1Z0-148 Q&As

Oracle Database: Advanced PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

Which two types of metadata can be retrieved by using the various procedures in the DBMS_METADATA PL/SQL package? (Choose two.)

A. report of invalidated objects in a schema

B. report of statistics of an object in the database

C. DDL for all object grants on a table in the database

D. data definition language (DDL) for all objects in a schema

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 2

Examine the PL/SQL code for the GET_TABLE_MD function given below:

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_table_md RETURN CLOB IS

h NUMBER;

th NUMBER;

doc CLOB;

BEGIN

h := DBMS_METADATA.OPEN(\\'TABLE\\');

DBMS_METADATA.SET_FILTER(h,\\'SCHEMA\\',\\'HR\\');

DBMS_METADATA.SET_FILTER(h,\\'NAME\\',\\'TIMECARDS\\');

th := DBMS_METADATA.ADD_TRANSFORM(h,\\'DDL\\');

doc := DBMS_METADATA.FETCH_CLOB(h);

DBMS_METADATA.CLOSE(h);

RETURN doc;

END;

Which statement is true about the compilation and execution of the function?

A. The function retrieves the metadata in Extensible Markup Language (XML) format for creating the TIMECARDS table in the HR schema.

B. The compilation produces an error because DBMS_METADATA.SET_FILTER(h,\\'SCHEMA\\',\\'HR\\')is not placed in the correct order.

C. The function retrieves the metadata as a data definition language (DDL) statement for creating the TIMECARDS table in the HR schema.

D. The execution of the function produces an error because multiple objects are fetched and DBMS_METADATA.FETCH_CLOB is not called in a LOOP.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

View the Exhibit to examine the PL/SQL code for the GET_METADATA function. Which statement is true about the metadata gathered by the function?

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_metadata RETURN CLOB IS
  h NUMBER;
  th NUMBER;
  doc CLOB;
BEGIN
  h := DBMS_METADATA.OPEN('TABLE');
  DBMS_METADATA.SET_FILTER(h,'SCHEMA','HR');
  DBMS_METADATA.SET_FILTER(h,'NAME','TIMECARDS');
  th := DBMS_METADATA.ADD_TRANSFORM(h,'MODIFY');
  DBMS_METADATA.SET_REMAP_PARAM(th,'REMAP_SCHEMA','HR','SCOTT');
  th := DBMS_METADATA.ADD_TRANSFORM(h,'DDL');
  DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM(th,'SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES',false);
  doc := DBMS_METADATA.FETCH_CLOB(h);
  DBMS_METADATA.CLOSE(h);
 RETURN doc;
END;
```

A. The end result is the creation of DDL for the TIMECARDS table with all instances of the HR schema changed to SCOTT.

B. The end result is the creation of an XML document for all tables with all physical, storage, logging, and other segment attributes.

C. The end result is the creation of DDL for all tables with all instances of the HR schema changed to SCOTT along with all physical, storage, logging, and other segment attributes.

D. The end result is the creation of DDL for all tables and associated indexes with all instances of the HR schema changed to SCOTT along with all physical, storage, logging, and other segment attributes.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Which two statements are true about cursor variables? (Choose two.)

A. Cursor variables can be parameterized like cursors.

B. The query associated with a cursor variable cannot reference host variables and PL/SQL variables.

C. The FETCH statement executes the query associated with a cursor variable and identifies the result set.

D. Cursor attributes (%FOUND, %NOTFOUND, %ISOPEN, and %ROWCOUNT) can be applied to a cursor variable.

E. The OPEN FOR statement executes the query associated with a cursor variable and identifies the result set.

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 5

You created a PL/SQL subprogram that successfully invokes an external C procedure. After a while, the database administrator (DBA) drops the alias library schema object. The shared library exists in the system. Which statement is true in this scenario?

A. The corresponding shared library is also removed from the system.

B. PL/SQL subprograms can be used to invoke the external C procedure.

C. The existing extproc process is terminated and a new extproc is started.

D. The PL/SQL subprogram that depends on the external C program becomes invalid.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 6

The user MY_USER has been assigned the roles CONNECT, RESOURCE, and DBA.

Which statement generates the DDL for these privileges?

A. SELECT DBMS_METADATA.GET_GRANTED_DDL (\\'SYSTEM_GRANT\\', \\'my_user\\') FROM dual;

B. SELECT DBMS_METADATA.GET_GRANTED_DDL (\\'ROLE_GRANT\\', \\'my_user\\') FROM dual;

C. SELECT DBMS_METADATA.GET_GRANTED_DDL (\\'OBJECT_GRANT\\', \\'my_user\\') FROM dual;

D. SELECT DBMS_METADATA.GET_DDL (\\'USER\\', \\'my_user\\') FROM dual;

Correct Answer: D

Reference: https://www.databasedevelop.com/article/10596168/CONNECT+ROLE+and+CREATE +SESSION

QUESTION 7

You have an external C procedure stored in a dynamic-link library (DLL). The C procedure takes an integer as argument

and returns an integer. You want to invoke the C procedure through a PL/SQL program.

View the Exhibit.

Which statement is true about the C_OUTPUT PL/SQL program?

