Exam : 1Z0-147

Title : Oracle 9i: Program with PL/SQL

Ver : 10-27-05

QUESTION 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
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 NUMBER
SQL> EXECUTE :v_get_value := CALC_PLAYER_AVG(31)
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
SQL> PRINT v_get_value
V_GET_VALUE

C. 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;
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/

D. Same as C.
E. START is use to execute a script.

QUESTION 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
Incorrect answers: B, D, E

QUESTION 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
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 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;
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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 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');
D. add_dept(p_location=>'New York');

Answer: A,B,D
A is correct because both of the parameter have a default values.
B is correct because here we call the procedure using position notation, and the first parameter for the procedure will have the value 'Accounting', and since the second parameter has a default value then we can skip it, and in this case it will take the default value.
D is correct because here we are calling the procedure using naming notation, the value 'New York' will go to the parameter p_location, and the parameter p_dept_name will have the default value.
The following table list the for passing parameters to a procedure:
Incorrect Answer
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C: You can't use this way and assume that the PL/SQL will understand that he should assign the default value for the first parameter. This is incorrect way for calling.

QUESTION 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: D,E

Actually theses are some of the advantages of the package, sharing the package among applications and hide the logic of the procedures and function that are inside the package by declaring them in the package header and write the code of these procedures and functions inside the package body.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Packages can not be nested
B: Parameters can't be passed to a package; parameters can be passed to procedures and functions only.
C: By the first time you call a procedure, function, or reference a global variable within the package, the whole package will be loaded into the memory and stay there, so when ever you need to reference any of the package's constructs again you will find it in the memory.

QUESTION 6
Which two programming constructs can be grouped within a package? (Choose two)

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

Answer: A,B
Incorrect Answers
C: Triggers are objects that we create are created on the tables.
D: Sequences can't be grouped inside the packages, but we can reference then inside the package.
E: Views are created and they are database objects, and they can't be grouped inside the packages.

QUESTION 7
Which two statements describe the state of a package variable after executing the package in which it is declared? (Choose two)
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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: A,E
You can keep track of the state of a package variable or cursor, which persists throughout the user session, from the time the user first references the variable or cursor to the time the user disconnects.
1. Initialize the variable within its declaration or within an automatic, one-time-only procedure.
2. Change the value of the variable by means of package procedures.
3. The value of the variable is released when the user disconnects.
Incorrect Answers
B: Each session will have its own value for the variables
C: It persists across the transactions and through the user session.
D: Each user has his own values and results, because each user has his own users.

QUESTION 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 OR sal ON emp
WHEN (new.sal < old.sal OR
-new.sal > old.sal * 1.1)
BEGIN
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RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (- 20508, 'Do not decrease
salary not increase by more than 10%');
END;

Answer: B
Row triggers are the correct chose for solving the problem. A row trigger fires each time the table is affected by the triggering event. If the triggering event affects no rows, a row trigger is not executed.
Row triggers are useful if the trigger action depends on data of rows that are affected or on data provided by the triggering event itself. You can create a BEFORE row trigger in order to prevent the triggering operation from succeeding if a certain condition is violated.
Within a ROW trigger, reference the value of a column before and after the data change by prefixing it with the OLD and NEW qualifier.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Check constaint can't do this job lets take a look:
SQL> ALTER TABLE emp ADD
2 CONSTRAINT ck_sal CHECK (sal BETWEEN sal AND sal*1.1)

3 /
Table altered.
SQL> select ename, sal
2 from emp
3 where ename = 'KING';
ENAME SAL
---------- ----------
KING 5000
Now let's issue an update statement
SQL> update emp
2 set sal = 10
3 where ename = 'KING';
1 row updated.
As you can see the check constraint can't compare the old value with the new value.
D,C: You can use NEW and OLD qualifier with row level triggers, If in the CREATE TRIGGER statement you didn't say FOR EACH ROW then the trigger will be statement level trigger

