ORACLE 1Z0-149

Oracle Database Program with PL/SQL Certification Questions & Answers

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1Z0-149

Oracle Database PL/SQL Developer Certified Professional

65 Questions Exam – 66% Cut Score – Duration of 90 minutes

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Discover More about the 1Z0-149 Certification

Are you interested in passing the Oracle 1Z0-149 exam? First discover, who benefits from the 1Z0-149 certification. The 1Z0-149 is suitable for a candidate if he wants to learn about Oracle Database. Passing the 1Z0-149 exam earns you the Oracle Database PL/SQL Developer Certified Professional title.

While preparing for the 1Z0-149 exam, many candidates struggle to get the necessary materials. But do not worry; your struggling days are over. The 1Z0-149 PDF contains some of the most valuable preparation tips and the details and instant access to useful 1Z0-149 study materials just at one **click**.

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

Exam Name	Oracle Database Program with PL/SQL
Exam Code	1Z0-149
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	90 minutes
Number of Questions	65
Passing Score	66%
Format	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
Recommended Training	**Oracle Database PL/SQL Developer Certified Professional** **Technology Learning Subscription**
Schedule Exam	**Pearson VUE**
Sample Questions	**Oracle Database PL/SQL Developer Certified Professional (OCP)**
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-149 Online Practice Exam**

1Z0-149 Syllabus:

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 and %ROWTYPE attributes
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
Writing SQL in PL/SQL	- 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 - Use EXIT and CONTINUE statements inside loops
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, collections, and collections of records - Initialize collections and records
Using Explicit Cursors	- Distinguish between implicit and explicit cursors and 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 (internally defined exceptions, predefined exceptions and user-defined

	exceptions) - Propagate exceptions
Using PL/SQL Subprograms	- Differentiate between anonymous blocks and subprograms - Create a simple procedure and invoke it from an anonymous block - Identify benefits of subprograms
Creating Procedures and Using Parameters	- Create a procedure with parameterrs - Use named notation - Work with procedures (create, invoke and remove procedures) - Handle exceptions in procedures 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) - Overload package subprograms and use forward declarations
Working with Packages	- Use package types and variables - Use packaged constants and functions in SQL - Use ACCESSIBLE BY to restrict access to package subprograms
Using Dynamic SQL	- Describe the execution flow of SQL statements - Use Native Dynamic SQL (NDS) - Bind PL/SQL types in SQL statements
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 Compound, DDL, and Event Database Triggers	- Create triggers on DDL statements - Create triggers on system events - Describe different types of triggers and their uses

Using the PL/SQL Compiler	- Describe the PL/SQL compiler and features - Use the PL/SQL compiler initialization parameters - Use the PL/SQL compile time warnings
Managing PL/SQL Code	- Describe and use conditional compilation - Code-based access control: granting roles to program units - Whitelist code access with the ACCESSIBLE BY clause - Mark code as deprecated
Managing Dependencies	- Track and manage procedural dependencies

Broaden Your Knowledge with 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 prvtmail.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

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: 4

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: 5

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: 6

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: 7

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: 8

What is the maximum size of a trigger?

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

Answer: b

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

Avail the Study Guide to Pass Oracle 1Z0-149 Database Program with PL/SQL Exam:

- Find out about the 1Z0-149 syllabus topics. Visiting the official site offers an idea about the exam structure and other important study resources. Going through the syllabus topics help to plan the exam in an organized manner.
- Once you are done exploring the **1Z0-149 syllabus**, it is time to plan for studying and covering the syllabus topics from the core. Chalk out the best plan for yourself to cover each part of the syllabus in a hassle-free manner.
- A study schedule helps you to stay calm throughout your exam preparation. It should contain your materials and thoughts like study hours, number of topics for daily studying mentioned on it. The best bet to clear the exam is to follow your schedule rigorously.
- The candidate should not miss out on the scope to learn from the 1Z0-149 training. Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-149 exam helps a candidate to strengthen his practical knowledge base from the certification.
- Learning about the probable questions and gaining knowledge regarding the exam structure helps a lot. Go through the **1Z0-149 sample questions** and boost your knowledge
- Make yourself a pro through online practicing the syllabus topics. 1Z0-149 practice tests would guide you on your strengths and weaknesses regarding the syllabus topics. Through rigorous practicing, you can improve the weaker sections too. Learn well about time management during exam and become confident gradually with practice tests.

Career Benefits:

Passing the 1Z0-149 exam, helps a candidate to prosper highly in his career. Having the certification on the resume adds to the candidate's benefit and helps to get the best opportunities.

Here Is the Trusted Practice Test for the 1Z0-149 Certification

DBExam.com is here with all the necessary details regarding the 1Z0-149 exam. We provide authentic practice tests for the 1Z0-149 exam. What do you gain from these practice tests? You get to experience the real exam-like questions made by industry experts and get a scope to improve your performance in the actual exam. Rely on DBExam.com for rigorous, unlimited two-month attempts on the **1Z0-149 practice tests**, and gradually build your confidence. Rigorous practice made many aspirants successful and made their journey easy towards grabbing the Oracle Database PL/SQL Developer Certified Professional.

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