



Oracle

Exam 1z0-146

Oracle 11g: Advanced PL/SQL

Version: 5.0

[Total Questions: 136]

Topic 0, A

A

Question No : 1 - (Topic 0)

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

Answer: C,D

Question No : 2 - (Topic 0)

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.

Answer: C,E,F

Question No : 3 - (Topic 0)

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?

```

DECLARE
TYPE empcurtyp IS REF CURSOR;
emp_cur empcurtyp;
TYPE emp_rec IS RECORD (ename VARCHAR2(35),
                        sal    NUMBER(10,2));

PROCEDURE calculate_newsal
(emp_cv IN empcurtyp, newdep IN NUMBER) IS
emp_det emp_rec;
BEGIN
  OPEN emp_cv FOR SELECT last_name, salary
  FROM employees WHERE department_id = newdep;
  LOOP
    FETCH emp_cv INTO emp_det;
    EXIT WHEN emp_cv%NOTFOUND;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Incremented salary for
    '||emp_det.ename || ' is ' ||
    to_char(emp_det.sal+ (emp_det.sal*.25)));
  END LOOP;
END;

BEGIN
FOR I IN
(SELECT department_id, department_name FROM departments)
LOOP
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i.department_name);
  calculate_newsal(emp_cur, i.department_id);
  CLOSE emp_cur;
END LOOP;
END;
/

```

EMPLOYEES

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

DEPARTMENTS

Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)

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.

Answer: A

Question No : 4 - (Topic 0)

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.

Answer: A,B

Question No : 5 - (Topic 0)

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.

Answer: A,C

Question No : 6 - (Topic 0)

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?

```
SQL> conn / as sysdba
Connected.
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE LIBRARY c_code
AS 'D:\app\Administrator\product\11.1.0\db_1\BIN\calc_tax.dll';

Library created.

SQL> grant execute on c_code to oe;

Grant succeeded.

SQL> conn oe/oe
Connected.

SQL> set serveroutput on

SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE c_output
2   (p_in IN BINARY_INTEGER)
3   IS
4     i BINARY_INTEGER;
5   BEGIN
6     i := calc_tax(p_in);
7   END c_output;
8   /
```

- 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.

Answer: C

Question No : 7 - (Topic 0)

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.

Answer: C,D

Question No : 8 - (Topic 0)

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

Answer: C,D

Question No : 9 - (Topic 0)

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

Answer: C

Question No : 10 - (Topic 0)

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.

Answer: B

Question No : 11 - (Topic 0)

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.

Answer: C

Question No : 12 - (Topic 0)

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?

```

DECLARE
TYPE nested_type IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(30);
TYPE varray_type IS VARRAY(5) OF INTEGER;
TYPE assoc_array_str_type IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(20) INDEX BY VARCHAR2(10);
v1 nested_type;
v2 varray_type;
v3 assoc_array_str_type;
i VARCHAR2(10);
BEGIN
  v1 := nested_type('Shipping','Sales','Finance','Payroll');
  v2 := varray_type(1, 2, 3, 4, 5);
  v3('Canada') := 'North America';

  v1.DELETE(2);
  v2.DELETE(2);

  i := v1.FIRST;
  WHILE i IS NOT NULL LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v1(i));
    i := v1.NEXT(i);
  END LOOP;
  i := v2.FIRST;
  WHILE i IS NOT NULL LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v2(i));
    i := v2.NEXT(i);
  END LOOP;
  i := v3.FIRST;
  WHILE i IS NOT NULL LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v3(i));
    i := v3.NEXT(i);
  END LOOP;
END;

```


- 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.

Answer: A

Question No : 13 - (Topic 0)

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?