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QUESTION 9
Examine this code:
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE bonus
IS
g_max_bonus NUMBER := .99;
FUNCTION calc_bonus (p_emp_id NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
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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 cacl_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 form 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: B
For the Oracle server to execute a SQL statement that calls a stored function, it must know the purity level of a stored functions, that is, whether the functions are free of side effects. Side effects are changes to database tables or public packaged variables (those declared in a package specification). Side effects could
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delay the execution of a query, yield order-dependent (therefore indeterminate) results, or require that the package state variables be maintained across user sessions. Various side effects are not allowed when a function is called from a SQL query or DML statement. Therefore, the following restrictions apply to stored functions called from SQL expressions:
• A function called from a query or DML statement may not end the current transaction, create or roll back to a savepoint, or alter the system or session
• A function called from a query statement or from a parallelized DML statement may not execute a DML statement or otherwise modify the database
• A function called from a DML statement may not read or modify the particular table being modified by that DML statement

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QUESTION 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: A
The DROP DROCEDURE statement is used to drop a stand alone procedure
Incorrect Answers:
B: You can't drop a procedure that's inside a package, you have to drop the package, and in this case the whole procedures, functions,... that are inside the packages will be droped.
C: Same as B.
D: REUSE SETTINGS is used to to prevent Oracle from dropping and reacquiring compiler switch settings.With this clause, Oracle preserves the existing settings and uses them for the recompilation.

