



Oracle 1z0-147

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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:

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:

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:

QUESTION NO: 4

Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE 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');
- D. add_dept(p_location=>'New York');

Answer:

**QUESTION NO: 5**

Which two statements about packages are true? (Choose two)

- A. Packages can be nested.
- B. You can pass parameters to packages.
- C. A package is loaded into memory each time it is invoked.
- D. The contents of packages can be shared by many applications.
- E. You can achieve information hiding by making package constructs private.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two programming constructs can be grouped within a package? (Choose two)

- A. Cursor
- B. Constant
- C. Trigger
- D. Sequence
- E. View

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 7

Which two statements describe the state of a package variable after executing the package in which it is declared? (Choose two)

- A. It persists across transactions within a session.
- B. It persists from session to session for the same user.
- C. It does not persist across transaction within a session.
- D. It persists from user to user when the package is invoked.
- E. It does not persist from session to session for the same user.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 8



Which code can you use to ensure that the salary is not increased by more than 10% at a time nor is it ever decreased?

- A. ALTER TABLE emp ADD
CONSTRAINT ck_sal CHECK (sal BETWEEN sal AND sal*1.1);
- B. 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 not increase by more than 10%');
END;
- C. 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 not increase by more than 10%');
END;
- D. 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 not increase by more than 10%');
END;

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 9

Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE bonus
IS
  g_max_bonus NUMBER := .99;
  FUNCTION calc_bonus (p_emp_id NUMBER)
    RETURN NUMBER;
  FUNCTION calc_salary (p_emp_id NUMBER)
    RETURN NUMBER;
END;
/
```



```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY bonus
IS
  v_salary employees.salary%TYPE;
  v_bonus employees.commission_pct%TYPE;
  FUNCTION calc_bonus (p_emp_id NUMBER)
    RETURN NUMBER
  IS
  BEGIN
    SELECT salary, commission_pct
    INTO   v_salary, v_bonus
    FROM   employees
    WHERE  employee_id = p_emp_id;
    RETURN v_bonus * v_salary;
  END calc_bonus
  FUNCTION calc_salary (p_emp_id NUMBER)
    RETURN NUMBER
  IS
  BEGIN
    SELECT salary, commission_pct
    INTO   v_salary, v_bonus
    FROM   employees
    WHERE  employees
    RETURN v_bonus * v_salary + v_salary;
  END calc_salary;
END bonus;
/
```

Which statement is true?

- A. You can call the BONUS.CALC_SALARY packaged function from an INSERT command against the EMPLOYEES table.
- B. You can call the BONUS.CALC_SALARY packaged function from a SELECT command against the EMPLOYEES table.
- C. You can call the BONUS.CALC_SALARY packaged function from a DELETE command against the EMPLOYEES table.
- D. You can call the BONUS.CALC_SALARY packaged function from an UPDATE command against the EMPLOYEES table.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 10

Which statement is valid when removing procedures?

- A. Use a drop procedure statement to drop a standalone procedure.



- B. Use a drop procedure statement to drop a procedure that is part of a package. Then recompile the package specification.
- C. Use a drop procedure statement to drop a procedure that is part of a package. Then recompile the package body.
- D. For faster removal and re-creation, do not use a drop procedure statement. Instead, recompile the procedure using the alter procedure statement with the REUSE SETTINGS clause.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 11

Examine this package:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BB_PACK
IS
    V_MAX_TEAM_SALAR    NUMBER(12,2);
    PROCEDURE ADD_PLAYER(V_ID IN NUMBER, V_LAST_NAME VARCHAR2, V_SALARY
        NUMBER);
END BB_PACK;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY BB_PACK
IS
    PROCEDURE UPD_PLAYER_STAT
    (V_ID IN NUMBER, V_AB IN NUMBER DEFAULT 4, V_HITS IN NUMBER)
    IS
    BEGIN
        UPDATE PLAYER_BAT_STAT
        SET AT_BATS = AT_BATS + V_AB,
            HITS = HITS + V_HITS
        WHERE PLAYER_ID = V_ID;
        COMMIT;
    END UPD_PLAYER_STAT;
    PROCEDURE ADD_PLAYER
    (V_ID IN NUMBER, V_LAST_NAME VARCHAR2, V_SALARY NUMBER)
    IS
    BEGIN
        INSERT INTO PLAYER(ID, LAST_NAME, SALARY)
        VALUES (V_ID, V_LAST_NAME, V_SALARY);
        UPD_PLAYER_STAT(V_ID, 0, 0);
    END ADD_PLAYER;
END BB_PACK;
```

You make a change to the body of the BB_PACK package. The BB_PACK body is recompiled. What happens if the stand alone procedure VALIDATE_PLAYER_STAT references this package?



