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1Z0-101

develop pl/sql program units

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which code can you use to ensure that the salary is neither increased by more than 10% at a time nor is it ever decreased?

- A. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_sal
BEFORE UPDATE OF sal ON emp
WHEN (new.sal < old.sal OR
new.sal > old.sal * 1.1)
BEGIN
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (- 20508, 'Do not decrease salary nor increase by more than 10%');
END;
- B. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_sal
AFTER UPDATE OF sal ON emp
WHEN (new.sal < old.sal OR
-new.sal > old.sal * 1.1)
BEGIN
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (- 20508, 'Do not decrease salary nor increase by more than 10%');
END;
- C. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_sal
BEFORE UPDATE OF sal ON emp
FOR EACH ROW
WHEN (new.sal < old.sal OR
new.sal > old.sal * 1.1)
BEGIN
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (- 20508, 'Do not decrease salary nor increase by more than 10%');
END;
- D. ALTER TABLE emp ADD
CONSTRAINT ck_sal CHECK (sal BETWEEN sal AND sal*1.1);

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 2

Examine this package specification:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE concat_all  
IS  
v_string VARCHAR2(100);
```

```
PROCEDURE combine (p_num_val NUMBER);  
PROCEDURE combine (p_date_val DATE);  
PROCEDURE combine (p_char_val VARCHAR2, p_num_val NUMBER);  
END concat_all;  
/
```

Which overloaded COMBINE procedure declaration can be added to this package specification?

- A. PROCEDURE concat_all
(p_num_val VARCHAR2, p_char_val NUMBER);
- B. PROCEDURE combine;
- C. PROCEDURE combine (p_no NUMBER);
- D. PROCEDURE combine (p_val_1 VARCHAR2, p_val_2 NUMBER);

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 3

Why do stored procedures and functions improve performance? (Choose two.)

- A. They reduce network round trips.
- B. They reduce the number of calls to the database and decrease network traffic by bundling commands.
- C. They reduce the number of calls to the database and decrease network traffic by using the local PL/SQL engine.
- D. They allow the application to perform high-speed processing locally.
- E. They postpone PL/SQL parsing until run time.

Answer: A,B

QUESTION NO: 4

When creating stored procedures and functions, which construct allows you to transfer values to and from the calling environment?

- A. Boolean variables
- B. substitution variables
- C. local variables
- D. formal arguments

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 5

Examine this trigger:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER UPD_TEAM_SALARY
AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE OR DELETE ON PLAYER
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
UPDATE TEAM
SET TOT_SALARY = TOT_SALARY + :NEW.SALARY
WHERE ID = :NEW.TEAM_ID;
END;
```

You will be adding additional code later but for now you only want the current code in the block to fire when updating the salary column. Which function should you use to verify that the user is performing an update on the salary column?

- A. COLUMN_UPDATE('SALARY')
- B. UPDATING ('SALARY')
- C. ROW_UPDATE('SALARY')
- D. CHANGING('SALARY')

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 6

Examine this procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE INSERT_TEAM
(V_ID in NUMBER, V_CITY in VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'AUSTIN', V_NAME in VARCHAR2)
IS
BEGIN INSERT INTO TEAM (id, city, name)
VALUES (v_id, v_city, v_name);
COMMIT;
END;
```

Which two statements will successfully invoke this procedure in SQL*Plus? (Choose two.)

- A. EXECUTE INSERT_TEAM;
- B. EXECUTE INSERT_TEAM (3,'LONGHORNS');
- C. EXECUTE INSERT_TEAM(3,'AUSTIN','LONGHORNS');
- D. EXECUTE INSERT_TEAM(3, V_NAME=>'LONGHORNS', V_CITY=>'AUSTIN');