

**Oracle 1z0-146**

**1z0-146 Oracle Database 11g: Advanced PL/SQL**

# **Practice Test**

Version 1.1

**QUESTION NO: 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 NO: 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 NO: 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.

```
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

What is the reason for this?

- 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 NO: 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 NO: 5

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

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)

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?

- 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 NO: 6

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

```
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;
/
```

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

- 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: 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 NO: 8

Examine the structure of the DEPARTMENTS table.

```
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;
/
```

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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?

- 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**

**QUESTION NO: 9**

Which two statements correctly describe the features of SecureFiles? (Choose two.)

- A. Compression does not entail table or index compression and vice-versa.
- B. Encryption stores the encryption keys for the LOB columns inside the database.
- C. Encryption stores the encryption keys for the LOB columns outside the database.
- D. Compression stores identical data occurring two or more times in the same LOB column as a single copy for the table.

**Answer: A,C**

### QUESTION NO: 10

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL code for the GET\_METADATA function. Which statement is true about the metadata gathered by the function?

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_metadata 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, 'MODIFY');
  DBMS_METADATA.SET_REMAP_PARAM(th, 'REMAP_SCHEMA', 'HR', 'SCOTT');
  th := DBMS_METADATA.ADD_TRANSFORM(h, 'DDL');
  DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM(th, 'SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES', false);
  doc := DBMS_METADATA.FETCH_CLOB(h);
  DBMS_METADATA.CLOSE(h);
RETURN doc;
END;
```

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- A. The end result is the creation of DDL for the TIMECARDS table with all instances of the HR schema changed to SCOTT.
- B. The end result is the creation of an XML document for all tables with all physical, storage, logging, and other segment attributes.
- C. The end result is the creation of DDL for all tables with all instances of the HR schema changed to SCOTT along with all physical, storage, logging, and other segment attributes.
- D. The end result is the creation of DDL for all tables and associated indexes with all instances of the HR schema changed to SCOTT along with all physical, storage, logging, and other segment attributes.

**Answer: A**

### QUESTION NO: 11

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;
/

```

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- 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: 12

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

- A. Only varrays must start with the subscript 1.
- B. Only varrays can be used as column types in database tables.
- C. Both associative arrays and varrays must start with the subscript 1.
- D. Both associative arrays and varrays can be used as column types in database tables.

**Answer: A,B**

#### QUESTION NO: 13

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: 14

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table in the SCOTT schema.

Name Null? Type

```

-----
EMPLOYEE_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(25)
SALARY NOT NULL NUMBER(8,2)
COMMISSION_PCT NUMBER(2,2)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(4)

```

View the Exhibit and examine the code for the EMP\_TOTSAL procedure created by user SCOTT. Which statement is true regarding the EMP\_TOTSAL procedure?

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE emp_totSal
(p_emp_id NUMBER)
IS
V_total NUMBER := 0;
BEGIN
SELECT salary+(salary*NVL(commission_pct,0)) INTO v_total
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id=p_emp_id;
IF SQL%NOTFOUND THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee does not exist');
ELSE
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total salary for employee ' ||
p_emp_id || ' is ' || v_total);
END IF;
END;
```

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- A. It is created successfully, but displays the correct output message only for existent employee IDs.
- B. It is created successfully and displays the correct output message for both existent and nonexistent employee IDs.
- C. It generates an error because the %NOTFOUND attribute cannot be used in combination with a SELECT INTO statement.
- D. It generates an error because a user-defined exception has to be included whenever the %NOTFOUND attribute is used in combination with a SELECT INTO statement.

**Answer: A**

### QUESTION NO: 15

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.