Question 1

Examine these statements issued by user SH which execute successfully:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE products_pkg AS
  TYPE PriceList IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
  PROCEDURE print_price (p_price PriceList);
END products_pkg;
/

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY products_pkg AS
  PROCEDURE print_price (p_price PriceList) IS
  BEGIN
    FOR i IN p_price.FIRST..p_price.LAST LOOP
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(p_price(i));
    END LOOP;
  END;
END products_pkg;
/
```

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(p_price(i)); END LOOP; END; END products_pkg; /

Now, examine this anonymous block executed by SH:

```
1 DECLARE
2    TYPE PriceList IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
3    list1 products_pkg.PriceList := products_pkg.PriceList(500, 800, 1000);
4    list2 PriceList := PriceList(400, 600, 800);
5 BEGIN
6    products_pkg.print_price(list1);
7    products_pkg.print_price(list2);
8 END;
/
```

Which is true about the anonymous block?

Options:

A- It will execute successfully only if PriceList is removed from the DECLARE section and defined as a standalone collection type.

B- It will execute successfully only if PriceList is defined as an associative array in the package and anonymous block.

C- It will fail at lines 6 and 7.

D- It will fail only at line 7.

Answer:

D

Question 2

Examine these statements from a block of code:

```
CURSOR c1 IS
   SELECT * FROM products
      FOR UPDATE OF price;

UPDATE products
   SET price = price * 1.05
      WHERE CURRENT OF c1;
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A- The lock acquired when executing the OPEN c1 command will be released only after a COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement is issued.

B- Only the PRICE column can be updated in the PRODUCTS table.

C- The FOR UPDATE OF clause can be used only if the WHERE CURRENT OF clause is used in the executable part of the block.

D- The WHERE CURRENT OF clause can be used only if the FOR UPDATE clause is used in the cursor definition.

E- An OPEN c1 command will acquire a lock only on the PRICE column in the PRODUCTS table.

Answer:

A, D

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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;
/
```

D- Option D

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine this code:

```
BEGIN
    RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-3167, 'User Error');
END;
/
```

What will be the outcome?

Options:

A- It will execute successfully and will display the user-defined error message.

B- It will result in an error as the range of the error code can only be from "-20000 to -20999."

C- It will result in an error as the range of the error code can only be from ''-1000 to -2000.''

D- It will result in an error as the range of the error code can only be from ''-2000 to -2999.'

Answer:

B

Question 5

Which three are true regarding code based access control (CBAC)? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- In a multitenant environment, the DELEGATE option of CBAC cannot be used.

B- CBAC roles can be granted to a program unit only if they are directly granted to its owner.

C- CBAC roles can be granted to a program unit only if they are the predefined roles automatically defined by the standard scripts as part of database creation.

D- You can use CBAC to attach database roles to a PL/SQL function or procedure only.

E- In CBAC, the ADMIN and DELEGATE options cannot both be granted to the same user.

F- You can use CBAC to attach database roles to a PL/SQL function, procedure, or package.

G- CBAC cannot be used to secure definer's rights.

Answer:

B, E, F

Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which two are true about lexical units? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Character literals are case-sensitive.

B- Spaces can be embedded in delimiters.

C- Identifiers include labels.

D- A character literal with zero characters has the BOOLEAN value NULL.

E- All user-defined identifiers must start with an alphabet.

Answer:

A, E

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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.

Answer:

B