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**Shared by Patel on 09-08-2024**

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## Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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

### Options:

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- 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:

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C, E

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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User ORA41 executes these statements successfully:

Now, examine this statement which is executed successfully by user ORA61 after a successful login:

```
EXECUTE ora41.update_emp_proc(100,25000);
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

### Options:

---

- A-** The salary will be changed for employee 100 in the EMPLOYEES table owned by ORA41.
- B-** No update happens even though the procedure executes successfully.
- C-** The salary will be changed for employee 100 in the EMPLOYEES table owned by ORA61.
- D-** The UPDATE privilege on ORA41.EMPLOYEES is not inherited by ORA61 through the procedure.
- E-** ORA61 will have been granted the UPDATE privilege explicitly on ORA41.EMPLOYEES before executing the statement.

### Answer:

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C, D

## Question 3

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Examine this table in the SH schema:

**DESC products**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Null?</b>	<b>Type</b>
-----	-----	-----
PDT_ID		NUMBER
PDT_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
PRICE		NUMBER

Now, examine this code:

```
1 CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE pdt_report (p_pdt_price IN OUT NUMBER) IS
2   CURSOR c_pdt(cur_price IN OUT NUMBER) IS
3     SELECT * FROM products WHERE price > cur_price;
4   v_pdt_name VARCHAR2(20);
5 BEGIN
6   FOR r IN c_pdt(p_pdt_price) LOOP
7     v_pdt_name := r.pdt_name;
8     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_pdt_name);
9   END LOOP;
10 END;
/
```

Which two changes are required to ensure that PDT\_REPORT executes successfully? (Choose two.)

**Options:**

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- A- In line 1, change IN OUT mode to IN mode.
- B- In line 2, change IN OUT mode to IN mode.
- C- In line 3, replace CUR\_PRICE with P\_PDT\_PRICE in the query condition.
- D- In line 1, add the default parameter DEFAULT 2000.

**E-** In line 6, replace P\_PDT\_PRICE parameter name with CUR\_PRICE.

**F-** In line 2, add the default parameter DEFAULT 2000.

**Answer:**

---

B, D

## Question 4

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Examine this row of data from the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT
100	Steven	King	AD_PRES	50000	NULL

Now, examine this block of code which executes successfully:

```
DECLARE
  v_salary      NUMBER(10);
  v_commission  NUMBER(10,2) := 0;
  v_title       EMPLOYEES.JOB_ID%TYPE;
BEGIN
  SELECT JOB_ID, SALARY
     INTO v_title, v_salary
  FROM EMPLOYEES
 WHERE EMPLOYEE_ID = 100;

  IF v_salary < 20000 AND v_title = 'AD_PRES' THEN
    v_commission := v_salary * 0.1;
  ELSIF v_salary BETWEEN 20000 AND 40000 THEN
    v_commission := v_salary * 0.2;
  ELSIF v_salary > 40000 AND v_title <> 'AD_PRES' THEN
    v_commission := v_salary * 0.3;
  ELSE
    v_commission := v_salary * 0.05;
  END IF;
END;
```

What is the value of v\_commission?

**Options:**

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**A-** 5000

**B-** 15000

**C-** 2500

**D-** 10000

**Answer:**

---

C

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

---

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);
```

### Options:

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

### Answer:

---

A

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

---

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

### Options:

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- 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 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

---

Which three are valid PL/SQL variable names? (Choose three.)

### Options:

---

A- printer\_name#

B- 1to7number

C- yesterday's\_date

D- leap\$year

E- Number\_of\_days\_between\_March\_and\_April

F- #printer\_name

G- v\_fname

### Answer:

---

A, D, G

## Question 8

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### Question Type: MultipleChoice

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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;
/
```

### Options:

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

### Answer:

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A, B



## Question 9

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Examine the SH.PRODUCTS table:

```
DESC products
```

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

A row exists in SH.PRODUCTS with PDT\_ID = 1.

Now, examine this code and output executed by SH:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE price_divide (p_id NUMBER, p_val NUMBER) IS
  v_price NUMBER;
BEGIN
  SELECT price INTO v_price FROM products WHERE pdt_id = p_id;
  BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_price/p_val);
  EXCEPTION
    WHEN ZERO_DIVIDE THEN
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Error in inner block');
  END;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN ZERO_DIVIDE THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT('Error in outer block');
END;
/
Procedure created.
```

Now, examine this block of code:

```
BEGIN
  price_divide(1,0);
EXCEPTION WHEN ZERO_DIVIDE THEN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT('Error in calling block');
END;
/
```

Which error message(s) does it display on execution by user SH?

**Options:**

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- A- Error in inner block
- B- Error in inner block Error in outer block
- C- Error in inner block Error in calling block
- D- Error in inner block Error in outer block Error in calling block

**Answer:**

---

A

## Question 10

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

---

Which two statements are true about using the OR REPLACE clause when creating named subprograms? (Choose two.)

### Options:

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- A- Function based indexes remain usable when replacing the function on which the index depends.
- B- Object privileges to execute a replaced function must be regranted to those users who had the privilege.
- C- This clause can be used only for procedures and functions.
- D- A function definition can be modified without dropping and re-creating it.
- E- Object privileges to execute a replaced function are retained by those users who had the privileges.

### Answer:

---

D, E

## Question 11

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

---

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

**Options:**

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- A- Named subprograms cannot be called from other packages.
- B- PROCEDURE subprograms can accept parameters.
- C- A FUNCTION subprogram must return one or more values.
- D- Anonymous blocks cannot use packaged variables.
- E- Named subprograms are stored in the database server.
- F- Anonymous blocks must always start with the Declare keyword.
- G- FUNCTION subprograms must be called and passed through one or more parameters.

**Answer:**

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B, C, E

## Question 12

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which two are true about INDEX-BY tables? (Choose two.)

**Options:**

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- A- The index can be integer or string.
- B- The index can be integer only.
- C- INDEX-BY table types can be created in PL/SQL blocks only.
- D- INDEX-BY table types can be created both with the CREATE TYPE statement and in PL/SQL blocks.
- E- INDEX-BY table types can be created with the CREATE TYPE statement.

**Answer:**

---

A, C

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