



[Oracle 1z0-101](#)

Exam Name: *develop pl/sql program units*

Q & A : 114 Q&As

Pdf Demo

Quality and Value for the 1z0-101 Exam

[Just4Exams Practice Exams](#) for Oracle 9i Internet Application Developer 1z0-101 are written to the highest standards of technical accuracy, using only certified subject matter experts and published authors for development.

100% Guarantee to Pass Your 1z0-101 Exam

If you do not pass the 9i Internet Application Developer 1z0-101 exam on your first attempt using our Just4Exams **1z0-101 testing engine and pdf study guide**, we will give you a FULL REFUND of your purchasing fee.

Downloadable, Interactive 1z0-101 Testing engines and PDF Version

Our Exam Preparation Material provides you everything you will need to take a [9i Internet Application Developer certification](#) examination. Details are researched and produced by [Oracle Certification](#) Experts who are constantly using industry experience to produce precise, and logical.

Free 1z0-101 Exams:

This is demo only, this pdf do not include the questions and answers picture

Exam : Oracle 1Z0-101

Title : Develop Pl/Sql Program Units

1. There is a CUSTOMER table in a schema that has a public synonym CUSTOMER and you are granted all object privileges on it. You have a procedure PROCESS_CUSTOMER that processes customer information that is in the public synonym CUSTOMER table. You have just created a new table called CUSTOMER within your schema. Which statement is true?
 - A. Creating the table has no effect and procedure PROCESS_CUSTOMER still accesses data from public synonym CUSTOMER table.
 - B. If the structure of your CUSTOMER table is the same as the public synonym CUSTOMER table then the procedure PROCESS_CUSTOMER is invalidated and gives compilation errors.
 - C. If the structure of your CUSTOMER table is entirely different from the public synonym CUSTOMER table then the procedure PROCESS_CUSTOMER successfully recompiles and accesses your CUSTOMER table.

D. If the structure of your CUSTOMER table is the same as the public synonym CUSTOMER table then the procedure PROCESS_CUSTOMER successfully recompiles when invoked and accesses your CUSTOMER table.

Answer: D

2. Examine this function:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION CALC_PLAYER_AVG
(V_ID in PLAYER_BAT_STAT.PLAYER_ID%TYPE)
RETURN NUMBER
IS
V_AVG NUMBER;
BEGIN
SELECT HITS / AT_BATS
INTO V_AVG
FROM PLAYER_BAT_STAT
WHERE PLAYER_ID = V_ID;
RETURN (V_AVG);
END;
```

Which statement will successfully invoke this function in SQL*Plus?

- A. SELECT CALC_PLAYER_AVG(PLAYER_ID)
FROM PLAYER_BAT_STAT;
- B. EXECUTE CALC_PLAYER_AVG(31);
- C. CALC_PLAYER('Ruth');
- D. CALC_PLAYER_AVG(31);
- E. START CALC_PLAYER_AVG(31)

Answer: A

3. The number of cascading triggers is limited by which database initialization parameter?

- A. CASCADE_TRIGGER_CNT
- B. OPEN_CURSORS
- C. OPEN_TRIGGERS
- D. OPEN_DB_TRIGGERS

Answer: B

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

- A. Packages can be nested.
- B. You can pass parameters to packages.
- C. A package is loaded into memory each time it is invoked.
- D. The contents of packages can be shared by many applications.
- E. You can achieve information hiding by making package constructs private.

Answer: DE

5. You need to recompile several program units you have recently modified through a PL/SQL program. Which statement is true?

- A. You cannot recompile program units using a PL/SQL program.
- B. You can use the DBMS_DDL.RECOMPILE packaged procedure to recompile the program units.
- C. You can use the DBMS_ALTER.COMPILE packaged procedure to recompile the program units.
- D. You can use the DBMS_DDL.ALTER_COMPILE packaged procedure to recompile the program units.
- E. You can use the DBMS_SQL.ALTER_COMPILE packaged procedure to recompile the program units.

Answer: D

6. The procedure ADD_PRODUCT is defined within a package specification as follows:

```
PROCEDURE ADD_PRODUCT
(p_prodno NUMBER, p_prodname VARCHAR2);
```

Which procedure declaration cannot be added to the package specification?

- A. PROCEDURE add_product
(p_order_date DATE);
- B. PROCEDURE add_product
(p_name VARCHAR2, p_ordered DATE);
- C. PROCEDURE add_product
(p_prodname VARCHAR2, p_price NUMBER);
- D. PROCEDURE add_product
(p_price NUMBER, p_description VARCHAR2);

Answer: D

7. When creating procedures, arguments should be placed before which keyword?

- A. IS
- B. BEGIN
- C. DECLARE
- D. PROCEDURE

Answer: A

8. Which compiler directive is used to check the purity level of functions?

- A. PRAGMA PURITY_LEVEL
- B. PRAGMA SERIALLY_REUSEABLE
- C. PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES
- D. PRAGMA RESTRICT_PURITY_LEVEL
- E. PRAGMA RESTRICT_FUNCTION_REFERENCE

Answer: C

9. Which system privilege must you have to manually recompile a stored procedure owned by another application developer?

- A. ALTER PROCEDURE
- B. ALTER ANY PROCEDURE
- C. ALTER ALL PROCEDURE
- D. COMPILE ANY PROCEDURE

Answer: B

10. You have created a stored procedure DELETE_TEMP_TABLE that uses dynamic SQL to remove a table in your schema. You have granted the EXECUTE privilege to user A on this procedure. When user A executes the DELETE_TEMP_TABLE procedure, under whose privileges are the operations performed by default?

- A. SYS privileges
- B. your privileges
- C. public privileges
- D. user A's privileges
- E. User A cannot execute your procedure that has dynamic SQL.

Answer: B

11. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. A function must return a value.
- B. A procedure must return a value.
- C. A function executes as a PL/SQL statement.
- D. A function is invoked as part of an expression.
- E. A procedure must have a return data type specified in its declaration.

Answer: AD

12. Examine this package:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE discounts
IS
g_id NUMBER := 7839;
discount_rate NUMBER := 0.00;
PROCEDURE display_price (p_price NUMBER);
END discounts;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY discounts
IS
PROCEDURE display_price (p_price NUMBER)
IS
BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Discounted '||
TO_CHAR(p_price*NVL(discount_rate, 1)));
END display_price;
BEGIN
discount_rate := 0.10;
END discounts;
```