- A. VALIDATE_PLAYER_STAT cannot recompile and must be recreated.
- B. VALIDATE_PLAYER_STAT is not invalidated.
- C. VALDIATE_PLAYER_STAT is invalidated.
- D. VALIDATE_PLAYER_STAT and BB_PACK are invalidated.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 12

You need to create a trigger on the EMP table that monitors every row that is changed and places this information into the AUDIT_TABLE.

What type of trigger do you create?

- A. FOR EACH ROW trigger on the EMP table.
- B. Statement-level trigger on the EMP table.
- C. FOR EACH ROW trigger on the AUDIT_TABLE table.
- D. Statement-level trigger on the AUDIT_TABLE table.
- E. FOR EACH ROW statement-level trigger on the EMP table.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 13

Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply)

- A. If errors occur during the compilation of a trigger, the trigger is still created.
- B. If errors occur during the compilation of a trigger you can go into SQL *Plus and query the USER_TRIGGERS data dictionary view to see the compilation errors.
- C. If errors occur during the compilation of a trigger you can use the SHOW ERRORS command within iSQL *Plus to see the compilation errors.
- D. If errors occur during the compilation of a trigger you can go into SQL *Plus and query the USER_ERRORS data dictionary view to see compilation errors.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 14

Which two dictionary views track dependencies? (Choose two)

- A. USER_SOURCE
- B. UTL_DEPTREE



- C. USER_OBJECTS
- D. DEPTREE_TEMPTAB
- E. USER_DEPENDENCIES
- F. DBA_DEPENDENT_OBJECTS

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 15

Given a function CALCTAX:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calctax (sal NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER
IS
BEGIN
    RETURN (sal * 0.05);
END;
```

If you want to run the above function from the SQL *Plus prompt, which statement is true?

- A. You need to execute the command `CALCTAX(1000);`.
- B. You need to execute the command `EXECUTE FUNCTION calctax;`.
- C. You need to create a SQL *Plus environment variable X and issue the command `:X := CALCTAX(1000);`.
- D. You need to create a SQL *Plus environment variable X and issue the command `EXECUTE :X := CALCTAX;`
- E. You need to create a SQL *Plus environment variable X and issue the command `EXECUTE :X := CALCTAX(1000);`

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 16

What happens during the execute phase with dynamic SQL for INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE operations?

- A. The rows are selected and ordered.
- B. The validity of the SQL statement is established.
- C. An area of memory is established to process the SQL statement.
- D. The SQL statement is run and the number of rows processed is returned.
- E. The area of memory established to process the SQL statement is released.

Answer:

**QUESTION NO: 17**

What part of a database trigger determines the number of times the trigger body executes?

- A. Trigger type
- B. Trigger body
- C. Trigger event
- D. Trigger timing

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 18

Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION gen_email_name
(p_first_name VARCHAR2, p_last_name VARCHAR2, p_id NUMBER)
RETURN VARCHAR2
is
    v_email_name VARCHAR2(19);
BEGIN
    v_email_name := SUBSTR(p_first_name, 1, 1) ||
                   SUBSTR(p_last_name, 1, 7) ||
                   '@Oracle.com';
    UPDATE employees
    SET     email = v_email_name
    WHERE  employee_id = p_id;
    RETURN v_email_name;
END;
```

You run this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT first_name, last_name
       gen_email_name(first_name, last_name, 108) EMAIL
FROM employees;
```

What occurs?

- A. Employee 108 has his email name updated based on the return result of the function.
- B. The statement fails because functions called from SQL expressions cannot perform DML.
- C. The statement fails because the functions does not contain code to end the transaction.
- D. The SQL statement executes successfully, because UPDATE and DELETE statements are ignoring in stored functions called from SQL expressions.
- E. The SQL statement executes successfully and control is passed to the calling environment.



Answer:

QUESTION NO: 19

Which table should you query to determine when your procedure was last compiled?

- A. USER_PROCEEDURES
- B. USER_PROCS
- C. USER_OBJECTS
- D. USER_PLSQL_UNITS

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 20

Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER secure_emp
BEFORE LOGON ON employees
BEGIN
    IF (TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DY') IN ('SAT', 'SUN')) OR
        (TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'HH24:MI')
            NOT BETWEEN '08:00' AND '18:00')
    THEN RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20500, 'You may
        insert into the EMPLOYEES table only during
        business hours.');
```

END IF;
END;
/

What type of trigger is it?

