

## 1Z0-147

oracle9i program with pl/sql

DEMO

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**QUESTION NO: 1**

Examine this function:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION CALC_PLAYER_AVG
(V_ID in PLAYER_BAT_STAT.PLAYER_ID%TYPE)
RETURN NUMBER
IS
V_AVG NUMBER;
BEGIN
SELECT HITS / AT_BATS
INTO V_AVG
FROM PLAYER_BAT_STAT
WHERE PLAYER_ID = V_ID;
RETURN (V_AVG);
END;
```

Which statement will successfully invoke this function in SQL \*Plus?

- A. SELECT CALC\_PLAYER\_AVG(PLAYER\_ID)  
FROM PLAYER\_BAT\_STAT;
- B. EXECUTE CALC\_PLAYER\_AVG(31);
- C. CALC\_PLAYER('RUTH');
- D. CALC\_PLAYER\_AVG(31);
- E. START CALC\_PLAYER\_AVG(31)

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

A function can be invoked in SELECT Statement provided that the function does not modify any database tables. The function must use positional notation to pass values to the formal parameters. The formal parameters must be of the IN mode. They should return data types acceptable to SQL and they should not include any transaction, session, or system control statements.

**Incorrect Answers:**

B: You can't call a function in this way, in this way you can call a procedure, because function must return a value, to call a function using EXECUTE command you should declare a bind variable using the VARIABLE command then assign the value returned from the function to this variable, in the following way:SQL> VARIABLE v\_get\_value NUMBERSQL>

C: v\_get\_value := CALC\_PLAYER\_AVG(31)PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.SQL>  
PRINT v\_get\_valueV\_GET\_VALUE----- 1

Again this way can't be use for calling a function in PL/SQL block because the function return a value and this values must be assigned to PL/SQL variable or to bind variable. Like this DECLARE  
v\_get\_from\_fn NUMBER; BEGIN v\_get\_from := CALC\_PLAYER\_AVG(31); END; /

D: Same as C

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```
E: v_get_value := CALC_PLAYER_AVG(31)PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.SQL>
PRINT v_get_valueV_GET_VALUE----- 1
v_get_value := CALC_PLAYER_AVG(31)PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.SQL> PRINT
v_get_valueV_GET_VALUE----- 1
v_get_value := CALC_PLAYER_AVG(31)PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.SQL> PRINT
v_get_valueV_GET_VALUE----- 1
START is use to execute a script.
```

## QUESTION NO: 2

Which three are true statements about dependent objects? (Choose three)

- A. Invalid objects cannot be described.
- B. An object with status of invalid cannot be a referenced object.
- C. The Oracle server automatically records dependencies among objects.
- D. All schema objects have a status that is recorded in the data dictionary.
- E. You can view whether an object is valid or invalid in the USER\_STATUS data dictionary view.
- F. You can view whether an object is valid or invalid in the USER\_OBJECTS data dictionary view.

**Answer: A,C,F**

### Explanation:

Incorrect answers: B, D, E

## QUESTION NO: 3

You have created a stored procedure DELETE\_TEMP\_TABLE that uses dynamic SQL to remove a table in your schema. You have granted the EXECUTE privilege to user A on this procedure.

When user A executes the DELETE\_TEMP\_TABLE procedure, under whose privileges are the operations performed by default?

- A. SYS privileges
- B. Your privileges
- C. Public privileges
- D. User A's privileges
- E. User A cannot execute your procedure that has dynamic SQL.

**Answer: B**

### Explanation:

When you create a procedure, it will be executed under the privileges of the creator, unless the procedure has the following statement AUTHID CURRENT USER. If you specify AUTHID

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CURRENT\_USER, the privileges of the current user are checked at run time, and external references are resolved in the schema of the current user. Like this example

```
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE delete_temp_table(v_table varchar2)
2 AUTHID CURRENT_USER
3 IS
4 BEGIN
5 EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'DROP TABLE '||v_table;
6 END;
7 /
```

Procedure created.

If the procedure is create in this way then the EXECUTE IMMEDIATE statement will be execute under the privilege of the user who executes the procedure, but if we skip line 2 then the procedure will be executed under the privilege of the owner of the procedure.

**Incorrect Answers:**

A: SYS privilege has nothing with is.

C: What is the public privileges? There is nothing called public privileges.

D: This will be true if the procedure contains the AUTHID CURRENT\_USER.

E: There is no problem in having a dynamic SQL statement in Procedure.

**QUESTION NO: 4**

Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PRODECURE add_dept
(p_dept_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'placeholder',
p_location VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'Boston')
```

```
IS
BEGIN
INSERT INTO departments
VALUES (dept_id_seq.NEXTVAL, p_dept_name, p_location);
END add_dept;
/
```

Which three are valid calls to the add\_dep procedure? (Choose three)

A. add\_dept;

B. add\_dept('Accounting');

C. add\_dept(, 'New York');