

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

Oracle Database 11g: Advanced PL/SQL

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#### **QUESTION 1**

Which guidelines should be considered when designing and using cursors in a PL/SQL block? ? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. When fetching from a cursor, fetch into a record.
- B. Use parameters with cursors so that the result set for the cursor is not tied to a specific variable in a program.
- C. Use the %NOTFOUND attribute in combination with the SELECT INTO statement to check for non existent values.
- D. Whenever possible, explicitly declare the cursor and use the OPEN, FETCH and CLOSE statements to manipulate the cursor instead of using cursor FOR loop.
- E. When using data manipulation language statements, (DML) reference a SQL cursor attribute immediately after the DML statement executes in the same block.

Correct Answer: ABE

#### **QUESTION 2**

The following command is executed to start tracing in a user session:

SQL> EXECUTE

DBMS\_TRACE.SET\_PLSQL\_TRACE(DBMS\_TRACE.TRACE\_ENABLED\_EXCEPTIONS);

Which statement is true about the effect of the command?

- A. It allows tracing of exceptions raised by all subprograms executed in the session.
- B. It allows tracing of user-defined exceptions raised by all subprograms executed in the session.
- C. It allows tracing of system-defined exceptions raised by all subprograms executed in the session.
- D. It allows tracing of exceptions raised by subprograms compiled with the DEBUG option and executed in the session.

Correct Answer: D

#### **QUESTION 3**

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



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D. when the SET clause values are unknown at the time of code compilation

Correct Answer: C

#### **QUESTION 4**

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 guery 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 5**

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);

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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;
  1 out CLOB;
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO clob tab(col2) VALUES(empty clob());
  IBMS LOB.FILEOPEN(a bfile)
  LBMS LOB.LOADFROMFILE(a clob, a btile,
                         DBMS LOB. JETLENGTH (a bfile));
  IBMS LOB.FILECLOSE (a bfile);
  COMMIT:
  SELECT col2 INTO 1 out FROM clos tab;
  n := DBMS LOB.GETLENGTH(1 out);
  IBMS OUTPUT. PUT LINE (n);
ENC;
```

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

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