

1Z0-146

Oracle

Oracle Database 11g: Advanced PL/SQL

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Question: 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

Answer: C, D

Question: 2

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: 3

In a user session, tracing is enabled as follows:

```
SQL> EXECUTE
```

```
DBMS_TRACE.SET_PLSQL_TRACE(DBMS_TRACE.TRACE_ENABLED_LINES);
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

You executed the procedure as follows:

```
SQL> EXECUTE PROC10
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

When you examine the PLSQL_TRACE_EVENTS table, you find that no trace information was written into it.

View the Exhibit.

What is the reason for this?

```
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
			Some NODEBUG ev ents skipped
			PL/SQL virtual Machine stopped

- A. The PROC10 procedure is created with the invoker's right.
- B. The PROC10 procedure is not compiled with the DEBUG option.
- C. Tracing is not enabled with the TRACE_ENABLED_CALLS option.
- D. The TRACE_ENABLED parameter is set to FALSE for the session.

Answer: B

Question: 4

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

- A. The COMPRESSION HIGH option can be enabled only for CLOBs.
- B. The COMPRESSION HIGH option can be enabled for all internal LOBs.
- C. The DECRYPT option can be used to remove encryption only if the LOB column is empty.
- D. The DECRYPT option can be used to remove encryption from LOB columns that are empty or contain data.

Answer: B, D

Question: 5

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

Examine the following PL/SQL block:

```
DECLARE
TYPE EmpList
IS VARRAY(2) OF employees.employee_id%TYPE NOT NULL;
v_employees EmpList := EmpList();
BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_employees.COUNT);
v_employees.EXTEND;
v_employees(1) := 30;
END;
/
```

Which statement is true about the outcome on executing the above PL/SQL block?

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

- A. It executes successfully and displays the value 2.
- B. It executes successfully and displays the value 0.
- C. It generates an error because EXTEND cannot be used for varrays.
- D. It generates an error because the declaration of the varray is not valid.

Answer: B

Question: 6

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: 7

Which statement describes the purpose of the plshprof command?

- A. It produces HTML output from raw profiler output.
- B. It produces HTML output from profiler tables in the database.
- C. It populates profiler tables in the database from raw profiler output.

D. It produces raw profiler output on the most recently run applications.

Answer: A

Question: 8

Examine the structure of the DEPARTMENTS table.

Name Null? Type

DEPARTMENT_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
LOCATION_ID NUMBER(4)

View the Exhibit and examine the code that you plan to use for creating a package to obtain the details of an employee using a host variable on the client side.

In SQL*Plus, you plan to use the following commands:

```
SQL> VARIABLE x REFCURSOR  
SQL> EXECUTE emp_data.get_emp(195,:x)  
SQL> PRINT x
```

Which statement is true about the above scenario?

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE emp_data AS  
  TYPE typ_emp_rec IS RECORD  
    (last_name VARCHAR2(20),  
     dept_name VARCHAR2(30));  
  TYPE rt_emp IS REF CURSOR RETURN typ_emp_rec;  
  PROCEDURE get_emp  
    (p_empid IN NUMBER, p_cv_emp IN OUT rt_emp);  
END;  
/  
  
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY emp_data AS  
  PROCEDURE get_emp  
    (p_empid IN NUMBER, p_cv_emp IN OUT rt_emp)  
  IS  
  BEGIN  
    OPEN p_cv_emp FOR  
      SELECT last_name, department_name  
         FROM employees JOIN departments USING (department_id)  
         WHERE employee_id = p_empid;  
    CLOSE p_cv_emp;  
  END;  
END;  
/
```

- A. The package executes successfully and passes the required data to the host variable.
- B. The package specification gives an error on compilation because cursor variable types cannot be defined in the specification.
- C. The package specification gives an error on compilation because the cursor variable parameter was specified before you defined it.
- D. The package executes successfully, but does not pass the required data to the host variable because the cursor is closed before the PRINT statement runs.

Answer: D

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