

# 1Z0-146<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 11g: Advanced PL/SQL

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#### **QUESTION 1**

Examine the following parameter values for a session:

PLSQL\_CODE\_TYPE = NATIVE

PLSQL\_OPTIMIZE\_LEVEL = 2

Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

A. The compiler automatically inlines subprograms even if you specify that they not be inlined.

B. The compiler optimizes PL/SQL programs by elimination of unnecessary computations and exceptions.

C. PL/SQL statements in a PL/SQL program unit are compiled into machine-readable code, and stored in the SYSTEM tablespace.

D. PL/SQL statements in a PL/SQL program unit are compiled into an intermediate form, machine- readable code, which is stored in the database dictionary.

Correct Answer: BC

#### **QUESTION 2**

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.

Correct Answer: AB

#### **QUESTION 3**

You executed this command to gather information about the memory allocation for storing query results:

SQL> execute dbms\_result\_cache.memory\_report

View the Exhibit and examine the output for the execution of the

DBMS\_RESULT\_CACHE.MEMORY\_REPORT procedure.

Which two statements are true about the output in the Exhibit? (Choose two.)



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```
ResultCacheMemoryReport
[Parameters]
Block Size = 1K bytes
Maximum Cache Size = 1056K bytes (1056 blocks)
Maximum Result Size = 52K bytes (52 blocks)
[Memory]
Total Memory = 103536 bytes [0.055% of the Shared Pool]
... Fixed Memory = 5140 bytes [0.003% of the Shared Pool]
... Dynamic Memory = 98396 bytes 10.052% of the Shared Pool]
..... Overhead = 65628 bytes
..... Cache Memory = 32K bytes (32 blocks)
..... Unused Memory = 29 blocks
..... Used Memory = 3 blocks
..... Dependencies = 2 blocks (2 count)
..... Results = 1 blocks
..... PLSQL = 1 blocks (1 count)
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

A. In total, four blocks are used by the result cache.

- B. Currently 52 KB is allocated to the result cache.
- C. Currently 32 KB is allocated to the result cache.
- D. The result cache can be increased by 65628 bytes.

Correct Answer: CD

#### **QUESTION 4**

View the Exhibit and examine the PL/SQL code.



CREATE TYPE nest_col AS OBJECTcreate 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;
<pre>v_ret(v_ret.LAST) := nest_col(101,200000);</pre>
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.

Correct Answer: C

#### **QUESTION 5**

Which two statements are true about REF CURSOR types? (Choose two.)

- A. REF CURSOR types cannot be defined inside a package.
- B. SYS\_REFCURSOR can be used to declare cursor variables in stored procedures and functions.
- C. A REF CURSOR return type can be declared using %TYPE, or %ROWTYPE, or a userdefined record.
- D. Only a weak REF CURSOR type can be used as a formal parameter of a stored procedure or function.

Correct Answer: BC



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