

# 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 structure of the AUDIT\_CUST table.

Name	Null?	Type
USER_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CHANGE_TIME	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP (6)
OLD_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
NEW_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_ID		NUMBER

CUST\_ID and CUST\_CREDIT\_LIMIT are existing columns in the CUSTOMER table. Examine the following trigger code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER audit_cust
AFTER UPDATE OF cust_credit_limit ON customer
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO audit_cust (user_name, change_time, cust_id,
                           old_credit_limit, new_credit_limit)
    VALUES (USER, SYSDATE, :OLD.cust_id, :OLD.cust_credit_limit,
           :NEW.cust_credit_limit);
    COMMIT;
END;
```

Which statement is true about the above trigger?

- A. It gives an error on compilation because it should be a statement-level trigger.
- B. It compiles and fires successfully when the credit limit is updated in the customer table.
- C. It gives an error on compilation because of the commit command in the trigger code.
- D. It compiles successfully, but gives an error when the credit limit is updated in the CUSTOMER table because the PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS\_TRANSACTION statement should be introduced in the trigger.

Correct Answer: D

## QUESTION 2

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 displays
- B. All the blocks execute successfully and the anonymous block displays
- 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 3

You want to store values of different data types in a PL/SQL block and store one record at a time for processing the information.

Which type of composite data type would you choose to fulfill the requirement?

- A. VARRAYS
- B. Nested table
- C. PL/SQL records
- D. Associative arrays

Correct Answer: C

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**QUESTION 4**

View the Exhibit and examine the partial data in the PRODUCTS table. PROD\_ID is the primary key.

**PRODUCTS**

PROD_ID	PROD_NAME	PROD_LIST_PRICE
126	3 1/2" Bulk diskettes, Box of 100	28.99
127	Mode1 CD13272 Tricclor Ink Cartridge	36.99
128	Mode1 SM6273 Black Ink Cartridge	27.99
129	Mode1 NM500X High Yield Toner Cartridge	192.99

Examine the following code: What is the outcome on execution of the above code?

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
  2  v_prod_name VARCHAR2(50);
  3  v_price NUMBER;
  4  v_max_price NUMBER;
  5  v_compare VARCHAR2(40) := NULL;
  6  BEGIN
  7      SELECT prod_name, prod_list_price INTO v_prod_name, v_price
  8          FROM products
  9          WHERE prod_id = 128;
 10      SELECT MAX(prod_list_price) INTO v_max_price
 11          FROM products;
 12      v_prod_name := SUBSTR(v_prod_name, 1, INSTR(v_prod_name, ' '));
 13      v_compare DECODE(v-price, v_max_price, 'Product has highest price',
 14                      'Product does not have the highest price');
 15      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('PRODUCT NAME' || v_prod_name ||
 16                          'Remark ' || v_compare);
 17 END;
/
```

- A. It executes successfully.
- B. It gives an error because the DECODE function can be used only in a SQL statement.
- C. It gives an error because the SUBSTR and INSTR functions can be used only in a SQL statement.
- D. It gives an error because both the MAX and DECODE functions can be used only in a SQL statement.

Correct Answer: A

### QUESTION 5

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL block.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE employees_temp (  
    empid NUMBER(6) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
    deptid NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT c_employees_temp_deptid  
        CHECK (deptid BETWEEN 100 AND 200),  
    deptname VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'Sales'  
);
```

Table created.

```
SQL> DECLARE  
    emprec employees_temp%ROWTYPE;  
BEGIN  
    emprec.empid := NULL;  
    emprec.deptid := 50;  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('emprec.deptname:' || emprec.deptname);  
END;
```

Which statement is true about the output of the PL/SQL block?

- A. It executes and the output is emprec.deptname:.
- B. It executes and the output is emprec.deptname: Sales.
- C. It produces an error because NULL is assigned to the emprec.empid field in the record.
- D. It produces an error because the CHECK constraint is violated while assigning a value to the emprec.deptid field in the record.

Correct Answer: A

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