

1Z0-144^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

The STRING_TAB table has the following structure:

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
STRING1		VARCHAR2 (100)

View the Exhibit and examine the code.

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
    in_string  VARCHAR2(25) := 'This is my test string.';
    out_string VARCHAR2(25);
    PROCEDURE double (original IN VARCHAR2,
                     new_string OUT VARCHAR2) IS
    BEGIN
        new_string := original || '+' || original;
    EXCEPTION
        WHEN VALUE_ERROR THEN
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Output buffer not long enough. ');
            COMMIT;
    END;
    BEGIN
        double(in_string, out_string);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(in_string || '-' || out_string);
    END;
/
```

What is the outcome on execution?

- A. It displays Output buffer not long enough. This is my test string.-.
- B. It displays only Output buffer not long enough. and exits the anonymous block.
- C. It displays only This is my test string. – because EXCEPTION should have been defined in the anonymous block to get the error message.
- D. It does not display any of the DBMS_OUTPUT messages and gives an error because a transaction control statement cannot be used in the exception section of a procedure.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

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

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_CATEGORY		VARCHAR2(20)

You create the following trigger to ensure that customers belonging to category "A" or "B" in the CUSTOMER table can have a credit limit of more than 8000.

```
SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER restrict_credit_limit
    BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE ON customer
    FOR EACH ROW
    BEGIN
        IF (:NEW.cust_category NOT IN ('A', 'B'))
            AND :NEW.cust_credit_limit > 8000 THEN
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Credit Limit cannot be greater
                than 8000 for this category');
        END IF;
    END;
/
```

You execute the following UPDATE command for CUST_ID 101 existing in the CUSTOMER table.

```
SQL> UPDATE customer SET cust_category = 'C', cust_credit_limit = 9000
    WHERE cust_id = 101;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. The trigger is fired, a message is displayed, and the update is successful.
- B. The trigger is fired and a message is displayed, but the update is rolled back.
- C. The trigger is not fired because the WHEN clause should be used to specify the condition; however, the update is successful.
- D. The trigger is not fired because column names must be specified with the UPDATE event to identify which columns must be changed to cause the trigger to fire; however, the update is successful.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

View the Exhibit and examine the blocks of code that you plan to execute.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION dflt RETURN NUMBER IS
    cnt NUMBER :=0;
BEGIN
    cnt := cnt + 1;
    RETURN 45;
END dflt;

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE p(i IN NUMBER DEFAULT dflt()) IS
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i);
END p;

DECLARE
    cnt NUMBER := dflt();
BEGIN
    FOR j IN 1...3 LOOP
        p(j);
    END LOOP;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('cnt: '||cnt);
    p();
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('cnt: '||cnt);
END;
```

Which statement is true about the blocks of code?

- A. All the blocks execute successfully and the anonymous block displays123cnt: 4545cnt: 45.
- B. All the blocks execute successfully and the anonymous block displays123cut: 045cart: 1.
- C. The anonymous block gives an error because the function invocation in line 2 is not valid.
- D. The procedure creation gives an error because the function invocation in line 1 is not valid.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

You execute the following block of code: Which statement is true about the outcome?

```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL> DECLARE
  2  v_customer VARCHAR2(50) := 'Womansport';
  3  v_credit_rating VARCHAR2(50) := 'EXCELLENT';
  4  BEGIN
  5    DECLARE
  6      v_customer NUMBER(7) := 201;
  7      v_name VARCHAR2(25) := 'Unisports';
  8    BEGIN
  9      v_credit_rating := 'GOOD';
 10      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Customer ' || v_customer || ' rating is ' ||
 11                            v_credit_rating);
 12    END;
 13      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Customer ' || v_customer || ' rating is ' ||
 14                            v_credit_rating);
 15 END;
/
```

- A. Both output statements show different values.
- B. Both output statements show exactly the same values.
- C. It gives an error because the nested blocks are not labeled.
- D. It gives an error because the V_CUSTOMER variable cannot have different types in the nested blocks.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Identify the scenario in which you would use the CURRENT OF clause for an UPDATE or DELETE statement to rows fetched from a cursor.

- A. when you want to lock the rows fetched by the cursor
- B. when you want to update or delete the result set without affecting the rows in the table
- C. when you want the database not to wait if the requested rows are locked by another user
- D. when you want to ensure that the current rows fetched by the cursor are updated or deleted

Correct Answer: D

References: https://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/cursors/current_of.php

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