1Z0-149^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 19c: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

Which is the correct method to implement a local subprogram in an anonymous block?

A.

```
DECLARE
fnam VARCHAR2(10) := 'King';
lnam VARCHAR2(12) := 'Cobra';
BEGIN
FUNCTION full_name ( A VARCHAR2, B VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2 AS
C VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
C := A || ';' || B;
RETURN C;
END full_name;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(full_name (fnam, lnam));
END;
```

B.
```
BEGIN
DECLARE
fnam VARCHAR2(10) := 'King';
lnam VARCHAR2(12) := 'Cobra';
FUNCTION full_name ( A  VARCHAR2, B  VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2 AS
C VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
C := A || ';' || B;
RETURN C;
END full_name;
BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('And the output is...');
END;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(full_name (fnam, lnam));
END;
```

C.
```
BEGIN
DECLARE
fnam VARCHAR2(10) := 'King';
lnam VARCHAR2(12) := 'Cobra';
BEGIN
FUNCTION full_name ( A  VARCHAR2, B  VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2 AS
C VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
C := A || ';' || B;
RETURN C;
END full_name;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('And the output is...');
END;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(full_name (fnam, lnam));
END;
```

D.
```
DECLARE
fnam VARCHAR2(10) := 'King';
lnam VARCHAR2(12) := 'Cobra';
FUNCTION full_name ( A  VARCHAR2, B  VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2 AS
C VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
C := A || ';' || B  ;
RETURN C;
END full_name;
BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(full_name (fnam, lnam));
END;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Which two are true about using the ACCESSIBLE BY clause? (Choose two.)

A. It can be used in the declaration of object types.

B. It must be specified in the heading of a package specification.

C. The check is enforced by this clause for direct access and access through dynamic SQL.

D. It can be used for individual procedures and functions declared in a package specification.

E. It must be specified in the heading of a package body.

Correct Answer: AD

https://docs.oracle.com/database/122/LNPLS/ACCESSIBLE-BY-clause.htm

QUESTION 3

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

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.

Correct Answer: BCE

QUESTION 4

In which type of trigger can :OLD and :NEW identifiers be used?

A. ROW

B. AFTER SUSPEND

C. AFTER STATEMENT

D. BEFORE STATEMENT

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Which three statements are true about passing parameters to subprograms? (Choose three.)

A. PL/SQL assigns values to actual parameters in subprograms with unhandled exceptions.

B. IN parameters passed to subprograms act like constants, to which values cannot be assigned by the subprogram.

C. IN OUT parameters pass initial values to subprograms and return values updated by subprograms to the caller.

D. The actual parameter must be a variable when calling a subprogram with an OUT parameter.

E. IN parameters passed to subprograms act like variables, to which values can be assigned by the subprogram.

F. OUT parameters returning values to calling subprograms act like constants in the called subprogram.

G. Actual parameters corresponding to IN OUT formal parameters can be constants or expressions.

Correct Answer: BCD

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