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# ORACLE 1Z0-149

Oracle Database Program with PL/SQL Certification Questions & Answers

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## Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

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1Z0-149

**Oracle Database PL/SQL Developer Certified Professional**  
65 Questions Exam – 66% Cut Score – Duration of 90 minutes

## Table of Contents:

Know Your 1Z0-149 Certification Well:.....	2
Oracle 1Z0-149 Database Program with PL/SQL Certification Details: .....	2
1Z0-149 Syllabus: .....	3
Oracle 1Z0-149 Sample Questions: .....	5
Study Guide to Crack Oracle Database Program with PL/SQL 1Z0-149 Exam: .....	8

## Know Your 1Z0-149 Certification Well:

The 1Z0-149 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Oracle Database. Before you start your 1Z0-149 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Database Program with PL/SQL materials like 1Z0-149 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 1Z0-149 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the 1Z0-149 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 1Z0-149 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 1Z0-149 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 1Z0-149 exam makes you Oracle Database PL/SQL Developer Certified Professional. Having the Database Program with PL/SQL certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

## Oracle 1Z0-149 Database Program with PL/SQL Certification Details:

<b>Exam Name</b>	Oracle Database Program with PL/SQL
<b>Exam Code</b>	1Z0-149
<b>Exam Price</b>	USD \$245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
<b>Duration</b>	90 minutes
<b>Number of Questions</b>	65
<b>Passing Score</b>	66%
<b>Format</b>	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
<b>Recommended Training</b>	<a href="#">Oracle Database PL/SQL Developer Certified Professional</a> <a href="#">Oracle Database Learning Subscription</a>
<b>Schedule Exam</b>	<a href="#">Pearson VUE</a>

<b>Sample Questions</b>	<a href="#"><u>Oracle Database PL/SQL Developer Certified Professional (OCP)</u></a>
<b>Recommended Practice</b>	<a href="#"><u>1Z0-149 Online Practice Exam</u></a>

## 1Z0-149 Syllabus:

Declaring PL/SQL Variables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recognize valid and invalid identifiers</li> <li>- List the uses of variables, declare and initialize variables, use bind variables</li> <li>- List and describe various data types using the %TYPE and %ROWTYPE attributes</li> </ul>
Writing Executable Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify lexical units in a PL/SQL block</li> <li>- Use built-in SQL functions in PL/SQL and sequences in PL/SQL expressions</li> <li>- Describe when implicit conversions take place and when explicit conversions have to be dealt with</li> <li>- Write nested blocks and qualify variables with labels</li> <li>- Write readable code with appropriate indentation</li> </ul>
Writing SQL in PL/SQL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create PL/SQL executable blocks using DML and transaction control statements</li> <li>- Make use of the INTO clause to hold the values returned by a SQL statement</li> </ul>
Writing Control Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify the uses and types of control structures (IF, CASE statements and expressions)</li> <li>- Construct and identify loop statements</li> <li>- Use EXIT and CONTINUE statements inside loops</li> </ul>
Working with Composite Data Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create user-defined PL/SQL records</li> <li>- Create a record with the %ROWTYPE attribute</li> <li>- Create an INDEX BY table and INDEX BY table of records</li> <li>- Describe the differences among records, collections, and collections of records</li> <li>- Initialize collections and records</li> </ul>
Using Explicit Cursors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distinguish between implicit and explicit cursors and use SQL cursor attributes</li> <li>- Declare and control explicit cursors, use simple loops and cursor FOR loops to fetch data</li> <li>- Declare and use cursors with parameters</li> <li>- Lock rows with the FOR UPDATE clause and reference the current row with the WHERE CURRENT OF clause</li> </ul>
Handling Exceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Define PL/SQL exceptions</li> <li>- Recognize unhandled exceptions</li> <li>- Handle different types of exceptions (internally defined exceptions, predefined exceptions and user-defined)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>exceptions)</li> <li>- Propagate exceptions</li> </ul>
Using PL/SQL Subprograms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Differentiate between anonymous blocks and subprograms</li> <li>- Create a simple procedure and invoke it from an anonymous block</li> <li>- Identify benefits of subprograms</li> </ul>
Creating Procedures and Using Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create a procedure with parameters</li> <li>- Use named notation</li> <li>- Work with procedures (create, invoke and remove procedures)</li> <li>- Handle exceptions in procedures and display a procedure's information</li> </ul>
Creating Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Differentiate between a procedure and a function</li> <li>- Describe the uses of functions</li> <li>- Work with functions (create, invoke and remove functions)</li> </ul>
Creating Packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify the benefits and the components of packages</li> <li>- Work with packages (create package specification and body, invoke package subprograms, remove a package and display package information)</li> <li>- Overload package subprograms and use forward declarations</li> </ul>
Working with Packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use package types and variables</li> <li>- Use packaged constants and functions in SQL</li> <li>- Use ACCESSIBLE BY to restrict access to package subprograms</li> </ul>
Using Dynamic SQL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the execution flow of SQL statements</li> <li>- Use Native Dynamic SQL (NDS)</li> <li>- Bind PL/SQL types in SQL statements</li> </ul>
Design Considerations for PL/SQL Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create standard constants and exceptions</li> <li>- Write and call local subprograms</li> <li>- Control the run-time privileges of a subprogram</li> <li>- Perform autonomous transactions</li> <li>- Use NOCOPY hint, PARALLEL ENABLE hint and DETERMINISTIC clause</li> <li>- Use bulk binding and the RETURNING clause with DML</li> </ul>
Creating Compound, DDL, and Event Database Triggers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create triggers on DDL statements</li> <li>- Create triggers on system events</li> <li>- Describe different types of triggers and their uses</li> </ul>
Using the PL/SQL Compiler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the PL/SQL compiler and features</li> <li>- Use the PL/SQL compiler initialization parameters</li> <li>- Use the PL/SQL compile time warnings</li> </ul>
Managing PL/SQL Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe and use conditional compilation</li> <li>- Code-based access control: granting roles to program units</li> <li>- Whitelist code access with the ACCESSIBLE BY clause</li> <li>- Mark code as deprecated</li> </ul>

