



Oracle

Exam 1z0-144

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

Version: 8.5

[Total Questions: 103]

Question No : 1

Identify two features of obfuscation. (Choose two.)

- A. The Import and Export utilities accept wrapped files.
- B. SQL' Plus cannot process the obfuscated source files.
- C. Only the wrap utility can obfuscate multiple programs at a time.
- D. Both the DBMS_DDL package and the Wrap utility can obfuscate multiple programs at a time.
- E. The source code is visible only through the DBA_SOURCE view and not through the USER_SOURCE or ALL_SOURCE View

Answer: A,C

Question No : 2

Which two statements are true about anonymous blocks and named subprograms?

(Choose two)

- A. Subprograms are by default executed with definer's rights.
- B. The declare section is optional for both anonymous blocks and subprograms.
- C. Both anonymous blocks and subprograms execute by default with invoker's rights.
- D. The declare section is mandatory for anonymous blocks and optional for subprograms.

Answer: A,B

Question No : 3

Which two statements are true about the instead of triggers? (Choose two.)

- A. Delete operations cannot be performed using the instead of triggers.
- B. The instead or triggers must be created to add or modify data through any view.
- C. The instead of triggers can be written only for views, and the before and after timing options are not valid.
- D. The check option for views is not enforced when Insertions or updates to the view are performed by using the instead of trigger.

Answer: B,C

Question No : 4

Which two statements are correct about PL/SQL package components? (Choose two)

- A. A package must have both specification and body.
- B. A package body can exist without the package specification.
- C. A package specification can exist without the package body.
- D. When a packaged public variable is called for the first time in a session, the entire package is loaded into memory.

Answer: C,D

Question No : 5

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the AUDIR_CUST table.

Exhibit Missing

CUST_ID and CUST_LIMIT are existing columns in the CUSTOMER table.

Examine the following trigger code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER audit_cust
AFTER UPDATE OF cust_credit_limit ON customer
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO audit_cust (user_name, change_time, cust_id,
                           old_credit_limit, new_credit_limit)
    VALUES (USER, SYSDATE, :OLD.cust_id, :OLD.cust_credit_limit,
            :NEW.cust_credit_limit);
    COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Which statement is true about the above trigger?

- A. It gives an error on compilation because it should be a statement-level trigger.
- B. It compiles and fires successfully when the credit limit is updated in the customer table.

- C. It gives an error on compilation because of the commit command in the trigger code
- D. It compiles successfully, but gives an error when the credit limit is updated in the CUSTOMER table because the PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION statement should be introduced in the trigger.

Answer: D

Question No : 6

Examine the following block of code:

```
1 DECLARE
2   status          VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'TRUE';
3   net_value       NUMBER := 555;
4   done            BOOLEAN;
5   valid_id        BOOLEAN := TRUE;
6 BEGIN
7   done := (net_value > 100);
8   status := valid_id;
9 END;
/
```

Which line in the above code would result in errors upon execution?

- A. line 5
- B. line 8
- C. line 2
- D. line 7

Answer: B

Question No : 7

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL code.

```
DECLARE
  jobid employees.job_id%TYPE;
  empid employees.employee_id%TYPE := 115;
  sal employees.salary%TYPE;
  sal_raise NUMBER(3,2);
BEGIN
  SELECT job_id, salary INTO jobid, sal from employees
  WHERE employee_id = empid;
  CASE
    WHEN jobid = 'PU_CLERK' THEN
      IF sal < 3000 THEN sal_raise := .12;
      ELSE sal_raise := .09;
      END IF;
    WHEN jobid = 'SH_CLERK' THEN
      IF sal < 4000 THEN sal_raise := .11;
      ELSE sal_raise := .08;
      END IF;
    WHEN jobid = 'ST_CLERK' THEN
      IF sal < 3500 THEN sal_raise := .10;
      ELSE sal_raise := .07;
      END IF;
    ELSE
      BEGIN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No raise for this job: ' || jobid);
      END;
  END CASE;
  UPDATE employees SET salary = salary + salary * sal_raise
  WHERE employee_id = empid;
  COMMIT;
END;
```

SERVEROUTPUT is on for the session.

Which statement is true about the execution of the code?

- A. The execution fails because of the misplaced else clause.
- B. The execution is successful even if there is no employee with EMPLOYEE_ID 115.
- C. The execution falls and throws exceptions if no employee with EMPLOYEE_ID us is found.
- D. The execution is successful, but it displays an incorrect output if no employee with EMPLOYEE_ID 115 is found.

