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Exam : **1z0-144**

Title : Oracle Database 11g: Program
with PL/SQL

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Which two statements are true about the handling of internally defined or user-defined PL/SQL exceptions? (Choose two.)

- A. Add exception handlers whenever errors occur.
- B. An exception handler should commit the transaction.
- C. Handle named exceptions whenever possible instead of using when others in exception handlers.
- D. Instead of adding exception handlers to your PL/SQL block, check for errors at every point where they may occur.

Answer: C,D

NO.2 View the Exhibit and examine the blocks of code that you plan to execute. Which statement is true about the blocks of code?

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION df1t RETURN NUMBER IS
  cnt NUMBER := 0;
BEGIN
  cnt := cnt + 1;
  RETURN 45;
END df1t;

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE p(i IN NUMBER DEFAULT df1t()) IS
BEGIN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i);
END p;

DECLARE
  cnt NUMBER := df1t();
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;
```

- A. All the blocks execute successfully and the anonymous block displays 1 2 3 cnt: 45 45 cnt: 45
- B. All the blocks execute successfully and the anonymous block displays 1 2 3 cnt: 0 45 cnt: 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.

Answer: A

NO.3 Which statements correctly describe the features of functions and procedures? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. A procedure can contain a return statement without a value.
- B. A function can return multiple values using a single return clause,
- C. A procedure can be executed as part of a SQL expression or as a PL/SQL statement,
- D. A function can contain zero or more parameters that are transferred from the calling environment.

Answer: A

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/appdev.102/b14261/subprograms.htm (using the return statement)

NO.4 Examine the following snippet of PL/SQL code:

```

DECLARE
  emp_job      employees.job_id%TYPE := 'ST_CLERK';
  emp_salary   employees.salary%TYPE := 3000;
  my_record    employees%ROWTYPE;
  CURSOR c1 (job VARCHAR2, max_wage NUMBER) IS
    SELECT * FROM employees
      WHERE job_id = job
      AND salary > max_wage;
BEGIN
  .....
```

View the exhibit for table description of EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES table has 200 rows.

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR2 (20)
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)

Identify open statement for opening the cursor that fetches the result as consisting of employees with JOB_ID as 'ST_CLERK' and salary greater than 3000.

- A. OPEN c1 (NULL, 3000);
- B. OPEN c1 (emp_job, 3000);
- C. OPEN c1 (3000, emp_salary);
- D. OPEN c1 ('ST_CLERK', 3000)
- E. OPEN c1 (EMP_job, emp_salary);

Answer: D

NO.5 Which two statements are correct about PL/SQL package components? (Choose two)

- A. A package must have both specification and body.
- B. A package body can exist without the package specification.
- C. A package specification can exist without the package body.
- D. When a packaged public variable is called for the first time in a session, the entire package is

loaded into memory.

Answer: C,D

NO.6 You create the following table and execute the following code:

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE emp_temp (deptno NUMBER(2), job VARCHAR2(18));
SQL>DECLARE
    TYPE NumList IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
    depts NumList := NumList(10, 20, 30);
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO emp_temp VALUES(10, 'Clerk');
    INSERT INTO emp_temp VALUES(20, 'Bookkeeper');
    INSERT INTO emp_temp VALUES(30, 'Analyst');
    FORALL j IN depts.FIRST..depts.LAST
        UPDATE emp_temp SET job = job || ' (Senior)'
        WHERE deptno = depts(j);
    EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Problem in the FORALL statement. ');
    COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Which statement is true about the outcome of the above code?

- A. It executes successfully and all the rows are updated.
- B. It gives an error but saves the inserted rows and the update to the first row.
- C. It gives an error but saves the inserted rows; however, no rows are updated.
- D. It gives an error and all the data manipulation language (DML) statements are rolled back

Answer: A

NO.7 Examine the following PL/SQL 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;
/
```

The server output is on for the session. Which statement is true about the execution of the code?

- 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.

Answer: A

NO.8 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 us is found.
- D. The execution is successful, but it displays an incorrect output if no employee with EMPLOYEE_ID 115 is found.

Answer: C

NO.9 You want to create a trigger that fires whenever rows are deleted from the customer table and that displays the number of rows remaining in the table.

Which two statements are correct about the trigger to be created for the above requirement?

(Choose two.)

- A. It should be an after trigger.
- B. It should be a before trigger.
- C. It should be a row-level trigger.
- D. It should be a statement-level trigger.
- E. It can be a before or an after trigger.

Answer: A,C

NO.10 Which two tasks should be created as functions instead of as procedures? (Choose two.)

- A. Reference host or bind variables in a PL7SQL 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

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Functions are used to return a value. Functions must return only a single value.

Procedure are used to perform an action.

Both functions and procedures are using to do a special task or action. In functions it is must to return a single value, where as in procedures it's not compulsory