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Oracle Database 19c: Program with PL/SQL

Oracle 1z0-149

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two are true about exception handling? (Choose two.)

- A. Internally defined exceptions can be handled only by the OTHERS exception handler.
- B. All declared exceptions are raised implicitly by the runtime system.
- C. User-defined exceptions can be defined in the declarative part of any PL/SQL anonymous block, subprogram, or package.
- D. Only predefined exceptions and user-defined exceptions can have a user-declared name associated with them.
- E. Predefined exceptions are globally declared in the standard package.

ANSWER: C E

QUESTION NO: 2

SERVEROUTPUT is enabled.

Which code block will display the values from 1 to 10 in descending order?

A)

```
BEGIN
FOR i IN REVERSE 10..1 LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i);
END LOOP;
END;
```

B)

```
DECLARE  
i NUMBER;  
BEGIN  
i:=10;  
FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP  
i:=i-1;  
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i);  
END LOOP;  
END;  
/
```

C)

```
BEGIN  
FOR i IN 10..1 LOOP  
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i);  
END LOOP;  
END;  
/
```

D)

```
BEGIN  
FOR i IN REVERSE 1..10 LOOP  
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i);  
END LOOP;  
END;
```

A. Option A

- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 3

Sequence S and table PRODUCTS exist in your schema.

Examine the table description:

DESC products Name	Null?	Type
PDT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PDT_NAME		VARCHAR2(25)
PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)

Now, examine this block of code:

```

1 CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE report(UPPER(pdt_name_in)IN products.pdt_name%TYPE) IS
2 current_price NUMBER := 155.55;
3 new_price NUMBER(10,2) := ROUND(current_price + (current_price * .05));
4 compare_value VARCHAR2(20);
5 BEGIN
6 compare_value := DECODE( new_price, 1001, 'Above 1000', 'Below 1000');
7 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(s.NEXTVAL || ' ' || UPPER('New Price')|| ' ' || TO_CHAR(new_price));
8 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(s.CURRVAL+1 || ' ' || UPPER('New Price')|| ' ' || new_price);
9 END;
/

```

Which two lines each result in a compilation error? (Choose two.)

- A. line 1
- B. line 6
- C. line 8
- D. line 2
- E. line 3
- F. line 7

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 4

Which two blocks of code display a numerical zero? (Choose two.)

A)

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE calc_price IS
  price NUMBER := 0;
BEGIN
  DECLARE
    price NUMBER;
  BEGIN
    price := calc_price.price;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(price);
  END;
END;
/
BEGIN
  calc_price;
END;
/
```

B)

```
<<outer>>
DECLARE
  price NUMBER := 0;
  PROCEDURE calc_price AS
  BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(price);
  END;
BEGIN
  calc_price;
END;
/
```

C)

```
<<outer>>
<<inner>>
DECLARE
  price NUMBER := 0;
BEGIN
  <<inner>>
  DECLARE
    price NUMBER := NULL;
  BEGIN
    price := inner.price;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(price);
  END;
END;
/
```

D)

```
<<outer>>
DECLARE
  price NUMBER;
BEGIN
  <<inner>>
  DECLARE
    price NUMBER;
  BEGIN
    price := 0;
  END;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(price);
END;
/
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 5

Which three are true about DDL triggers? (Choose three.)

- A. They cannot include the WHEN clause.
- B. They must be created in an enabled state.
- C. They can be fired when a table is truncated.
- D. They fire only when a DDL statement is executed by the owner of the trigger.
- E. They can be fired either before or after a DDL statement executes.
- F. They can be fired when a privilege is granted to a user.
- G. They must be created in a disabled state.

ANSWER: C D E

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two are true about collections and RECORD types? (Choose two.)

- A. A variable of RECORD type can contain fields of another RECORD type or any collection type.
- B. Only associative arrays and nested tables can have elements of RECORD type.
- C. All collections and RECORD types can be defined in PL/SQL blocks, packages, or at the schema level.
- D. Collections and RECORD types are always dense.
- E. All collections and RECORD types can be stored in table columns.
- F. VARRAYS, nested tables and each field in %ROWTYPE type variables have a default value of null.

