1. UPDATE OR DELETE ON SOCCER\_FAN\_SNACKS. Which two of the following keywords may be useful in your trigger source code to distinguish what should run, and when?

1. truncating

2. updating

3. deleting

4. B) and C)

Correct Answer : 4

1. Procedures and functions are explicitly executed. This is different from database triggers. When is a database trigger executed     1.  when transaction is committed     2.  during the data manipulation statement     3.  when an oracle supplied package references the trigger     4.  during a data manipulation statement and when transaction is committed     Correct Answer : 2
2. The maximum number of triggers(of different types) that can be created in Oracle      1.  12     2.  >13     3.  13     4.  >12     Correct Answer :1
3. When a TRIGGER is fired the statement inside the TRIGGERs PL/SQL code block can also fire same or some other TRIGGER .

Correct Answer : T

735. Examine the trigger

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER upd\_team\_salary FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

Update team

Set salary = tot\_salary+ :new.salary

Where ID = :new.team\_id;

END;

Which statement must be added to make this trigger execute after updating the salary column of player table

A. After update on player

B. After salary update of player

C. After update [salary] on player

**D. After update of salary on player**

Triggers

736. For every new ballplayer added to the Player table, a record must be inserted into the Player\_Bat\_Stat table. You have written a trigger to accomplish this task. To which timing will this trigger be assigned.

**A. After**

B. Instead of

C. Statement

D. Pre-Insert

Triggers

741. You can enter new ball players to the PLAYER table from different Oracle form applications and from an

application written in C. For each new ball player, a record must be inserted into the Player\_Bat\_Stat table.

Which action should you perform to accomplish this requirement?

A. Create an additional function

B. Create an additional procedure

**C. Create a database trigger on player table**

D. Create a database trigger on the Player\_Bat\_Stat table.

Triggers

771. Which of the following trigger types will be impacted by constraining factors brought on by mutating tables?

**A. Row triggers only**

B. Statement triggers only

C. Both row and statement triggers

D. Neither row or statement triggers

Triggers

772. The developer issues the following statement:

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER soccer\_fans\_snacks\_02 BEFORE DELETE ON

SOCCER\_FANS

BEGIN

DELETE FROM soccer\_fans\_snacks

WHERE fan\_id= :old.fan\_id;

END;

Why will trigger creation fail?

A. The row trigger does not properly reference the old value in FAN\_ID.

**B. The statement trigger should have been defined as a row trigger.**

C. The statement trigger fires after the delete statement is processed.

D. The row trigger does not properly define the associated table

Triggers

773. The developer issues the following statement:

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER soccer\_fans\_snacks\_02 BEFORE DELETE ON

SOCCER\_FANS

FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

DELETE FROM soccer\_fans\_snacks

WHERE fan\_id= :old.fan\_id;

END;

Which of the following statements best describes the trigger created?

A. An update trigger that fires before Oracle processes the triggering statement

B. An insert trigger that fires after Oracle processes the triggering statement

C. An insert trigger that fires after Oracle processes the triggering statement

**D. A delete trigger that fires before Oracle processes the triggering statement**

Triggers

776. The developer issues the following statement:

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER soccer\_fans\_snacks\_02 BEFORE DELETE ON

SOCCER\_FANS

FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

DELETE FROM soccer\_fans\_snacks

WHERE fan\_id= :prechange.fan\_id;

END;

Why does the trigger fail on creation?

A. The statement trigger improperly references the changed row data.

**B. The row trigger does not define prechange as the referencing keyword for old column values.**

C. Row triggers cannot process before the triggering statement.

D. Statement triggers cannot process before the triggering statement.

Triggers

777. Table SOCCER\_FAN\_SEAT contains two columns: FAN and SEAT\_NUM.

A trigger is created in this table, whose triggering statement definition is AFTER UPDATE OF

SEAT\_NUM ON SOCCER\_FAN\_SEAT. You issue an UPDATE statement that changes column FAN only.

Which of the following best describes what happens next?

a) The trigger fires successfully.

b) The trigger fires unsuccessfully.

**c) Nothing, the SEAT\_NUM column was not updated.**

d) The trigger invalidates

Triggers

779. The INSTEAD OF trigger works at

**(a) Row level**

(b) Table level

(c) Schema level

(d) Database level

Triggers

794. System event triggers are always

(a) Row level

(b) Table level

**(c) Schema level**

(d) Either (b) or (c)

Triggers

795. Triggers can be written for

A. Insert, delete, update

B. Create, alter, drop

C. Login, logout

D. Both (a) and (b)

**E. (a) , (b) and (c)**

Triggers

1. The developer issues the following statement:

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER soccer\_fans\_snacks\_02 BEFORE DELETE ON

SOCCER\_FANS

BEGIN

DELETE FROM soccer\_fans\_snacks

WHERE fan\_id = :old.fan\_id;

END;

Why will trigger creation fail?