- A. DML trigger
- B. INSTEAD OF trigger
- C. Application trigger
- D. System event trigger
- E. This is an invalid trigger.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 21



Examine this package:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE discounts
IS
    g_id NUMBER := 7829;
    discount_rate NUMBER := 0.00;
    PROCEDURE display_price (p_price NUMBER);
END discounts;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY discounts
IS
    PROCEDURE display_price (p_price NUMBER)
    IS
    BEGIN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Discounted '||
            TO_CHAR(p_price*NVL(discount_rate, 1)));
    END display_price;
    BEGIN
        discount_rate := 0.10;
    END discounts;
/
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The value of DISCOUNT_RATE always remains 0.00 in a session.
- B. The value of DISCOUNT_RATE is set to 0.10 each time the package is invoked in a session.
- C. The value of DISCOUNT_RATE is set to 1.00 each time the procedure DISPLAY_PRICE is invoked.
- D. The value of DISCOUNT_RATE is set to 0.10 when the package is invoked for the first time in a session.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 22

Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER update_emp
AFTER UPDATE ON emp
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO audit_table (who, dated)
    VALUES (USER, SYSDATE);
END;
```

You issue an UPDATE command in the EMP table that results in changing 10 rows.



How many rows are inserted into the AUDIT_TABLE?

- A. 1
- B. 10
- C. None
- D. A value equal to the number of rows in the EMP table.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 23

Examine this package:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BB_PACK
IS
    V_MAX_TEAM_SALARY    NUMBER(12,2);
    PROCEDURE ADD_PLAYER(V_ID IN NUMBER, V_LAST_NAME VARCHAR2,
        V_SALARY_NUMBER;
END BB_PACK;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY BB_PACK
IS
    PROCEDURE UPD_PLAYER_STAT
    (V_ID IN NUMBER, V_AB IN NUMBER DEFAULT 4, V_HITS IN NUMBER)
    IS
    BEGIN
        UPDATE PLAYER_BAT_STAT
        SET AT_BATS = AT_BATS + V_AB,
        HITS = HITS + V_HITS
        WHERE PLAYER_ID = V_ID)
        COMMIT;
    END UPD_PLAYER_STAT;
    PROCEDURE ADD_PLAYER
    (V_ID IN NUMBER, V_LAST_NAME VARCHAR2, V_SALARY NUMBER)
    IS
    BEGIN
        INSERT INTO PLAYER(ID, LAST_NAME, SALARY)
        VALUES (V_ID, V_LAST_NAME, V_SALARY);
        UPD_PLAYER_STAT(V_ID, 0.0);
    END ADD_PLAYER;
END BB_PACK;
```

Which statement will successfully assign \$75,000,000 to the V_MAX_TEAM_SALARY variable from within a stand-alone procedure?

- A. V_MAX_TEAM_SALARY := 7500000;



- B. `BB_PACK.ADD_PLAYER.V_MAX_TEAM_SALARY := 75000000;`
- C. `BB_PACK.V_MAX_TEAM_SALARY := 75000000;`
- D. This variable cannot be assigned a value from outside the package.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 24

There is a **CUSTOMER** table in a schema that has a public synonym **CUSTOMER** and you are granted all object privileges on it. You have a procedure **PROCESS_CUSTOMER** that processes customer information that is in the public synonym **CUSTOMER** table. You have just created a new table called **CUSTOMER** within your schema.

Which statement is true?

- A. Creating the table has no effect and procedure **PROCESS_CUSTOMER** still accesses data from public synonym **CUSTOMER** table.
- B. If the structure of your **CUSTOMER** table is the same as the public synonym **CUSTOMER** table then the procedure **PROCESS_CUSTOMER** is invalidated and gives compilation errors.
- C. If the structure of your **CUSTOMER** table is entirely different from the public synonym **CUSTOMER** table then the procedure **PROCESS_CUSTOMER** successfully recompiles and accesses your **CUSTOMER** table.
- D. If the structure of your **CUSTOMER** table is the same as the public synonym **CUSTOMER** table then the procedure **PROCESS_CUSTOMER** successfully recompiles when invoked and accesses your **CUSTOMER** table.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 25

Which two statements about packages are true? (Choose two)

- A. Both the specification and body are required components of a package.
- B. The package specification is optional, but the package body is required.
- C. The package specification is required, but the package body is optional.
- D. The specification and body of the package are stored together in the database.
- E. The specification and body of the package are stored separately in the database.

Answer:

**QUESTION NO: 26**

When creating a function in SQL *Plus, you receive this message:

“Warning: Function created with compilation errors.”

Which command can you issue to see the actual error message?

- A. SHOW FUNCTION_ERROR
- B. SHOW USER_ERRORS
- C. SHOW ERRORS
- D. SHOW ALL_ERRORS

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 27

Which four triggering events can cause a trigger to fire? (Choose four)

- A. A specific error or any errors occurs.
- B. A database is shut down or started up.
- C. A specific user or any user logs on or off.
- D. A user executes a CREATE or an ALTER table statement.
- E. A user executes a SELECT statement with an ORDER BY clause.
- F. A user executes a JOIN statement that uses four or more tables.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 28

