



Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-144

Exam Name: Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

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

Which stages are performed when the above block is executed? (Choose all that apply)

```
SQL>DECLARE
    v_sal NUMBER;
BEGIN
    SELECT sal INTO v_sal FROM emp WHERE empno = 130;
    INSERT INTO emp(empno, ename, sal) VALUES (185, 'Jones', v_sal+1000);
END;
/
```

- A. Bind
- B. Parse
- C. Fetch
- D. Execute

Answer: BCD

QUESTION 2

Which system events can be used to create triggers that fire both at database and schema levels? (Choose all that apply)

- A. AFTER LOGON
- B. AFTER STARTUP
- C. BEFORE SHUTDOWN
- D. AFTER SERVERERROR

Answer: D

QUESTION 3

In which of the following scenarios would you recommend using PL/SQL records?

- A. when you want to retrieve an entire row from a table and perform calculations
- B. when you know the number of elements in advance and the elements are usually accessed sequentially
- C. when you want to create a separate lookup table with multiple entries for each row of the main table, and access it through join queries
- D. when you want to create a relatively small lookup table, where the collection can be constructed in memory each time a subprogram is invoked

Answer: CD

QUESTION 4

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)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER(2,2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

Execute the following block of code:

```
SQL>DECLARE
2  v_sum_sal NUMBER;
3  department_id employees.department_id%TYPE := 60;
4  BEGIN
5      SELECT SUM(salary)
6          INTO v_sum_sal FROM employees
7          WHERE department_id = department_id;
8  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('The sum of salary is ' || v_sum_sal);
9* END;
/
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It gives an error because group functions cannot be used in anonymous blocks
- B. It executes successfully and correctly gives the result of the sum of salaries in department 60.
- C. It executes successfully and incorrectly gives the result of the sum of salaries in department 60.
- D. It gives an error because the variable name and column name are the same in the where clause of the select statement.

Answer: C

QUESTION 5

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

QUESTION 6

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)
COMMISSION_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.

Answer: C

QUESTION 7

Which two statements are true about the usage of the cursor for loops? (Choose two.)

- A. The cursor needs to be closed after the iteration is complete.
- B. The implicit open, fetch, exit, and close of the cursor happen.
- C. The record type must be explicitly declared to control the loop.
- D. The PL/SQL creates a record variable with the fields corresponding to the columns of the cursor result set.

Answer: BD

QUESTION 8

Examine the following PL/SQL code:

```
DECLARE
  v_lname VARCHAR2(15);
BEGIN
  SELECT last_name INTO v_lname
  FROM employees
  WHERE first_name='John';
  IF v_lname is NULL THEN
    DEMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('No Rows found');
  ELSE
    DEMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('John's last name is :'||v_lname);
  END IF;
END;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the code if the query in the PL/SQL block returns no rows?

- A. The program abruptly terminates and an exception is raised.
- B. The program executes successfully and the output is No ROWS_FOUND.
- C. The program executes successfully and the query fetches a null value in the V_LNAME variable.
- D. Program executes successfully, fetches a NULL value in the V_LNAME variable and an exception is raised.

Answer: A

QUESTION 9

Consider the following scenario:

Local procedure a calls remote procedure B
Procedure A was compiled at 8 AM.
Procedure A was modified and recompiled at 9 AM.

Remote procedure B was later modified and recompiled at 11 AM.
The dependency mode is set to timestamp.

Which statement correctly describes what happens when procedure A is invoked at 1 PM?

- A. Procedure A is invalidated and recompiled immediately.
- B. There is no effect on procedure A and it runs successfully.
- C. Procedure B is invalidated and recompiled again when invoked.
- D. Procedure A is invalidated and recompiles when invoked the next time.

Answer: D

QUESTION 10

Examine the following snippet of code from the DECLARE section of PL/SQL

```
DECLARE  
Cut_name VARCHAR2 (20) NOT NULL := 'tom jones':  
Same_name cut_name\TYPE:
```

Which statement is correct about the above snippets of code?

- A. The variable inherits only the data type from the CUT_NAME variable.
- B. The same_name variable inherits only the data type and default value from the CUT_NAME variable.
- C. The 3ake_nake variable inherits the data type, constraint, and default value from the CUT_NAME variable.
- D. The 3ake_nake variable inherits only the data type and constraint from the CUT_NAME variable resulting in an error

Answer: AB

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