QUESTION 11
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;
/
```

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```
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: B
You can greatly simplify dependency management with packages when referencing a package procedure or function from a stand-alone procedure or function.
• If the package body changes and the package specification does not change, the stand-alone procedure referencing a package construct remains valid.
• If the package specification changes, the outside procedure referencing a package construct is invalidated, as is the package body.

QUESTION 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.
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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: A
FOR EACH ROW trigger on the updated table(emp) should be create to record each update row in the AUDIT_TABLE.

QUESTION 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: A, C, D

QUESTION 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: D, E

QUESTION 15
Given a function CALCTAX:
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calctax (sal NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER
IS
BEGIN
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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: E
When you call a function from SQL*PLUS you need to assign the returned value a bind variable, and you need the EXECUTE command to execute the function.

QUESTION 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: D
All SQL statements have to go through various stages. Some stages may be skipped.
1. Parse
Every SQL statement must be parsed. Parsing the statement includes checking the statement's syntax and validating the statement, ensuring that all references to objects are correct, and ensuring that the relevant privileges to those objects exist.

2. Bind
After parsing, the Oracle server knows the meaning of the Oracle statement but still may not have enough information to execute the statement. The Oracle server may need values for any bind variable in the statement. The process of obtaining these values is called binding variables.
3. Execute
At this point, the Oracle server has all necessary information and resources, and the statement is executed.
4. Fetch
In the fetch stage, rows are selected and ordered (if requested by the query), and each successive fetch retrieves another row of the result, until the last row has been fetched. You can fetch queries, but not the DML statements.
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QUESTION 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: A

QUESTION 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_home := 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.
Part Description Possible Values
Trigger timing When the trigger fires in relation to the triggering event
BEFORE
AFTER
INSTEAD OF
Triggering event Which data manipulation operation on the table or view causes the trigger to fire
INSERT
UPDATE
DELETE
Trigger type How many times the trigger body executes Statement
Row
Trigger body What action the trigger performs Complete PL/SQL block
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Answer: B
• When called from a SELECT statement or a parallelized UPDATE or DELETE statement, the function cannot modify any database tables
• When called from an UPDATE, or DELETE statement, the function cannot query or modify any database tables modified by that statement.
• When called from a SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statement, the function cannot execute SQL transaction control statements (such as COMMIT), session control statements (such as SET ROLE), or system control statements (such as ALTER SYSTEM). Also, it cannot execute DDL statements (such as CREATE) because they are followed by an automatic commit.
• The function cannot call another subprogram that breaks one of the above restrictions.

QUESTION 19
Which table should you query to determine when your procedure was last compiled?

A. USER_PROCEDURES
B. USER_PROCS
C. USER_OBJECTS
D. USER_PLSQL_UNITS

Answer: C
In the USER_OBJECTS there is
Incorrect Answers

A. USER_PROCEDURES lists all functions and procedures, along with associated properties. For example, ALL_PROCEDURES indicates whether or not a function is pipelined, parallel enabled or an aggregate function. If a function is pipelined or an aggregate function, the associated implementation type (if any) is

also identified. It doesn't have when the object was last complied.
B. There is nothing called USER_PROCS.
D. There is nothing called USER_PLSQL_UNITS

QUESTION 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;
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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: E
As you can see there is nothing called BEFORE LOGON

QUESTION 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.
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D. The value of DISCOUNT_RATE is set to 0.10 when the package is invoked for the first time in a session.

Answer: D
A one-time-only procedure is executed only once, when the package is first invoked within the user session

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QUESTION 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: A

QUESTION 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
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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: C
To assign a value for a public variable which is declared in the package header, all what you have to do is do user the following syntax
package_name.var_name:=value;

QUESTION 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.
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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: D
The procedure will first look in the owner of the procedure schema before looking for the public synonym.
Incorrect Answers:
A, B, C

QUESTION 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: C,E

QUESTION 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: C

QUESTION 27
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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: A,B,C,D

QUESTION 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: B

QUESTION 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.
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Answer: B

QUESTION 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: E

QUESTION 31
Which type of argument passes a value from a procedure to the calling environment?

A. VARCHAR2
B. BOOLEAN
C. OUT
D. IN

Answer: C

QUESTION 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: D
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QUESTION 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: B

QUESTION 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: C

Incorrect Answers:

A. Package can't be called, we call a procedure inside the package.
B. We can't call a function use CALL statement because function must return a value.
D. Trigger can't be called, they are execute automatically when the trigger event occure.

QUESTION 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';
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Answer: A

QUESTION 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 date type for a column.

Answer: D

QUESTION 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: B,C

QUESTION 38
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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: A

QUESTION 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: B,C
A procedure is a named PL/SQL block that can accept parameters (sometimes referred to as arguments), and be invoked. Generally speaking, you use a procedure to perform an action. A procedure has a header, a declaration section, an executable section, and an optional exception-handling section.
A procedure can be compiled and stored in the database as a schema object.
Procedures promote reusability and maintainability. When validated, they can be used in any number of applications. If the requirements change, only the procedure needs to be updated.

QUESTION 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,
loclation_id)
VALUES(dept_seq.NEXTVAL,p_name, p_loc);

END add_dept;
/
1z0-147
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: A,B,C,E

QUESTION 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: A,B,D

QUESTION 42
Which two dopes 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: A,C

QUESTION 43
Examine this package:
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE manage_emps
IS
tax_rate CONSTANT NUMBER(5,2) := .28;
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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_emt) + sal
WHERE empno = v_id;
END;
PROCEDURE insert_emp
(p_deptno NUMBER, p_sal NUMBER)
IS
BEGIN
INSERT INTO emp(empno, deptno, sal)
VALYES(v_id, p_depntno, 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;
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```

```
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: C

QUESTION 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: D
See next page
1z0-147
Incorrect Answers:

A. DBMS_LOB.WRITE is used to write to Internal LOBs.
The internal LOB is stored inside the Oracle server. A BLOB, NCLOB, or CLOB can be one of the following:
• An attribute of a user-defined type
• A column in a table
• A bind or host variable
• A PL/SQL variable, parameter, or result
Internal LOBs can take advantage of Oracle features such as:
• Concurrency mechanisms
• Redo logging and recovery mechanisms
• Transactions with commit or rollbacks
B. BFILENAME is a built-in function that initializes a BFILE column to point to an external file. Use the BFILENAME function as part of an INSERT statement to initialize a BFILE column by associating it with a

physical file in the server file system. You can use the UPDATE statement to change the reference target of the BFILE. A BFILE can be initialized to NULL and updated later by using the BFILENAME function.
C. DBMS_LOB.FILEEXISTS function to find if the file exits on the server

