Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code:1Z0-146

Exam Name: Oracle Database 11g: Advanced PL/SQL

Version: Demo

QUESTION 1

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 Answer: C

QUESTION 2

You created a PL/SQL function with the RESULT_CACHE and RELIES_ON clauses. In which scenarios is the cached result bypassed? (Choose all that apply.)

A. when the size for the memory allocated for the result cache is increased

B. when the function is executed in a session frequently with the same parameter value

C. when the database administrator has disabled the use of the result cache during application patching

D. when a data manipulation language (DML) statement is executed in a session on a table or view that was specified in the RELIES_ON clause of a result-cached function

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 3

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

A. Compression is performed only on the server side and enables random reads and writes to LOB data.

B. Deduplication stores identical data, which occurs in a LOB column in each row, as a single copy within the LOB.

C. Compression can be performed on the client side and it enables random and sequential reads and writes to LOB data.

D. Deduplication stores identical data occurring two or more times in the same LOB column as a single copy for the table.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 4

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.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 5

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 Answer: B

QUESTION 6

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 Answer: AC

QUESTION 7

View the Exhibit and examine the PL/SQL code.

Identify the sections of the code that need to be modified for better performance gains. (Choose all that apply.)

A. Use cursors to fetch values.

B. Remove redundant SQL statements in the procedures.

C. Avoid the NOT NULL constraint when declaring the variable.

D. Define and compile procedures independently, and not as part of a package.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 8

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;

Which statement is true in this scenario?

A. If sessions have different NLS_DATE_FORMAT settings, cached results have different formats.

B. The function results are not cached because the query used in the function returns the DATE data type.

C. If sessions have different NLS_DATE_FORMAT settings, cached results have same formats because the function\\'s return type is VARCHAR.

D. If a function is executed with same argument value but different NLS_DATE_FORMAT for the session, the cached result is overwritten with the new function result.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 9

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.

```
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;
/
```

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

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.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 10

Which two statements are true about the migration of BasicFile to the SecureFile format by using the DBMS_REDEFINITION package? (Choose two.)

A. It can be performed only on tables with a single LOB column.

B. It automatically creates an interim table during the migration process.

C. It allows the table that is migrated to be accessed throughout the migration process.

D. It requires free space that is at least equal to the space used by the table that is migrated.

E. It requires all constraints defined on the original table to be re-created manually after the migration.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 11

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 tracetab.sql script located at ORACLE_HOME\RDBMS\ADMIN.

C. Run the dbmshptab.sql script located at ORACLE_HOME\RDBMS\ADMIN.

D. Grant READ and WRITE privileges to the current user on the PROFILE_DATA directory object.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 12

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.

Correct Answer: AC

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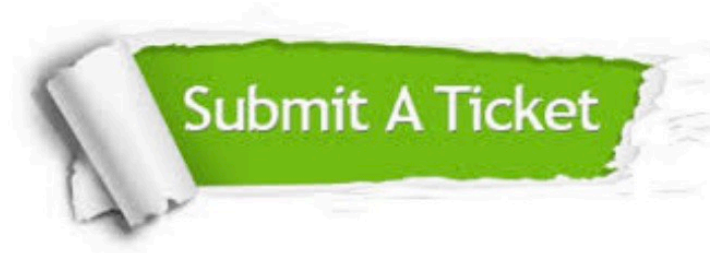
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