Examine this procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE ADD_PLAYER
(V_ID IN NUMBER, V_LAST_NAME VARCHAR2)
IS
    BEGIN
        INSERT INTO PLAYER (ID, LAST_NAME)
        VALUES (V_ID, V_LAST_NAME);
        COMMIT;
    END;
```

This procedure must invoke the APD_BAT_STAT procedure and pass a parameter.

Which statement, when added to the above procedure will successfully invoke the UPD_BAT_STAT procedure?



- A. EXECUTE UPD_BAT_STAT (V_ID) ;
- B. UPD_BAT_STAT (V_ID) ;
- C. RUN UPD_BAT_STAT (V_ID) ;
- D. START UPD_BAT_STAT (V_ID) ;

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 29

Which statement about triggers is true?

- A. You use an application trigger to fire when a DELETE statement occurs.
- B. You use a database trigger to fire when an INSERT statement occurs.
- C. You use a system event trigger to fire when an UPDATE statement occurs.
- D. You use INSTEAD OF trigger to fire when a SELECT statement occurs.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 30

You want to create a PL/SQL block of code that calculates discounts on customer orders. –This code will be invoked from several places, but only within the program unit ORDERTOTAL.

What is the most appropriate location to store the code that calculates the discounts?

- A. A stored procedure on the server.
- B. A block of code in a PL/SQL library.
- C. A standalone procedure on the client machine.
- D. A block of code in the body of the program unit ORDERTOTAL.
- E. A local subprogram defined within the program unit ORDERTOTAL.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 31

Which type of argument passes a value from a procedure to the calling environment?

- A. VARCHAR2
- B. BOOLEAN
- C. OUT



D. IN

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 32

You create a DML trigger. For the timing information, which is valid with a DML trigger?

- A. DURING
- B. INSTEAD
- C. ON SHUTDOWN
- D. BEFORE
- E. ON STATEMENT EXECUTION

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 33

You are about to change the arguments of the CALC_TEAM_AVG function.

Which dictionary view can you query to determine the names of the procedures and functions that invoke the CALC_TEAM_AVG function?

- A. USER_PROC_DEPENDS
- B. USER_DEPENDENCIES
- C. USER_REFERENCES
- D. USER_SOURCE

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 34

A CALL statement inside the trigger body enables you to call ____.

- A. A package.
- B. A stored function.
- C. A stored procedure.
- D. Another database trigger.

Answer:

**QUESTION NO: 35**

You need to remove the database trigger **BUSINESS_HOUR**.

Which command do you use to remove the trigger in the SQL *Plus environment?

- A. DROP TRIGGER business_hour;
- B. DELETE TRIGGER business_hour;
- C. REMOVE TRIGGER business_hour;
- D. ALTER TRIGGER business_hour REMOVE;
- E. DELETE FROM USER_TRIGGERS
WHERE TRIGGER_NAME = 'BUSINESS_HOUR';

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 36

How can you migrate from a **LONG** to a **LOB** data type for a column?

- A. Use the DBMS_MANAGE_LOB.MIGRATE procedure.
- B. Use the UTL_MANAGE_LOB.MIGRATE procedure.
- C. Use the DBMS_LOB.MIGRATE procedure.
- D. Use the ALTER TABLE command.
- E. You cannot migrate from a LONG to a LOB data type for a column.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 37

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, V_NAME=>'LONGHORNS', V_CITY=>'AUSTIN');
- C. EXECUTE INSERT_TEAM(3, 'AUSTIN', 'LONGHORNS');
- D. EXECUTE INSERT_TEAM (V_ID := V_NAME := 'LONGHORNS', V_CITY := 'AUSTIN');
- E. EXECUTE INSERT_TEAM (3, 'LONGHORNS');

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 38

To be callable from a SQL expression, a user-defined function must do what?

- A. Be stored only in the database.
- B. Have both IN and OUT parameters.
- C. Use the positional notation for parameters.
- D. Return a BOOLEAN or VARCHAR2 data type.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 39

Which two describe a stored procedure? (Choose two)

- A. A stored procedure is typically written in SQL.
- B. A stored procedure is a named PL/SQL block that can accept parameters.
- C. A stored procedure is a type of PL/SQL subprogram that performs an action.
- D. A stored procedure has three parts: the specification, the body, and the exception handler part.
- E. The executable section of a stored procedure contains statements that assigns values, control execution, and return values to the calling environment.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 40

Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE add_dept
  (p_name departments.department_name%TYPE DEFAULT 'unknown',
   p_loc departments.location_id%TYPE DEFAULT 1700)
IS
```



```
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO departments (department_id, department_name,
    location_id)
  VALUES (dept_seq.NEXTVAL, p_name, p_loc);
END add_dept;
/
```

You created the add_dept procedure above, and you now invoke the procedure in SQL *Plus. Which four are valid invocations? (Choose four)

- A. EXECUTE add_dept(p_loc=>2500)
- B. EXECUTE add_dept('Education', 2500)
- C. EXECUTE add_dept('2500', p_loc =>2500)
- D. EXECUTE add_dept(p_name=>'Education', 2500)
- E. EXECUTE add_dept(p_loc=>2500, p_name=>'Education')