---

QUESTION 45
Examine this package:
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BB_PACK
APPEND Append the contents of the source LOB to the destination LOB
COPY Copy all or part of the source LOB to the destination LOB
ERASE Erase all or part of a LOB
LOADFROMFILE Load BFILE data into an internal LOB
TRIM Trim the LOB value to a specified shorter length
WRITE Write data to the LOB from a specified offset
GETLENGTH Get the length of the LOB value
INSTR Return the matching position of the nth occurrence of the pattern in the LOB
READ Read data from the LOB starting at the specified offset
SUBSTR Return part of the LOB value starting at the specified offset
FILECLOSE Close the file
FILECLOSEALL Close all previously opened files
FILEEXISTS Check if the file exists on the server
FILEGETNAME Get the directory alias and file name
FILEISOPEN Check if the file was opened using the input BFILE locators
FILEOPEN Open a file
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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: D

QUESTION 46
Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE comm_package
1z0-147
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_paclage.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: B

QUESTION 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 FUNCTION gen_email_name;
B. REMOVE gen_email_name;
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C. DELETE gen_email_name;
D. ***MISSING***

Answer: A

QUESTION 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: A,B

QUESTION 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)
1z0-147
/
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: D

QUESTION 50
Which view displays indirect dependencies, indenting each dependency?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 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: A

QUESTION 52
Which statement is true?

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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: D

QUESTION 53
Examine the trigger:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER Emp_count
AFTER DELETE ON Emp_tab
FOR EACH ROW
DELCARE
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: D

QUESTION 54
What is true about stored procedures?

A. A stored procedure uses the DELCLARE keyword in the procedure specification to declare formal parameters.
1z0-147
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: C

QUESTION 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 new invoke the insert_location procedure using the following command:
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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: A

QUESTION 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: A,,D,C,E

QUESTION 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)
1z0-147
E. CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE tax_amt
(p_id NUMBER, p_amount OUT NUMBER(10, 2))

Answer: A,C

QUESTION 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: B

QUESTION 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: C

QUESTION 60
Examine this code:
```
CREATE OR REPLACE STORED FUNCTION get_sal
(p_raise_amt NUMBER, p_employee_id employees.employee_id%TYPE)
RETURN NUMBER
1z0-147
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: E

QUESTION 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: D

QUESTION 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.
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Answer: C

QUESTION 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) INTO 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: D,E

QUESTION 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;
```

1z0-147
To which type must you convert the trigger to correct the error?

A. Row
B. Statement
C. ORACLE FORM trigger
D. Before

Answer: A

QUESTION 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_emp;
```

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: C
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QUESTION 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.

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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: C

QUESTION 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: C

QUESTION 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);
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Answer: A

QUESTION 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: D
When the local procedure is invoked, at run time the Oracle server compares the two time stamps of the referenced remote procedure. If the time stamps are equal (indicating that the remote procedure has not recompiled), the Oracle server executes the local procedure. If the time stamps are not equal (indicating that the remote procedure has recompiled), the Oracle server invalidates the local procedure and returns a runtime error.
If the local procedure, which is now tagged as invalid, is invoked a second time, the Oracle server recompiles it before executing, in accordance with the automatic local dependency mechanism.
So if a local procedure returns a run-time error the first time that it is invoked, indicating that the remote procedure's time stamp has changed, you should develop a strategy to re-invoke the local procedure.
Incorrect Answers:
A, B, C

QUESTION 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: C,D

QUESTION 71
1z0-147
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: C

QUESTION 72
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_emt) + sal
WHERE empno = v_id;
END;
PROCEDURE insert_emp
(p_deptno NUMBER, p_sal NUMBER)
IS
BEGIN
INSERT INTO emp(empno, deptno, sal)
VALYES (v_id, p_depntno, 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;
FUNCTION calc_tax
END IF;
update_sal (v_raise) ;
END update_emp ;
(p_sal NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER
IS
BEGIN
RETURN p_sal * tax_rate;
END cale_tax;
END manage_emps;
/
```

How many public procedures are in the MANAGE_EMPS package?

A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Four
E. Five

Answer: C

QUESTION 73
Which command must you issue to allow users to access the UPD_TEAM_STAT trigger on the TEAM table?

A. GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON TEAM TO PUBLIC;
B. GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON UPD_TEAM_STAT TO PUBLIC;
C. GRANT EXECUTE ON TEAM TO PUBLIC
D. GRANT SELECT, EXECUTE ON TEAM, UPD_TEAM_STAT TO PUBLIC;

Answer: A

QUESTION 74
Examine this code:
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE set_bonus
(p_cutoff IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'WEEKLY'
p_employee_id IN employees_employee_id%TYPE
p_salary IN employees_salary%TYPE,
p_bonus_percent IN OUT NUMBER DEFAULT 1.5,
p_margin OUT NUMBER DEFAULT 2,
p_bonus_value OUT NUMBER)
IS
BEGIN
UPDATE emp_bonus
SET bonus_amount =(p_salary * p_bonus_percent)/p_margin
WHERE employee_id = p_employee_id;
END set_bonus;
/
You execute the CREATE PROCEDURE statement above and notice that it fails. What are two reasons why it fails? (Choose two)

A. The syntax of the UPDATE statement is incorrect.
B. You cannot update a table using a stored procedure.
C. The format parameter p_bonus_value is declared but is not used anywhere.
D. The formal parameter p_cutoff cannot have a DEFAULT clause.
E. The declaration of the format parameter p_margin cannot have a DEFAULT clause.
F. The declaration of the format parameter p_bonus_percent cannot have a DEFAULT clause.

Answer: E, F

QUESTION 75
Which three statements are true regarding database triggers? (Choose three)

A. A database trigger is a PL/SQL block, C, or Java procedure associated with a table, view, schema, or the database.
B. A database trigger needs to be executed explicitly whenever a particular event takes place.
C. A database trigger executes implicitly whenever a particular event takes place.
D. A database trigger fires whenever a data event (such as DML) or system event (such as logon,
E. With a schema, triggers fire for each event for all users; with a database, triggers fire for each shutdown) occurs on a schema or database.
event for that specific user.

Answer: A, C, D

QUESTION 76
You create a DML trigger. For the timing information, which are valid with a DML trigger? (Choose all that apply)

A. DURING
B. IN PLACE OF
C. ON SHUTDOWN
D. BEFORE
E. ON STATEMENT EXECUTION

Answer: D

QUESTION 77
Which two statements about the overloading feature of packages are true? (Choose two)

A. Only local or packaged subprograms can be overloaded.
B. Overloading allows different functions with the same name that differ only in their return types.
C. Overloading allows different subprograms with the same number, type and order of parameters.
D. Overloading allows different subprograms with the same name and same number or type of parameters.
E. Overloading allows different subprograms with the same name, but different in either number, type or order of parameters.

Answer: A, E

QUESTION 78
All users currently have the INSERT privilege on the PLAYER table. You only want your users to insert into this table using the ADD_PLAYTER procedure. Which two actions must you take? (Choose two)

A. CRANT SELECT ON ADD_PLAYER TO PUBLIC;
B. CRANT EXECTUE ON ADD_PLAYER TO PUBLIC;
C. CRANT INSERT ON PLAYER TO PUBLIC;
D. CRANT EXECTUE INSERT ON ADD_PLAYER TO PUBLIC;
E. REVOKE INSERT ON PLAYER FROM PUBLIC;

Answer: B, E

QUESTION 79
When creating a function, in which section will you typically find the RETURN keyword?

A. HEADER only
B. DECLARATIVE

C. EXECUTABLE and HEADER
D. DECLARATIVE,EXECUTABLE and EXCEPTION HANDLING

Answer: C

QUESTION 80
A dependent procedure or function directly or indirectly references one or more of which four objects? (Choose four)

A. view
B. sequence
C. privilege
D. procedure
E. anonymous block
F. packaged procedure or function

Answer: A, B, D, F

QUESTION 81
Which three are true regarding error propagation? (Choose three)

A. An exception cannot propagate across remote procedure calls.
B. An exception raised inside a declaration immediately propagates to the current block.
C. The use of the RAISE; statement in an exception handler reprises the current exception
D. An exception raised inside an exception handler immediately propagates to the enclosing block.

