CertWinner

First Test, First Sucess

1Z0-144:

Oracle Database 11g:

Program with PL/SQL

Version:

Demo http://www.certwinner.com/exam/1Z0-144.html

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

A. NESTED TABLE

B. VARRAY

C. RECORD

D. ASSOCIATIVE ARRAY

Answer: C

2. 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

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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

6. 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

7. 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

8. 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

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

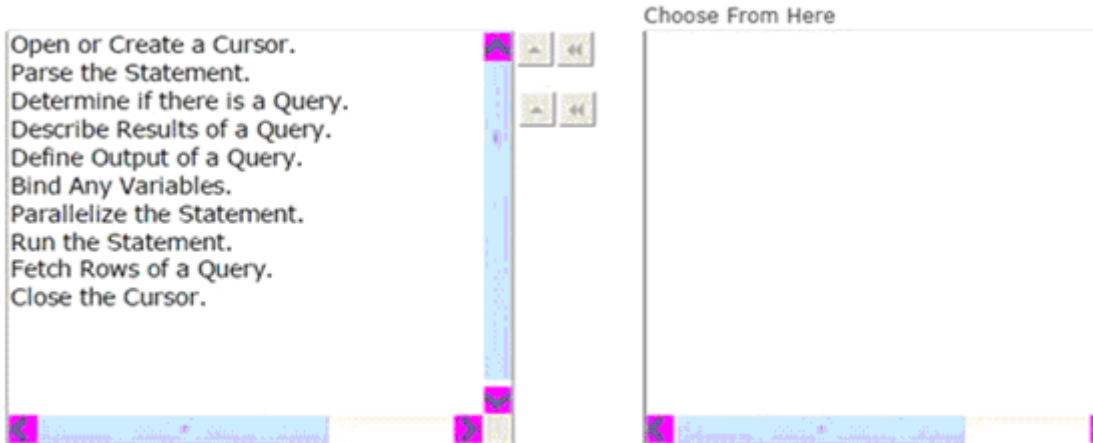Choose and arrange the stages that are required for processing an SQL statement.


```
Choose From Here
Describe Results of a Query.
Parse the Statement.
Determine if there is a Query.
Run the Statement.
Define Output of a Query.
Close the Cursor.
Bind Any Variables.
Fetch Rows of a Query.
Open or Create a Cursor.
Parallelize the Statement.
```

A.

Open or Create a Cursor.
Parse the Statement.
Determine if there is a Query.
Describe Results of a Query.
Define Output of a Query.
Bind Any Variables.
Parallelize the Statement.
Run the Statement.
Fetch Rows of a Query.
Close the Cursor.

Choose From Here

10. 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

11. 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: A B C D

12. 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: A C

13. 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

14. 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

15. 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: A D