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
LANGUAGE_ID		VARCHAR2(3)
PRODUCT_NAME		NVARCHAR2(125)
CATEGORY_ID		NUMBER(2)
PRODUCT_DESCRIPTION		NVARCHAR2(2000)
WEIGHT_CLASS		NUMBER(1)
WARRANTY_PERIOD		INTERVAL YEAR(2) TO MONTH
SUPPLIER_ID		NUMBER(6)
PRODUCT_STATUS		VARCHAR2(20)
LIST_PRICE		NUMBER(8, 2)
MIN_PRICE		NUMBER(8, 2)
CATALOG_URL		VARCHAR2(50)

- 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.

Answer: C

Question No : 14 - (Topic 0)

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.

Answer: A,C,D

Question No : 15 - (Topic 0)

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.

Answer: A,D

Question No : 16 - (Topic 0)

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.

Answer: A,C

Question No : 17 - (Topic 0)

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.

Answer: A,B

Question No : 18 - (Topic 0)

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.)

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE PACK1 IS
  TYPE r1 IS RECORD (rf1 VARCHAR2(10));
  FUNCTION F1(fp1 NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER;
  PROCEDURE P1(pp1 VARCHAR2);
END PACK1;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY PACK1 IS
  FUNCTION F1(fp1 NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER IS
    a NUMBER := 10;
  BEGIN
    RETURN a;
  END F1;
  PROCEDURE P1(pp1 VARCHAR2) IS
    pr1 r1;
  BEGIN
    pr1.rf1 := pp1;
  END;
END PACK1;
/
```

NAME	SIGNATURE	TYPE
PACK1	41820FA4D5EF6BE707895178D0C5C4EF	PACKAGE
R1	EEBB6849DEE31BC77BF186EBAE5D4E2D	RECORD
RF1	41D70040337349634A7F547BC83517C7	VARIABLE
F1	EEFCF8352A41F4F264B4EF20D7F63A74	FUNCTION
FP1	70648EC9E1C3C7FA10C0AE6415FAEC3B	FORMAL IN
P1	0BE2106B9EFA719D49AF60965EBD69AE	PROCEDURE
PP1	85B6C0F3BBA39185B00465082322444B	FORMAL IN
FP1	771368AE41084ADD477DE62A7B1D4278	FORMAL IN
PP1	D98482491487F39B4CBC8B776130B739	FORMAL IN
PR1	174C2528B929953F4FE2A43DEBA2B5D0	VARIABLE
P1	3D1CA191D63523E40E25A72D89424324	FORMAL IN

- 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.

Answer: B,C

Question No : 19 - (Topic 0)

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

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

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?

```
SQL> select proc_name,proc_line,event_proc_name,event_comment
       from plsql_trace_events;
```

PROC_NAME	PROC_LINE	EVENT_PROC_NAME	EVENT_COMMENT
			PL/SQL virtual Machine started
	1		Procedure Call
	1		Procedure Call
	109		Procedure Call
	8		Return from pro cedure call
	4		Return from pro cedure call
	1		Return from pro cedure call
			PL/SQL virtual Machine stopped

8 rows selected.

- 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).

Answer: C

Question No : 20 - (Topic 0)

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.

Answer: A,D

Question No : 21 - (Topic 0)

Which two statements are true about associative arrays and nested tables? (Choose two.)

- A. Only associative arrays can hold an arbitrary number of elements.

- B. Only associative arrays can use numbers and strings for subscripts.
- C. Both associative arrays and nested tables can hold an arbitrary number of elements.
- D. Both associative arrays and nested tables can use numbers and strings for subscripts.

Answer: B,C

Question No : 22 - (Topic 0)

You executed the following command to alter the session parameter:

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

Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. If the SYSAUX tablespace is unavailable, and you compile a program unit, PL/Scope does not collect data for the compiled object.
- B. All the identifiers declared in compiled program units before altering the parameter settings appear in the *_IDENTIFIER static data dictionary views.
- C. All the identifiers declared in compiled program units before altering the parameter settings do not appear in the *_IDENTIFIER static data dictionary views.
- D. If the SYSAUX tablespace is unavailable, and you compile a program unit, PL/Scope collects data for the compiled object and stores it in the SYSTEM tablespace.

Answer: A,C

Question No : 23 - (Topic 0)

Examine the following line of code that is part of a PL/SQL application:

```
stmt:='SELECT session_id FROM sessions WHERE ' || p_where_stmt;
```

Identify a solution for preventing SQL injection in the above code.

- A. Replace P_WHERE_STMT with a bind variable.
- B. Do not use APIs that allow arbitrary query parameters to be exposed.
- C. Use the RESTRICT_REFERENCES clause in the PL/SQL subprogram that contains the

code.

D. Use DBMS_SQL to detect that the expression provided for P_WHERE_STMT is free from SQL injection.

Answer: B

Question No : 24 - (Topic 0)

Which two conditions must be true for a PL/SQL function to be result cached? (Choose two.)

- A. It must be part of a package.
- B. It must be a pipelined table function.
- C. It must not be defined in an anonymous block.
- D. It must have at least one OUT or IN OUT parameter.

Answer: C,D

Question No : 25 - (Topic 0)

You created a PL/SQL subprogram that successfully invokes an external C procedure. After a while, the database administrator (DBA) drops the alias library schema object. The shared library exists in the system. Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. The corresponding shared library is also removed from the system.
- B. PL/SQL subprograms can be used to invoke the external C procedure.
- C. The existing extproc process is terminated and a new extproc is started.
- D. The PL/SQL subprogram that depends on the external C program becomes invalid.

Answer: D

Question No : 26 - (Topic 0)

DATA_FILES is a directory object that contains the DETAILS.TXT text file.

You have the required permissions to access the directory object.

You create a table using the following command:


```
CREATE TABLE clob_tab(col2 CLOB);
```

View the Exhibit and examine the PL/SQL block that you execute for loading the external text file into the table that currently has no rows. The PL/SQL block results in an error.

What correction must be done to ensure the PL/SQL block executes successfully?

```
DECLARE
  a_clob CLOB := EMPTY_CLOB();
  a_bfile BFILE := BFILENAME('DATA_FILES','details.txt');
  n NUMBER;
  l_out CLOB;
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO clob_tab(col2) VALUES(empty_clob());
  DBMS_LOB.FILEOPEN(a_bfile);
  DBMS_LOB.LOADFROMFILE(a_clob, a_bfile,
                       DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(a_bfile));
  DBMS_LOB.FILECLOSE(a_bfile);
  COMMIT;
  SELECT col2 INTO l_out FROM clob_tab;
  n := DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(l_out);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(n);
END;
/
```

- A. The L_OUT variable must be initialized to an empty locator.
- B. The L_OUT variable has to be declared as a temporary LOB.
- C. The A_CLOB variable has to be declared as a temporary LOB.
- D. The clause RETURNING col2 INTO a_clob should be added to the INSERT statement to correctly initialize the locator.

Answer: D

Question No : 27 - (Topic 0)

Which two types of query results cannot be stored in the query result cache? (Choose two.)

- A. subquery results
- B. results of a query having the SYSDATE function
- C. results of a query having the GROUP BY clause
- D. results of a query having the DATE data type in the WHERE clause

Answer: A,B

Question No : 28 - (Topic 0)

Examine the structure of the PRINT_MEDIA table:

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
ADVT_ID		NUMBER
ADVT_SOURCE		CLOB

Examine the following PL/SQL block:

```
DECLARE
lobloc CLOB;
buffer VARCHAR2(100);
amount NUMBER;
offset NUMBER :=1;
BEGIN
    buffer :='This is the second line of a new document';
    amount := LENGTH(buffer);
    SELECT advt_source INTO lobloc FROM print_media WHERE advt_id=2 FOR UPDATE;
    DBMS_LOB.WRITE(lobloc,amount,offset,buffer);
    COMMIT;
END;
/
```

What must be the value in the ADVT_SOURCE column for the above code to execute successfully?

- A. null
- B. an empty locator
- C. a non-NULL value

D. either null or any non-NULL values

Answer: C

Question No : 29 - (Topic 0)

View the Exhibit and examine the PL/SQL code.

The code takes a long time to execute. What would you recommend to improve performance?