Answer: A, C, D

QUESTION 82
Which two tables or views track object dependencies? (Choose two)

A. USER_DEPENDENCIES
B. USER_IDEPTREE
C. IDEPTREE
D. USER_DEPTREE
E. USER_DEPENDS

Answer: A, C

QUESTION 83
Examine the trigger heading:
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER salary_check
BEFORE UPDATE OF sal, job ON emp
FOR EACH ROW
Under which condition does this trigger fire?

A. When a row is inserted into the EMP table.
B. When the value of the SAL or JOB column in a row is updated in the EMP table.
C. When any column other than the SAL and JOB columns in a row are updated in the EMP table.
D. Only when both values of the SAL and JOB columns in a row are updated together in the EMP table.

Answer: B

QUESTION 84
You have an AFTER UPDATE row-level on the table EMP. The trigger queries the EMP table and inserts the updating user's information into the AUDIT_TABLE.
What happens when the user updates rows on the EMP table?

A. A compile time error occurs.
B. A runtime error occurs. The effect of trigger body and the triggering statement are rolled back.
C. A runtime error occurs. The effect of trigger body is rolled back, but the update on the EMP table takes place.
D. The trigger fires successfully. The update on the EMP table occurs, and data is inserted into theAUDIT_TABLE table.
E. A runtime error occurs. The update on the EMP table does not take place, but the insert into the AUDIT_TABLE occurs.

Answer: B

QUESTION 85
The add_player, upd_player_stat, and upd_pitcher_stat procedures are grouped together in a package. A variable must be shared among only these procedures.
Where should you declare this variable?

A. In the package body.
B. In a database trigger.
C. In the package specification.
D. In each procedure's DECLARE section, using the exact same name in each.

Answer: A

QUESTION 86
Examine this package:
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE pack_cur
IS
CURSOR c1 IS

```
SELECT prodid
FROM product
ORDER BY Prodid DESC;
PROCEDURE Proc1;
PROCEDURE Proc2;
END pack_cur;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY pack_cur
IS
v_prodif NUMBER;
PROCEDURE proc1 IS
BEGIN
OPEN C1;
LOOP
PROCEDURE proc2 IS
BEGIN
LOOP
FETCH C1 INTO v_prodid;
DBMS_OUTPUT-PUT_LINE ( ' Row is: ' ll c1 %ROWCOUNT);
EXIT WHEN C1%ROWCOUNT >= 3;
END LOOP;
END Procl;
/
```

The product table has more than 1000 rows. The SQL*Plus SERVEROUTPUT setting is turned on in your session.
You execute the procedure PROC1 from SQL *Plus with the command:
EXECUTE pack_cur. PROC1;
You then execute the procedure PROC2 from SQL *Plus with the command:
EXECUTE pack_cur. PROC2;
What is the output in your session from the PROC2 procedure?

A. ERROR at line 1:
B. Row is:
Row is:
Rows is:
C. Row is: 1
Row is: 2
Row is: 3
D. Row is: 4
Row is: 5
Row is: 6

Answer: D

QUESTION 87
You disabled all triggers on the EMPLOYEES table to perform a data load.

Now, you need to enable all triggers on the EMPLOYEES table.
Which command accomplished this?

A. You cannot enable multiple triggers on a table in one command.
B. ALTER TRIGGERS ON TABLE employees ENABLE;
C. ALTER employees ENABLE ALL TRIGGERS;
D. ALTER TABLE employees ENABLE ALL TRIGGERS;

Answer:

QUESTION 88
When creating stored procedures and functions, which construct allows you to transfer values to and from the calling environment?

