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Section 1: Creating Procedures

Question: 1

Examine this procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE find_cpt
  (v_movie_id {argument mode} NUMBER, v_cost_per_ticket {argument mode}
NUMBER)
IS
BEGIN
  IF v_cost_per_ticket > 8.50 THEN
    SELECT cost_per_ticket
    INTO v_cost_per_ticket
    FROM gross_receipt
    WHERE movie_id = v_movie_id;
  END IF;
END;
```

Which argument mode should be used for V_MOVIE_ID?

- A. IN
- B. OUT
- C. IN OUT
- D. IN RETURN

Answer: A

Note:

The value of V_MOVIE_ID is used in the WHERE clause to determine which row to return. Since it is only being read and not modified, it should be declared as an IN argument.

Question: 2

Which statement about procedure is true?

- A. They promote reusability and maintainability.
- B. They add functionality to SQL DML statements.
- C. They perform actions and always return a value.
- D. They add functionality to SQL SELECT statements.

Answer: A

Note:

Procedure usually contains code that is executed from more than one application. Storing code in one location makes it ideally suitable for reusability and maintainability.

Procedures cannot be used in SQL statements and do not have to return a value.

Question: 3

The MODIFY_PAYROLL procedure contains many SQL statements and will be executed from multiple client applications. Where should this procedure be stored?

- A. server only
- B. system global area
- C. client applications only
- D. server and client applications

Answer: A

Note:

A procedure that contains multiple SQL statements should be stored on the server to dramatically reduce the amount of network traffic when executed from a client machine.

If the procedure is stored in an Oracle Developer application, each SQL statement must be sent separately to the server to be processed. If the procedure is stored on the server, the application simply executes it with one call.

Question: 4

When invoking a procedure you can specify the arguments using the positional method by listing the values in the order of the argument list. Which method would you use to list values in an arbitrary order?

- A. FIFO
- B. List
- C. Type
- D. Named

Answer: D

Note:

You can specify argument values using the positional or named method. The named method requires the use of the “=>” operator to specify a value for each argument and allows for an arbitrary assignment of values.

The named method:

```
EXECUTE find_seats_sold (v_theater_id => 500, v_movie_id => 34);
```

The positional method:

```
EXECUTE find_seats_sold (500, 34);
```

The value of 500 is assigned to the first argument listed in the procedure header and 34 are assigned to the second argument.

Question: 5

Examine this procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE find_seats_sold
    (v_movie_id IN NUMBER)
IS
    v_seats_sold    gross_receipt.seats_sold%TYPE;
BEGIN
    SELECT seats_sold
    INTO v_seats_sold
    FROM gross_receipt
    WHERE movie_id = v_movie_id;
END;
```

The value of V_SEATS_SOLD must be returned to the calling environment. Which change should you make to the code?

- A. Declare V_SEATS_SOLD as an OUT argument.

- B. Declare V_SEATS_SOLD as a RETURN argument.
- C. Add RETURN V_SEATS_SOLD immediately before the IS keyword.
- D. Add RETURN V_SEATS_SOLD immediately before the END keyword.

Answer: A

Note:

Procedure can return values to the calling environment using OUT arguments. Arguments are declared after the IS keyword and before the BEGIN keyword.

The procedure after adding the OUT argument:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE find_seats_sold
    (v_movie_id IN NUMBER, v_seats_sold OUT NUMBER)
IS
    v_seats_sold gross_receipt.seats_sold%TYPE;
BEGIN
    SELECT seats_sold
    INTO v_seats_sold
    FROM gross_receipt
    WHERE MOVIE_ID = v_movie_id;
END;
```

Question: 6

Examine this procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE find_seats_sold (v_movie_id IN NUMBER, v_seats_sold
OUT gross_receipt.seats_sold%TYPE)
IS
BEGIN
    SELECT seats_sold
    INTO v_seats_sold
    FROM gross_receipt
    WHERE movie_id = v_movie_id;
END;
```

Which set of commands will successfully invoke this procedure in SQL*Plus?

- A. DEFINE g_seats_sold NUMBER find_seats_sold(34, g_seats_sold);
- B. DEFINE g_seats_sold NUMBER find_seats_sold(34, :g_seats_sold);
- C. VARIABLE g_seats_sold NUMBER EXECUTIVE find_seats_sold(34, g_seats_sold);
- D. VARIABLE g_seats_sold NUMBER EXECUTIVE find_seats_sold(34, :g_seats_sold);

Answer: D

Note:

V-MOVIE_ID is an IN argument and must be passed a value at invocation.

V_SEATS_SOLD is an OUT argument and requires a variable at invocation to accept the returning value after completion of the procedure execution.

To create a variable in SQL*Plus, you must use the VARIABLE command.

```
VARIABLE g_seats_sold NUMBER
```

To invoke this procedure, you must use the EXECUTE command.

```
EXECUTE find_seats_sold(34, :g_seats_sold);
```

Notice the G_SEATS_SOLD variable must be referenced with the colon prefix.

Question: 7

Examine this procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE update_employee
(v_emp_id IN NUMBER)
IS
    v_comm NUMBER;
    PROCEDURE calc_comm
    IS
        v_total NUMBER;
    BEGIN
        SELECT SUM(ord.total)
        INTO v_total
        FROM ord,customer
        WHERE ord.custid = customer.custid
        AND customer.repid = v_emp_id;
        v_comm := v_total * .20;
    END calc_comm;
    v_percentage NUMBER;
BEGIN
    SELECT percentage
    INTO v_percentage
    FROM daily_figures
    WHERE TRUNC(figure_date) = TRUNC(SYSDATE);
    IF v_percentage > 33 THEN
        calc_comm;
    END IF;
END;
```

Why does this code cause an error when compiled?

- A. The SUBPROGRAM keyword does not exist.
- B. CALC_COMM must be invoked using the EXECUTE command.
- C. CALC_COMM must be declared after all local variable declarations.
- D. CALC_COMM must be declared before all local variable declaration.

Answer: C

Note:

Subprograms must be declared after all local variables.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE update_employee
(v_emp_id IN NUMBER)
IS
    v_comm NUMBER;
    v_percentage NUMBER;
    PROCEDURE calc_comm
    IS
        v_total NUMBER;
    BEGIN
        SELECT SUM (ord.total)
        INTO v_total
        FROM ord,customer
        WHERE ord.custid = customer.custid
        AND customer.repid = v_emp_id;
        v_comm := v_tota * .20;
```

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