

# 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**

Examine the following block of code:

```
1 DECLARE
2     status          VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'TRUE';
3     net_value       NUMBER := 555;
4     done            BOOLEAN;
5     valid_id        BOOLEAN := TRUE;
6 BEGIN
7     done := (net_value > 100);
8     status := valid_id;
9 END;
/
```

Which line in the above code would result in errors upon execution?

- A. line 5
- B. line 8
- C. line 2
- D. line 7

Correct Answer: B

### QUESTION 3

ORDER\_TOTAL is a column in the ORDERS table with the data type and size as NUMBER (8, 2). Examine the following code:

```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON

SQL>DECLARE
2     v_order_id      orders.order_id%TYPE;
3     v_order_total   CONSTANT orders.order_total%TYPE :=1000;
4     v_all_order_total v_order_total%TYPE;
5 BEGIN
6     v_order_id :=NULL;
7     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Order Total is' || v_order_total);
8 END;
/
```

Which statement is correct about the above code?

- A. It gives an error in line 3.
- B. It gives an error in line 4.

- C. It gives an error in line 6.
- D. It executes successfully and displays the output.

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 4**

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

```
SQL> desc emp
Name                Null?              Type
-----
EMPNO               NOT NULL          NUMBER(4)
ENAME               VARCHAR2(10)
JOB                 VARCHAR2(9)
MGR                 NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE            DATE
SAL                 NUMBER(7,2)
COMM                NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO              NUMBER(2)
```

You want to create two procedures using the overloading feature to search for employee details based on either the employee name or employee number.

Which two rules should you apply to ensure that the overloading feature is used successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. The procedures can be either stand-alone or packaged.
- B. The procedures should be created only as packaged subprograms.
- C. The procedures should be created only as stand-alone subprograms.
- D. Each subprogram's formal parameters should differ in both name and data type.
- E. The formal parameters of each subprogram should differ in data type but can use the same names.

Correct Answer: BE

**QUESTION 5**

View Exhibit 1 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)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER (2, 2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER (6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER (4)

User SCOTT needs to generate a text report that contains the names of all employees and their salaries.

Examine the following commands issued by the DBA:

```
SQL>CREATE DIRECTORY my_dir AS \\temp/my_files\;
```

```
SQL>GRANT WRITE ON DIRECTORY my_dir TO scott;
```

View Exhibit 2 and examine the procedure code.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE sal_status(p_dir IN VARCHAR2,
                                       p_filename IN VARCHAR2) IS
    f_file UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE;
    CURSOR cur_emp IS
        SELECT last_name, salary
        FROM employees ORDER BY salary;
BEGIN
    f_file:= UTL_FILE.FOPEN (p_dir, p_filename, 'W');
    UTL_FILE.PUT_LINE(f_file,'REPORT: GENERATED ON' || SYSDATE);
    FOR emp_rec IN cur_emp LOOP
        UTL_FILE.PUT_LINE(f_file, 'EMPLOYEE: ' || emp_rec.last_name ||
                          ' earns: ' || emp_rec.salary);
    END LOOP;
    UTL_FILE.FCLOSE (f_file);
EXCEPTION
    WHEN UTL_FILE.INVALID_FILEHANDLE THEN
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20001,'Invalid File.');
```

You issue the following command:

```
SQL>EXEC sal_status ('\\MY_DIR\\', 'EMPREPORT.TXT\\')
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It executes successfully and creates the report.
- B. It gives an error because the text file should be opened in append mode.
- C. It gives an error because the "no data found" condition is not handled to come out of the loop.
- D. It gives an error because user SCOTT should be granted both read and write privileges to the directory alias.
- E. It executes but no data is written to the text file because the FFLUSH subprogram is not used to write all the data buffered in memory to a file.

Correct Answer: A

### QUESTION 6

Identify situations in which the DBMS\_SQL package is the only applicable method of processing dynamic SQL. (Choose two.)

- A. When a query returns multiple rows
- B. When a column name in a where clause is unknown at compile time

- C. When the number of columns selected in a query is not known until run time
- D. When a table needs to be created based on an existing table structure at run time
- E. When privileges need to be granted to a new user to access an existing schema at run time

Correct Answer: BC

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#### QUESTION 7

Which two statements correctly differentiate functions and procedures? (Choose two.)

- A. A function can be called only as part of a SQL statement, whereas a procedure can be called only as a PL/SQL statement.
- B. A function must return a value to the calling environment, whereas a procedure can return zero or more values to its calling environment.
- C. A function can be called as part of a SQL statement or PL/SQL expression, whereas a procedure can be called only as a PL/SQL statement.
- D. A function may return one or more values to the calling environment, whereas a procedure must return a single value to its calling environment.

Correct Answer: BC

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#### QUESTION 8

Which two statements are true about anonymous blocks and named subprograms? (Choose two.)

- A. Subprograms are by default executed with definer's rights.
- B. The declare section is optional for both anonymous blocks and subprograms.
- C. Both anonymous blocks and subprograms execute by default with invoker's rights.
- D. The declare section is mandatory for anonymous blocks and optional for subprograms.

