- E. When the execution control is passed to the EXIT statement.

Answer: C

133. You have created a PL/SQL block. Now, you want to embed it in a Pro*C/C++ program.

Which of the following will you use to accomplish the specified task?

A. EXEC SQL EXECUTE

```
DECLARE  
  
...  
  
BEGIN  
  
...  
  
END-EXEC;  
  
END;
```

B. EXEC SQL EXECUTE

```
DECLARE  
  
...  
  
BEGIN  
  
...  
  
END;  
  
END-EXEC;
```

C. EXEC SQL EXECUTE

```
DECLARE  
  
...  
  
BEGIN  
  
...  
  
END;  
  
END-EXEC
```

D. EXEC SQL EXECUTE

```
DECLARE  
  
...  
  
BEGIN  
  
...  
  
END;
```


EXEC-END;

Answer: B

134. Which of the following exceptions can be raised using the RAISE statement?

- A. All types of exceptions can be raised
- B. Pre-defined exceptions
- C. User-defined exceptions
- D. Named exceptions

Answer: A

135. In which of the following types of triggers can the OLD and NEW qualifiers NOT be used?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. AFTER row trigger
- B. AFTER statement trigger
- C. BEFORE statement trigger
- D. BEFORE row trigger

Answer: BC

136. Which of the following methods will you use to find the maximum size of a *collection*?

- A. LIMIT
- B. EXISTS
- C. COUNT
- D. LAST

Answer: A

137. You work as an Application Developer for Gentech Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Employees. You have created a database view named V_Emp based on the Employees table. You want to create a *trigger* on the V_Emp view. In order to accomplish this, you execute the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER Emp_Trig
INSTEAD OF INSERT ON V_Emp
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
INSERT INTO Employees
VALUES (:NEW.employee_id, :NEW.last_name, :NEW.salary, :NEW.department_id,
:NEW.email, :New.job_id, SYSDATE);
END;
```

Which of the following statements regarding the function of the Emp_Trig trigger is true?

- A. It inserts new records in the V_Emp view when an INSERT operation is performed on the V_Emp view.
- B. It inserts new records in the Employees table when an INSERT operation is performed on the V_Emp view.
- C. It fails and returns an error when an INSERT operation is performed on the V_Emp view.
- D. It updates the records in the Employees table with the new records inserted in the V_Emp view.

Answer: B

138. Which of the following CANNOT be compared with the BFILE?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. CLOB
- B. BLOB
- C. NCLOB
- D. BFILE

Answer: ABC

139. You work as an Application Developer for Z-Tech Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.

The database contains three tables named Employees, Departments, and Locations.

Currently, the tables do not contain any row. You create the following two *procedures*:

1. **CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE** Insert_Dept (p_loc_id NUMBER) IS
v_dept_id NUMBER(4);
BEGIN
INSERT INTO Departments VALUES (5, 'Education', 150, p_loc_id);
SELECT Department_ID INTO v_dept_id FROM Employees
WHERE Employee_ID=25;
END Insert_Dept;
2. **CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE** Insert_Location (p_loc_id NUMBER, p_city
VARCHAR2) IS
BEGIN
INSERT INTO Locations (Location_ID, City) VALUES (p_loc_id, p_city);
Insert_Dept (p_loc_id);
END Insert_Location;

After creating the procedures, you execute the following statement:

EXECUTE Insert_Location (200, 'Washington');

Which of the following tables will have rows inserted into it?

- A. Departments
- B. No table will have a row inserted into it.
- C. Locations
- D. Employees

Answer: B

140. Which of the following are the valid requirements for a user-defined function to be called from a SQL expression?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Parameters of the function must be in the OUT or IN OUT parameter mode.
- B. Parameters of the function must use the named notation method.
- C. The function cannot contain statements that end the transaction.
- D. If the function is being called from a SELECT statement, the function cannot contain DML statements.
- E. Parameters of the function and the values returned by the function must be PL/SQL-specific datatypes.
- F. The function must be a stored function.

Answer: CDF

141. Which of the following identifiers are declared globally?

- A. Reserve words identifiers

- B. Predefined identifiers
- C. Default identifiers
- D. Quoted identifiers

Answer: B

142. Mark works as an Application Developer for Tech-Mart Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Employees. Following is the structure of the table:

```
Emp_ID NUMBER
Emp_Name VARCHAR2 (30)
Dept_ID NUMBER
Salary NUMBER
```

Mark wants to create a *procedure* named Add_Emp that will be used to insert new records in the Employees table. In order to accomplish this, Mark executes the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE Add_Emp (p_emp_id IN NUMBER, p_name
Employees.Emp_Name%TYPE, p_dept_id NUMBER, p_salary Employees.Salary%TYPE)
RETURN NUMBER IS
BEGIN INSERT INTO Employees (Emp_ID, Emp_Name, Dept_ID, Salary)
VALUES (p_emp_id, p_name, p_dept_id, p_salary);
END;
```

What will happen when Mark executes the statement?

- A. It will execute successfully and the procedure will be created.
- B. It will return an error because the %TYPE attribute cannot be used in a procedure to declare parameters.
- C. It will return an error because the RETURN clause cannot be used in a procedure declaration.
- D. It will return an error because the IN parameter mode has not been specified for all the parameters.

Answer: C

143. Which of the following statements is true about the pragma EXCEPTION_INIT?

- A. It declares an exception.
- B. It associates an exception name with an Oracle error code.
- C. It creates an exception.
- D. It removes an exception.

Answer: B

144. You work as an Application Developer for Gentech Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. You want to write a PL/SQL program by using *dynamic SQL*. Which of the following Oracle supplied packages will you use to accomplish this?

- A. DBMS_JOB
- B. DBMS_DDL
- C. DBMS_SQL
- D. DBMS_PIPE

Answer: C

145. You work as a Database Administrator for Tech-Mart Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. Andrew is an employee in the company. He owns a table named Customers. He is required to create a procedure named Add_Customer that will be used to add new customers to the Customers table. You grant the CREATE ANY PROCEDURE *system privilege* to Andrew so that he is able to create the procedure. You also want to ensure that Andrew is capable of executing the Add_Customer procedure as well as other procedures in the database. Which other privilege will you grant to Andrew?

- A. EXECUTE object privilege
- B. RUN ANY PROCEDURE system privilege
- C. Andrew does not need any additional privilege.
- D. EXECUTE ANY PROCEDURE system privilege

Answer: C

146. Which of the following is used for executing a PL/SQL program's bytecode?

- A. PL/SQL Virtual Machine (PVM)
- B. Set Operators
- C. SQL Parser
- D. Database Resident Connection Pooling (DRCP)

Answer: A

147. You have written the following program code:

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON SIZE 1000000
```

```
DECLARE
```

```
  "New" number := 1;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
  dbms_output.put_line( 'A quoted identifier New [ ' || "New" || ' ] ' );
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

What will happen?

- A. The program will generate an error.
- B. The program will not compile.
- C. The program will create a quoted identifier "New".
- D. The program will not give any output.