```
SQL> conn / as sysdba
Connected.
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE LIBRARY c_code
     AS 'D:\app\Administrator\product\11.1.0\db_1\BIN\calc_tax.dll';

Library created.

SQL> grant execute on c_code to oe;

Grant succeeded.

SQL> conn oe/oe
Connected.

SQL> set serveroutput on

SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE c_output
  2    (p_in IN BINARY_INTEGER)
  3  IS
  4    i BINARY_INTEGER;
  5  BEGIN
  6    i := calc_tax(p_in);
  7  END c_output;
  8  /
```

A. It invokes the external C procedure.

B. It only publishes the external C procedure.

C. It fails because the external C procedure is not published.

D. It fails because the input data type is BINARY_INTEGER and the external C procedure expects an integer.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 8

Examine this PL/SQL block:

```
1  BEGIN
2     $IF $$flag3 $THEN
3        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( 'Line: ' || $$PLSQL_LINE );
4     $ELSIF NOT $$flag3 AND ( NOT $$flag1 OR $$flag2 < 5 ) $THEN
5        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( 'Line: ' || $$PLSQL_LINE );
6     $ELSE
7        $IF $$flag1 $THEN
8           DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( 'Line: ' || $$PLSQL_LINE );
9        $ELSE
10          DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( 'Line: ' || $$PLSQL_LINE );
11       $END
12    $END
13 END;
14 /
```

If PLSQL_CCFLAGS is set to: \\'flag1:TRUE, flag2:2, flag3:NULL\\' What is the result of submitting this PL/SQL block for execution with SERVEROUTPUT enabled?

A. It fails compilation.

B. It executes successfully and outputs "Line: 3".

C. It executes successfully and outputs "Line: 5".

D. It executes successfully and outputs "Line: ".

E. It executes successfully and outputs "Line: 10".

F. It executes successfully and outputs "Line: 8".

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 9

Examine the structure of the TEST_DETAILS table: Name Null? Type

TEST_ID NUMBER

DESCRIPTION CLOB

DESCRIPTION data was entered earlier and saved for TEST_ID 12.

You execute this PL/SQL block to add data to the end of the existing data in the DESCRIPTION column for

TEST_ID 12:

DECLARE

clob_loc CLOB;

buf CHAR(12);

BEGIN

SELECT description INTO clob_loc FROM test_details WHERE test_id = 12 ;

buf := \\'0123456789\\';

DBMS_LOB.WRITEAPPEND(clob_loc,DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(buf), buf);

COMMIT;

END;

/

It generates an error on execution.

What correction should you do to achieve the required result?

A. WRITEAPPEND must be replaced with APPEND.

B. The BUF variable data type must be changed to CLOB.

C. FOR UPDATE must be added to the SELECT statement.

D. The GETLENGTH routine must be replaced with the LENGTH built-in function in WRITEAPPEND.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

Examine this function header: FUNCTION calc_new_sal (emp_id NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER;

You want to ensure that whenever this PL/SQL function is invoked with the same parameter value across active sessions, the result is not recomputed.

If a DML statement is modifying a table which this function depends upon, the function result must be recomputed at that point in time for all sessions calling this function.

Which two actions should you perform?

A. Ensure RESULT_CACHE_MAX_SIZE is greater than 0.

B. Enable the result cache by using DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.BYPASS (FALSE).

C. Add the deterministic clause to the function definition.

D. Add the RELIES_ON clause to the function definition.

E. Add the RESULT_CACHE clause to the function definition.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 11

You are designing and developing a complex database application built using many dynamic SQL statements. Which option could expose your code to SQL injection attacks?

A. Using bind variables instead of directly concatenating parameters into dynamic SQL statements

B. Using automated tools to generate code

C. Not validating parameters which are concatenated into dynamic SQL statements

D. Validating parameters before concatenating them into dynamic SQL statements

E. Having excess database privileges

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 12

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);

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.

What correction must be done to ensure the PL/SQL block executes successfully?

