1Z0-144

Oracle Database 11g - Program with PL/SQL
Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

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Introduction to 1Z0-144 Exam on Oracle Database 11g - Program with PL/SQL

You can use this document to collect all the information about Oracle Database 11g - Program with PL/SQL (1Z0-144) certification. The Oracle 1Z0-144 certification is mainly targeted to those candidates who are from Database background and want to flourish their career with Oracle Database 11g Developer Certified Associate (OCA) credential. The Oracle Database 11g - Program with PL/SQL certification exam validates your understanding of the Oracle Database technology and sets the stage for your future progression.

Oracle 1Z0-144 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL
Exam Code	1Z0-144
Exam Product Version	Oracle Database 11g
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	90 Mins
Number of Questions	63
Passing Score	65%
Validated Against	This exam has been validated against Oracle Database 10g, Oracle Database 11g, Oracle Database 11g Release 2, and Oracle Database 12c Release 1.
Format	Multiple Choice
Recommended Training	Oracle Database: Program with PL/SQL
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE - Oracle
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-144 Online Practice Exam**

Oracle 1Z0-144 Exam Syllabus:

Oracle Database 11g: PL/SQL Fundamentals	Introduction to PL/SQL - Explain the need for PL/SQL - Explain the benefits of PL/SQL - Identify the different types of PL/SQL blocks - Output messages in PL/SQL - Declaring PL/SQL Variables - Recognize valid and invalid identifiers - List the uses of variables, declare and initialize variables, use bind variables - List and describe various data types using the %TYPE attribute - Writing Executable Statements - Identify lexical units in a PL/SQL block - Use built-in SQL functions in PL/SQL and sequences in PL/SQL expressions - Describe when implicit conversions take place and when explicit conversions have to be dealt with - Write nested blocks and qualify variables with labels - Write readable code with appropriate indentation - Interacting with the Oracle Database Server - Create PL/SQL executable blocks using DML and transaction control statements - Make use of the INTO clause to hold the values returned by a SQL statement - Writing Control Structures - Identify the uses and types of control structures (IF, CASE statements and expressions) - Construct and identify loop statements - Apply guidelines when using conditional control structures - Working with Composite Data Types - Create user-defined PL/SQL records - Create a record with the %ROWTYPE attribute - Create an INDEX BY table and INDEX BY table of records - Describe the differences among records, tables, and tables of records - Using Explicit Cursors - Distinguish between usage of implicit and explicit cursors, use SQL cursor attributes - Declare and control explicit cursors, use simple loops and cursor FOR loops to fetch data - Declare and use cursors with parameters - Lock rows with the FOR UPDATE clause and reference the current row with the WHERE CURRENT OF clause - Handling Exceptions - Define PL/SQL exceptions - Recognize unhandled exceptions - Handle different types of exceptions (pre-defined

	exceptions, non-predefined exceptions and user-defined exceptions) - Propagate exceptions in nested blocks and call applications - Creating Stored Procedures and Functions - Differentiate between anonymous blocks and subprograms - Create a simple procedure and invoke it from an anonymous block - Create a simple function - Create a simple function that accepts a parameter - Differentiate between procedures and functions
Oracle Database 11g: Develop PL/SQL Program Units	- Creating Procedures - Differentiate between anonymous blocks and subprograms, use a modularized and layered subprogram design, and identify the benefits of subprograms - Create a simple procedure and invoke it from an anonymous block - Work with procedures - Handle exceptions in procedures, remove a procedure, and display a procedure's information - Creating Functions - Differentiate between a procedure and a function - Describe the uses of functions - Work with functions (create, invoke and remove functions) - Creating Packages - Identify the benefits and the components of packages - Work with packages (create package specification and body, invoke package subprograms, remove a package and display package information) - Working with Packages - Overload package subprograms, use forward declarations - Create an initialization block in a package body - Manage persistent package data states for the life of a session and use PL/SQL tables and records in packages - Using Oracle-Supplied Packages in Application Development - Describe how the DBMS_OUTPUT package works - Use UTL_FILE to direct output to operating system files - Describe the main features of UTL_MAIL - Using Dynamic SQL - Describe the execution flow of SQL statements - Use Native Dynamic SQL (NDS) - Use the DBMS_SQL package - Design Considerations for PL/SQL Code - Create standard constants and exceptions - Write and call local subprograms - Control the run-time privileges of a subprogram - Perform autonomous transactions - Use NOCOPY hint, PARALLEL ENABLE hint and DETERMINISTIC clause - Use bulk binding and the RETURNING clause with DML

	- Creating Triggers - Describe different types of triggers and their uses - Create database triggers - Manage triggers - Creating Compound, DDL, and Event Database Triggers - Create triggers on DDL statements - Create triggers on system events - Using the PL/SQL Compiler - Describe the new PL/SQL compiler and features - Use the new PL/SQL compiler initialization parameters - Use the new PL/SQL compile time warnings - Managing PL/SQL Code - Describe and use conditional compilation - Hide PL/SQL source code using dynamic obfuscation and the Wrap utility - Managing Dependencies - Track and manage procedural dependencies

1Z0-144 Sample Questions:

01. All are lexical units except which of the following?
a) Comments
b) Literals
c) Variables
d) Identifiers
e) Delimiters

02. From which of the following programming languages are the features of PL/SQL programming fetched?
a) Ada programming
b) C programming
c) C++ programming
d) Java programming

03. In which of the following can a subprogram NOT be created?
a) Inside a package
b) Inside a PL/SQL block
c) At the schema level
d) Inside a trigger

04. In which of the following places is the record variable NOT allowed?
a) In a SELECT list.
b) In the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement.
c) On the right side of the SET clause in an UPDATE statement.
d) In the INTO subclause of a RETURNING clause.

05. What is the maximum size of a trigger?
a) 32KB
b) 64KB
c) 16KB

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d) 8KB

06. Which of the following events CANNOT cause a trigger to fire?
a) DELETE
b) INSERT
c) UPDATE
d) DROP
e) SELECT
f) CREAT

07. Which of the following is used to map an exception to an error code?
a) PRAGMA
b) SQLCODE
c) EXCEPTION_INIT
d) RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR function

08. Which of the following procedures of DBMS_SQL supports bulk DML operations?
a) BIND_VARIABLE_CHAR
b) BIND_VARIABLE_RAW
c) BIND_ARRAY
d) BIND_VARIABLE

09. Which of the following terms is given by developers to PL/SQL 2.x programming?
a) White Art
b) Blue Art
c) Gray Art
d) Black Art

10. You want to create a trigger that fires whenever rows are deleted from the customer table and that displays the number of rows remaining in the table. Which two statements are correct about the trigger to be created for the above requirement?
(Choose two.)
a) It can be a before or an after trigger.
b) It should be a before trigger.
c) It should be a statement-level trigger.
d) It should be a row-level trigger.
e) It should be an after trigger.

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Answers to 1Z0-144 Exam Questions:

QUESTION: 01	QUESTION: 02	QUESTION: 03	QUESTION: 04	QUESTION: 05
Answer: c	Answer: a	Answer: d	Answer: a	Answer: a
QUESTION: 06	QUESTION: 07	QUESTION: 08	QUESTION: 09	QUESTION: 10
Answer: e	Answer: c	Answer: c	Answer: d	Answer: d, e

Note: If you find any typo or data entry error in these sample questions, we request you to update us by commenting on this page or write an email on feedback@oraclestudy.com