ANSWER: B F

QUESTION NO: 7

Which is the correct method to implement a local subprogram in an anonymous block?

- A)

```
DECLARE
fnam VARCHAR2(10) := 'King';
lnam VARCHAR2(12) := 'Cobra';
BEGIN
FUNCTION full_name ( A VARCHAR2, B VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2 AS
C VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
C := A || ';' || B;
RETURN C;
END full_name;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(full_name (fnam, lnam));
END;
```

B)

```
BEGIN
DECLARE
fnam VARCHAR2(10) := 'King';
lnam VARCHAR2(12) := 'Cobra';
FUNCTION full_name ( A VARCHAR2, B VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2 AS
C VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
C := A || ';' || B;
RETURN C;
END full_name;
BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('And the output is...');
END;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(full_name (fnam, lnam));
END;
```

C)


```
BEGIN
DECLARE
fnam VARCHAR2(10) := 'King';
lnam VARCHAR2(12) := 'Cobra';
BEGIN
FUNCTION full_name ( A VARCHAR2, B VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2 AS
C VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
C := A || ';' || B;
RETURN C;
END full_name;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('And the output is...');
END;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(full_name (fnam, lnam));
END;
```

D)

```
DECLARE
fnam VARCHAR2(10) := 'King';
lnam VARCHAR2(12) := 'Cobra';
FUNCTION full_name ( A VARCHAR2, B VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2 AS
C VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
C := A || ';' || B ;
RETURN C;
END full_name;
BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(full_name (fnam, lnam));
END;
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 8

Which is true about counter variables in a FOR loop?

- A. It must explicitly be declared.
- B. It can be modified in the body of the loop.
- C. It cannot be NULL.
- D. It is accessible outside the body of the loop.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 9

Which block of code displays the error message "Incorrect price value"?

A)

```
DECLARE
  price CONSTANT NUMBER(4) := 10000;
BEGIN
  NULL;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN VALUE_ERROR THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Incorrect price value');
END;
/
```

B)

```
BEGIN
DECLARE
    price CONSTANT NUMBER(4) := 50000;
BEGIN
    NULL;
END;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN VALUE_ERROR THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Incorrect price value');
END;
/
```

C)

```
BEGIN
DECLARE
    error_detected EXCEPTION;
    PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT(error_detected, -2001);
    price CONSTANT NUMBER(4) := 10000;
BEGIN
    NULL;
END;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN error_detected THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Incorrect price value');
END;
/
```

D)

```
DECLARE
  price CONSTANT NUMBER(4) := 10000;
BEGIN
  NULL;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Incorrect price value');
END;
/
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 10

Examine this table in the SH schema:

DESC products

Name	Null?	Type
PDT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PDT_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
PRICE		NUMBER

User SH executes this code:

```
DECLARE
  v_price NUMBER := 1000;
  v_pdt_name VARCHAR2(15);
BEGIN
  SELECT pdt_name INTO v_pdt_name
  FROM products
  WHERE price = v_price;

  ---placeholder

END;
/
```

The program must terminate with a user-defined message and no rows displayed if more than one product's price is 1000.

With which option must “---placeholder” be replaced?

A)

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Product name is :'||v_pdt_name);

EXCEPTION WHEN others THEN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('More than one row found');
```

B)

```
IF SQL%ROWCOUNT > 1 THEN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('More than one row found');
ELSE
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Product name is :'||v_pdt_name);
END IF;
```

C)

```
EXCEPTION WHEN too_many_rows THEN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('More than one row found');

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Product name is :'||v_pdt_name);
```

D)

```
IF too_many_rows THEN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('More than one row found');
ELSE
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Product name is :'||v_pdt_name);
END IF;
```

E)

```
EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN  
    RAISE too_many_rows;  
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Product name is :'||v_pdt_name);
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

ANSWER: A