Answer: C

Question No : 8

View Exhibit1 and examine the structure of the employees table.

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
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)

View Exhibit2 and examine the code.

```

DECLARE
emp_num NUMBER(6) := 120;
sal NUMBER;
FUNCTION increase (emp_num NUMBER)
RETURN number IS
inc_amt NUMBER;
BEGIN
SELECT salary INTO sal FROM employees WHERE employee_id = emp_num;
inc_amt := sal * .10;
RETURN inc_amt;
END;
PROCEDURE raise_salary (emp_id NUMBER) IS
amt NUMBER;
BEGIN
amt := increase (emp_num);
UPDATE employees SET salary = salary + amt
WHERE employee_id = emp_id;
END raise_salary;
BEGIN
raise_salary(emp_num);
COMMIT;
END;
/

```

What would be the outcome when the code is executed?

- A. It executes successfully.
- B. It gives an error because the SAL variable is not visible in the increase function.
- C. It gives an error because the increase function cannot be called from the

RAISE_SALARY procedure.

D. It gives an error because the increase function and the RAISE_SALARY procedure should be declared at the beginning of the declare section before all the other declarations.

Answer: A

Question No : 9

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the employees table.

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
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)

Execute the following block of code:

```
SQL>DECLARE
 2  v_sum_sal NUMBER;
 3  department_id employees.department_id%TYPE := 60;
 4  BEGIN
 5      SELECT SUM(salary)
 6          INTO v_sum_sal FROM employees
 7          WHERE department_id = department_id;
 8  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('The sum of salary is ' || v_sum_sal);
 9* END;
/
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It gives an error because group functions cannot be used in anonymous blocks
- B. It executes successfully and correctly gives the result of the sum of salaries in department 60.
- C. It executes successfully and incorrectly gives the result of the sum of salaries in department 60.
- D. It gives an error because the variable name and column name are the same in the where clause of the select statement.

Answer: C

Question No : 10

Which two statements are true about the continue statement? (Choose two.)

- A. The PL/SQL block execution terminates immediately.
- B. The CONTINUE statement cannot appear outside a loop.
- C. The loop completes immediately and control passes to the statement after end loop.
- D. The statements after the continue statement in the iteration are executed before terminating the LOOP.
- E. The current iteration of the loop completes immediately and control passes to the next iteration of the loop

Answer: B,E

Question No : 11

Which two statements are true about database triggers? (Choose two.)

- A. Each trigger can be of any size.
- B. Each trigger can be of a maximum size of 32 KB.
- C. A trigger can contain a maximum of 32 lines of code.
- D. Triggers fired by DML statements cannot cascade simultaneously.
- E. Both DML and DDL statements can cascade any number of triggers,
- F. Both data manipulation language (DML) and data definition language (DDL) statements can cascade up to 32 triggers

Answer: B,E

Reference: http://www.dba-oracle.com/m_trigger.htm

Question No : 12

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the products table.

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(9,2)
PROD_VALID		VARCHAR2(1)

Examine the following code

```
CREATE TABLE debug_output (msg VARCHAR2(100));

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE debugging (msg VARCHAR2) AS
PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION;
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO debug_output VALUES (msg);
    COMMIT;
END debugging;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE delete_details(p_id NUMBER) AS
msg VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM products WHERE prod_id = p_id;
    COMMIT;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        msg := SUBSTR(sqlerrm,100);
        debugging (msg);
END delete_details;
/
```

Which statement is true when the procedure DELETE_DETAILS is invoked?

- A. It executes successfully but no error messages get recorded in the DEBUG_OUTPUT table
- B. It executes successfully and any error messages get recorded in the DEBUG_OUTPUT table.
- C. It gives an error because PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION can be used only in packaged procedures.
- D. It gives an error because procedures containing PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION cannot be called from the exception section.

Answer: A

Explanation: In this case, the debug output will only occur if there is an exception.

Question No : 13

You create a procedure to handle the processing of bank current accounts which rolls back payment transactions if the overdraft limit is exceeded.

The procedure should return an "error" condition to the caller in a manner consistent with other Oracle server errors.

Which construct should be used to handle this requirement?

- A. The SQLERRM function
- B. The PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT function
- C. The RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR procedure
- D. A user-defined exception used with a raise statement

Answer: B

Reference:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/appdev.111/b28370/exceptioninit_pragma.htm#LNPLS01315

Question No : 14

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEE table.

EMPLOYEE_SEQ is an existing sequence.

Examine the following block of code:

```
BEGIN
  BEGIN
    INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name, email,
                          hire_date, job_id, salary)
    VALUES (employees_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Ruth',
            'Cores', 'RCORES', CURRENT_DATE,
            'AD_ASST', 4000);
  END;
  BEGIN
    INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name, email,
                          hire_date, job_id, salary)
    VALUES (employees_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Tom',
            'Jones', 'TJONES', CURRENT_DATE,
            'AD_MGR', 6000);
  END;
END;
```

Which statement is true about the above block of code?

- A. It consists of two transactions
- B. It consists of a single transaction,
- C. The data is automatically committed after the block execution ends,
- D. It gives an error on execution because sequences cannot be used in anonymous blocks.

Answer: A

Question No : 15

View Exhibit1 and examine the structure of the employees table.

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
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)

View Exhibit2 and examine the code.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION increase (emp_num NUMBER)
RETURN number IS
  inc_amt NUMBER;
  sal NUMBER;
BEGIN
  SELECT salary INTO sal FROM employees WHERE employee_id = emp_num;
  inc_amt := sal * .10;
  RETURN inc_amt;
END increase;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE calc_sal IS
  emp_num NUMBER(6) := 120;
  amt NUMBER := 0;
  PROCEDURE raise_salary (emp_id NUMBER) IS
    BEGIN
      amt := increase(emp_num);
      UPDATE employees SET salary = salary + amt
        WHERE employee_id = emp_id;
    END raise_salary;
  BEGIN
    raise_salary(emp_num);
  END calc_sal;
/

```

What is the outcome when the code is executed?

- A. Both blocks compile and execute successfully when called.
- B. Both blocks compile successfully but the CALC_SAL procedure gives an error on execution.
- C. The CALC_SAL procedure gives an error on compilation because the amt variable should be declared in the RAISE_SALARY procedure.
- D. The CALC_SAL procedure gives an error on compilation because the RAISE_SALARY procedure cannot call the stand-alone increase function.

Answer: A

Question No : 16

The STRING_TAB table has the following structure:

Name	Null?	Type
STRING1		VARCHAR2(100)

View the Exhibit and examine the code.

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
  in_string VARCHAR2(25) := 'This is my test string.';
  out_string VARCHAR2(25);
  PROCEDURE double (original IN VARCHAR2,
                   new_string OUT VARCHAR2) IS
  BEGIN
    new_string := original || ' + ' || original;
  EXCEPTION
    WHEN VALUE_ERROR THEN
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Output buffer not long enough. ');
      COMMIT;
  END;
  BEGIN
    double(in_string, out_string);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(in_string || ' - ' || out_string);
  END;
/
```

What is the outcome on execution?

A. It displays

Output buffer not long enough.

This is my test string.-.

B. It displays only

Output buffer not long enough, and exits the anonymous block.

C. It displays only

This is my test string. - Because EXCEPTION should have been defined in the anonymous block to get the error message.

D. It does not display any of the MEMS_PUTPUT messages and gives an error because a transaction control statement cannot be used in the exception section of a procedure.

Answer: A

Question No : 17

Which two statements are true about the PL/SQL initialization parameters? (Choose two.)

A. To use native code compilation, PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_I.EVEL should be set to a value less than or equal to 1.

B. The default value of 2 for PLSQL_OPTIMIZ2E_LEVEL allows the compiler to rearrange code for better performance.

C. Setting PLSQL_CODE_TYPE to native provides the greatest performance gains only for computation-intensive procedural operations.

D. Changing the value of the PLSQL_CODE_TYPE parameter affects all the PL/SQL library units that have already been compiled

Answer: B,C

Question No : 18

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.

- 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: D

Question No : 19

What is the correct definition of the persistent state of a packaged variable?

- A. It is a private variable defined in a procedure or function within a package body whose value is consistent within a user session.
- B. It is a public variable in a package specification whose value is consistent within a user session.
- C. It is a private variable in a package body whose value is consistent across all current active sessions.
- D. It is a public variable in a package specification whose value is always consistent across all current active sessions.

Answer: B

Question No : 20

Examine the following package specification.

```
SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE emp_pkf IS
PROCEDURE search_emp (empdet NUMBER);
PROCEDURE search_emp (empdet DATE);
PROCEDURE search_emp (empdet NUMBER); RETURN VARCHAR2
PROCEDURE search_emp (empdet NUMBER); RETURN DATE
END emp_pkg
/
```

The package is compiled successfully

Why would it generate an error at run time?

- A. Because function cannot be overload
- B. Because function cannot differ only in return type.
- C. Because all the functions and procedures In the package cannot have the same number of parameters with the same parameter name
- D. Because the search EMP (EMPDET NUMBER) procedure and the SEARCH_DEPT (EMPDET NUMBER) cannot have identical parameter names and data types

Answer: B

Question No : 21

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALGRADE table.