```
DECLARE
   a_clob CLOB := EMPTY_CLOB();
   a_btile BFILE := BFILENAME('DATA_FILES','details.txt');
   n NUMBER;
   l_out CLOB;
BEGIN
   INSERT INTO clob_tab(col2) VALUES(empty_clob());
   DBMS_LOB.FILEOPEN(a_bfile);
   DBMS_LOB.LOADFROMFILE(a_clob, a_bfile,
                         DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(a_bfile));
   DBMS_LOB.FILECLOSE(a_bfile);
   COMMIT;
   SELECT col2 INTO l_out FROM clob_tab;
   n := DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(l_out);
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(n);
END;
/
```

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

QUESTION 13

You created a PL/SQL function with the RESULT_CACHE clause, which calculates a percentage of total

marks for each student by querying the MARKS table.

Under which two circumstances will the cache for this function not be used and the function body be

executed instead?

A. When a user fixes incorrect marks for a student, with an update to the MARKS table, and then executes the function in the same session

B. When the amount of memory allocated for the result cache is increased

C. When the function is executed in a session frequently with the same parameter value

D. When the database administrator disables the result cache during ongoing application patching

E. When the maximum amount of server result cache memory that can be used for a single result is set to

0.

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 14

Examine this declaration section:

```
DECLARE
    TYPE emp_info IS RECORD
       (emp_id NUMBER (3), expr_summary CLOB;
    TYPE emp_typ IS TABLE OF emp_info;
    1_emp emp_typ;
   1_rec emp_info;
```

Which two executable sections will display the message `Summary is null\\'?

A. BEGIN 1_rec := NULL; 1_emp := emp_typ (1_rec); IF 1_emp (1).expr_summary IS EMPTY THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (‘Summary is null’); END IF; END;

B. BEGIN 1_rec.emp_id :=1; 1_rec.expr_summary := NULL; 1_emp :=emp_typ (1_rec); IF 1_emp(1).expr_summary IS NULL THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (‘Summary is null’); END IF; END;

C. BEGIN 1_rec.emp_id :=1; 1_rec.expr_summary := EMPTY_CLOB (); 1_emp := emp_typ (1_rec); IF 1_emp(1).expr_summary IS NULL THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (‘Summary is null’); END IF; END;

D. BEGIN 1_emp := emp_typ (); IF NOT 1_emp. EXISTS (1) THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (‘Summary is null’); END IF; END;

E. BEGIN 1_emp. EXTEND; IF NOT 1_emp. EXISTS (1) THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (‘Summary is null’); END IF; END;

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 15

Examine this PL/SQL function:

```
CREATE FUNCTION compare_numbers (p1 NUMBER,
                                 p2 NUMBER)

    RETURN NUMBER
    AUTHID CURRENT_USER
IS
BEGIN
    IF p1>p2 THEN
       RETURN 1;
   ELSIF p1< p2 THEN
       RETURN -1;
    ELSE
       RETURN 0;
    END IF;
    RETURN 99;
END;
/
```

What happens when the function is created with PLSQL_WARNINGS set to `ENABLE: ALL\\'?

A. There are no compilation warnings or errors.

B. It fails compilation.

C. An information compilation warning is generated.

D. A performance compilation warning is generated.

E. A severe compilation warning is generated.

Correct Answer: E