



**Vendor:** Oracle

**Exam Code:** 1Z0-146

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

**Version:** DEMO

### QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true about the context of an application? (Choose two.)

- A. It is attached to a session.
- B. It is owned by the user SYS.
- C. A user can change the context of his or her application.
- D. The PL/SQL package associated with the context must exist before the context is created.
- E. The predefined attributes in the USERENV application context can be changed as per the requirements.

**Answer:** AB

### QUESTION 2

View the Exhibit and examine the PL/SQL code.

```
CREATE TYPE nest_col AS OBJECT --create object
(branch_id NUMBER(3),
tot_sales NUMBER(10,2) )
/
CREATE TYPE nested_table -- define nested table type
AS TABLE OF nest_col
/
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION assign_val
RETURN nested_table AS
v_ret nested_table;
BEGIN
v_ret.EXTEND;
v_ret(v_ret.LAST) := nest_col(101,200000);
RETURN v_ret;
END assign_val;
/
SELECT * FROM TABLE(assign_val);
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the PL/SQL code?

- A. It executes successfully and displays 101 and 200000 values.
- B. The ASSIGN\_VAL function generates an error during compilation because nested tables cannot be returned by functions.
- C. The SELECT statement generates an error because the nested table has not been initialized in the ASSIGN\_VAL function.
- D. The ASSIGN\_VAL function generates an error during compilation because the EXTEND method cannot be used with nested tables.

**Answer:** C

### QUESTION 3

Examine the following settings for a session:

PLSQL\_CODE\_TYPE = NATIVE

PLSQL\_OPTIMIZE\_LEVEL = 3

Which statement would be true in this scenario?

- A. The compiler would automatically inline subprograms.
- B. The compiler would inline the code for external subroutines.
- C. The compiler would inline the code even if the INLINE pragma is set to NO.
- D. The compiler would not inline the code unless the INLINE pragma is set to YES.

**Answer: A**

#### QUESTION 4

The database instance was started up with the following initialization parameter values:

MEMORY\_TARGET = 500M  
RESULT\_CACHE\_MODE = FORCE  
RESULT\_CACHE\_MAX\_SIZE = 0

After the database startup, to enable the result cache, you issued the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET result_cache_max_size = 2M SCOPE = MEMORY;
```

Which is the effect of this command?

- A. The query result cache is enabled and 2 MB of the memory target is allocated to the result cache.
- B. The query result cache is enabled and 0.25% of the memory target is allocated to the result cache.
- C. The command produces an error because the database instance is started up with the RESULT\_CACHE\_MAX\_SIZE parameter set to 0.
- D. The query result cache is not enabled because the database instance is started up with the RESULT\_CACHE\_MAX\_SIZE parameter set to 0.

**Answer: D**

#### QUESTION 5

Examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table.

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PRODUCT_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
CATEGORY_ID		NUMBER(2)
SUPPLIER_ID		NUMBER(6)
LIST_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)

View the Exhibit and examine the PL/SQL block.

```
DECLARE
TYPE PdtCurTyp IS REF CURSOR;
p1 PdtCurTyp;
p2 PdtCurTyp;
PROCEDURE get_pdt_data (pdt_cv1 IN OUT PdtCurTyp,
pdt_cv2 IN OUT PdtCurTyp) IS
pdt_rec products%ROWTYPE;

BEGIN
    OPEN pdt_cv1 FOR SELECT * FROM products;
    pdt_cv2 := pdt_cv1;
    FETCH pdt_cv1 INTO pdt_rec;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('1'|| pdt_rec.product_name);
    FETCH pdt_cv1 INTO pdt_rec;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('2'|| pdt_rec.product_name);
    CLOSE pdt_cv1;
    FETCH pdt_cv2 INTO pdt_rec;
END;

BEGIN
get_pdt_data(p1, p2);
END;
/
```

On execution, the PL/SQL block generates the following error:

ORA-01001: invalid cursor

What could be the reason?

- A. Both the cursor variable arguments should have been passed in IN mode.
- B. The contents of one cursor variable cannot be assigned to another cursor variable using the := operator.
- C. The CLOSE statement closes both the cursor variables, therefore the last FETCH statement cannot execute.
- D. The name of the cursor variables defined and the name of the cursor variables passed as arguments must be the same.

**Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 6

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: ACD**

#### QUESTION 7

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:** AD

#### QUESTION 8

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:** AC

#### QUESTION 9

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:** AB

#### QUESTION 10

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:** AC

#### QUESTION 11

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 12

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:** CD

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