```
SQL> desc salgrade
```

Name	Null?	Type
GRADE	NOT NULL	NUMBER
LOSAL		NUMBER
HISAL		NUMBER

Examine the following code:

```
SQL>VARIABLE min_sal NUMBER
SQL>VARIABLE max_sal NUMBER

SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION sal_ok(salary NUMBER, jobgrade NUMBER)
  RETURN BOOLEAN AS
BEGIN
  SELECT losal, hisal INTO :min_sal, :max_sal FROM salgrade
  WHERE grade = jobgrade;
  RETURN (salary >= min_sal) AND (salary <= max_sal);
END sal_ok;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It is created successfully.
- B. It gives an error because the return clause condition is invalid.
- C. It gives an error because the usage of the host variables is invalid.
- D. It gives an error because the data type of the return clause is invalid.

Answer: B

Question No : 22

Which three statements are true about wrapping? (Choose three.)

- A. The PL/SQL wrapper detects and reports only syntax errors.
- B. The PL/SQL wrapper detects and reports both syntax and semantic errors.
- C. When wrapping a package or object type, both the body and specification should be wrapped.
- D. When wrapping a package or object type, only the body should be wrapped, not the specification.
- E. To change a wrapped object, the original source code needs to be modified and then wrapped again
- F. To change a wrapped object, the wrapped code can be unwrapped, modified In a text file, and then wrapped again.

Answer: D,E,F

Reference:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/appdev.111/b28370/wrap.htm#BEHJJHAG

Question No : 23

View the Exhibit and examine the code:

```
SQL>CREATE PROCEDURE procl AS
  x CONSTANT BOOLEAN := TRUE;
BEGIN
  IF x THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('TRUE');
  ELSE
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('FALSE');
  END IF;
END procl;
/

SQL>EXECUTE DBMS_WARNING.SET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING('DISABLE:ALL', 'SESSION');

SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE compile_code(p_pkg_name VARCHAR2) IS
  2   v_warn_value VARCHAR2(200);
  3   v_compile_stat VARCHAR2(200) := 'ALTER PACKAGE '|| p_pkg_name ||' COMPILE';
  4 BEGIN
  5   v_warn_value := DBMS_WARNING.GET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING;
  6   DBMS_WARNING.ADD_WARNING_SETTING_CAT('PERFORMANCE', 'ENABLE', 'SESSION');
  7   EXECUTE IMMEDIATE v_compile_stat;
  8   DBMS_WARNING.SET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING(v_warn_value, 'SESSION');
  9 END;
/
```

Which statement is true about the COMPILE_CODE procedure?

- A. It gives an error in line 6.
- B. It gives an error in line 8.
- C. It gives an error in line 5.
- D. It executes successfully, but displays a warning about the unreachable code when used for the PROC1 procedure.
- E. It executes successfully, but a warning about the unreachable code is not displayed when used for the PROC1 procedure.

Answer: D

Question No : 24

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the customer table.

You need to create a trigger to ensure that customers in category “A” and “B” have a credit limit of more than 8000.

Examine the following trigger.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER verify_cust_category
BEFORE INSERT ON customer
BEGIN
  IF :NEW.cust_category IN ('A', 'B') AND :NEW.cust_credit_limit < 8000 THEN
    RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20202, 'Credit Limit cannot be less than 8000');
  END IF;
END;
/
```

Which statement is correct about the outcome of this trigger?

- A. It compiles successfully and fires whenever the specified condition is met.
- B. It compiles successfully but does not fire even when the condition is met
- C. It gives an error on compilation because the new qualifier is prefixed with a colon.
- D. It gives an error on compilation because the new qualifier can be used only in row-level triggers.

Answer: A

Question No : 25

Which three statements are true about anonymous blocks and subprograms? (Choose three.)

- A. Only subprograms can be parameterized.
- B. Only subprograms are persistent database objects.
- C. Both anonymous blocks and subprograms can be parameterized.
- D. Both anonymous blocks and subprograms are persistent database objects
- E. Only subprograms can return values that persist after the execution of the subprogram.
- F. Both anonymous blocks and subprograms can return values that persist in SQL*Plus variables after their execution.

Answer: B,E,F

Question No : 26

Identify situations in which the DBMS_SQL package is the only applicable method of processing dynamic SQL. (Choose all that apply.)

- A. When a query returns multiple rows
- B. When a column name in a where clause is unknown at compile time.
- C. When the number of columns selected in a query is not known until run time

- D. When a table needs to be created based on an existing table structure at run time
- E. When privileges need to be granted to a new user to access an existing schema at run time

Answer: B,C

Question No : 27

Examine the following code:

```
SQL>SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL>DECLARE
2   date1 DATE := 'January 10, 2008';
3   date2 DATE := SYSDATE;
4   date_diff NUMBER ;
5 BEGIN
6   date_diff := date2 - date1;
7   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Difference in dates is ' || date_diff);
8 END;
/
```

The above code generates an error on execution.

What must you do to ensure that the code executes successfully?

- A. Use the TO_DATE function in line 2.
- B. Use the TO_DATE function in line 7.
- C. Use the TO_NUMBER function in line 6.
- D. Use both the TO_DATE function in line 2 and the TO_NUMBER function in line 6.

Answer: A

Question No : 28

Which statement is true about triggers on data definition language (DDL) statements?

- A. They can be used to track changes only to a table or index.

- B. They can be defined by all users in the database or only by a specific user.
- C. They are fired only when the owner of the object Issues the DDL statement.
- D. They can be used to track changes to a table, table space, view, or synonym.

Answer: D

Question No : 29

Examine the following DECLARE section of PL/SQL block:

```
1 DECLARE
2   v_job_type VARCHAR2 := 'TEMP';
3   v_startdate DATE := SYSDATE;
4   v_enddate DATE := v_startdate + 10;
5   c_tax_rate CONSTANT NUMBER(2) := 8.25;
6   v_valid BOOLEAN NOT NULL DEFAULT TRUE;
```

Which line in the above declaration would generate an error?

- A. Line 2
- B. Line 3
- C. Line 4
- D. Line 5
- E. Line 6

Answer: D

Question No : 30

View Exhibit1 and examine the structure of the DO table.

```
SQL> desc emp
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
EMPNO                               NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
ENAME                               VARCHAR2(10)
JOB                                  VARCHAR2(9)
MGR                                  NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE                             DATE
SAL                                  NUMBER(7,2)
COMM                                  NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO                               NUMBER(2)
```

View Exhibit2 and examine the code.

```
SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION job_chk ( p_empno NUMBER)
2   RETURN BOOLEAN IS
3   v_job emp.job%TYPE;
4   BEGIN
5       SELECT job INTO v_job FROM emp WHERE empno = p_empno;
6       IF v_job = 'SALESMAN' THEN
7           RETURN TRUE;
8       ELSE
9           RETURN FALSE;
10      END IF;
11  END job_chk;
/
SQL>DECLARE
2   v_job BOOLEAN;
3   dyn_stat VARCHAR2(200);
4   v_comm NUMBER := NULL;
5   v_empno emp.empno%TYPE;
6   BEGIN
7       dyn_stat := 'BEGIN :v_job := job_chk(100); END;';
8       EXECUTE IMMEDIATE dyn_stat USING OUT v_job;
9       IF v_job THEN
10          EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'UPDATE emp SET comm = :x WHERE empno = :y'
11          USING v_comm, v_empno;
12      END IF;
13  END;
```

The anonymous block gives an error on execution. What is the reason?

A. The assignment in line 7 is not valid.

- B. The SQL does not support the Boolean data type.
- C. A null value cannot be applied to the bind arguments In the using clause in line 10
- D. The names of bind variables must be the same as the using clause bind arguments in line 10

Answer: A

Question No : 31

Examine the following PL/SQL code:

```
DECLARE
  emp_rec employees%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
  SELECT * INTO emp_rec FROM employees WHERE employee_id=123;
  IF SQL%NOTFOUND THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Record Not found');
  ELSE
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee '||emp_rec.first_name||' '||
      emp_rec.last_name||' Salary is '||emp_rec.salary);
  END IF;
END;
```

The server output is on for the session. Which statement is true about the execution of the code?

- A. It displays null if no employee with employee_id 123 exists.
- B. It produces the ora-01403: no data found error if no employee with employee_id 123 exists.
- C. It displays an error because the select into clause cannot be used to populate the PL/SQL record type.
- D. The code executes successfully even if no employee with employee_id 123 exists and displays Record Not Found.

Answer: B

Question No : 32