A. local variables
B. arguments
C. Boolean variables
D. Substitution variables

Answer: B

QUESTION 89
You have the following table:
CREATE TABLE Emp_log (
Emp_id NUMBER
Log_date DATE,
New_salary NUMBER,
Action VARCHAR (20));
You have the following data in the EMPLOYEES table:
EMPLOYEE_ID LAST_NAME SALARY DEPARTMENT_ID
---------- ------------------ ---------- ----------
100 King 24000 90
101 Kochhar 17000 90
102 De Haan 17000 90
103 Hunold 9000 60
104 Ernst 6000 60
105 Austin 4800 60
106 Pataballa 4800 60
107 Lorentz 4200 60
108 Greenberg 12000 100
201 Hartstein 13000 20
202 Fay 6000 20
You create this trigger:
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER Log_salary_increase
AFTER UPDATE ON employees
FOR EACH ROW

WHEN (new.Salary > 1000)
BEGIN
INSERT INTO Emp_log (Emp_id, Log_date, New_Salary, Action)
VALUES (: new.Employee_id, SYSDATE, :new.salary, 'NEW SAL');
END
/
Then, you enter the following SQL statement:
UPDATE Employee SET Salary = Salary + 1000.0
Where Department_id = 20M
What are the result in the EMP_LOG table?
A
EMP_ID LOG_DATE NEW_SALARY ACTION
---------- -------- ---------- ----------
201 24-SEP-02 13000 NEW SAL
202 24-SEP-02 600 NEW SAL
B.
EMP_ID LOG_DATE NEW_SALARY ACTION
---------- -------- ---------- ----------
201 24-SEP-02 14000 NEW SAL
202 24-SEP-02 7000 NEW SAL
C.
EMP_ID LOG_DATE NEW_SALARY ACTION
---------- -------- ---------- ----------
201 24-SEP-02 NEW SAL
202 24-SEP-02 NEW SAL
D. No rows are inserted.

Answer: B

QUESTION 90
Which code successfully calculates tax?

A. CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE calctax (p_no IN NUMBER)
RETURN tax IS
v_sal NUMBER;
tax Number;
BEGIN
SELECT sal INTO v_sal
FROM emp
WHERE empno = p_no;
tax := v_sal * 0.05;
END;
B. CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calctax (p_no NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER IS
v_sal NUMBER
tax NUMBER

```
BEGIN
SELECT sal INTO v_sal
FROM emp
WHERE empno = p_no;
tax := v_sal * 0.05;
```

C.
```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calctax (p_no NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER IS
v_sal NUMBER;
tax NUMBER;
BEGIN
SELECT sal INTO v_sal
FROM emp
WHERE empno = p_no;
tax := v_sal * 0.05;
END
```

D.
```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calctax (p_no NUMBER) IS
v_sal NUMBER;
tax NUMBER;
BEGIN
SELECT sal INTO v_sal
FROM emp
WHERE empno = p_no;
tax := v_sal * 0.05;
END;
```