A. The row trigger does not properly reference the old value in FAN\_ID.

**B. The statement trigger should have been defined as a row trigger.**

C. The statement trigger fires after the delete statement is processed.

D. The row trigger does not properly define the associated table

Triggers

1. The developer issues the following statement:

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER TCHECK

BEFORE DELETE ON EMP

BEGIN

DELETE FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO = :OLD.EMPNO;

END;

Why will trigger creation fail ? a)The row trigger does not properly reference the old value in empno. **b)The statement trigger should have been defined as a row trigger.** c)The statement trigger fires after the delete statement is processed. d)The row trigger does not properly define the associated table.

Triggers

1. Create or Replace trigger t1 after Update or delete on emp ……….

Which of the following keywords may be useful in your trigger source code to distinguish what should run and when

1)inserting **2)updating 3)deleting** 4)truncating

Triggers

415. To find information about trigger status, which of the following views are appropriate?

**1. ALL\_TRIGGERS**

2. ALL\_OBJECTS 3. ALL\_TRIGGER\_COLS 4. ALL\_SOURCE

Triggers

416. A trigger is based on After insert on a table. The reference :old.column will 1. Give the previous value for that column 2. Give the current value for that column **3. Give NULL**  4. Invalid statement

Triggers

1. To give access on a trigger to another user, the following is used: 1.grant execute on triggername 2.Alter trigger triggername execute 3.grant read on triggername **4.None of these**

Triggers

1. A mutating table is a table that is **1.Currently being modified by DML** 2.Currently being read 3.A table with a trigger 4.None

Triggers

1. For a Before statement level or Row level trigger the order of execution is as follows. **1.Execute the before statement trigger first** 2.Execute the before row trigger first 3.Not in order 4.None

Triggers

1. An autonomous transaction is **1.an independent transaction, which runs independently within a block** 2.An ongoing transaction 3.A transaction called from the main block 4.None

Triggers

1. In terms of performance, which class of statement is NOT affected by triggers on the accessed table? 1.Insert 2.Update 3.**Select**  4.All of above are affected

Triggers

1. Consider the following table :

source\_table

ID Name

1 Chair

2 Desk

3 Lamp

4 Fan

5 Table

Consider a table my\_table with the following trigger on it :

Create or replace trigger my\_trigger

Before insert on my\_table for each row

Begin

if ( :new.id>3) then

raise\_application\_error(-20001, 'ID too big!!!');

end if;

end;

/

Consider the following block :

Begin

Begin

insert into my\_table values ( 0, 'Dummy');

insert into my\_table select \* from source\_table;

Exception

when others then

null;

End;

Commit;

End;

/

How many rows are added to the my\_table?

1. 0
2. **1**
3. 3
4. 4

Triggers

1. In terms of performance which class of statement is not affected by triggers on the accessed table? A)Insert B)Update C)Delete **D)Select**

Triggers

1. The developer issues the following statement:

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER TCHECK

BEFORE DELETE ON EMP

BEGIN

DELETE FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO = :OLD.EMPNO;

END;

Why will trigger creation fail ? 1)The row trigger does not properly reference the old value in empno. **2)The statement trigger should have been defined as a row trigger.** 3)The statement trigger fires after the delete statement is processed. 4)The row trigger does not properly define the associated table.

Triggers

1. my\_table

NAME NULL TYPE

ID NOT NULL NUMBER

NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)

DATE\_STAMP NOT NULL DATE

Which of the following declares a trigger on my\_table above which could fire on updation of the date\_stamp column when rows are added or changed?

1. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER my\_trigger BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE ON my\_table
2. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER my\_trigger BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE ON my\_table FOR EACH ROW
3. **CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER my\_trigger BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE OF date\_stamp ON my\_table FOR EACH ROW**
4. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER my\_trigger BEFORE INSERT ON my\_table

Triggers

400. Database trigger causes a second one to fire, which in turn causes a third one to fire, the concept is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ triggers.

**1. Cascading**

2. Mutating

3. Constraining

4. Waterfall

Triggers

389. For which trigger type can you reference NEW and OLD qualifiers

     1.  statement and Row

     2.  Statement only

**3.  Row only**

     4.  Oracle forms

Trigger