/

The SQL*Plus SERVEROUTPUT setting is turned on in your session. You execute the procedure DISPLAY_PRICE from SQL*Plus with the command: EXECUTE discounts.display_price (100);

What is the result?

- A. Discounted 10
- B. Discounted 100
- C. Discounted 0.00
- D. Discounted NULL
- E. Discounted 0.10E.Discounted 0.10

Answer: A

13. Which two programming constructs can be grouped within a package? (Choose two.)

- A. cursor
- B. constant
- C. trigger
- D. sequence
- E. view

Answer: AB

14. The add_player, upd_player_stat, and upd_pitcher_stat procedures are grouped together in a package. A variable must be shared among only these procedures. Where should you declare this variable?

- A. in the package body
- B. in a database trigger
- C. in the package specification
- D. in each procedure's DECLARE section, using the exact same name in each

Answer: A

15. Which procedure of the dbms_output supplied package would you use to append text to the current line of the output buffer?

- A. GET
- B. GET_LINE
- C. PUT_TEXT_LINE
- D. PUT

Answer: D

16. Which part of a database trigger determines the number of times the trigger body executes?

- A. trigger type
- B. trigger body
- C. trigger event
- D. trigger timing

Answer: A

17. Under which situation do you create a server-side procedure?

- A. when the procedure contains no SQL statements
- B. when the procedure contains no PL/SQL commands
- C. when the procedure needs to be used by many client applications accessing several remote databases
- D. when the procedure needs to be used by many users accessing the same schema objects on a local database

Answer: D

18. Which code can you use to ensure that the salary is neither increased by more than 10% at a time nor is it ever decreased?

- A. ALTER TABLE emp ADD
CONSTRAINT ck_sal CHECK (sal BETWEEN sal AND sal*1.1);
- B. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_sal
BEFORE UPDATE OF sal ON emp
FOR EACH ROW
WHEN (new.sal < old.sal OR
new.sal > old.sal * 1.1)
BEGIN
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (- 20508, 'Do not decrease salary nor increase by more than 10%');
END;
- C. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_sal
BEFORE UPDATE OF sal ON emp

```

WHEN (new.sal < old.sal OR
new.sal > old.sal * 1.1)
BEGIN
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (- 20508, 'Do not decrease salary nor increase by more than 10%');
END;
D. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_sal
AFTER UPDATE OF sal ON emp
WHEN (new.sal < old.sal OR
-new.sal > old.sal * 1.1)
BEGIN
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (- 20508, 'Do not decrease salary nor increase by more than 10%');
END;
Answer: B

```

19. You are creating a stored procedure in the SQL*Plus environment. The text of the procedure is stored in a script file. You run the script file to compile the procedure. What happens if the procedure contains syntax errors?

- A. Neither the source code, nor the errors are stored in the database.
 - B. Both the source code and the compilation errors are stored in the database.
 - C. Compilation errors are appended to the script file that contains the source code.
 - D. The source code is stored in the database, and the errors are stored in an output file.
 - E. Only the compilation errors are written to the database, and source code remains in the script file.
- Answer: B

20. The programmer who developed a procedure ACCOUNT_TRANSACTION left the organization. You are assigned the task of modifying this procedure. You want to find all the program units invoking the ACCOUNT_TRANSACTION procedure. How can you find this information?

- A. Query the USER_SOURCE data dictionary view.
 - B. Query the USER_PROCEDURES data dictionary view.
 - C. Query the USER_DEPENDENCIES data dictionary view.
 - D. Set the SQL*Plus environment variable TRACECODE=TRUE and run the ACCOUNT_TRANSACTION procedure.
 - E. Set the SQL*Plus environment variable DEPENDENCIES=TRUE and run the ACCOUNT_TRANSACTION procedure.
- Answer: C

More [1z0-101 Braindumps](#) Information

Related 1z0-101 Exams

1z0-147	1z0-001	1z0-141	1z0-101	1z0-132
1z0-140	1z0-131			

Other Oracle Exams

1z0-202	1Z0-242	1z0-141	1z1-046	1z0-265
1z0-264	1Z0-519	1Z1-225	1z1-052	1z0-050
1z0-241	1z0-402	1Z1-241	1Z0-108	1z0-212
1z0-032	1z0-231	1z0-235	1z0-007	1z0-030