

# 1Z0-144<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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**QUESTION 1**

View the Exhibit and examine the code.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE wording IS
  TYPE Definition IS RECORD (
    word      VARCHAR2(20),
    meaning   VARCHAR2(200));
  lexicon Definition;
PROCEDURE add_entry (word_list IN OUT Definition) IS
  BEGIN
    word_list.word := 'aardvark';
    lexicon.word := 'aardwolf';
  END add_entry;
BEGIN
  add_entry(lexicon);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(word_list.word);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(lexicon.word);
END wording;
/
```

Why does the code give an error on execution?

- A. because the WORD\_LIST variable is not visible in PROCEDURE WORDING
- B. because the LEXICON variable is not visible in PROCEDURE ADD\_ENTRY
- C. because the LEXICON variable is not initialized in PROCEDURE WORDING
- D. because the WORD\_LIST parameter in IN OUT mode cannot be of a RECORD data type

Correct Answer: A

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**QUESTION 2**

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL code.

```
DECLARE
    past_due EXCEPTION;
    acct_num NUMBER;
BEGIN
    DECLARE
        past_due EXCEPTION;
        acct_num NUMBER;
        due_date DATE := SYSDATE - 1;
        todays_date DATE := SYSDATE;
    BEGIN
        IF due_date < todays_date THEN
            RAISE past_due;
        END IF;
    END;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN past_due THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
            ('Handling PAST_DUE exception. ');
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
            ('Could not recognize exception. ');
END;
/
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the code?

- A. The exception raised in the code is handled by the exception handler for the PAST\_DUE exception.
- B. It does not execute because you cannot declare an exception with a similar name in the subblock.
- C. The PAST\_DUE exception raised in the subblock causes the program to terminate abruptly because there is no exception handler in the subblock.
- D. The PAST\_DUE exception raised by the enclosing block is not propagated to the outer block and it is handled by the WHEN OTHERS exception handler

Correct Answer: D

### QUESTION 3

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALGRADE table.

```
SQL> desc salgrade
Name          Null?         Type
-----
GRADE         NOT NULL     NUMBER
LOSAL
HISAL         NUMBER
```

Examine the following code:

```
SQL>VARIABLE min_sal NUMBER
SQL>VARIABLE max_sal NUMBER

SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION sal ok(salary NUMBER, jobgrade NUMBER)
RETURN BOOLEAN AS
BEGIN
SELECT losal, hisal INTO :min_sal, :max_sal FROM salgrade
WHERE grade = jobgrade;
RETURN (salary >= min_sal) AND (salary <= max_sal);
END sal_ok;
/
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It is created successfully.
- B. It gives an error because the return clause condition is invalid.
- C. It gives an error because the usage of the host variables is invalid.
- D. It gives an error because the data type of the return clause is invalid.

Correct Answer: C

#### QUESTION 4

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
SALARY		NUMBER (8,2)
COMISSION_PCT		NUMBER (2,2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER (6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER (4)

Execute the following block of code:

```
SQL > SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
```

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

What is the outcome?

- A. It gives an error because the variable name and column name are the same in the WHERE clause of the SELECT statement.
- B. It executes successfully and displays the sum of salaries in department 60.
- C. It gives an error because group functions cannot be used in anonymous blocks.
- D. It executes successfully and displays the incorrect sum of salaries in department 60.

Correct Answer: D

**QUESTION 5**

In which of the following scenarios would you recommend using PL/SQL records?

- A. when you want to retrieve an entire row from a table and perform calculations
- B. when you know the number of elements in advance and the elements are usually accessed sequentially
- C. when you want to create a separate lookup table with multiple entries for each row of the main table, and access it through join queries
- D. when you want to create a relatively small lookup table, where the collection can be constructed in memory each time a subprogram is invoked

Correct Answer: A

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