Answer: C

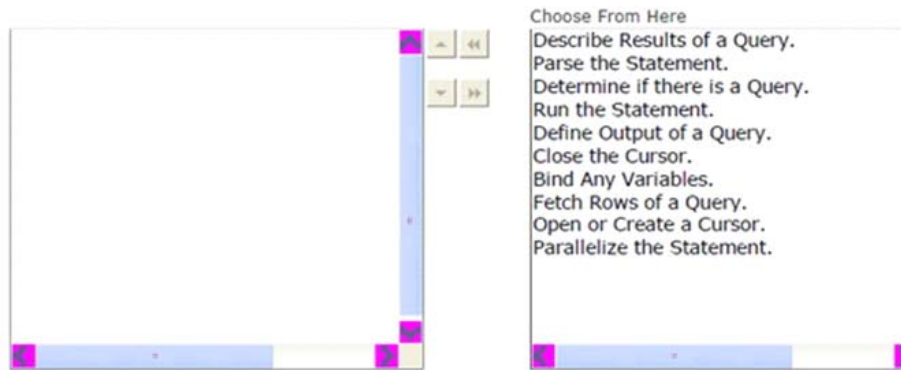
148. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of a cursor variable?

- A. Ensures data availability
- B. Convenient security
- C. Ease of maintenance
- D. Encapsulation

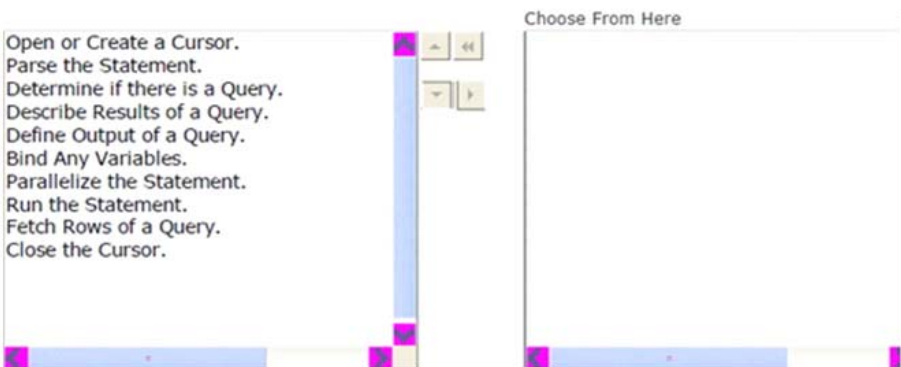
Answer: A

149. What are the stages to process an SQL statement?

Choose and arrange the stages that are required for processing an SQL statement.



Answer: 



Answer:

150. What are the two kinds of numeric literals?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. Real
- B. Numeric
- C. Binary
- D. Integer

Answer: AD

151. Under which of the following conditions is the use of an explicit cursor necessary?

- A. When a query returns more than one row
- B. When a query does not return any row
- C. When a query returns only one row
- D. When any SQL data manipulation language (DML) statement is used

Answer: A

152. Which of the following PL/SQL built-in functions is used to return an ASCII encoding string for a Character?

- A. CONCAT
- B. ASCIISTR
- C. ASCII
- D. CHR

Answer: B

153. Mark works as an Application Developer for Tech-Mart Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Departments. Mark writes the following statement to create a *package specification* named Dept_Pack:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE Dept_Pack
IS
PROCEDURE Add_Dept (p_deptno IN Departments.Department_ID%TYPE, p_name IN
Departments.Department_Name%TYPE DEFAULT 'unknown', p_loc IN
Departments.Location_ID%TYPE DEFAULT 0);

PROCEDURE Add_Dept (p_name IN Departments.Department_Name%TYPE DEFAULT
'unknown', p_loc IN Departments.Location_ID%TYPE DEFAULT 0);
END Dept_Pack;
```

Which of the following statements about the Dept_Pack package specification is true?

- A. The package specification will not be created successfully, as it declares two procedures with the same name.
- B. The package specification will be created successfully.
- C. The package specification will not be created successfully, as a package specification cannot contain procedure declarations.
- D. The package specification will not be created successfully, as a package specification cannot be created if the associated package body does not exist.

Answer: B

154. You work as a Database Administrator for Z-Tech Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Employees. You want to write a query that, when executed, prompts the

user to enter a value and displays the names of all the employees who get a salary equal to the value entered. To accomplish this, you execute the following statement:

```
SELECT Emp_Name  
FROM Employees  
WHERE Salary = v_sal;
```

Which of the following statements about the above SELECT statement is true?

- A. The statement will return an error because the v_sal substitution variable has not been defined before using it in the SELECT statement.
- B. The statement will return an error because a substitution variable cannot be used in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.
- C. The statement will return an error because the v_sal substitution variable has not been preceded by an &.
- D. The statement will be executed successfully.

Answer: C

155. Consider the exhibit below:

SCALAR —————> NUMERIC —————> NUMBER

The given diagram shows the hierarchy of the SCALAR datatype, which is a predefined datatype in PL/SQL. NUMERIC is the subtype of SCALAR and the base type for the NUMBER datatype. The NUMBER datatype is further branched into various subtypes that hold the integer values. Which of the following integer subtypes are held by the NUMBER datatype?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. INTEGER
- B. INT
- C. SIMPLE_INTEGER
- D. SMALLINT

Answer: ABD

156. What are the different modes of parameters that can be used in functions and procedures?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. IN OUT
- B. OUT
- C. IN
- D. OUT IN

Answer: ABC

157. Which of the following statements about *dependencies* among objects are true?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. The status of a schema object can be viewed by querying the USER_STATUS data dictionary view.
- B. Objects having an invalid status can be described by the DESCRIBE command.
- C. Oracle server automatically records dependencies among objects.
- D. All schema objects have a status that is recorded in the data dictionary.

Answer: CD

158. You work as an Application Developer for Z-Tech Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.

The database contains a table named Employees. You have defined a database *trigger* named Raise_Salary on the Employees table. You want to remove the trigger from the database. Which of the following SQL statements will you use to accomplish this?

- A. DELETE TRIGGER Raise_Salary;
- B. DROP TRIGGER Raise_Salary;
- C. REMOVE TRIGGER Raise_Salary;
- D. ALTER TRIGGER Raise_Salary REMOVE;

Answer: B

159. Which of the following stored programs of Oracle is used to compute a value and returns a value to a calling environment?

- A. Package
- B. Trigger
- C. Function
- D. Procedure

Answer: C

160. Which of the following is used for parsing PL/SQL compilation units and performing their semantic and syntactic validation?

- A. PL/SQL Virtual Machine (PVM)
- B. PL/SQL compiler back-end
- C. PL/SQL wrappers
- D. PL/SQL compiler-front end

Answer: D

161. What are the two methods through which a value can be assigned to a variable?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. By using the Default statement.
- B. By using the SQL SELECT INTO or FETCH INTO statement.
- C. By using the command line argument.
- D. By using the assignment operator (:=).

Answer: BD

162. Which of the following statements is NOT true about PL/SQL?

- A. The features of PL/SQL programming are fetched from the Ada programming.
- B. The PL/SQL run-time engine exists as a resource inside the SQL environment.
- C. PL/SQL is a robust tool with many options.
- D. PL/SQL is a case-insensitive programming language like SQL.

Answer: B

163. What are the different categories of PL/SQL program units?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Unnamed
- B. Primary
- C. Named

D. Default

Answer: AC

164. Which of the following statements are true about the DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT and DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE procedures?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. The DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE procedure is used to assign a line in the buffer.
- B. The DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT procedure is used to assign a partial line in the buffer.
- C. The DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT procedure is followed by an end-of-line marker.
- D. The DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE procedure is not followed by an end-of-line marker.

Answer: AB

165. Which of the following is NOT a procedure in the UTL_MAIL package?

- A. SEND_ATTACH_RAW
- B. SEND_MAIL
- C. SEND_ATTACH_VARCHAR2
- D. SEND

Answer: B

166. Which of the following files is used to record the physical structure of a database and to define its current state?

- A. Default file
- B. Data file
- C. Redo log file
- D. Control file

Answer: D

167. Which of the following functions is used by users to add a character one or more times at the beginning of a string?

- A. REPLACE

- B. LTRIM
- C. CONVERT
- D. LPAD

Answer: D

168. Which of the following statements are true about dynamic SQL?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Native dynamic SQL allows placing dynamic SQL statements directly into PL/SQL code.
- B. The EXECUTE IMMEDIATE statement can process dynamic single-row queries.
- C. Dynamic SQL allows executing Data Definition Language (DDL) statements and other SQL statements that are not supported in purely static SQL programs.
- D. Dynamic SQL enables writing programs that reference SQL statements whose full text is not known until runtime.

Answer: ABCD

169. Which of the following statements are true about a strong REF CURSOR variable?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. It can relate to any query.
- B. It is less susceptible to errors.
- C. It is more flexible as compared to a weak REF CURSOR variable.
- D. It has a return type.
- E. It is also known as restrictive REF CURSOR variable.

Answer: BDE

170. Which of the following is an Oracle Database facility that keeps a list of references?

- A. Resolver
- B. Profiler
- C. Listener
- D. Compiler

Answer: A

171. You work as an Application Developer for Dolliver Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Employees. You are required to create a trigger on the Employees table in order to ensure that certain records are inserted in a table named Audit_Emp_Table whenever an INSERT operation is performed on the Employees table. In order to accomplish this, you execute the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER Audit_Emp_Trig
AFTER INSERT ON Employees
BEGIN INSERT INTO Audit_Emp_Table (User_Id, New_Last_Name, New_Salary)
VALUES (Emp_Id, :NEW.Last_Name, :NEW.Salary);
END;
```