```
DECLARE
  TYPE Var_tab IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(20) INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
  Empno VAR_TAB;
  Ename VAR_TAB;
  Counter NUMBER;
  CURSOR C IS
    SELECT Empno, Ename FROM Emp_tab WHERE Mgr = 7698;
BEGIN
  Counter := 1;
  FOR rec IN C LOOP
    Empno(Counter) := rec.Empno;
    Ename(Counter) := rec.Ename;
    Counter := Counter + 1;
  END LOOP;
END;
```

- A. using NOT NULL constraint when declaring the variables
- B. using the BULK COLLECT option for query instead of cursor
- C. using WHILE.. END LOOP instead of FOR .. END LOOP
- D. using the SIMPLE_INTEGER data type instead of the NUMBER data type

Answer: B

Question No : 30 - (Topic 0)

Which statements are true about internal LOBs? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. They cannot use redo logging.
- B. They can be used as attributes of a user-defined data type.
- C. They cannot be passed as parameters to PL/SQL subprograms.
- D. They can be stored in a tablespace that is different from the tablespace that stores the table containing the LOB column.

Answer: B,D

Question No : 31 - (Topic 0)

Examine the following error:

```
SQL> DECLARE
```

```
    v_runid NUMBER;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    v_runid := DBMS_HPROF.ANALYZE (LOCATION => 'PROFILE_DATA',
```

```
                                   FILENAME => 'pd_cc_pkg.txt');
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Run ID: ' || v_runid);
```

```
END;
```

```
DECLARE
```

```
*
```

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-00942: table or view does not exist

ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_HPROF", line 299

ORA-06512: at line 4

What would you do to execute the above block successfully?

- A. Start the PL/SQL profiler before executing the block.
- B. Run the tracetable.sql script located at ORACLE_HOME\RDBMS\ADMIN.
- C. Run the dbmshtab.sql script located at ORACLE_HOME\RDBMS\ADMIN.
- D. Grant READ and WRITE privileges to the current user on the PROFILE_DATA directory object.

Answer: C

Question No : 32 - (Topic 0)

Which two statements are true about SecureFile LOB options? (Choose two.)

- A. The DECRYPT option can be used to remove the encryption only if the LOB column is empty.
- B. The KEEP_DUPLICATES option removes the deduplication effect only on new data in a LOB column.
- C. The KEEP_DUPLICATES option removes the deduplication effect on existing and new data in a LOB column.
- D. The DECRYPT option can be used to remove the encryption from LOB columns that are empty or contain data.

Answer: C,D

Question No : 33 - (Topic 0)

View the Exhibit and examine the procedure to create a trigger name based on the table name supplied to the procedure.

Which three statements are appropriate for protecting the code in the procedure from SQL injection? (Choose three.)

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE add_trigger
(p_schema VARCHAR2,p_table_name VARCHAR2) AS
v_stmt VARCHAR2(4000);
BEGIN
v_stmt := 'CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER '|| p_schema || '.' || 'xx$' || p_table_name
|| ' AFTER UPDATE ON '|| p_schema || '.' || p_table_name
|| ' FOR EACH ROW Begin NULL; End;';
DBMS_OutPut.Put_Line('SQL stmt: ' || v_stmt);
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE v_stmt;
....
....
....
....
END;
/
```

- A. Explicitly validate the identifier length limit.
- B. Add AUTHID DEFINER to the definition of the procedure.
- C. Use PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES in the procedure.
- D. Filter out control characters in user-supplied identifier names.
- E. Use the object ID of the table from the data dictionary to build the trigger name.

Answer: A,D,E

Question No : 34 - (Topic 0)

You created the SALES_ORDERS_CTX context to use the OE.SALES_ORDERS_PKG package.

