1Z0-146 ^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Advanced PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

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 query 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 2

View Exhibit1 and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

View the Exhibit2 and examine the PL/SQL block that you execute for displaying the last name and hire date of the employees in department ID 60.

```
EMPLOYEES

Name                 Null?        Type
------------------   ---------    --------------
EMPLOYEE_ID          NOT NULL     NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME                        VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME            NOT NULL     VARCHAR2(25)
HIRE_DATE            NOT NULL     DATE
JOB_ID               NOT NULL     VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY               NOT NULL     NUMBER(8,2)
DEPARTMENT_ID        NOT NULL     NUMBER(4)
```

```
DECLARE
  TYPE emp_rec  IS RECORD
      (last_name VARCHAR2(25),
        hiredate     DATE);
  TYPE emplist  IS VARRAY(5) OF emp_rec;
   V_arr_emp     emplist;
BEGIN
   V_arr_emp  :=   emplist();
   SELECT last_name, hire_date BULK COLLECT INTO v_arr_emp
   FROM employees
   WHERE department_id = 60 ORDER BY hire_date DESC;
   FOR ctr IN v_arr_emp.FIRST..v_arr_emp.LAST LOOP
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Emp Name : ' ||
                   v_arr_emp(ctr).last_name ||
                 ' Hire Date : '|| v_arr_emp(ctr).hiredate);
   END LOOP;
END ;
/
```

Which statement is true about the outcome?

A. It generates an error because RECORD type cannot be used with varrays.

B. It generates an error because BULK COLLECT cannot be used with varrays.

C. It executes successfully only if department ID 60 has five or less than five employees.

D. It executes successfully even if department ID 60 has more than five employees by dynamically extending the varray.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

The database instance was started up using the automatic memory management feature. No value was set for the RESULT_CACHE_MAX_SIZE parameter. Examine the following initialization parameter settings for your database:

MEMORY_TARGET = 500M RESULT_CACHE_MODE = MANUAL You execute a query by using the result_cache hint. Which statement is true in this scenario?

A. The query results are not stored because no memory is allocated for the result cache.

B. The query results are stored and 0.5% of the memory target is allocated to the result cache.

C. The query results are stored and 0.25% of the memory target is allocated to the result cache.

D. The query results are not stored because the RESULT_CACHE_MODE parameter is not set to FORCE.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

View the Exhibit and examine the code in the PL/SQL block.

```
DECLARE
    TYPE nested_type IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(30);
    TYPE varray_type IS VARRAY(5) OF INTEGER;
    TYPE assoc_array_str_type IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(20) INDEX BY VARCHAR2(10);
    v1 nested_type;
    v2 varray_type;
    v3 assoc_array_str_type;
    i VARCHAR2(10);
BEGIN
    v1 := nested_type('Shipping','Sales','Finance','Payroll');
    v2 := varray_type(1, 2, 3, 4, 5);
    v3('Canada') := 'North America';

    v1.DELETE(2);
    v2.DELETE(2);

    i := v1.FIRST;
    WHILE i IS NOT NULL LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v1(i));
        i:= v1.NEXT(i);
    END LOOP;
    i := v2.FIRST;
    WHILE i IS NOT NULL LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v2(i));
        i:= v2.NEXT(i);
    END LOOP;
    i := v3.FIRST;
    WHILE i IS NOT NULL LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v3(i));
        i:= v3.NEXT(i);
    END LOOP;
END;
```

The PL/SQL block generates an error on execution. What is the reason?

A. The DELETE(n) method cannot be used with varrays.

B. The DELETE(n) method cannot be used with nested tables.

C. The NEXT method cannot be used with an associative array with VARCHAR2 key values.

D. The NEXT method cannot be used with a nested table from which an element has been deleted.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

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

A. DDL report for all objects dependent on a table

B. DDL report for all the objects stored in a tablespace

C. DDL report for all the invalidated objects in a schema

D. data definition language (DDL) report for all the tables in a schema

Correct Answer: AD

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