What will happen when you execute the statement?

- A. The statement will fail because the NEW qualifier cannot be prefixed with a colon (:).
- B. The statement will fail because the NEW qualifier cannot be used in a statement trigger.
- C. The trigger will be created successfully.
- D. The statement will fail because the NEW qualifier cannot be used in an AFTER trigger.

Answer: B

172. Peter works as a Database Administrator for BlueWell Inc. He writes the following PL/SQL block:

```
DECLARE
    Old_Value Number;
    New_Value Number;

BEGIN
    Old_Value := 250;

    IF Old_Value > 100 THEN
        New_Value := Old_Value * 2;

    ELSIF Old_Value > 200 THEN
        New_Value := Old_Value * 3;

    ELSIF Old_Value < 300 THEN
        New_Value := Old_Value * 4;
    END IF;

    Dbms_Output.put_line('New_Value=' || New_Value);
END;
```

What will be the value of the variable New_Value when this PL/SQL code block is executed?

- A. 750
- B. 500
- C. 1000
- D. 250

Answer: B

173. Which of the following programming constructs can be grouped within a package?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Sequence
- B. Constant
- C. Cursor
- D. Trigger

Answer: BC

174. Consider the following declaration of collection:

```
TYPE NbrLst IS TABLE OF INTEGER;  
n NbrLst := NbrLst (1,2,3,4,5);
```

Which of the following collection methods will set the value of COUNT to 0?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. TRIM
- B. DELETE(5)
- C. DELETE(1,5)
- D. DELETE

Answer: CD

175. Which of the following statements is NOT true about parameters in cursor?

- A. Default values can be assigned to Cursor parameters.
- B. The scope of the cursor parameters is global to the cursor.
- C. The mode of parameters can only be IN.
- D. Cursor becomes more reusable with the Cursor parameters.

Answer: B

176. You work as a Database Administrator for TechMart Inc. The company has a server in which Oracle 11g database is installed. You tried to execute a stored procedure that had cursor variables as parameters. But the server generated the following error:

ORA-06514: PL/SQL: The remote call cannot be handled by the server

What action should you take to resolve this Oracle error?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Try to avoid using cursor variables as parameters for stored procedures.
- B. Reinstall the server.
- C. Upgrade your server to support cursor variables as parameters for stored procedures.
- D. Drop the stored procedure.

Answer: AC

177. Which of the following clauses allows users to update or delete the record that was last fetched by the cursor?

- A. FOR UPDATE
- B. INTO
- C. WHERE CURRENT OF
- D. DISTINCT

Answer: C

178. You want to call a PL/SQL user-defined function from within the SQL expression. Which of the following clauses can you use to do so?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. WHERE
- B. ORDER BY
- C. FROM
- D. SELECT
- E. GROUP BY

Answer: ABDE

179. You have written the following PL/SQL code:

```
1 DECLARE
2     a NUMBER;
3 BEGIN
4     a := -9.999999E-130;
5     a := 9.999E125;
6     a := 10.0E125;
7 END;
8 /
```

But the above code does not execute successfully and gives an error. Which of the following lines is the cause of the error and what may be the reason for it?

- A. Line 4
- B. Line 2
- C. Line 6
- D. Line 5

Answer: C

180. Which of the following are the advantages of SQL*Plus?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Performing database administration.
- B. Sending messages to, and accepting responses from, an end user.
- C. Listing column definitions for any table access, and copying data between SQL databases.
- D. Deleting or removing invalid data from the columns of a table in any particular database.

Answer: ABC

181. Martin works as a Database Administrator for Malcons Inc. He writes the following PL/SQL code block:

```
DECLARE
    Emp_Salary NUMBER;
    Emp_Job VARCHAR2(10);

BEGIN

    SELECT Emp_Job = Job, Emp_Salary = Salary
    FROM Employees
    WHERE Employee_Name='Martin';

    Dbms_output.put_line(Emp_Salary||' '||Emp_Job);

End;
```

The above code block fails on execution. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the failure?

- A. The exception section is missing.
- B. Emp_Salary variable is not initialized.
- C. INTO clause is missing.
- D. The SELECT statement cannot include alias name for column.

Answer: C

182. In which of the following circumstances should a *trigger* be created?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. To ensure that when a specific operation is performed, related actions are performed.
- B. To duplicate the functionality of other triggers.
- C. To perform centralized, global operations that should be fired for the triggering statement, regardless of which user or database application issues the statement.
- D. To duplicate the functionality of built-in constraints in Oracle.

