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Oracle Database 19c: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

Examine the EMPLOYEES table structure:

EMP_ID	NUMBER (10)
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)
SALARY	NUMBER (8, 2)

Now, examine this code:

```
1 DECLARE
2   first_name   employees.first_name%TYPE;
3   v_name       first_name%TYPE;
4   v_salary     NUMBER(5);
5   v_empid      employees.emp_id%TYPE := 200;
6 BEGIN
7   SELECT salary,first_name
8   INTO v_salary,first_name
9   FROM EMPLOYEES
10  WHERE emp_id = v_empid;
11 END;
```

Which statement is true about the result of executing this block?

- A. It will execute successfully provided the salary of EMP_ID 200 does not exceed the value 99999.
- B. It will return an error at line 2.
- C. It will return an error at line 3.
- D. It will return an error at line 8.
- E. It will execute successfully by rounding up the salary of EMP_ID 200 to the appropriate value.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Examine these statements which execute successfully:



```
CREATE TABLE t (a INT, b INT, c INT INVISIBLE);  
INSERT INTO t (a, b, c) VALUES (1, 2, 3);  
COMMIT;
```

Which anonymous block executes successfully?

A.

```
DECLARE  
  t_rec t%ROWTYPE;  
BEGIN  
  t_rec.c := t_rec.a;  
  SELECT * INTO t_rec FROM t WHERE ROWNUM < 2;  
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('c = ' || t_rec.c);  
END;
```

B.

```
DECLARE  
  t_rec t%ROWTYPE;  
BEGIN  
  t_rec.a := t_rec.b;  
  SELECT * INTO t_rec FROM t WHERE ROWNUM < 2;  
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('a = ' || t_rec.a);  
END;
```



C.

```
DECLARE
  t_rec t%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
  t_rec.b := t_rec.c;
  SELECT * INTO t_rec FROM t WHERE ROWNUM < 2;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('b = ' || t_rec.b);
END;
```

D.

```
DECLARE
  t_rec t%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
  t_rec.c := NULL;
  SELECT * INTO t_rec FROM t WHERE ROWNUM < 2;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('c = ' || t_rec.c);
END;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3



Examine these facts:

Table EMP exists in schema USERA with columns SALARY and EMP_ID.

EMP_ID is the primary key with values ranging from 1 to 100.

USERA now executes these statements successfully:

```
conn userA/userA@pdb1
/
create or replace procedure myproc
is
eRec emp%rowtype;
begin
select * into eRec from userA.emp where emp_id=50;
dbms_output.put_line(eRec.Salary);
end;
/
```

USERA then grants execute privilege on procedure MYPROC to USERB.

USERB exists in the database identified by pdb1 but does not have select privilege on USERA.EMP.

USERB now executes these statements:

```
conn userB/userB@pdb1
```

```
execute userA.myproc;
```

Which is true?

- A. It results in an error because Authid Current_User is missing from MYPROC.
- B. It results in an error because Authid Definer is missing from MYPROC.
- C. It results in an error because USERB doesn't have select privilege on USERA.EMP.
- D. It executes successfully.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Examine this table definition in the SH schema.



DESC products

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

A row with PDT_ID = 1 exists. Which two blocks of code will execute successfully by user SH and give the same output? (Choose two.)

- A.
- ```
DECLARE
 rec products%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
 rec.pdt_id :=1;
 EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'SELECT * FROM products WHERE pdt_id=:1' USING IN OUT rec ;
END;
/
```
- B.
- ```
DECLARE
  rec products%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
  rec.pdt_id :=1;
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'SELECT * FROM products WHERE pdt_id=:1' USING OUT rec;
END;
/
```
- C.
- ```
DECLARE
 rec products%ROWTYPE;
 v_id products.pdt_id%TYPE:=1;
BEGIN
 EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'SELECT * FROM products WHERE pdt_id=:1' INTO rec USING in v_id;
END;
/
```
- D.
- ```
DECLARE
  rec products%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'SELECT * FROM products WHERE pdt_id=:x' INTO rec USING 1;
END;
/
```



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

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 5

Which two are true about packages? (Choose two.)

- A. Variables and cursors defined in a package specification are visible to all subprograms in the same schema that has the package.
- B. Modifications to a packaged procedure's body automatically cause recompilation of subprograms that invoke the procedure.
- C. Package specifications can be compiled without their bodies.
- D. Standalone subprograms that reference a package can be compiled only after both the package specification and body are compiled.
- E. A package definition must have a specification and body.

Correct Answer: AC

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