Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-144

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

Version: DEMO
1. View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL code:

SREVROUPUT is on for the session. Which statement is true about the output of the PL/SQL block?
A. The output is \( x = y \).
B. It produces an error.
C. The output is \( x \neq y \).
D. The output is Can't tell if \( x \) and \( y \) are equal or not.

**Answer:** A

2. Examine the following command:

   SQL> ALTER SESSION
   SET plsql_warnings *
   'enable:severe',
   'enable:performance',
   'ERROR:05003';

   What is the implication of the above command?
A. It issues a warning whenever \( \text{ERROR:05003} \) occur during compilation.
B. It causes the compilation to fail whenever the warning \( \text{ERROR:05003} \) occurs.
C. It issues warnings whenever the code causes an unexpected action or wrong results performance problems.
D. It causes the compilation to fail whenever the code gives wrong results or contains statements that are never executed.

**Answer:** C

3. View the exhibit and examine the structure of the products table.
Which statement is true when the procedure DELETE_DETAILS is invoked?

A. It executes successfully but no error messages get recorded in the DEBUG_OUTPUT table

B. It executes successfully and any error messages get recorded in the DEBUG_OUTPUT table.

C. It gives an error because PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION can be used only in packaged procedures.

D. It gives an error because procedures containing PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION cannot be called from the exception section.

Answer: B
4. Which two tasks should be created as functions instead of as procedures? (Choose two.)
A. reference host or bind variables in a PL/SQL 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, B

5. View Exhibit1 and examine the structure of the employees table.

View Exhibit2 and examine the code.
What would be the outcome when the code is executed?
A. It executes successfully.
B. It gives an error because the SAL variable is not visible in the increase function.
C. It gives an error because the increase function cannot be called from the RAISE_SALARY procedure.
D. It gives an error because the increase function and the RAISE_SALARY procedure should be declared at the beginning of the declare section before all the other declarations.
Answer: A

6. 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.
Answer: B

7. Examine the following block of code: Which line in the above code would result in errors upon execution?
8. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the customer table.

Examine the following trigger code:

```sql
DECLARE
    status VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'TRUE';
    net_value NUMBER := 555;
    done BOOLEAN;
    valid_id BOOLEAN := TRUE;
BEGIN
    done := (net_value > 100);
    status := valid_id;
END;
```

What is the outcome when the above trigger is compiled?

A. It compiles successfully.
B. It gives an error because the when condition is not valid.
C. It gives an error because when cannot be used for row-level triggers.
D. It gives an error because the statements under updating are not valid.
E. It gives an error because the new qualifier in the when clause requires a colon prefix.

**Answer:** A

9. Which statements are true about PL/SQL procedures? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Users with definer's rights who are granted access to a procedure that updates a table must be granted access to the table itself.
B. Reuse of parsed PL/SQL code that becomes available in the shared SQL area of the server avoids the parsing overhead of SQL statements at run time.
C. Depending on the number of calls, multiple copies of the procedure are loaded into memory for execution by multiple users to speed up performance.
D. A PL/SQL procedure executing on the Oracle database can call an external procedure or function that is written in a different programming language, such as C or Java.

**Answer:** B,D

10. The STRING_TAB table has the following structure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Null?</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STRING1</td>
<td></td>
<td>VARCHAR2 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

View the Exhibit and examine the code.

```sql
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
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
        MEMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Output buffer not long enough.');
        COMMIT;
    END;
BEGIN
    double(in_string, out_string);
    MEMS_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 MEMS_PUTPUT messages and gives an error because a transaction control statement cannot be used in the exception section of a procedure.

**Answer:** A