Answer: AC

183. Which of the following system privileges should you have to create or replace a function in your own schema?

- A. CREATE ANY PROCEDURE
- B. CREATE FUNCTION
- C. CREATE PROCEDURE
- D. CREATE PACKAGE

Answer: C

184. Which of the following literals is used to store year, month, day, hour, minute, and fractional second values?

- A. TIMESTAMP
- B. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE
- C. DATE
- D. TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE

Answer: A

185. You work as an Application Developer for Dolliver Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains two tables named Players and Player_Bat_Stat. You are required to create a *package* named Player_Pack. In order to accomplish the task, you first create the package specification by executing the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE Player_Pack IS
v_max_team_salary NUMBER (12, 2);
PROCEDURE Add_Player (v_id IN NUMBER, v_last_name VARCHAR2, v_salary NUMBER);:
END Player_Pack;
```

After creating the package specification, you execute the following statement in order to create the package body:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY Player_Pack IS
v_player_avg NUMBER (4, 3);

PROCEDURE Update_Player_Stat (v_id IN NUMBER, v_ab IN NUMBER DEFAULT 4, v_hits
IN NUMBER) IS
BEGIN
UPDATE Player_Bat_Stat SET At_Bats = At_Bats + v_ab, Hits = Hits + v_hits
WHERE Player_Id = v_id;
COMMIT;
END Update_Player_Stat;

PROCEDURE Add_Player (v_id IN NUMBER, v_last_name VARCHAR2, v_salary NUMBER)
IS
BEGIN
INSERT INTO Players (Id, Last_Name, Salary) VALUES (v_id, v_last_name, v_salary);
Update_Player_Stat (v_id, 0, 0);
END Add_Player;
END Player_Pack;
```

You want to assign a value to the v_player_avg variable from a procedure outside the package.

Which of the following statements will you use to accomplish this?

- A. The v_player_avg variable cannot be assigned a value from outside of the package.
- B. v_player_avg := .25
- C. Player_Pack.Add_Player.v_player_avg := .25
- D. Player_Pack.v_player_avg := .25

Answer: A

186. You work as an Application Developer for Tech-Mart Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.

The database contains a table named Employees. You create a *package* named Tax_Pack by executing the following statements:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE Tax_Pack
IS
FUNCTION Tax (p_value IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER;
END Tax_Pack;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY Tax_Pack
IS
FUNCTION Tax (p_value IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER
IS
v_rate NUMBER := 0.08;
BEGIN
RETURN (p_value * v_rate);
END Tax;
END Tax_Pack;
```

You call the Tax_Pack package from a SELECT statement as follows:

```
SELECT Tax_Pack.Tax(Salary), Salary, Last_Name
FROM Employees;
```

What will you do to check the purity level of the Tax function?

- A. Specify the PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES compiler directive in the package body of the Tax_Pack package.
- B. Specify the PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES compiler directive in the package specification of the Tax_Pack package.
- C. You do not have to do anything.
- D. Specify the PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES compiler directive in the body of the Tax function.

Answer: C

187. Which of the following cursor attributes is invalid?

- A. %FOUND
- B. %ROWCOUNT
- C. %NOTOPEN
- D. %ISOPEN

Answer: C

188. David works as an Application Developer for Blue Well Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.

The database contains a table named Employees. David is required to create a *function* named Calc_Tax that calculates the tax applicable on the salary of an employee. To accomplish this, David executes the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION Calc_Tax (p_value IN Employees.Salary%TYPE)
RETURN NUMBER (4, 2)
IS BEGIN
RETURN (p_value * 0.05);
END Calc_Tax;
```

Which of the following statements regarding the above statement is true?

- A. It will return an error because a length or precision cannot be specified for the return value of a function.
- B. It will return an error because a function cannot contain a RETURN statement in its executable section.
- C. It will return an error because the %TYPE attribute cannot be used for parameter declaration in a function.
- D. It will execute successfully and the function will be created.

Answer: A

189. Which of the following is NOT a database trigger?

- A. BEFORE trigger
- B. FORM trigger
- C. AFTER trigger
- D. INSTEAD OF trigger

Answer: B

190. Consider the following declaration of collection:

```
TYPE NbrLst IS TABLE OF INTEGER;
n NbrLst := NbrLst (1,2,3,4,5);
```

Which of the following methods will remove one element from the end of a collection?

- A. DELETE(1,5)
- B. DELETE(1)
- C. TRIM
- D. DELETE
- E. TRIM(5)

Answer: C

191. Which of the following statements are TRUE about the EXTEND method?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. It is used to increase the size of the index-by tables.
- B. It is used to increase the size of the nested tables.
- C. It cannot append elements to a collection that is not initialized.
- D. It can append only a single null element to the collection.
- E. It can append multiple copies of a particular element.

Answer: BCE

192. What happens if an exception is raised in the program, and that exception is not handled by an exception section in either the current or enclosing PL/SQL blocks?

- A. Nothing will happen; the program will execute successfully.
- B. The program will return an error.
- C. The program will generate an output.
- D. The program will pause for a moment and then resume its execution.

Answer: B

193. You work as an Application Developer for Dolliver Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains two tables named Orders and Audit_Records. You are required to create a *trigger* that monitors every modified row of the Orders table and stores the information about the modified rows in the Audit_Records table. What will you do to accomplish this?

- A. Create a statement trigger on the Audit_Records table.
- B. Create a statement trigger on the Orders table.
- C. Create a row trigger on the Audit_Records table.
- D. Create a row trigger on the Orders table.

Answer: D

194. Which of the following *Oracle supplied packages* provides the capability to perform I/O operations on a

text file?

- A. UTL_HTTP
- B. DBMS_DDL
- C. DBMS_JOB
- D. UTL_FILE

Answer: D

195. How many rows will be returned by the following SQL statement?

```
with  
  tmp (c1) as  
    (values 0 union all select c1 + 5 from tmp where c1 + 5 < 100)  
select * from tmp;
```

- A. 99
- B. 20
- C. You will get an error message.
- D. 10
- E. 1

Answer: B

196. Below are the steps taken to trace PL/SQL code using the dbms_trace package.

1. The PL/SQL code is executed.
2. A trace level is defined using the DBMS_TRACE.SET_PLSQL_TRACE procedure.
3. The particular program units are enabled for gathering trace data.
4. The trace information is read and interpreted.
5. The tracing of data is stopped using the DBMS_TRACE.CLEAR_PLSQL_TRACE procedure.

Which of the following options provides the correct sequence of these steps?

- A. 1,2,3,4,5
- B. 5,4,3,2,1
- C. 3,2,1,5,4
- D. 2,3,1,4,5

Answer: C

197. You work as an Application Developer for Gentech Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Orders. You want to create a BEFORE row *trigger* on the Orders table, which will ensure that whenever a new order is added to the Orders table or whenever an existing order is updated, the order's cost falls within the minimum and maximum costs specified for the given order type. To accomplish this, you use a SELECT statement in the trigger body when creating the trigger. When you insert new records in the table, the trigger fails. What is the most likely cause of the issue?

- A. The required task cannot be accomplished by using a row trigger. A statement trigger must be used.
- B. Two triggering statements cannot be used in a trigger.
- C. A SELECT statement is not allowed on a table that is being modified via a trigger.
- D. The MINIMUM and MAXIMUM functions are not allowed in a BEFORE row trigger.

