

Latest Version: 8.0

Question: 1

For which of the following types of triggers can the BEFORE and AFTER options NOT be used?

Response:

INSTEAD OF trigger

- A. Row trigger
- B. Statement trigger
- C. System event trigger
- D. DDL trigger
- E. DML trigger

Answer: A

Question: 2

Which of the following correctly represents the if-then-else conditional statement?

Response:

- A. Multiple branching statement without fall-through
- B. Single branching statement
- C. Single branching statement with fall-through
- D. Multiple branching statement with fall-through

Answer: B

Question: 3

You want to store values of different data types in a PL/SQL block and store one record at a time for processing the information.

Which type of composite data type would you choose to fulfill the requirement?

Response:

- A. VARRAYS
- B. Nested table
- C. PL/SQL records
- D. Associative arrays

Answer: C

Question: 4

Which of the following procedures are provided by the DBMS_OUTPUT package? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

Response:

- A. SLEEP
- B. NEW_LINE
- C. APPEND
- D. DISABLE
- E. ENABLE

Answer: B,D,E

Question: 5

Which of the following components of a DML trigger determines how many times the trigger body executes?

Response:

- A. Trigger action
- B. Triggering event
- C. Trigger timing
- D. Trigger restriction
- E. Trigger type

Answer: E

Question: 6

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL block.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE employees_temp (  
    empid NUMBER(6) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
    deptid NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT c_employees_temp_deptid  
        CHECK (deptid BETWEEN 100 AND 200),  
    deptname VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'Sales'  
);
```

Table created.

```
SQL> DECLARE  
    emprec employees_temp%ROWTYPE;  
BEGIN  
    emprec.empid := NULL;  
    emprec.deptid := 50;  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('emprec.deptname:' || emprec.deptname);  
END;
```

Which statement is true about the output of the PL/SQL block?

Response:

- A. It executes and the Output is emprec.deptname:
- B. It executes and the Output is emprec.deptname: Sales
- C. It produces an error because NULL is assigned to the emprec.empid field in the record
- D. It produces an error because the CHECK constraint is violated while assigning a value to the emprec.deptid field in the record

Answer: A

Question: 7

Which of the following identifiers are declared globally?

Response:

- A. Reserve words identifiers
- B. Predefined identifiers
- C. Default identifiers
- D. Quoted identifiers

Answer: B

Question: 8

In which of the following circumstances should a trigger be created?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

Response:

- A. To ensure that when a specific operation is performed, related actions are performed.
- B. To duplicate the functionality of other triggers.
- C. To perform centralized, global operations that should be fired for the triggering statement, regardless of which user or database application issues the statement.
- D. To duplicate the functionality of built-in constraints in Oracle.

Answer: A,C

Question: 9

David works as an Application Developer for Blue Well Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Employees.

David is required to create a function named Calc_Tax that calculates the tax applicable on the salary of an employee. To accomplish this, David executes the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION Calc_Tax (p_value IN Employees.Salary%TYPE)
RETURN NUMBER (4, 2)
IS BEGIN
RETURN (p_value * 0.05);
END Calc_Tax;
```

Which of the following statements regarding the above statement is true?

Response:

- A. It will return an error because a length or precision cannot be specified for the return value of a function.
- B. It will return an error because a function cannot contain a RETURN statement in its executable section.
- C. It will return an error because the %TYPE attribute cannot be used for parameter declaration in a function.
- D. It will execute successfully and the function will be created.

Answer: A

Question: 10

Which of the following evaluates to TRUE when an unsuccessful fetch occurs?

Response:

- A. %ROWCOUNT
- B. %ISOPEN
- C. %FOUND
- D. %NOTFOUND

Answer: D

Question: 11

You work as an Application Developer for Gentech Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Employees.

You are required to create a procedure named Add_Emp that will be used to insert new records in the Employees table.

What precautions will you take while creating the procedure in order to minimize the dependency failure in case the Employees table undergoes any change?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

Response:

- A. Declare variables by using the %TYPE attribute.
- B. Include a column list with the INSERT statement.
- C. Specify schema names when referencing objects in the procedure.
- D. Use the SELECT * notation when performing queries through the procedure.

Answer: A,B,D

Question: 12

In which of the following scenarios would you recommend using associative arrays?