View Exhibit1 and examine the package that is used with the context.

View Exhibit2 to examine the policy defined and the logon trigger.

A user receives the following error when he or she executes a query:

ERROR at line 2:

ORA-28112: failed to execute policy function

What could be the reason for the error?

```
1 CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE sales_orders_pkg
2 IS
3   PROCEDURE set_app_context;
4   FUNCTION the_predicate RETURN VARCHAR2;
5* END sales_orders_pkg;    -- package spec
6 /

1 CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY sales_orders_pkg
2 IS
3   c_context CONSTANT VARCHAR2(30) := 'SALES_ORDERS_CTX';
4   c_attrib  CONSTANT VARCHAR2(30) := 'SALES_REP';
5   PROCEDURE set_app_context
6   IS
7     v_user VARCHAR2(30);
8   BEGIN
9     SELECT user INTO v_user FROM dual;
10    DBMS_SESSION.SET_CONTEXT
11      (c_context, c_attrib, v_user);
12  END set_app_context;
13  FUNCTION the_predicate
14  RETURN VARCHAR2
15  IS
16    v_context_value VARCHAR2(100) :=
17      SYS_CONTEXT(c_context, c_attrib);
18    v_restriction VARCHAR2(2000);
19  BEGIN
20    IF v_context_value LIKE 'SR%' THEN
21      v_restriction :=
22        'SALES_REP_ID =
23          SUBSTR('' ' || v_context_value || ''', 3, 3)';
24    ELSE
25      v_restriction := null;
26    END IF;
27    RETURN v_restriction;
28  END the_predicate;
29* END sales_orders_pkg;
30 /
```

```
1  begin
2  DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY (
3      'OE',
4      'ORDERS',
5      'OE_ORDERS_ACCESS_POLICY',
6      'OE',
7      'SALES_ORDERS_PKG.THE_PREDICATE',
8      'SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE',
9      FALSE,
10     TRUE);
1* END;
2  /

1  CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER set_id_on_logon
2  AFTER logon on DATABASE
3  BEGIN
4      oe.sales_orders_pkg.set_app_context;
5* END;
6  /
```

- A. The user has insufficient privileges on the DBMS_SESSION package.
- B. The subprograms inside the package have not been created with the invoker's right.
- C. The THE_PREDICATE function has an insufficient number of parameters in the package.
- D. The policy is created by using SALES_ORDERS_PKG.THE_PREDICATE without a parameter.

Answer: C

Question No : 35 - (Topic 0)

Examine the following command to create the table EMPLOYEES_TEMP and the PL/SQL block.

```
CREATE TABLE employees_temp (empid NUMBER(6) NOT NULL,
deptid NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT c_emp_deptid CHECK (deptid BETWEEN 100 AND
200),
salary Number(8),
deptname VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'Sales')
```

```
/
DECLARE
    SUBTYPE v_emprec_subtype IS employees_temp%ROWTYPE;
    v_emprec v_emprec_subtype;
BEGIN
    v_emprec.empid := NULL; v_emprec.salary := 10000.002;
    v_emprec.deptid := 50;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('v_emprec.deptname: ' || v_emprec.deptname);
END;
/
```

Which statements are true about the above PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)

- A. V_EMPREC.DEPTNAME would display a null value because the default value is not inherited.
- B. Assigning null to V_EMPREC.EMPID would generate an error because the null constraint is inherited.
- C. Assigning the value 1000.002 to V_EMPREC.SALARY would generate an error because of the decimal.
- D. Assigning the value 50 to V_EMPREC.DEPTID would work because the check constraint is not inherited.

Answer: A,D

Question No : 36 - (Topic 0)

Identify two factors that you consider for compiling a PL/SQL program unit for interpreted mode. (Choose two.)