Answer: C

198. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of a package?

- A. Stored packages allow users to encapsulate or group stored procedures, datatypes, variables, etc. in a single named, stored unit in the database.
- B. The methods of package definition allow users to specify which variables, cursors, and procedures are private and public.
- C. Packages implement data consistency.
- D. Packages provide better performance.

Answer: C

199. You have created a table named Students to store information of all the students. Earlier at the time of creation, you mentioned a column name 'student_photo' of BLOB type. By default, the BLOBs are stored in the BASICFILE LOB format, but now you want to change it to SECUREFILE LOB. Which of the following packages will you use to accomplish your task?

- A. DBMS_REDEFINITION
- B. DBMS_REGISTRY
- C. DBMS_REPAIR
- D. DBMS_REFRESH

Answer: A

200. You work as an Application Developer for Federal Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Employees. You are required to create a *procedure* named Sal_Raise that increases the salary of the specified employee. In order to accomplish this, you execute the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE Sal_Raise (Id NUMBER, Sal NUMBER) IS
BEGIN UPDATE Employees SET Salary = Salary + Sal
WHERE EmpID = Id;
COMMIT;
END;
```

You want to invoke the procedure from SQL*Plus. What will you do to accomplish the task?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. You cannot invoke the procedure from SQL*Plus.
- B. Use the EXECUTE statement.
- C. Use the RUN statement.
- D. Use an anonymous PL/SQL block.

Answer: BD

201. Which of the following PL/SQL packages is used to support the SQL plan management feature?

- A. UTL_MAIL
- B. Utl_Compress
- C. DBMS_Warning
- D. DBMS_SPM

Answer: D

202. Martha works as an Application Developer for Z-Tech Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Employees that contains employee records. Martha wants to create a function named Get_Sal that will be used to retrieve the salary of an employee of the company. In order to accomplish this, she executes the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION Get_Sal (p_id IN employees.emp_id%TYPE) RETURN  
NUMBER (5, 2)  
IS  
v_salary employees.salary%TYPE := 0  
BEGIN SELECT salary INTO v_salary FROM employees  
WHERE emp_id = p_id;  
RETURN v_salary;  
END Get_Sal;
```

What will happen when Martha executes the statement?

- A. It will return an error because the %TYPE attribute cannot be used for parameter declaration in a function.
- B. It will return an error because the function cannot contain a RETURN statement in its executable section.
- C. It will execute successfully and the function will be created.
- D. It will return an error because a length or precision cannot be specified for the return value of the function.

Answer: D

203. You work as an Application Developer for Blue-Well Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.

The database contains a table named Employees that contains employee records. You are required to create subprograms (procedures and functions) that perform different operations on the Employees table. You want to group the subprograms in a *package* named Manage_Employees. In order to accomplish the task, you first create the package specification by executing the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE Manage_Employees IS
tax_rate CONSTANT NUMBER(5, 2) := .28;
v_id NUMBER;
PROCEDURE Insert_Emp (p_deptno NUMBER, p_sal NUMBER);
PROCEDURE Delete_Emp;
PROCEDURE Update_Emp;
FUNCTION Calc_Tax (p_sal NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER;
END Manage_Employees;
```

After creating the package specification, you execute the following statement in order to create the package body:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY Manage_Employees IS

PROCEDURE Update_Sal (p_raise_amt NUMBER) IS
BEGIN
UPDATE Employees SET Salary = (Salary * p_raise_amt) + Salary
WHERE Emp_ID = v_id;
END Update_Sal;

PROCEDURE Insert_Emp (p_deptno NUMBER, p_sal NUMBER) IS
BEGIN
INSERT INTO Employees (Emp_ID, Dept_ID, Salary) VALUES (v_id, p_deptno, p_sal);
END Insert_Emp;

PROCEDURE Delete_Emp IS
BEGIN
DELETE FROM Employees WHERE Emp_ID = v_id;
END Delete_Emp;

PROCEDURE Update_Emp IS
v_sal NUMBER(10,2);
v_raise NUMBER(10, 2);
BEGIN
SELECT Salary INTO v_sal FROM Employees WHERE Emp_ID = v_id;
IF v_sal < 500 THEN v_raise := .05;
ELSIF v_sal < 1000 THEN v_raise := .07;
ELSE v_raise := .04;
END IF;
Update_Sal (v_raise);
END Update_Emp;

FUNCTION Calc_Tax (p_sal NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER IS
BEGIN
RETURN p_sal * tax_rate;
END Calc_Tax;
END Manage_Employees;
```

Which of the following subprograms in the Manage_Employees package is a private subprogram?