Response:

- A. when you want to retrieve an entire row from a table and perform calculations
- B. when you know the number of elements in advance and the elements are usually accessed sequentially
- C. when you want to create a separate lookup table with multiple entries for each row of the main table, and access it through join queries
- D. When you want to create a relatively small lookup table, where the collection can be constructed on memory each time a subprogram is invoked.

Answer: D

Question: 13

Which of the following is NOT a procedure in the UTL_MAIL package?

Response:

- A. SEND_ATTACH_RAW
- B. SEND_MAIL
- C. SEND_ATTACH_VARCHAR2
- D. SEND

Answer: B

Question: 14

User SCOTT has been granted CREATE ANY TRIGGER AND ALTER ANY TABLE by the DB

A. HR is an existing schema in the database.

SCOTT creates the following trigger:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER drop_trigger
```

```
BEFORE DROP ON hr.SCHEMA
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20000, 'Cannot drop object'); END:
```

SCOTT does not grant the execute privilege on this trigger to any other users. For which user(s) would this trigger fire by default when they drop an object in the hr schema?

Response:

- A. Only HR
- B. SCOTT and HR
- C. Only SCOTT
- D. SCOTT, HR, and SYS

Answer: A

Question: 15

Which of the following datatypes makes PL/SQL code to perform better under Real Native Compilation?

Response:

- A. NATIVE_INTEGER
- B. SIMPLE_INTEGER
- C. PLS_INTEGER
- D. BINARY_INTEGER

Answer: B

Question: 16

Which of the following PL/SQL built-in functions is used to find the position where a substring starts in a string?

Response:

- A. LPAD
- B. INITCAP
- C. INSTR
- D. CHR

Answer: C

Question: 17

Martha works as a Database Administrator for MarcoTech Inc. She writes the following PL/SQL block:

```
DECLARE
    Low number;
    High number;
BEGIN
    Low := 4;
    High := - 4;

    For i in Low..High LOOP
        dbms_output.put_line(i);
    END LOOP;
END;
```

How many times will the loop iterate when this PL/SQL block is executed?

Response:

- A. 1
- B. 8
- C. 0
- D. 4

Answer: A

Question: 18

Examine the following code that you plan to execute:

```
SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE p1 IS
  x NUMBER;
  PROCEDURE proc1;
  PROCEDURE proc2;
END p1;

Package created.

SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY p1 IS
  PROCEDURE proc1 IS
  BEGIN
    x := 1;
  END;
  PROCEDURE proc3 IS
  BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x);
  END proc3;
END p1;
```

What correction should be performed in the above code?

Response:

- A. The PROC2 procedure code should be defined in the package body.
- B. The PROC3 procedure should be declared in the package specification.
- C. The PROC3 procedure header should be declared at the beginning of the package body.
- D. The variable x must be declared in the package body and removed from the specification,

Answer: A

Question: 19

All of the following statements are true about PL/SQL except for which one?

Response:

- A. Users can call PL/SQL directly from the command-line SQL*Plus interface.
- B. It is a case-insensitive programming language.
- C. It is a purely procedural language.
- D. It was developed by Oracle in the late 1980s.

Answer: C

Question: 20

Examine the following snippet of PL/SQL code:

```
DECLARE
  emp_job      employees.job_id%TYPE := 'ST_CLERK';
  emp_salary   employees.salary%TYPE := 3000;
  my_record    employees%ROWTYPE;
  CURSOR c1 (job VARCHAR2, max_wage NUMBER) IS
    SELECT * FROM employees
      WHERE job_id = job
        AND salary > max_wage;
BEGIN
```

View the exhibit for table description of EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES table has 200 rows.

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR2 (20)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
SALARY		NUMBER (8, 2)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER (2, 2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER (6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER (4)

Identify open statement for opening the cursor that fetches the result as consisting of employees with JOB_ID as 'ST_CLERK' and salary greater than 3000.

(Choose all that apply)

Response:

- A. OPEN c1 (NULL, 3000);
- B. OPEN c1 (emp_job, 3000);
- C. OPEN c1 (3000, emp_salary);
- D. OPEN c1 ('ST_CLERK', 3000)
- E. OPEN c1 (EMP_job, emp_salary);

Answer: B,D,E