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 41

Which three are valid ways to minimize dependency failure? (Choose three)

- A. Querying with the SELECT * notification.
- B. Declaring variables with the %TYPE attribute.
- C. Specifying schema names when referencing objects.
- D. Declaring records by using the %ROWTYPE attribute.
- E. Specifying package.procedure notation while executing procedures.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 42

Which two does the INSTEAD OF clause in a trigger identify? (Choose two)

- A. The view associated with the trigger.
- B. The table associated with the trigger.
- C. The event associated with the trigger.
- D. The package associated with the trigger.
- E. The statement level or for each row association to the trigger.

Answer:

**QUESTION NO: 43****Examine this package:**

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE manage_emps
IS
    tax_rate CONSTANT NUMBER(5,2) := .28;
    v_id NUMBER;
    PROCEDURE insert_emp (p_deptno NUMBER, p_sal NUMBER);
    PROCEDURE delete_emp;
    PROCEDURE update_emp;
    FUNCTION calc_tax (p_sal NUMBER)
        RETURN NUMBER;
END manage_emps;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY manage_emps
IS
    PROCEDURE update_sal
        (p_raise_amt NUMBER)
    IS
    BEGIN
        UPDATE emp
            SET sal = (sal * p_raise_amt) + sal
            WHERE empno = v_id;
        END;
    PROCEDURE insert_emp
        (p_deptno NUMBER, p_sal NUMBER)
    IS
    BEGIN
        INSERT INTO emp(empno, deptno, sal)
            VALUES(v_id, p_deptno, p_sal);
        END insert_emp;
    PROCEDURE delete_emp
    IS
    BEGIN
        DELETE FROM emp
            WHERE empno = v_id;
        END delete_emp;
    PROCEDURE update_emp
    IS
        v_sal NUMBER(10, 2);
        v_raise NUMBER(10, 2);
    BEGIN
        SELECT sal
            INTO v_sal
            FROM emp
            WHERE empno = v_id;
        IF v_sal < 500 THEN
            v_raise := .05;
```



```
ELSIP v_sal < 1000 THEN
    v_raise := .07;
ELSE
    v_raise := .04;
END IF;
update_sal(v_raise);
END update_emp;
FUNCTION calc_tax
(p_sal NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER
IS
BEGIN
    RETURN p_sal * tax_rate;
END calc_tax;
END manage_emps;
/
```

What is the name of the private procedure in this package?

- A. CALC_TAX
- B. INSERT_EMP
- C. UPDATE_SAL
- D. DELETE_EMP
- E. UPDATE_EMP
- F. MANAGE_EMPS

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 44

What can you do with the DBMS_LOB package?

- A. Use the DBMS_LOB.WRITE procedure to write data to a BFILE.
- B. Use the DBMS_LOB.BFILENAME function to locate an external BFILE.
- C. Use the DBMS_LOB.FILEEXISTS function to find the location of a BFILE.
- D. Use the DBMS_LOB.FILECLOSE procedure to close the file being accessed.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 45

Examine this package:



```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BB_PACK
IS
    V_MAX_TEAM_SALARY    NUMBER(12,2);
    PROCEDURE ADD_PLAYER(V_ID IN NUMBER, V_LAST_NAME VARCHAR2, V_SALARY
        NUMBER);
END BB_PACK;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY BB_PACK
IS
    V_PLAYER_AVG    NUMBER(4,3);
    PROCEDURE UPD_PLAYER_STAT
    (V_ID IN NUMBER, V_AB IN NUMBER DEFAULT 4, V_HITS IN NUMBER)
    IS
    BEGIN
        UPDATE PLAYER_BAT_STAT
        SET AT_BATS = AT_BATS + V_AB,
            HITS = HITS + V_HITS
        WHERE PLAYER_ID = V_ID;
        COMMIT;
        VALIDATE_PLAYER_STAT(V_ID);
    END UPD_PLAYER_STAT;
    PROCEDURE ADD_PLAYER
    (V_ID IN NUMBER, V_LAST_NAME VARCHAR2, V_SALARY NUMBER)
    IS
    BEGIN
        INSERT INTO PLAYER(ID, LAST_NAME, SALARY)
        VALUES (V_ID, V_LAST_NAME, V_SALARY);
        UPD_PLAYER_STAT(V_ID, 0, 0);
    END ADD_PLAYER;
END BB_PACK
/
```

Which statement will successfully assign .333 to the V_PLAYER_AVG variable from a procedure outside the package?

- A. V_PLAYER_AVG := .333;
- B. BB_PACK.UPD_PLAYER_STAT.V_PLAYER_AVG := .333;
- C. BB_PACK.V_PLAYER_AVG := .333;
- D. This variable cannot be assigned a value from outside of the package.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 46

Examine this code:



```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE comm_package
IS
    g_comm NUMBER := 10;
    PROCEDURE reset_comm(p_comm IN NUMBER);
END comm_package;
/
```

User Jones executes the following code at 9:01am:

```
EXECUTE comm_package.g_comm := 15
```

User Smith executes the following code at 9:05am:

```
EXECUTE comm_package.g_comm := 20
```

Which statement is true?

- A. g_comm has a value of 15 at 9:06am for Smith.
- B. g_comm has a value of 15 at 9:06am for Jones.
- C. g_comm has a value of 20 at 9:06am for both Jones and Smith.
- D. g_comm has a value of 15 at 9:03 am for both Jones and Smith.
- E. g_comm has a value of 10 at 9:06am for both Jones and Smith.
- F. g_comm has a value of 10 at 9:03am for both Jones and Smith

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 47

Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION gen_email_name
(p_first_name VARCHAR2, p_last_name VARCHAR2, p_id NUMBER)
RETURN VARCHAR2
IS
    v_email_name VARCHAR2(19);
BEGIN
    v_email_name := SUBSTR(p_first_name, 1, 1) ||
                    SUBSTR(p_last_name, 1, 7) ||
                    '@Oracle.com';
    UPDATE employees
    SET     email = v_email_name
    WHERE  employee_id = p_id;
    RETURN v_email_name;
END;
```

Which statement removes the function?

- A. DROP gen_email_name;



- B. REMOVE gen_email_name;
- C. DELETE gen_email_name;
- D. ***MISSING***

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 48

Examine this procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE UPD_BAT_STAT
(V_ID IN NUMBER DEFAULT 10, V_AB IN NUMBER DEFAULT 4)
IS
BEGIN
    UPDATE PLAYER_BAT_STAT
    SET AT_BATS = AT_BATS + V_AB
    WHERE PLAYER_ID = V_ID;
    COMMIT;
END;
```

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

- A. EXECUTE UPD_BAT_STAT;
- B. EXECUTE UPD_BAT_STAT(V_AB=>10, V_ID=>31);
- C. EXECUTE UPD_BAT_STAT(31, 'FOUR', 'TWO');
- D. UPD_BAT_STAT(V_AB=>10, V_ID=>31);
- E. RUN UPD_BAT_STAT;

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 49

Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE audit_action
(p_who VARCHAR2)
AS
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO audit(schema_user) VALUES (p_who);
END audit_action;
/

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER watch_it
AFTER LOGON ON DATABASE
```



```
CALL audit_action(ora_login_user)
/
```

What does this trigger do?

- A. The trigger records an audit trail when a user makes changes to the database.
- B. The trigger marks the user as logged on to the database before an audit statement is issued.
- C. The trigger invoked the procedure audit_action each time a user logs on to his/her schema and adds the username to the audit table.
- D. The trigger invokes the procedure audit_action each time a user logs on to the database and adds the username to the audit table.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 50

Which view displays indirect dependencies, indenting each dependency?

- A. DEPTREE
- B. IDEPTREE
- C. INDENT_TREE
- D. I_DEPT_TREE

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 51

The OLD and NEW qualifiers can be used in which type of trigger?

- A. Row level DML trigger
- B. Row level system trigger
- C. Statement level DML trigger
- D. Row level application trigger
- E. Statement level system trigger
- F. Statement level application trigger

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 52

Which statement is true?



- A. Stored functions can be called from the SELECT and WHERE clauses only.
- B. Stored functions do not permit calculations that involve database links in a distributed environment.
- C. Stored functions cannot manipulate new types of data, such as longitude and latitude.
- D. Stored functions can increase the efficiency of queries by performing functions in the query rather than in the application.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 53

Examine the trigger:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER Emp_count
AFTER DELETE ON Emp_tab
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
    n INTEGER;
BEGIN
    SELECT COUNT(*)
    INTO n
    FROM Emp_tab;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(' There are now ' || a ||
        ' employees,');
END;
```

This trigger results in an error after this SQL statement is entered:

```
DELETE FROM Emp_tab WHERE Empno = 7499;
```

How do you correct the error?

- A. Change the trigger type to a BEFORE DELETE.
- B. Take out the COUNT function because it is not allowed in a trigger.
- C. Remove the DBMS_OUTPUT statement because it is not allowed in a trigger.
- D. Change the trigger to a statement-level trigger by removing FOR EACH ROW.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 54

What is true about stored procedures?

- A. A stored procedure uses the DELCLARE keyword in the procedure specification to declare formal parameters.



- B. A stored procedure is named PL/SQL block with at least one parameter declaration in the procedure specification.
- C. A stored procedure must have at least one executable statement in the procedure body.
- D. A stored procedure uses the DECLARE keyword in the procedure body to declare formal parameters.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 55

Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE insert_dept
(p_location_id NUMBER)
IS
  v_dept_id NUMBER(4);
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO departments
  VALUES (5, 'Education', 150, p_location_id);

  SELECT department_id
  INTO v_dept_id
  FROM employees
  WHERE employee_id=99999;
END insert_dept;
/
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE insert_location
(p_location_id NUMBER,
 p_city VARCHAR2)
IS
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO locations(location_id, city)
  VALUES (p_location_id, p_city);

  insert_dept(p_location_id);
END insert_location;
/
```

You just created the departments, the locations, and the employees table. You did not insert any rows. Next you created both procedures.