- A. Update_Sal
- B. Update_Emp
- C. Calc_Tax
- D. Insert_Emp
- E. Delete_Emp

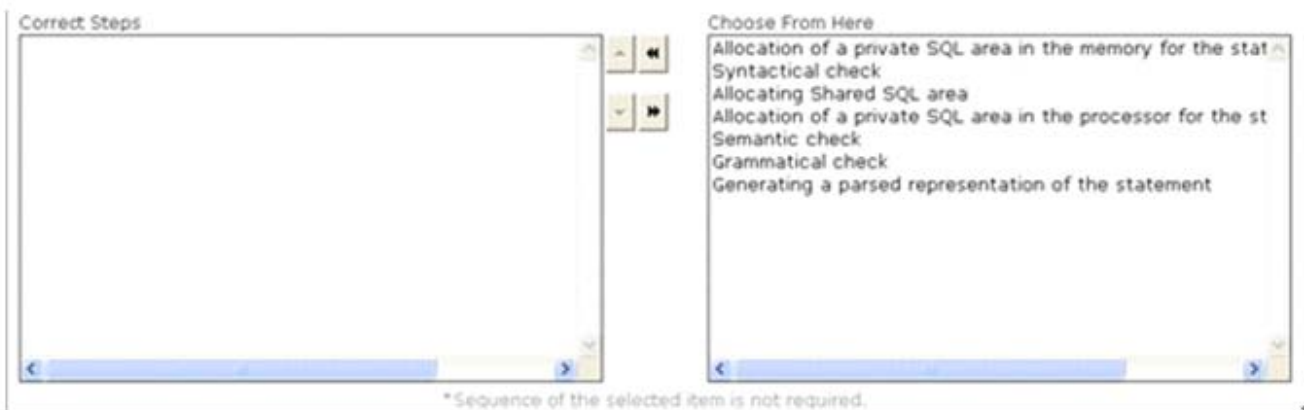
Answer: A

204. Which of the following packages will you use to obtain information about the PL/SQL objects?

- A. DBMS_STATS
- B. DBMS_UTILITY
- C. DBMS_DESCRIBE
- D. DBMS_METADATA

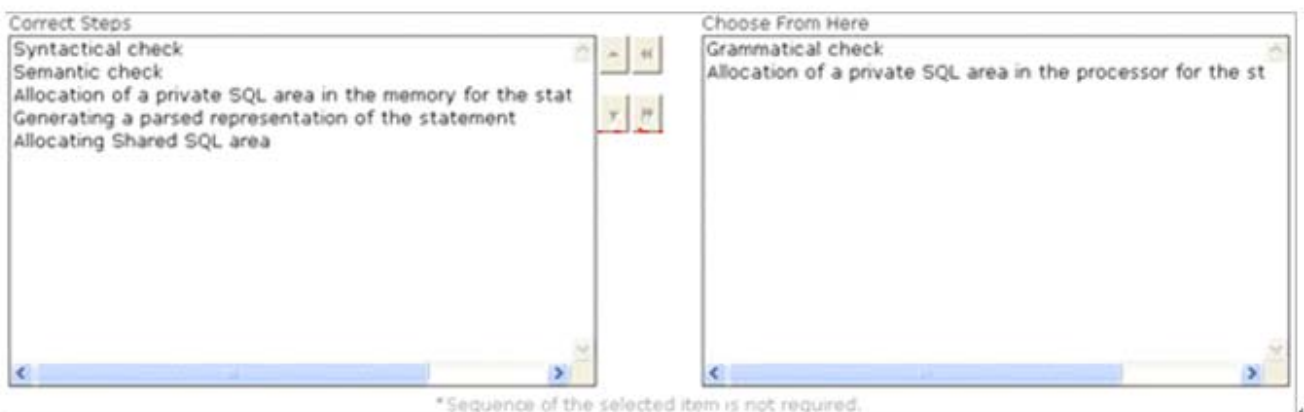
Answer: C

205. Parsing is a process in Oracle, which is used to check for the identical statements that have been fired, with the intention of reducing processing overheads. Choose different processes/steps included in parsing to arrive at the output of an SQL statement.



*Sequence of the selected item is not required.

Answer:



*Sequence of the selected item is not required.

Answer:

206. Martha designs a database for Oliver Inc. She wants to retrieve the error number for the current exception. Which of the following functions will she use?

- A. SQLNUM
- B. SQLCODE
- C. ERRORNUM
- D. SQLERRM

Answer: B

207. Which of the following statements are true about the DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE procedure?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. The minimum and maximum values of the buffer_size that the user can specify are 20,000 and 1,000,000 respectively.
- B. The calls to the DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT, DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE, DBMS_OUTPUT.NEW_LINE, GET_LINE, and DBMS_OUTPUT.GET_LINES procedures are acknowledged only when the DBMS_OUTPUT is activated.
- C. It is not necessary to call DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE procedure when a user uses the SET SERVEROUTPUT option of SQL*Plus.
- D. When the DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE procedure is called more than once, the buffer_size is set to the value passed in the first call.
- E. When the DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE procedure is called and the buffer_size is set to NULL, the buffer_size takes 20,000 as its default value.
- F. The minimum and maximum values of the buffer_size that the user can specify are 2,000 and 1,000,000 respectively.

Answer: BCEF

208. Which of the following procedures of the DBMS_OUTPUT package has two overloaded forms?

- A. DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
- B. DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT
- C. DBMS_OUTPUT.GET_LINES
- D. DBMS_OUTPUT.GET_LINE

Answer: C

209. Which of the following statements can be used to create a package?

Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose two.

- A. CREATE PACKAGE
- B. CREATE BODY/SPECIFICATION
- C. CREATE PACKAGE SPECIFICATION
- D. CREATE PACKAGE BODY

Answer: AD

210. Which of the following PL/SQL functions is used to find the position where a substring starts in a string?

- A. LENGTH
- B. INSTR
- C. CONCAT
- D. INITCAP

Answer: B

211. You work as an Application Developer for Gentech Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Employees. You are required to create a procedure named Add_Emp that will be used to insert new records in the Employees table.

What precautions will you take while creating the procedure in order to minimize the *dependency failure* in case the Employees table undergoes any change?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Declare variables by using the %TYPE attribute.
- B. Include a column list with the INSERT statement.
- C. Specify schema names when referencing objects in the procedure.
- D. Use the SELECT * notation when performing queries through the procedure.

Answer: ABD

212. Martha works as a Database Administrator for MarcoTech Inc. She writes the following PL/SQL block:

```
DECLARE
  Low number;
  High number;
BEGIN
  Low := 4;
  High := 4;

  For i in Low..High LOOP
    dbms_output.put_line(i);
  END LOOP;
END;
```

How many times will the loop iterate when this PL/SQL block is executed?

- A. 1
- B. 8
- C. 0
- D. 4

Answer: A

213. Andrew works as an Application Developer for Federal Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Orders. Andrew is required to create a *database trigger* on the Orders table. He executes the CREATE TRIGGER statement to accomplish this.

However, during the compilation of the trigger, an error occurs. Which of the following statements regarding the creation of the trigger are true?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. The trigger will be created. However, it will need to be recompiled after the compilation error is rectified.
- B. The trigger will not be created unless the compilation error is rectified.
- C. The trigger will be created, and it will be fired successfully by DML statements.
- D. The trigger will be created. However, when a DML statement fires the trigger, the DML statement will fail.

Answer: AD

214. You work as an Application Developer for Dolliver Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Employees that contains employee records.

You are required to create a *database trigger* on the Employees table. In order to accomplish this, you execute the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER Secure_Emp
BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE OR DELETE ON Employees
BEGIN
IF (TO_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'DY') IN ('SAT', 'SUN')) OR
(TO_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'HH24') NOT BETWEEN '08' AND '18')
THEN
IF DELETING THEN
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20502, 'You may delete from Employees table only
during business hours.');
```

```
ELSIF INSERTING THEN
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20500, 'You may insert into Employees table only during
business hours.');
```

```
ELSIF UPDATING ('Salary') THEN
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20503, 'You may update Salary only during business
hours.');
```

```
ELSE
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20504, 'You may update Employees table only during
normal hours.');
```