Managing Dependencies	- Track and manage procedural dependencies
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## Oracle 1Z0-149 Sample Questions:

### Question: 1

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?

- a) It should be an after trigger.
- b) It should be a before trigger.
- c) It should be a row-level trigger.
- d) It should be a statement-level trigger.
- e) It can be a before or an after trigger.

**Answer: a, d**

### Question: 2

Which tasks must be performed during the installation of the UTL\_MAIL package?

- a) setting the UTL\_FILE\_DIR initialization parameter
- b) running the UTLMAIL.SQL and prvtpmail.plb scripts
- c) setting the SMTP\_OUT\_SERVER initialization parameter
- d) using the CREATE DIRECTORY statement to associate an alias with an operating systemM directory
- e) granting read and WRITE privileges to control the type of access to files in the operating system

**Answer: b, c**

### Question: 3

What is the maximum size of a trigger?

- a) 64KB
- b) 32KB
- c) 16B
- d) 8KB

**Answer: b**

**Question: 4**

Which of the following terms is given by developers to PL/SQL 2.x programming?

- a) Black Art
- b) Gray Art
- c) White Art
- d) Blue Art

**Answer: a**

**Question: 5**

In which of the following can a subprogram NOT be created?

- a) Inside a PL/SQL block
- b) Inside a trigger
- c) Inside a package
- d) At the schema level

**Answer: b**

**Question: 6**

What are the two composite generalized data types?

- a) Records and BFILE
- b) TIMESTAMP and CLOB
- c) Records and collections
- d) BLOB and CLOB

**Answer: c**

**Question: 7**

Which of the following events CANNOT cause a trigger to fire?

- a) DROP
- b) DELETE
- c) INSERT
- d) UPDATE
- e) SELECT
- f) CREAT

**Answer: e**

**Question: 8**

Which of the following statements is NOT true about the BULK COLLECT clause?

- a) The BULK COLLECT clause can be used both in server-side and client-side programs.
- b) It is not possible to bulk collect into an associative array that has a string type for the key.
- c) A user can combine the BULK COLLECT clause with a FORALL statement.
- d) When implicit datatype conversions are needed, multiple composite targets cannot be used in the BULK COLLECT INTO clause.

**Answer: a**

**Question: 9**

For which dimension can you activate a data audit trail for an Application?

- a) Category
- b) Account
- c) Time
- d) Entity

**Answer: a**

**Question: 10**

All of the following are PL/SQL compile-time warning categories except for which one?

- a) INFORMATIONAL
- b) PERFORMANCE
- c) SEVERE
- d) SIMPLE

**Answer: d**



## Study Guide to Crack Oracle Database Program with PL/SQL 1Z0-149 Exam:

- Getting details of the 1Z0-149 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the 1Z0-149 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-149 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 1Z0-149 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 1Z0-149 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

### Reliable Online Practice Test for 1Z0-149 Certification

Make DBExam.com your best friend during your Oracle Database Program with PL/SQL exam preparation. We provide authentic practice tests for the 1Z0-149 exam. Experts design these online practice tests, so we can offer you an exclusive experience of taking the actual 1Z0-149 exam. We guarantee you 100% success in your first exam attempt if you continue practicing regularly. Don't bother if you don't get 100% marks in initial practice exam attempts. Just utilize the result section to know your strengths and weaknesses and prepare according to that until you get 100% with our practice tests. Our evaluation makes you confident, and you can score high in the 1Z0-149 exam.

**Start Online Practice of 1Z0-149 Exam by visiting URL**

**<https://www.dbexam.com/oracle/1z0-149-oracle-database-program-plsql>**