



Exam Code: 1z0-146

Exam Name: Oracle 11g: Advanced PL/SQL

Vendor: Oracle

Version: DEMO

Part: A

1: Which two types of metadata can be retrieved by using the various procedures in the DBMS_METADATA PL/SQL package? (Choose two.)

- A.report of invalidated objects in a schema
- B.report of statistics of an object in the database
- C.DDL for all object grants on a table in the database
- D.data definition language (DDL) for all objects in a schema

Correct Answers: C D

2: Which three actions can be performed by using the DBMS_ASSERT package to prevent SQL injection? (Choose three.)

- A.Detect a wrong user.
- B.Check input string length.
- C.Verify qualified SQL names.
- D.Validate TNS connect strings.
- E.Verify an existing schema name.
- F.Enclose string literals within double quotation marks.

Correct Answers: C E F

3: View Exhibit1 and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables existing in your schema.

View Exhibit2 and examine the PL/SQL block that you execute to display the department-wise incremented salary for all the departments in your company.

The code generates an error on execution.

What correction should be done to ensure the code executes successfully?

- A.The cursor variable parameter should be passed in IN OUT mode.
- B.The cursor variable should be defined as a strong REF CURSOR type.
- C.The cursor variable name passed as actual and formal parameters should be identical.
- D.The %NOTFOUND cursor attribute cannot be used with the cursor variables and should be replaced with a user defined exception.

Correct Answers: A

4: Examine the settings for a user session given below:

```
RESULT_CACHE_MODE= FORCE
```

What would be the implications of this setting on query execution? (Choose all that apply.)

- A.All query results are stored in the result cache if possible.
- B.Query results that are bigger than the available space in the result cache are not cached.
- C.Query results are stored only when you explicitly use the /*+ result_cache */ hint in your query.
- D.Query results are stored even when you explicitly use the /*+ no_result_cache */ hint in your query.

Correct Answers: A B

5: Which two statements are true about the tuning of PL/SQL code? (Choose two.)

- A.Redundant SQL statements in PL/SQL code should be avoided.
- B.Implicit data type conversion in PL/SQL code can improve performance.
- C.Usage of the NOT NULL constraint in PL/SQL code can degrade performance.
- D.If you have one PL/SQL program unit instead of multiple smaller executable sections, performance can be improved.

Correct Answers: A C

6: You have an external C procedure stored in a dynamic-link library (DLL). The C procedure takes an integer as argument and returns an integer. You want to invoke the C procedure through a PL/SQL program.

View the Exhibit.

Which statement is true about the C_OUTPUT PL/SQL program?

- A.It invokes the external C procedure.
- B.It only publishes the external C procedure.
- C.It fails because the external C procedure is not published.
- D.It fails because the input data type is BINARY_INTEGER and the external C procedure expects an integer.

Correct Answers: C

7: Which two statements are true about the usage of the DBMS_DESCRIBE.DESCRIBE_PROCEDURE procedure? (Choose two.)

- A.You can describe remote objects.
- B.You can describe anonymous PL/SQL blocks.
- C.You can describe a stored procedure, stored function, packaged procedure, or packaged function.
- D.You can obtain information about the position, name, and data type of the arguments of a procedure.

Correct Answers: C D

8: Which two queries' results cannot be cached? (Choose two.)

- A.queries having the GROUP BY clause
- B.queries having the ORDER BY clause
- C.the query on dictionary and temporary tables
- D.queries having SYSDATE and SYS_TIMESTAMP SQL functions

Correct Answers: C D

9: When do you use static SQL as a technique for avoiding SQL injection?

- A.when the WHERE clause values are unknown
- B.when the code contains data definition language (DDL) statements
- C.when all Oracle identifiers are known at the time of code compilation
- D.when the SET clause values are unknown at the time of code compilation

Correct Answers: C

10: The database instance was recently started up. Examine the following parameter settings for the database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE

.....		
result_cache_max_result	integer	5
result_cache_max_size	big integer	0
result_cache_mode	string	MANUAL
result_cache_remote_expiration	integer	0
.....		

You reset the value for the result_cache_max_size parameter by issuing the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET result_cache_max_size = 1056k SCOPE = BOTH;
```

System altered.

Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. 1056 KB is allocated for the result cache and the result cache is enabled.
- B. 1056 KB is allocated for the result cache, but the result cache is disabled.
- C. The results for only the queries that have the RESULT_CACHE hint are cached.
- D. The results for all the queries except those having the NO_RESULT_CACHE hint are cached.

Correct Answers: B

11: Examine the commands:

```
CREATE TYPE typ_course_tab IS VARRAY(5) OF VARCHAR2(20)
/
CREATE TYPE typ_course_nst
AS TABLE OF typ_course_tab
/
CREATE TABLE faculty
(faculty_id NUMBER(5),
faculty_name VARCHAR2(30),
courses typ_course_nst)
NESTED TABLE courses STORE AS course_stor_tab
/
INSERT INTO faculty
VALUES (101, 'Jones', NULL);
UPDATE (SELECT courses FROM faculty WHERE faculty_id=101) SET courses =
typ_course_nst(11,'Oracle');
```

Which statement is true about the execution of these commands?

- A. All the commands execute successfully.
- B. Only the first two commands execute successfully.
- C. Only the first four commands execute successfully.
- D. Only the first three commands execute successfully.

Correct Answers: C

12: View the Exhibit and examine the code in the PL/SQL block.

The PL/SQL block generates an error on execution. What is the reason?

- A.The DELETE(n) method cannot be used with varrays.
- B.The DELETE(n) method cannot be used with nested tables.
- C.The NEXT method cannot be used with an associative array with VARCHAR2 key values.
- D.The NEXT method cannot be used with a nested table from which an element has been deleted.

Correct Answers: A

13: You created a procedure as follows:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE query_prod(twhr VARCHAR2)
IS
    stmt VARCHAR2(100);
    pname VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
    stmt:='SELECT product_name FROM products WHERE product_id=:2';
    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE stmt INTO pname USING twhr;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(pname);
END;
/
```

View the Exhibit to examine the structure of PRODUCTS table.

Which statement is true about the procedure?

- A.It produces an error when invoked.
- B.It can be invoked only from a PL/SQL block.
- C.It reduces the chances of SQL injection by using bind arguments.
- D.The values for bind arguments remain persistent in the session after the execution of the procedure.

Correct Answers: C

14: Identify three guidelines for the DBMS_ASSERT package. (Choose three.)

- A.Prefix all calls to DBMS_ASSERT with the SYS schema name.
- B.Embed DBMS_ASSERT verification routines inside the injectable string.
- C.Escape single quotes when you use the ENQUOTE_LITERAL procedure.
- D.Define and raise exceptions explicitly to handle DBMS_ASSERT exceptions.
- E.Prefix all calls to DBMS_ASSERT with a schema name that owns the subprogram that uses the DBMS_ASSERT package.

Correct Answers: A C D

15: Which two statements are true about cursor variables? (Choose two.)

- A.A cursor variable points to the current row in the result set of a multirow query stored in a work area.
- B.A cursor variable is an explicitly named work area in which the results of different multirow queries can be stored.
- C.A cursor variable can be used only if a query is performed and its results are processed in the same subprogram.
- D.A cursor variable can be used to perform a query in one subprogram, and process the results in a

different subprogram.

Correct Answers: A D

16: Examine the code in the following PL/SQL block:

```
DECLARE
    TYPE NumList IS TABLE OF INTEGER;
    List1 NumList := NumList(11,22,33,44);
BEGIN
    List1.DELETE(2);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
        ('The last element# in List1 is ' || List1.LAST ||
         ' and total of elements is ' || List1.COUNT);
    List1.EXTEND(4,3);
END;
/
```

Which two statements are true about the above code? (Choose two.)

- A.LAST and COUNT give different values.
- B.LAST and COUNT give the same values.
- C.The four new elements that are added contain the value 33.
- D.The four new elements that are added contain the value 44.

Correct Answers: A C

17: Which two statements are true about associative arrays and varrays? (Choose two.)

- A.Only varrays must use sequential numbers as subscripts.
- B.Only varrays can be used as column types in database tables.
- C.Both associative arrays and varrays must use sequential numbers as subscripts.
- D.Both associative arrays and varrays can be used as column types in database tables.

Correct Answers: A B

18: You executed the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET PLScope_SETTINGS = 'IDENTIFIERS:ALL';
```

You create a new package called PACK1. View Exhibit1 to examine the PL/SQL code for the PACK1 package specification and body.

You issue the following query to see all unique identifiers with a name, such as %1:

```
SQL> SELECT NAME, SIGNATURE, TYPE
       FROM USER_IDENTIFIERS
       WHERE NAME LIKE '%1' AND USAGE='DECLARATION'
       ORDER BY OBJECT_TYPE, USAGE_ID;
```

View Exhibit2 to examine the output of the query. Which two statements are true about the output of the query? (Choose two.)

- A.The SIGNATURE column has a unique value for an identifier except for identifiers with the same name.
- B.The TYPE column has the value of packages, function or procedures, object types, PL/SQL

types, triggers, or exceptions.

C.The query shows the output for only those identifiers for PL/SQL objects, which are created by the user and are compiled after the ALTER SESSION command.

D.The ALTER SESSION command automatically collects identifier data and the query shows the output for all the identifiers for PL/SQL objects, which are created by the user.

Correct Answers: B C

19: You enabled PL/SQL tracing in a user session using the following command:

```
SQL> DBMS_TRACE.SET_PLSQL_TRACE(DBMS_TRACE.TRACE_ALL_CALLS); EXECUTE
```

View Exhibit1 to examine the output. After some time, the query produces a different result as shown in Exhibit2.

What is the cause for the change?

A.The FOO procedure has been executed more than once.

B.The PLSQL_DEBUG parameter is set to FALSE for the user session.

C.The FOO procedure has been compiled with the DEBUG option, and executed.

D.Schema level statistics have been gathered by the database administrator (DBA).

Correct Answers: C

20: Which two statements are true about nested tables and varrays? (Choose two.)

A.Only varrays must have consecutive numbers as subscripts.

B.Only nested tables can be used as column types in database tables.

C.Both nested tables and varrays must have consecutive numbers as subscripts.

D.Both nested tables and varrays can be used as column types in database tables.

Correct Answers: A D