

Oracle

Exam 1z0-146

Oracle 11g: Advanced PL/SQL

Version: Demo

[Total Questions: 10]

Topic break down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 0: A	3
Topic 1: B	7

Topic 0, A

A

Question No : 1 - (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 : 2 - (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 : 3 - (Topic 0)

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.

Answer: C,D

Topic 1, B

B

Question No : 4 - (Topic 1)

You issue this command to create a table called LOB_STORE:

```
CREATE TABLE lob_store
(lob_id NUMBER(3),
photo BLOB DEFAULT EMPTY_BLOB(),
cv CLOB DEFAULT NULL,
ext_file BFILE DEFAULT NULL)
/
```

What is the outcome?

- A. The table is created successfully.
- B. It generates an error because DEFAULT cannot be set to EMPTY_BLOB() during table creation.
- C. It generates an error because DEFAULT cannot be set to null for a CLOB column during table creation.
- D. It generates an error because DEFAULT cannot be set to null for a BFILE column during table creation.

Answer: A

Question No : 5 - (Topic 1)

Identify two strategies against SQL injection. (Choose two.)

- A. Using parameterized queries with bind arguments.
- B. Use subprograms that are run with the definer's right.
- C. Use RESTRICT_REFERENCE clauses in functions that use dynamic SQLs.
- D. Validate user inputs to functions that use dynamic SQLs built with concatenated values.

Answer: A,D

Question No : 6 - (Topic 1)

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;
```

- 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 : 7 - (Topic 1)

View the Exhibit and examine the structures of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

Examine the PL/SQL block that you execute to find the average salary for employees in the 'Sales' department:

```
DECLARE
    TYPE emp_sal IS TABLE OF employees.salary%TYPE INDEX BY VARCHAR2(20);
    v_emp_sal emp_sal;
    PROCEDURE get_sal(p_dept_name VARCHAR2, p_arr OUT emp_sal) IS
    BEGIN
        SELECT AVG(salary) INTO p_arr(p_dept_name)
            FROM employees WHERE department_id=
                (SELECT department_id FROM departments
                    WHERE department_name=p_dept_name);
    END get_sal;
BEGIN
    get_sal('Sales',v_emp_sal);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( v_emp_sal('Sales'));
END;
/
```

What is the outcome?

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. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.
- B. It generates an error because the associative array definition is not valid.
- C. It generates an error because an associative array cannot be passed to a procedure in OUT mode.
- D. It generates an error because an associative array cannot be used with the SELECT INTO statement.

Answer: A

Question No : 8 - (Topic 1)

Examine the following settings for a session:

PLSQL_CODE_TYPE = NATIVE

View the Exhibit and examine the PL/SQL code.

You compile the program with the following attributes:

SQL> ALTER PROCEDURE proc1 COMPILE PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL = 1;

Which statement is true about the execution of the PROC1 procedure in this scenario?

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE proc1
IS
    a PLS_INTEGER;
    FUNCTION func1(a PLS_INTEGER, b PLS_INTEGER)
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER
    IS
    BEGIN
        RETURN a + b;
    END;
BEGIN
    pragma INLINE (func1, 'YES');
    a := func1(3, 4) + 6;
END proc1;
```

- A. The FUNC1 function would be called inline because PRAGMA INLINE forces a specific call to be inlined.
- B. The FUNC1 function would be inlined because the value set for the PLSQL_CODE_TYPE parameter is set to NATIVE.
- C. The FUNC1 function would be called inline irrespective of the value set for the PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL parameter.
- D. The FUNC1 function would not be called inline because the value for the PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL parameter is set to a lower value.

Answer: D

Question No : 9 - (Topic 1)

Which two statements are true about BFILES? (Choose two.)

- A. BFILES support only sequential reads.
- B. BFILES can be used as attributes in an object type.
- C. When LOB is deleted, the corresponding physical file is automatically deleted.
- D. The RMAN backup automatically backs up the BFILE locators and the corresponding physical files.
- E. The physical file corresponding to a BFILE locator must reside on the file system that is accessible from the server where the database exists.

Answer: B,E

Question No : 10 - (Topic 1)

You have an OE_ACCESS_ORDERS_POLICY security policy implemented on the ORDERS table in the OE schema. The user sessions are able to access only the desired rows. The database administrator (DBA) uses the following command:

```
SQL> EXECUTE  
DBMS_RLS.ENABLE_POLICY('OE','ORDERS','OE_ORDERS_ACCESS_POLICY',FALSE  
);
```

Which statement is true about user sessions that are connected currently?

- A.** The security policy remains in effect till the end of the current session.
- B.** The subsequent queries on the ORDERS table produce an ORA-01031: insufficient privileges error.
- C.** The subsequent queries on the ORDERS table within the current session are not controlled by the security policy.
- D.** The subsequent queries on the ORDERS table produce an ORA-28112: failed to execute policy function error.

Answer: C

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