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Oracle Database: Advanced PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

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.

Correct Answer: D

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

Which two statements are true with respect to fine-grained access control?

A. It is implemented by end users.

B. It can be used to implement column masking.

C. It implements security rules through functions and associates these security rules with tables, views or synonyms.

D. Separate policies are required for queries versus INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE statements.

E. The DBMS_FGA package is used to set up fine-grained access control.

Correct Answer: CD

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/security.htm

QUESTION 4

Which two statements are true about the query results stored in the query result cache? (Choose two.)

A. If any of the tables used to build a query is modified by an ongoing transaction in the current session, the query result is not cached.

B. A query result based on a read-consistent snapshot of data that is older than the latest committed version of the data is not cached.

C. Adding the RESULT_CACHE hint to inline views enables optimizations between the outer query and the inline view, and the query result is cached.

D. A query result for a query that has a bind variable is stored in the cache and is reused if the query is equivalent even when the bind variable has a different value.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 5

With SERVEROUTPUT enabled, you successfully create the package YEARLY_LIST:

```
CREATE PACKAGE yearly_list IS
    TYPE list1 IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(20) INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
    FUNCTION init_list1 RETURN list1;
END yearly_list;
/

CREATE PACKAGE BODY yearly_list IS
    FUNCTION init_list1 RETURN list1 IS
        create_list list1;
    BEGIN
        create_list(1) := 'Jan';
        create_list(3) := 'Feb';
        create_list(6) := 'Mar';
        create_list(8) := 'Apr';
        RETURN create_list;
    END init_list1;
END yearly_list;
/
```

Examine this code:

```
1  DECLARE
2      v_yrl yearly_list.create_list();
3      location NUMBER := 1;
4  BEGIN
5      WHILE location IS NOT NULL LOOP
6          DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (v_yrl(location));
7          location := v_yrl.NEXT;
8      END LOOP;
9  END;
10 /
```

You want to display the contents of CREATE_LIST.

Which two lines need to be corrected in the PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)

A. Line 6

B. Line 5

C. Line 7

D. Line 2

E. Line 3

Correct Answer: CE

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