Answer: B

QUESTION 91

Examine this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION gen_email_name
(p_first VARCHAR2, p_last VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2
IS
v_email_name VARCHAR (19) ;
BEGIN
v_email_bame := SUBSTR(p_first, 1, 1) ||
SUBSRE(p_last, 1, 7) ||
RETURN v_email_name;
END
/
```

Which two statements are true?

A. This function is invalid.
B. This function can be used against any table.
C. This function cannot be used in a SELECT statement.
D. This function can be used only if the two parameters passed in are not bull values.

E. This function will generate a string based on 2 character values passed into the function.
F. This function can be used only on tables where there is a p_first and p_last column.

Answer: E

QUESTION 92
Examine the code examples. Which one is correct?

A. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER authorize_action
BEFORE INSERT ON EMPLOYEES
CALL log_exectution;
/
B. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER authorize_action
BEFORE EMPLOYEES INSERT
CALL log_exectution;
C. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER authorize_action
BEFORE EMPLOYEES INSERT
CALL log_exectution;
D. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER authorize_action
CALL log_exectution; BEFORE INSERT ON EMPLOYEES;
/

Answer: B

QUESTION 93
You need to create a DML trigger. Which five pieces need to be identified? (Choose five)

A. Table
B. DML event
C. Trigger body
D. Package body
E. Package name
F. Trigger name
G. System event
H. Trigger timing

Answer: A, B, D, F, H

QUESTION 94
Procedure PROCESS_EMP references the table EMP.
Procedure UPDATE_EMP updates rows if table EMP through procedure PROCESS_EMP.
There is a remote procedure QUERY_EMP that queries the EMP table through the local procedure PROCESS_EMP.
The dependency mode is set to TIMESTAMP in this session.
Which two statements are true? (Choose two)

A. If the signature of procedure PROCESS_EMP is modified and successfully recompiles, the EMP table is invalidated.
B. If internal logic of procedure PROCESS_EMP is modified and successfully recompiles, UPDATE_EMP gets invalidated and will recompile when invoked for the first time.
C. If the signature of procedure PROCESS_EMP is modified and successfully recompiles, UPDATE_EMP gets invalidated and will recompile when invoked for the first time.
D. If internal logic of procedure PROCESS_EMP is modified and successfully recompiles, QUERY_EMP gets invalidated and will recompile when invoked for the first time.
E. If internal logic of procedure PROCESS_EMP is modified and successfully recompiles, QUERY_EMP gets invalidated and will recompile when invoked for the second time.

Answer: B, E

QUESTION 95
Examine this package:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE pack_cur
IS
CURSOR c1 IS
SELECT prodid
FROM poduct
ORDER BY prodid DESC;
PROCEDURE proc1;
PROCEDURE proc2;
END pack_cur;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY pack_cur
IS
v_prodid NUMBER;
PROCEDURE proc1 IS
BEGIN
OPEN C1
LOOP
FETCH C1 INTO v_prodid;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ( 'Row is: '| | c1%ROWCOUNT);
EXIT WHEN c1%ROWCONT >= 3;
END LOOP;
END procl;
PROCEDURE proc2 IS
BEGIN
LOOP
FETCH C1 INTO v_prodid;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ( 'Row is: '| | c1%ROWCOUNT);
EXIT WHEN c1%ROWCONT >= 6;
END LOOP;
CLOSE C1;
```

END proc2;
END pack_cur;
/
The product table has more than 1000 rows. The SQL *Plus
SERVEROUTPUT setting is turned on in your session.
You execute the procedure PROC1 from SQL *Plus with the command:
EXECUTE pack_cur.proc1
What is the output in your session?

A. ERROR at line 1:
B. Row is:
Row is:
Row is:
C. Row is: 1
Row is: 2
Row is: 3
D. Row is: 4
Row is: 5
Row is: 6

Answer: C

QUESTION 96
The add_player procedure inserts rows into the PLAYER table.
Which command will show this directory dependency?

A. SELECT * FROM USER_DEPENDENCIES
WHERE REFERENCD NAME = ' PLAYER ' ;
B. SELECT * FROM USER DEPENDENCIES
WHERE REFERENCD NAME = ' ADD PLAYER ' ;
C. SELECT * FROM USER_DEPENDENCIES
WHERE TYPE = 'DIR' ;
D. SELECT * FROM USER DEPENDENCIES
WHERE REFERENCD NAME = ' TABLE ' ;

Answer: A

QUESTION 97
When using a packaged function in a query, what is true?

A. The COMMIT and ROLLBACK commands are allowed in the packaged function.
B. You can not use packaged functions in a query statement.
C. The packaged function cannot execute an INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statement against the table that is being queried.
D. The packaged function can execute and INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statement against the table that is being queried if it is used in a subquery.

E. The packaged function can execute an INSERT, UPDATEM or DELETE statement against the table that is being queried if the pragma RESTRICT REFERENCE is used.

Answer: C

QUESTION 98
You have a table with the following definition:
CREATE TABLE long_tab
(id NUMBER)
long_col LONG)
You need to convert the LONG_COL column from a LONG data type to a LOB data type. Which statement accomplish this task?

A. AKTER TABLE long_tab
MODIFY (LONG_COL CLOB);
B. EXECUTE dbms_lob.migrate(long_tab, long_col, clob)
C. EXECUTE dbms_manage.lob.migrate(long_tab, long_col, clob)
D. EXECUTE utl_lob.migrate(long_tab, long_col, clob)
E. EXECUTE utl_manage_lob.migrate(long_tab, long_col, clob)

Answer: A