- A. a PL/SQL program which needs to be recompiled frequently
- B. a PL/SQL program that spends most of the time executing SQL
- C. a PL/SQL program, which performs computation-intensive procedural operations and is recompiled rarely
- D. a PL/SQL program, which is called frequently with the same parameter values by multiple sessions and is recompiled rarely

Answer: A,B

Question No : 37 - (Topic 0)

Which two statements are true about REF CURSOR types? (Choose two.)

- A. REF CURSOR types cannot be defined inside a package.
- B. SYS_REFCURSOR can be used to declare cursor variables in stored procedures and functions.
- C. A REF CURSOR return type can be declared using %TYPE, or %ROWTYPE, or a user-defined record.
- D. Only a weak REF CURSOR type can be used as a formal parameter of a stored procedure or function.

Answer: B,C

Question No : 38 - (Topic 0)

The result cache is enabled for the database instance.

Examine the following code for a PL/SQL function:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_hire_date (emp_id NUMBER) RETURN  
VARCHAR
```

```
  RESULT_CACHE RELIES_ON (HR.EMPLOYEES)
```

```
IS
```

```
  date_hired DATE;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
  SELECT hire_date INTO date_hired
```

```
  FROM HR.EMPLOYEES
```

```
  WHERE EMPLOYEE_ID = emp_id;
```

```
  RETURN TO_CHAR(date_hired);
```

```
END;
```

You notice that results for the functions are not used effectively. What do you recommend for better utilization of the result cache? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Set the RESULT_CACHE_MODE parameter to FORCE.
- B. Increase the value for the RESULT_CACHE_MAX_SIZE parameter.
- C. Add a format mask parameter, such as RETURN TO_CHAR(date_hired, fmt) to GET_HIRE_DATE.
- D. Change the return type of GET_HIRE_DATE to DATE and have each session invoke the TO_CHAR function.

Answer: C,D

Question No : 39 - (Topic 0)

You designed a CardValidation.java Java source file. You also have the corresponding CardValidation.class file. As part of invoking a Java class method, you executed this command at the command prompt:

```
loadjava -user oe/oe CardValidation.java
```

Which statement is true about the command?

- A. It loads the Java code into the database.
- B. It publishes Java methods in CardValidation.java.
- C. It loads the metadata related to the Java class file into the database.
- D. It loads the Java class file into the Java pool in the database instance.

Answer: A

Question No : 40 - (Topic 0)

Which two statements are true about the query results stored in the query result cache? (Choose two.)

- A. If any of the tables used to build a query is modified by an ongoing transaction in the current session, the query result is not cached.
- B. A query result based on a read-consistent snapshot of data that is older than the latest committed version of the data is not cached.
- C. Adding the RESULT_CACHE hint to inline views enables optimizations between the outer query and the inline view, and the query result is cached.

D. A query result for a query that has a bind variable is stored in the cache and is reused if the query is equivalent even when the bind variable has a different value.

Answer: A,B

Question No : 41 - (Topic 0)

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

- A. Cursor variables can be parameterized like cursors.
- B. The query associated with a cursor variable cannot reference host variables and PL/SQL variables.
- C. The FETCH statement executes the query associated with a cursor variable and identifies the result set.
- D. Cursor attributes (%FOUND, %NOTFOUND, %ISOPEN, and %ROWCOUNT) can be applied to a cursor variable.
- E. The OPEN FOR statement executes the query associated with a cursor variable and identifies the result set.

Answer: D,E

Question No : 42 - (Topic 0)

Examine the PL/SQL code for the GET_TABLE_MD function given below:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_table_md RETURN CLOB IS
  h NUMBER;
  th NUMBER;
  doc CLOB;
BEGIN
  h := DBMS_METADATA.OPEN('TABLE');
  DBMS_METADATA.SET_FILTER(h,'SCHEMA','HR');
  DBMS_METADATA.SET_FILTER(h,'NAME','TIMECARDS');
  th := DBMS_METADATA.ADD_TRANSFORM(h,'DDL');
```