Correct Answer: AB

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#### QUESTION 9

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 10

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 PL/SQL block of code.

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
  2     TYPE EmpRecTyp IS RECORD (
  3     emp_name      VARCHAR2(30),
  4     salary        NUMBER(8,2));
  5     FUNCTION highest_salary RETURN EmpRecTyp IS
  6     emp_info EmpRecTyp;
  7     CURSOR cur_emp_cursor IS
  8         SELECT ename, sal
  9         FROM emp WHERE sal =(SELECT MAX(sal) FROM emp);
 10     BEGIN
 11     FOR emp_info IN cur_emp_cursor
 12     LOOP
 13         RETURN emp_info;
 14     END LOOP;
 15     END highest_salary;
 16     BEGIN
 17     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Emp: ' || highest_salary().emp_name ||
 18     ' earns the highest salary of ' || highest_salary().salary);
 19*  END;
SQL> /
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It gives an error because the return type is not valid.
- B. It gives an error because the record type is not defined within the function.
- C. It gives an error because the function call in DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_\_LINE is not valid
- D. It executes successfully and displays the names and salaries of all employees who earn the highest salary.

E. It executes successfully but does not display the names and salaries of all employees who earn the highest salary.

Correct Answer: E

### QUESTION 11

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL code.

```
DECLARE
    jobid employees.job_id%TYPE;
    empid employees.employee_id%TYPE :=115;
    sal employees.salary%TYPE;
    sal_raise NUMBER(3,2);
BEGIN
    SELECT job_id, salary INTO jobid, sal from employees
    WHERE employee_id = empid;
    CASE
    WHEN jobid = 'PU_CLERK' THEN
        IF sal < 3000 THEN sal_raise := .12;
        ELSE sal_raise := .09;
        END IF;
    WHEN jobid = 'SH_CLERK' THEN
        IF sal < 4000 THEN sal_raise := .11;
        ELSE sal_raise := .08;
        END IF;
    WHEN jobid = 'ST_CLERK' THEN
        IF sal < 3500 THEN sal_raise := .10;
        ELSE sal_raise := .07;
        END IF;
    ELSE
    BEGIN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No raise for this job: ' || jobid);
    END;
    END CASE;
    UPDATE employees SET salary = salary + salary * sal_raise
    WHERE employee_id = empid;
    COMMIT;
END;
```

SERVEROUTPUT is on for the session.

Which statement is true about the execution of the code?

- A. The execution fails because of the misplaced else clause.
- B. The execution is successful even if there is no employee with EMPLOYEE\_ID 115.
- C. The execution fails and throws exceptions if no employee with EMPLOYEE\_ID 115 is found.

D. The execution is successful, but it displays an incorrect output if no employee with EMPLOYEE\_ID 115 is found.

Correct Answer: C

### QUESTION 12

/temp/my\_files is an existing folder in the server, facultylist.txt is an existing text file in this folder.

Examine the following commands that are executed by the DBA:

```
SQL>CREATE DIRECTORY my_dir AS '/temp/my_files\': SQL>GRANT READ ON DIRECTORY my_dir To public;
```

View the Exhibit and examine the procedure created by user SCOTT to read the list of faculty names from the text file.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE read_file (dirname VARCHAR2, txtfile VARCHAR2) IS
    f_file UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE;
    v_buffer VARCHAR2(200);
BEGIN
    f_file := UTL_FILE.FOPEN (dirname, txtfile, 'R');
LOOP
    UTL_FILE.GET_LINE(f_file, v_buffer);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_buffer);
END LOOP;
UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(f_file);
END read_file;
/
```

SCOTT executes the procedure as follows:

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
```

```
SQL>EXEC read_file ('MY_DIR\ ', FACULTYLIST.TXT\')
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It goes into an infinite loop.
- B. It executes successfully and displays only the list of faculty names.
- C. It does not execute and displays an error message because the end-of-file condition is not taken care of.
- D. It executes successfully and displays the list of faculty names followed by a "no data found" error message.

Correct Answer: D

### QUESTION 13

What is the correct definition of the persistent state of a packaged variable?

- A. It is a private variable defined in a procedure or function within a package body whose value is consistent within a

user session.

- B. It is a public variable in a package specification whose value is consistent within a user session.
- C. It is a private variable in a package body whose value is consistent across all current active sessions.
- D. It is a public variable in a package specification whose value is always consistent across all current active sessions.

Correct Answer: B

#### QUESTION 14

Examine the following PL/SQL code: The server output is on for the session. Which statement is true about the execution of the code?

```
DECLARE
  CURSOR c_emp_cursor IS
    SELECT employee_id, last_name FROM employees
    WHERE department_id =30;
BEGIN
  FOR emp_record IN c_emp_cursor
  LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( emp_record.employee_id|| ' ' ||emp_record.last_name);
  END LOOP;
END;
/
```

- A. The code executes successfully and gives the desired output.
- B. The code generates an error because the EMP\_RECORD variable is not declared.
- C. The code generates an error because the cursor is not opened before the FOR loop.
- D. The code generates an error because the loop does not have the exit when clause.

Correct Answer: A

#### QUESTION 15

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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