1Z0-149^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 19c: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

Examine these statements:

```
CREATE TABLE bank_activity
  (transaction_id NUMBER,
   transaction_date TIMESTAMP);

CREATE TABLE bank_transaction
  (transaction_id NUMBER,
   withdrawal_amount NUMBER);

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE bank_activity_proc
 (p_id NUMBER)
AS
pragma autonomous_transaction;
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO bank_activity VALUES
    (p_id, sysdate);
    COMMIT;
END;
/

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE bank_transaction_proc
(p_id NUMBER,
    p_amount NUMBER)
AS
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO bank_transaction VALUES
    (p_id, p_amount);
    bank_activity_proc(p_id);
END;
/

EXECUTE bank_transaction_proc(200, 500);
ROLLBACK;
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. Neither table will have a row inserted and committed.

B. Both tables will have a row inserted and committed.

C. The transaction for the bank_activity_proc is independent of the bank_transaction_proc.

D. The bank_activity_proc will not compile because of the commit.

E. Only one table will have a row inserted and committed.

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 2

Which two statements are true about the RETURNING clause when used with DML? (Choose two.)

A. When using the RETURNING INTO clause, the data returned can be only single column or expression.

B. The RETURNING INTO clause and bulk binds may not be used together.

C. The RETURNING INTO clause can be used with DML that affects multiple rows, if the BULK COLLECT clause is used.

D. The RETURNING INTO clause returns column values for rows affected by DML statements.

E. The RETURNING clause can be used for remote or parallel deletes.

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 3

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Which two are valid MODIFIER values for the PLSQL_WARNINGS parameter? (Choose two.)

A. DISABLE

B. ENABLE

C. ERROR

D. ALL

E. SEVERE

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 5

Examine this statement which executes successfully:

SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;

Now, examine this code which is executed:

```
SQL> DECLARE
  2    v_hiredate DATE := '12-June-2020';
  3    v_location VARCHAR2(13);
  4    v_deptno NUMBER(2) NOT NULL;
  5    v_comm CONSTANT NUMBER := 5;
  6  BEGIN
  7    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Hire date '  ||v_hiredate);
  8    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Location '   ||v_location);
  9    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Department ');
 10    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Commission ' ||v_comm);
 11  END;
 12  /
```

What is true about the result?

A. It returns an error in line 2.

B. It returns an error in line 4.

C. It returns an error in line 9.

D. It executes and displays output.

Correct Answer: B

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