

1Z0-144^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

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)

The salary of EMPLOYEE_ID 195 is 2800. You execute the following code:

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
  2 v_sal NUMBER(10,2) := 1000;
  3 BEGIN
  4   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Salary is' || v_sal);
  5   DECLARE
  6     v_sal NUMBER;
  7     BEGIN
  8       SELECT salary INTO v_sal FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 195;
  9       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Salary is' || v_sal);
 10      DECLARE
 11        v_sal NUMBER := 50000;
 12        BEGIN <<b3>>
 13          DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Salary is' || v_sal);
 14        END b3;
 15        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Salary is' || v_sal);
 16      END;
 17 END;
/
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It gives an error because only the innermost block is labeled.
- B. It gives an error because the same variable name cannot be used across all the nested blocks.

- C. It executes successfully and displays the resultant values in the following sequence- 1000, 2800 50000, 2800.
- D. It executes successfully and displays the resultant values in the following sequence: 1000, 2800, 50000, 1000.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

User SCOTT has been granted CREATE ANY TRIGGER and ALTER ANY TABLE by the DBA. HR is an existing schema in the database.

SCOTT creates the following trigger:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER drop_trigger
BEFORE DROP ON hr.SCHEMA
BEGIN
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20000, 'Cannot drop object\');
END;
```

SCOTT does not grant the EXECUTE privilege on this trigger to any other users.

For which user(s) would this trigger fire by default when they drop an object in the HR schema?

- A. Only HR
- B. SCOTT and HR
- C. Only SCOTT
- D. SCOTT, HR, and SYS

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Which statements are true about the WHEN OTHERS exception handler? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be the first exception handler.
- B. It can be the only exception handler for the code.
- C. It traps all the exceptions that are not already trapped.
- D. You can have multiple OTHERS clauses to trap all the multiple unhandled exceptions.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 4

View Exhibit 1 and examine the structure of the EMP table.

```
SQL> desc emp
Name                Null?              Type
-----
EMPNO               NOT NULL          NUMBER(4)
ENAME               VCHAR2(10)
JOB                 VCHAR2(9)
MGR                 NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE            DATE
SAL                 NUMBER(7,2)
COMM                NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO              NUMBER(2)
```

View Exhibit 2 and examine the code of the packages that you have created.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE manage_emp IS
  v_empno NUMBER;
  PROCEDURE del_emp (p_empno NUMBER);
END manage_emp;
/
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY manage_emp IS
  PROCEDURE del_emp (p_empno NUMBER) IS
  BEGIN
    DELETE FROM emp WHERE empno=p_empno;
  END del_emp;
END manage_emp;
/
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE emp_det IS
  PROCEDURE emp_chk (p_empno NUMBER);
END emp_det;
/
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY emp_det IS
  PROCEDURE emp_chk (p_empno NUMBER) IS
  BEGIN
    manage_emp.del_emp (p_empno);
  END emp_chk;
END emp_det;
/
```

You issue the following command: SQL> DROP PACKAGE manage_emp; What is the outcome?

- A. It drops both the MANAGE_EMP AND EMP__DET packages because of the cascading effect.
- B. It drops the MANAGE_EMP package and invalidates only the body for the EMP_DET package.
- C. It returns an error and does not drop the MAMAGE_EMP package because of the cascading effect.
- D. It drops the MANAGE_EMP package and invalidates both the specification and body for the EMP_DET package.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

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

- A. Reference host or bind variables in a PL/SQL block of code
- B. Tasks that compute and return multiple values to the calling environment
- C. Tasks that compute a value that must be returned to the calling environment
- D. Tasks performed in SQL that increase data independence by processing complex data analysis within the Oracle server, rather than by retrieving the data into an application

Correct Answer: CD

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