

ISLEVER

1Z0-144

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

DEMO

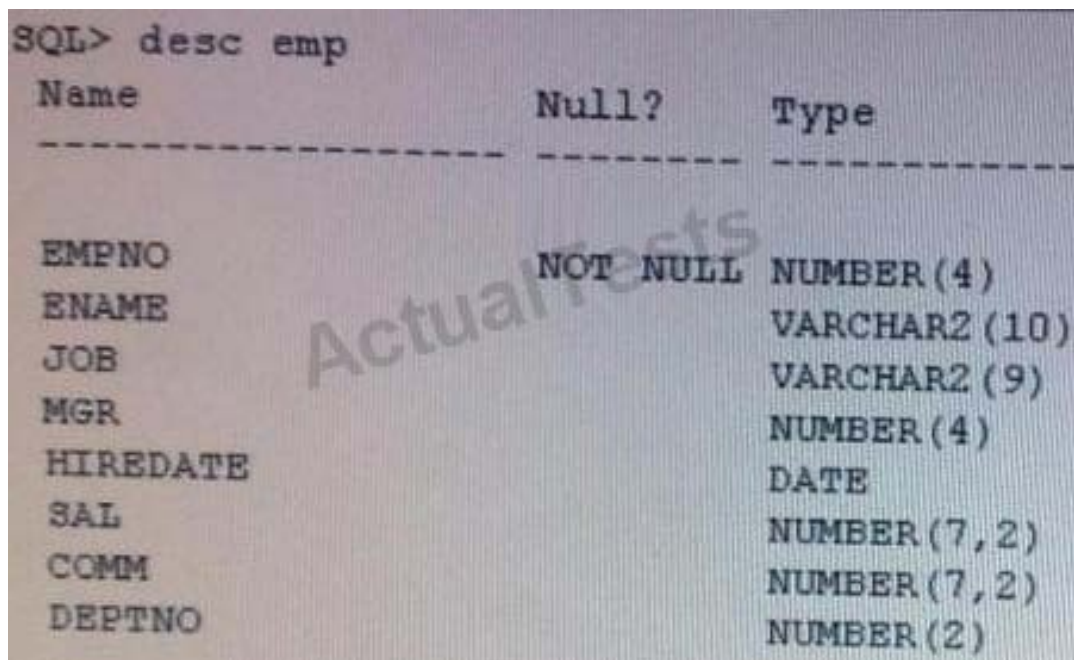
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QUESTION NO: 1

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL code:



The image shows a screenshot of a SQL*Plus session. The command 'SQL> desc emp' has been entered, and the output displays the table structure for the EMP table. The output is as follows:

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)

SREUROUPUT 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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 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?

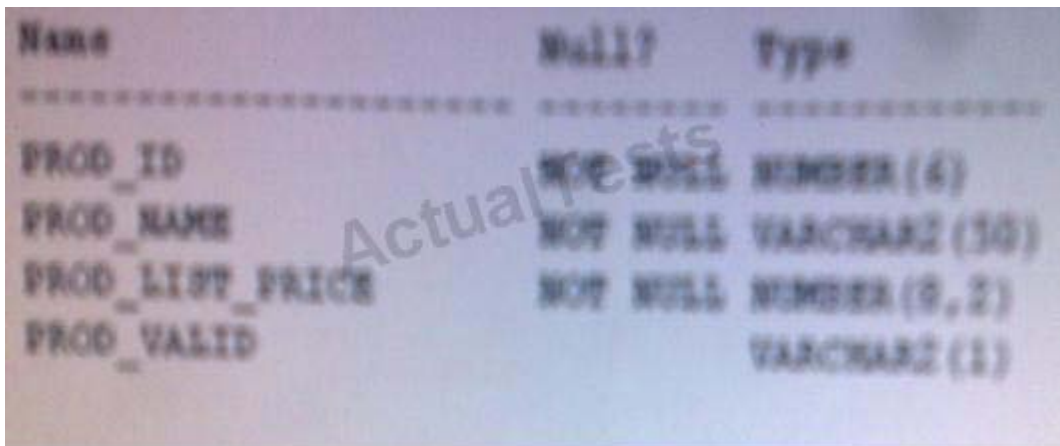
- A. It issues a warning whenever ERROR: 05003 occur during compilation.
- B. It causes the compilation to fail whenever the warning ERROR.05003 occurs.
- C. It issues warnings whenever the code causes an unexpected action or wrong results performance problems.
- D. It causes the compilation to fail whenever the code gives wrong results or contains statements that are never executed.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 3

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the products table.



The image shows a screenshot of a database table structure for the 'products' table. The table has four columns: 'PROD_ID', 'PROD_NAME', 'PROD_LIST_PRICE', and 'PROD_VALID'. The 'PROD_ID' column is of type NUMBER(4) and is NOT NULL. The 'PROD_NAME' column is of type VARCHAR2(30) and is NOT NULL. The 'PROD_LIST_PRICE' column is of type NUMBER(8,2) and is NOT NULL. The 'PROD_VALID' column is of type VARCHAR2(1).

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_VALID		VARCHAR2(1)

Examine the following code

```

CREATE TABLE debug_output (msg VARCHAR2(100));

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE debugging (msg VARCHAR2) AS
PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION;
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO debug_output VALUES (msg);
    COMMIT;
END debugging;
/

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE delete_details(p_id NUMBER) AS
msg VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM products WHERE prod_id = p_id;
    COMMIT;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        msg := SUBSTR(sqlerrm,100);
        debugging (msg);
END delete_details;
/

```

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: A

Explanation: In this case, the debug output will only occur if there is an exception.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which two tasks should be created as functions instead of as procedures? (Choose two.)

- A. Reference host or bind variables in a PL7SQL blockof 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