You now invoke the insert_location procedure using the following command:



```
EXECUTE insert_location (19, 'San Francisco')
```

What is the result in this EXECUTE command?

- A. The locations, departments, and employees tables are empty.
- B. The departments table has one row.
The locations and the employees tables are empty.
- C. The location table has one row.
The departments and the employees tables are empty.
- D. The locations table and the departments table both have one row.
The employees table is empty.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 56

The creation of which four database objects will cause a DDL trigger to fire? (Choose four)

- A. Index
- B. Cluster
- C. Package
- D. Function
- E. Synonyms
- F. Dimensions
- G. Database links

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 57

Which two program declarations are correct for a stored program unit? (Choose two)

- A. CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION tax_amt
 (p_id NUMBER)
 RETURN NUMBER
- B. CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE tax_amt
 (p_id NUMBER)
 RETURN NUMBER
- C. CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE tax_amt
 (p_id NUMBER, p_amount OUT NUMBER)
- D. CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION tax_amt
 (p_id NUMBER)
 RETURN NUMBER(10,2)



```
E. CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE tax_amt  
  (p_id NUMBER, p_amount OUT NUMBER(10, 2))
```

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 58

You need to implement a virtual private database (vpd). In order to have the vpd functionality, a trigger is required to fire when every user initiates a session in the database. What type of trigger needs to be created?

- A. DML trigger
- B. System event trigger
- C. INSTEAD OF trigger
- D. Application trigger

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 59

You have a row level BEFORE UPDATE trigger on the EMP table. This trigger contains a SELECT statement on the EMP table to ensure that the new salary value falls within the minimum and maximum salary for a given job title.

What happens when you try to update a salary value in the EMP table?

- A. The trigger fires successfully.
- B. The trigger fails because it needs to be a row level AFTER UPDATE trigger.
- C. The trigger fails because a SELECT statement on the table being updated is not allowed.
- D. The trigger fails because you cannot use the minimum and maximum functions in a BEFORE UPDATE trigger.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 60

Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE STORED FUNCTION get_sal  
  (p_raise_amt NUMBER, p_employee_id employees.employee_id%TYPE)  
  RETURN NUMBER
```



```
IS
v_salary NUMBER;
v_raise  NUMBER(8,2);
BEGIN
  SELECT salary
    INTO   v_salary
    FROM   employees
    WHERE  employee_id = p_employee_id;
  v_raise := p_raise_amt * v_salary;
  RETURN v_raise;
END;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. This statement creates a stored procedure named get_sal.
- B. This statement returns a raise amount based on an employee id.
- C. This statement creates a stored function named get_sal with a status of invalid.
- D. This statement creates a stored function named get_sal.
- E. This statement fails.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 61

You need to disable all triggers on the EMPLOYEES table.

Which command accomplishes this?

- A. None of these commands; you cannot disable multiple triggers on a table in one command.
- B. ALTER TRIGGERS ON TABLE employees DISABLE;
- C. ALTER employees DISABLE ALL TRIGGERS;
- D. ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE ALL TRIGGERS;

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 62

An internal LOB is ____.

- A. A table.
- B. A column that is a primary key.
- C. Stored in the database.
- D. A file stored outside of the database, with an internal pointer to it from a database column.



Answer:

QUESTION NO: 63

Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calc_sal
(p_salary NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER
IS
    v_raise NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT 1.08;
BEGIN
    RETURN v_raise * p_salary;
END calc_sal;
/
```

Which statement accurately call the stored function CALC_SAL? (Choose two)

- A. UPDATE employees (calc_sal(salary)) SET salary = salary * calc_sal(salary);
- B. INSERT calc_sal(salary) NOT employees WHERE department_id = 60;
- C. DELETE FROM employees(calc_sal(salary)) WHERE calc_sal(salary) > 1000;
- D. SELECT salary, calc_sal(salary) FROM employees WHERE department_id = 60;
- E. SELECT last_name, salary, calc_sal(salary) FROM employees ORDER BY calc_sal(salary);

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 64

This statement fails when executed:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER CALC_TEAM_AVG
AFTER INSERT ON PLAYER
BEGIN

INSERT INTO PLAYER_BATSTAT (PLAYER_ID, SEASON_YEAR,AT_BATS,HITS)
VALUES (:NEW.ID, 1997, 0,0);
END;
```

To which type must you convert the trigger to correct the error?