```
END IF;
END IF;
END;
```

Which of the following statements regarding the function of the Secure_Emp trigger is true?

- A. You can perform INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE operations on the Employees table only from Monday through Friday between 8 AM and 6 PM.
- B. You cannot perform an INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE operation on the Employees table from Monday through Friday between 8 AM and 6 PM.
- C. The trigger will fail when you attempt to insert, update, or delete records from the Employees table.
- D. You cannot perform queries (SELECT operations) on the Employees table from Monday through Friday between 8 AM and 6 PM.

Answer: A

215. Which of the following are the features of a cursor FOR loop?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. The cursor gets closed automatically when a user leaves the loop.
- B. Cursor FOR loop requires the record type declaration.
- C. Before each iteration of the FOR loop, PL/SQL fetches into the implicitly declared record.
- D. Cursor FOR loop fetches records from the cursor.

Answer: ABCD

216. You work as a Database Administrator for uCertify Inc. The company uses Oracle 11g database.

You want to create indexes for a set of tables in the marketing department. A table named SALES contains the sale_id and the cust_name columns. Your manager asks you to create an index on the mentioned columns. In order to accomplish the task, you want to estimate how much space the proposed index would need. Which of the following packages will you use to estimate the required space?

- A. DBMS_SPACE
- B. DBMS_REPAIR
- C. DBMS_SQL
- D. DBMS_STATS

Answer: A

217. In which of the following sections of a PL/SQL blocks can a variable be defined?

- A. Error handling section
- B. Exception section
- C. Execution section
- D. Declaration section

Answer: D

218. What are the different ways in which PL/SQL can run?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Interpreted execution
- B. Native execution
- C. Default execution
- D. Integrated execution

Answer: AB

219. In PL/SQL, there are two kinds of subtypes, which are as follows:

1. Constrained subtypes
2. Unconstrained subtypes

Which of the following statements regarding these are true?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. The constrained subtypes limit the range of the values that are held by their base types.
- B. Both the constrained and unconstrained subtypes are an aliased form of their base type.
- C. The unconstrained subtypes do not limit the range of the values that are held by their base types.
- D. The constrained subtypes are an aliased form of their base type.
- E. The unconstrained subtypes are an aliased form of their base type.

Answer: ACE

220. The following steps are taken to create a PL/SQL anonymous block and display the output:

The following steps are taken to create a PL/SQL anonymous block and display the output:

1. Set the server output on by clicking the Enable DBMS Output icon.
2. Insert the PL/SQL code in the Enter SQL Statement box.
3. Display the output by clicking the DBMS Output tab.
4. Click the Execute Statement icon.
5. Click on the DBMS Output tab.

Which of the following is the correct sequence of these steps?

- A. 2,5,1,3,4
- B. 2,1,5,3,4
- C. 2,5,1,4,3
- D. 2,1,5,4,3

Answer: C

221. Which of the following statements is true about the cursor FOR loop?

- A. Parameters cannot be passed to a cursor in a cursor FOR loop.
- B. A cursor does not need to explicitly use the OPEN, FETCH, and CLOSE statements within a cursor FOR loop.
- C. A cursor needs to explicitly use the OPEN, FETCH, and CLOSE statements within a cursor FOR loop.
- D. A cursor variable cannot be opened for a type-compatible query in a cursor FOR loop.

Answer: B

222. Which of the following functions is used to update or insert a reference to an externally stored binary

large object?

- A. BFILENAME
- B. DUMP
- C. COALESCE
- D. DECODE

Answer: A

223. Which of the following packages will you use when you want an application to be notified whenever the values of interest in the database are changed?

- A. DBMS_HPROF
- B. DBMS_ALERT
- C. DBMS_LOCK
- D. DBMS_ASSERT

Answer: B

224. Which of the following evaluates to TRUE when an unsuccessful fetch occurs?

- A. %ROWCOUNT
- B. %ISOPEN
- C. %FOUND
- D. %NOTFOUND

Answer: D

225. You work as an Application Developer for Tech-Mart Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.

The database contains a *function* named Calc_Sal. You want to make some changes in the executable part of the function. What will you do to accomplish this?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. Drop the function and create a new one.
- B. Use the MODIFY FUNCTION statement.
- C. Use the CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION statement.
- D. Use the ALTER FUNCTION statement.

Answer: AC

226. Anonymous blocks are used when building scripts to seed data or perform one-time processing activities. In which of the following sections of the anonymous-block of PL/SQL can anonymousblock programs be nested?

- A. Exception
- B. Declaration
- C. Execution
- D. Definition

Answer: C

227. You want to declare a REF CURSOR variable that can relate to only those queries that are typecompatible.

Which of the following will you use to accomplish the task?

- A. TYPE IS REF CURSOR cur;
- B. TYPE cur IS REF CURSOR;
- C. TYPE IS REF CURSOR cur RETURN students%ROWTYPE;
- D. TYPE cur IS REF CURSOR RETURN students%ROWTYPE;

Answer: D

228. Sam works as a Database Administrator for SamTech Inc. He writes the following statement in the PL/SQL block:

```
DECLARE  
New_Cons CONSTANT NUMBER := 8.2;
```

What will happen when this statement is executed?

- A. A constant will be declared and a value will be assigned to it.
- B. An index identifier will be declared and a value will be assigned to it.
- C. An error will occur.
- D. A composite variable will be declared and a value will be assigned to it.

Answer: A

229. Which of the following are NOT features of an exception in PL/SQL?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. User defined exceptions must be raised explicitly by RAISE statements.
- B. Exceptions declared in a block are considered local to that block and global to all its subblocks.
- C. It is possible to declare an exception twice in the same block.
- D. User defined exceptions may or may not be given names.

Answer: CD

230. You work as an Application Developer for Tech-Mart Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.

You want to create automated, unattended scheduling of PL/SQL program units. Which of the following *Oracle supplied packages* will you use to accomplish this?

- A. DBMS_DDL
- B. DBMS_JOB
- C. DBMS_SQL
- D. DBMS_OUTPUT

Answer: B

231. Which of the following statements about the *INSTEAD OF* clause of a trigger are true?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. The INSTEAD OF clause identifies the table associated with the trigger.
- B. The INSTEAD OF clause specifies that the trigger is a statement trigger.
- C. The INSTEAD OF clause identifies the event associated with the trigger.
- D. The INSTEAD OF clause identifies the view associated with the trigger.

Answer: CD

232. You work as a Database Administrator for Dolliver Inc. The company uses Oracle 10g as its database.

There are numerous enhancements with the release of Oracle 10g. One of them is the quote operator. You want to assign "look at John's bike" to a variable in PL/SQL and also specify your own delimiter by using the quote operator. Which of the following will you use to accomplish the task?

- A. `vr := look at John's bike`
- B. `vr := q!look at John's bike!q`
- C. `vr := q'[look at John's bike]'q`
- D. `vr := q'[look at John's bike]'`

Answer: D

233. Which of the following statements are true about the RAISE statement?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

- A. It can be used to raise pre-defined exceptions.
- B. It is never used to raise pre-defined exceptions.
- C. It stops normal execution of a PL/SQL block.
- D. It is used to raise user-defined exceptions.

Answer: ACD

234. Which of the following packages provides subprograms that filter the user input and validate it to avoid SQL injection?

- A. DBMS_ALERT
- B. DBMS_ASSERT
- C. DBMS_MONITOR
- D. DBMS_TRACE
- E. DBMS_REPAIR

Answer: B

235. In which of the following cursors are fetches and DML operations not required to be forward sequential only?

- A. Implicit cursor
- B. Explicit cursor
- C. Scrollable cursor
- D. Recursive cursor

Answer: C

236. Which of the following are NOT true about the scope rules for PL/SQL exceptions?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. An exception can be declared more than once in a single block.
- B. The scope of an exception declared within a block is global for all of its sub-blocks.
- C. The scope of an exception declared within a block is local for the block.
- D. When a global exception is declared again within a sub-block, the global declaration takes priority over the local declaration.
- E. The parent block can also refer to the exceptions declared in its sub-blocks.

Answer: ADE

237. Andrew works as an Application Developer for Z-Tech Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. Andrew creates a *trigger* named Log_Trigger. The trigger executes whenever a database user logs on to the database. Which of the following types of triggers has Andrew created?

- A. INSTEAD OF trigger
- B. Application trigger
- C. System event trigger
- D. Database trigger

Answer: C

238. Which of the following tasks a user cannot perform with the help of the data manipulation language (DML) statement?

- A. Establish properties for a transaction.
- B. Add new rows of data into a table or view with the help of the INSERT statement.
- C. View the execution plan for a SQL statement with the help of the EXPLAIN PLAN statement .
- D. Retrieve or fetch data from one or more tables or views with the help of the SELECT statement.

Answer: A

239. Which of the following is a valid identifier?

- A. USER-ID

- B. user-id
- C. user_id
- D. user id

Answer: C

240. Martha works as an Application Developer for Z-Tech Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Orders. Martha wants to create a *database trigger* on the Orders table. She wants the trigger to fire after an UPDATE operation is performed on the Orders table. She also wants the trigger to fire for each row updated in the Orders table.

Which of the following options will she use when creating the trigger?

Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose two.

- A. AFTER UPDATE
- B. BEFORE UPDATE
- C. FOR EACH ROW
- D. ROW

Answer: AC

241. In order to multiply two numbers, you have written the following code:

```
Line 1: DECLARE
Line 2:  v_number1 INTEGER := &sv_number1;
Line 3:  v_number2 INTEGER := &sv_number2;
Line 4:  v_result NUMBER;
Line 5: BEGIN
Line 6:  v_result = v_number1 / v_number2;
Line 7:  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('v_result: '||v_result);
Line 8: END;
```

The above code generates an error. Which of the following lines is responsible for the error?

- A. Line 4
- B. Line 7
- C. Line 2
- D. Line 6

Answer: D

242. Which of the following subprograms of the DBMS_RESULT_CACHE package will you use when you do not want any new results to be stored in the cache?

- A. INVALIDATE
- B. BYPASS
- C. INVALIDATE_OBJECT
- D. FLUSH

Answer: B

243. You work as an Application Developer for Dolliver Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Audit_Records. Following is the structure of the table:

Sequence NUMBER

User_Name VARCHAR2 (25)

Login_Time DATE

Job VARCHAR2 (25)

Emp_ID NUMBER

You create a procedure as follows:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE Login_Pro (Name VARCHAR2) AS
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
INSERT INTO Audit_Records (User_Name)
```

```
VALUES (Name);
```

```
END Login_Pro;
```

You also create a *database trigger* as follows:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER Logon_Trig AFTER LOGON ON DATABASE
```

```
CALL Login_Pro (ORA_LOGIN_USER);
```

Which of the following statements regarding the functionality of the Logon_Trig trigger is true?

- A. It marks a database user as logged on to the database before an audit statement is issued.
- B. It invokes the Login_Pro procedure after a database user logs on to the database and records the username of the database user in the Audit_Records table.
- C. The trigger fails to execute.
- D. It invokes the Login_Pro procedure before a database user logs on to the database and records the

username of the database user in the Audit_Records table.

Answer: B

244. Which of the following is a data manipulation language (DML) statement?

- A. DESCRIBE
- B. EXPLAIN PLAN
- C. SAVEPOINT
- D. TRUNCATE

Answer: B

245. You work as an Application Developer for Gentech Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a package named Ora_Pack. The Ora_Pack package has a procedure named Add_Dept. You want to submit the Add_Dept procedure of the Ora_Pack package to the job queue. In order to accomplish this, you write the following PL/SQL block:

```
VARIABLE jobno NUMBER  
  
BEGIN  
  
DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT (JOB => :jobno, WHAT => 'Ora_Pack.Add_Dept("Marketing",  
2710);', NEXT_DATE => TRUNC(SYSDATE + 1), INTERVAL => 'TRUNC(SYSDATE + 1)');  
  
COMMIT;  
  
END;
```

Which of the following statements regarding the above PL/SQL block are true?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. The DBMS_JOB.RUN procedure must be executed to run the job.
- B. The COMMIT statement commits the transaction.
- C. The JOB parameter returns the job number.
- D. It executes successfully and submits the Add_Dept procedure of the Ora_Pack package to the job queue.

Answer: BCD

246. In which of the following sections of a PL/SQL block a user-defined exception can be raised?

- A. Declarative section
- B. Comments section
- C. Exception section
- D. Executable section

Answer: D

247. Which of the following are the benefits of PL/SQL?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. In PL/SQL, the statements of the block are sent line by line, one at a time to the Oracle server.
- B. PL/SQL is a high-performance transaction-processing language.
- C. PL/SQL supports all SQL datatypes and all SQL functions.
- D. PL/SQL blocks can be named and stored in the Oracle server and reused as required in another PL/SQL program.

Answer: BCD

248. You have written the following PL/SQL code:

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON SIZE 1000000
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

But this code fails run-time compilation. What should you do to remove this error?

- A. Place at least one statement between the BEGIN and END statements of the PL/SQL block.
- B. Remove the semicolon.
- C. Remove the forward slash (/).
- D. Remove the SQL*Plus SERVEROUTPUT variable.

Answer: A

249. You want to send an email from inside the PL/SQL code. You use the UTL_MAIL.SEND procedure for this. Which of the following is the valid syntax that you will insert into the PL/SQL code to accomplish the task?

- A. UTL_MAIL.SEND (subject, receiver, carbon_copy, blind_carbon_copy, subject, message,sender, mime_type, priority);
- B. UTL_MAIL.SEND (sender, receiver, carbon_copy, blind_carbon_copy, mime_type, subject, message, priority);
- C. UTL_MAIL.SEND (sender, receiver, carbon_copy, blind_carbon_copy, subject, message, mime_type, priority);
- D. UTL_MAIL.SEND (subject, sender, receiver, carbon_copy, blind_carbon_copy, subject, message, mime_type, priority);

Answer: C

250. You work as an Application Developer for Gentech Inc. The company uses an Oracle database.

Currently, the Oracle server uses the *timestamp mode* for managing remote dependencies among objects.

You want the Oracle server to use the signature mode. You also want to ensure that the signature mode is applicable to all sessions in the database. What will you do to accomplish this?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. Edit the init.ora file and remove the REMOTE_DEPENDENCIES_MODE parameter.
- B. Set the REMOTE_DEPENDENCIES_MODE parameter to SIGNATURE by using the ALTER SESSION statement.
- C. Set the REMOTE_DEPENDENCIES_MODE parameter to SIGNATURE by using the ALTER SYSTEM statement.
- D. Edit the init.ora file and set the REMOTE_DEPENDENCIES_MODE parameter to SIGNATURE .

Answer: CD

251. One of the users creates the following *PL/SQL object*:

```
create or replace package order_admin as
cursor get_orders return order_rec;
function get_customer_orders(cust_num number);
procedure cancel_order(user_id number, order_number number);
procedure release_order(order_number number);
end order_admin;
```

What type of PL/SQL object is this considered as?

- A. A package body

- B. A trigger
- C. A type specification
- D. A package specification

Answer: D

252. You work as a Database Administrator for Hitech Inc. The company uses Oracle as its database.

The database contains a table named Employee, which in turn have a view named ename.

There is some issue with the ename view. As a DBA, you need to repair and compile the view.

You issue the ALTER view ename COMPILE statement, however, the compilation failed.

Which of the following will you use to accomplish the task?

Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose two.

- A. The SHOW ERROR command
- B. The DESC command
- C. The DBA_OBJECTS view
- D. The DBA_DEPENDENCIES view

Answer: BD

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