1Z0-148^{Q&As}

Oracle Database: Advanced PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true about associative arrays and nested tables? (Choose two.)

A. Only associative arrays can hold an arbitrary number of elements.

B. Only associative arrays can use numbers and strings for subscripts.

C. Both associative arrays and nested tables can hold an arbitrary number of elements.

D. Both associative arrays and nested tables can use numbers and strings for subscripts.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 2

View the Exhibit and examine the structures of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

Examine the PL/SQL block that you execute to find the average salary for employees in the \\'Sales\\'

department:

DECLARE

TYPE emp_sal IS TABLE OF employees.salary%TYPE INDEX BY VARCHAR2(20);

v_emp_sal emp_sal;

PROCEDURE get_sal(p_dept_name VARCHAR2, p_arr OUT emp_sal) IS

BEGIN

SELECT AVG(salary) INTO p_arr(p_dept_name)

FROM employees WHERE department_id=

(SELECT department_id FROM departments

WHERE department_name=p_dept_name);

END get_sal;

BEGIN

get_sal(\\'Sales\\',v_emp_sal);

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_emp_sal(\\'Sales\\'));

END;

/

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What is the outcome?

```
EMPLOYEES

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


DEPARTMENTS
Name                    Null?       Type
-----------------       --------    -------------
DEPARTMENT_ID           NCT NULL    NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME         NCT NULL    VARCHAR2(30)
LOCATION_ID                         NUMBER(4)
```

A. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.

B. It generates an error because the associative array definition is not valid.

C. It generates an error because an associative array cannot be passed to a procedure in OUT mode.

D. It generates an error because an associative array cannot be used with the SELECT INTO statement.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Which three statements are correct with reference to intra unit inlining?

A. Inlining will always decrease the size of a unit.

B. Setting PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL to 2 means automatic inlining is attempted.

C. You cannot inline an external subroutine.

D. Programs that make use of smaller helper subroutines are good candidates for inlining.

E. Pragmas apply only to calls in the next statement following the pragma.

F. You cannot inline local subroutines.

Correct Answer: CDE

Reference: http://dbmanagement.info/Books/MIX/Les07_PLSQL.pdf

QUESTION 4

View the Exhibit and examine the procedure to create a trigger name based on the table name supplied to the procedure.

Which three statements are appropriate for protecting the code in the procedure from SQL injection? (Choose three.)

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE add_trigger
(p_schema VARCHAR2, p_table_name VARCHAR2) AS
v_stmt VARCHAR2(4000);
BEGIN
v_stmt := 'CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER '|| p_schema || '.' || 'xx$' || p_table_name
||' AFTER UPDATE ON '|| p_schema || '.' || p_table_name
||' FOR EACH ROW Begin NULL; End;';
DBMS_OutPut.Put_Line('SQL stmt: ' || v_stmt);
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE v_stmt;
....
....
....
END;
/
```

A. Explicitly validate the identifier length limit.

B. Add AUTHID DEFINER to the definition of the procedure.

C. Use PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES in the procedure.

D. Filter out control characters in user-supplied identifier names.

E. Use the object ID of the table from the data dictionary to build the trigger name.

Correct Answer: ADE

QUESTION 5

Examine this query executed as SYS and its output:

```
SELECT DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.STATUS () FROM DUAL;

DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.STATUS ()
--------------------------------------------------
ENABLED
```

Which two observations are true based on the output?

A. The client-side result cache and the server-side result cache are enabled.

B. All distinct query results are cached for the duration of a SYS user session.

C. Repetitive SQL queries and PL/SQL function results are cached and automatically used from the cache across all SYS user sessions.

D. The result cache exists but which SQL queries are cached depends on the value of the RESULT_CACHE_MODE parameter.

E. Repetitive SQL queries executed on permanent non-dictionary objects may have faster response times.

Correct Answer: CD

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