- A. Row



- B. Statement
- C. ORACLE FORM trigger
- D. Before

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 65

Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE audit_emp
(p_id IN emp_empno%TYPE)
IS
  v_id NUMBER;
  PROCEDURE log_exec
  IS
  BEGIN
    INSERT INTO log_table (user_id, log_delete)
    VALUES (USER, SYSDATE);
  END log_exec;
  v_name VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
  DELETE FROM emp
  WHERE empno = p_id;
  log_exec;
  SELECT ename, empno
  INTO v_name, v_id
  FROM emp
  WHERE empno = p_id;
END audit_temp;
```

Why does this code cause an error when compiled?

- A. An statement is not allowed in a subprogram declaration.
- B. Procedure LOG_EXEC should be declared before any identifiers.
- C. Variable v_name should be declared before declaring the LOG_EXEC procedure.
- D. The LOG_EXEC procedure should be invoked as EXECUTE log_exec with the AUDIT_EMP procedure.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 66

Examine this code:



```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE metric_converter
IS
    c_height CONSTRAINT NUMBER := 2.54;
    c_weight CONSTRAINT NUMBER := .454;
    FUNCTION calc_height (p_height_in_inches NUMBER)
        RETURN NUMBER;
    FUNCTION calc_weight (p_weight_in_pounds NUMBER)
        RETURN NUMBER;
END;
/

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY metric_converter
IS
    FUNCTION calc_height (p_height_in_inches NUMBER)
        RETURN NUMBER
    IS
    BEGIN
        RETURN p_height_in_inches * c_height;
    END calc_height;
    FUNCTION calc_weight (p_weight_in_pounds NUMBER)
        RETURN NUMBER
    IS
    BEGIN
        RETURN p_weight_in_pounds * c_weight;
    END calc_weight;
END metric_converter;
/

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calc_height (p_height_in_inches NUMBER)
    RETURN NUMBER
IS
BEGIN
    RETURN p_height_in_inches * metric_converter.c_height;
END calc_height;
/
```

Which statement is true?

- A. If you remove the package specification, then the package body and the stand alone stored function CALC_HEIGHT are removed.
- B. If you remove the package body, then the package specification and the stand alone stored function CALC_HEIGHT are removed.
- C. If you remove the package specification, then the package body is removed.
- D. If you remove the package body, then the package specification is removed.
- E. If you remove the stand alone stored function CALC_HEIGHT, then the METRIC_CONVERTER package body and the package specification are removed.



- F. The stand alone function CALC_HEIGHT cannot be created because its name is used in a packaged function.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 67

What is a condition predicate in a DML trigger?

- A. A conditional predicate allows you to specify a WHEN-LOGGING-ON condition in the trigger body.
- B. A conditional predicate means you use the NEW and OLD qualifiers in the trigger body as a condition.
- C. A conditional predicate allows you to combine several DBM triggering events into one in the trigger body.
- D. A conditional predicate allows you to specify a SHUTDOWN or STARTUP condition in the trigger body.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 68

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

Answer:

**QUESTION NO: 69**

Local procedure A calls remote procedure B. Procedure B was compiled at 8 A.M. Procedure A was modified and recompiled at 9 A.M. Remote procedure B was later modified and recompiled at 11 A.M.

The dependency mode is set to `TIMESTAMP`.

What happens when procedure A is invoked at 1 P.M?

- A. There is no affect on procedure A and it runs successfully.
- B. Procedure B is invalidated and recompiles when invoked.
- C. Procedure A is invalidated and recompiles for the first time it is invoked.
- D. Procedure A is invalidated and recompiles for the second time it is invoked.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 70

Under which two circumstances do you design database triggers? (Choose two)

- A. To duplicate the functionality of other triggers.
- B. To replicate built-in constraints in the Oracle server such as primary key and foreign key.
- C. To guarantee that when a specific operation is performed, related actions are performed.
- D. For centralized, global operations that should be fired for the triggering statement, regardless of which user or application issues the statement.

Answer:

QUESTION NO: 71

Examine this procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE DELETE_PLAYER
(V_ID IN NUMBER)
IS
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM PLAYER
    WHERE ID = V_ID
EXCEPTION
    WHEN STATS_EXITS_EXCEPTION
    THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
    ('Cannot delete this player, child records exist in PLAYER_BAT_STAT
    table');
```



END;

What prevents this procedure from being created successfully?

- A. A comma has been left after the `STATS_EXIST_EXCEPTION` exception.
- B. The `STATS_EXIST_EXCEPTION` has not been declared as a number.
- C. The `STATS_EXIST_EXCEPTION` has not been declared as an exception.
- D. Only predefined exceptions are allowed in the `EXCEPTION` section.

Answer:

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