



1Z0-146^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Advanced PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true about the initialization of internal LOBs? (Choose two.)

- A. The EMPTY_CLOB() and EMPTY_BLOB() functions can be used to initialize only null internal LOBs.
- B. The EMPTY_CLOB() and EMPTY_BLOB() functions can be used to initialize only non-NULL internal LOBs.
- C. The EMPTY_CLOB() and EMPTY_BLOB() functions can be used to initialize both null and non-NULL internal LOBs.
- D. The CLOB and BLOB columns can be initialized only by using the EMPTY_CLOB() and EMPTY_BLOB () functions, respectively.
- E. The CLOB and BLOB columns can be initialized with a character or raw string, respectively, provided they are less than 4000 bytes in size.

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 2

Which two statements are true about SecureFile LOB options? (Choose two.)

- A. The DECRYPT option can be used to remove the encryption only if the LOB column is empty.
- B. The KEEP_DUPLICATES option removes the deduplication effect only on new data in a LOB column.
- C. The KEEP_DUPLICATES option removes the deduplication effect on existing and new data in a LOB column.
- D. The DECRYPT option can be used to remove the encryption from LOB columns that are empty or contain data.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 3

Examine the structure of the TEXT_TAB table. Name Null? Type

TEXT_ID NUMBER

DOC1 CLOB

DOC2 CLOB

You issue the following INSERT commands:

```
INSERT INTO text_tab VALUES (1, \\'This is line 1\\',null);
```

```
INSERT INTO text_tab VALUES (2, \\'This is line 1\\',\\\'This is line 2\\');
```

Then you execute the following block of the PL/SQL code:

```
DECLARE
```



```
vc1 VARCHAR2(1000):= '\\This is the preface\\';  
  
lb1 CLOB;  
  
lb2 CLOB;  
  
BEGIN  
  
SELECT doc1 INTO lb1 FROM text_tab WHERE text_id=1;  
  
SELECT doc1 || doc2 INTO lb1 FROM text_tab WHERE text_id=2;  
  
lb2 := vc1|| lb1;  
  
UPDATE text_tab SET doc2 = lb2 WHERE text_id = 1;  
  
END;  
  
/
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It executes successfully.
- B. It gives an error because VARCHAR2 should be explicitly converted to CLOB.
- C. It gives an error because CLOB variables should be initialized to EMPTY_CLOB().
- D. It gives an error because the concatenation operator cannot be used with the CLOB data type.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

To examine the dependencies between all PL/SQL objects and the tables and views they reference, you executed the following query as the user OE:

```
SQL> SELECT owner || '\\.' || NAME refs_table  
, referenced_owner || '\\.' || referenced_name AS table_referenced  
  
FROM all_dependencies  
  
WHERE owner = USER  
  
AND TYPE IN ('PACKAGE', 'PACKAGE BODY', 'PROCEDURE', 'FUNCTION')  
  
AND referenced_type IN ('TABLE', 'VIEW')  
  
AND referenced_owner NOT IN ('SYS', 'SYSTEM')  
  
ORDER BY owner, NAME, referenced_owner, referenced_name;
```

Which statement is true about the output of the query?



- A. It displays all PL/SQL code objects created by user OE that reference any table or view owned by other users except SYS and SYSTEM..
- B. It displays no rows because this query needs to be executed as the user SYS for required results.
- C. It displays all PL/SQL code objects that reference a table or view directly for all the users in the database.
- D. It displays only those PL/SQL code objects created by the user OE that reference a table or view created by the user SYS.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

You executed the following command to alter the session parameter:

```
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET PLScope_SETTINGS = '\\IDENTIFIERS:ALL\\';
```

Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. If the SYSAUX tablespace is unavailable, and you compile a program unit, PL/Scope does not collect data for the compiled object.
- B. All the identifiers declared in compiled program units before altering the parameter settings appear in the *_IDENTIFIER static data dictionary views.
- C. All the identifiers declared in compiled program units before altering the parameter settings do not appear in the *_IDENTIFIER static data dictionary views.
- D. If the SYSAUX tablespace is unavailable, and you compile a program unit, PL/Scope collects data for the compiled object and stores it in the SYSTEM tablespace.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 6

In a user session, tracing is enabled as follows:

```
SQL> EXECUTE
```

```
DBMS_TRACE.SET_PLSQL_TRACE(DBMS_TRACE.TRACE_ENABLED_LINES);
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

You executed the procedure as follows:

```
SQL> EXECUTE PROC10
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

When you examine the PLSQL_TRACE_EVENTS table, you find that no trace information was written into it.



View the Exhibit.

```
SQL> select proc_name, proc_line, event_proc_name, event_comment
       from plsql_trace_events;
```

PROC_NAME	PROC_LINE	EVENT_PROC_NAME	EVENT_COMMENT
			PL/SQL Virtual Machine started
			Some NODEBUG ev ents skipped
			PL/SQL Virtual Machine stopped

What is the reason for this?

- A. The PROC10 procedure is created with the invoker's right.
- B. The PROC10 procedure is not compiled with the DEBUG option.
- C. Tracing is not enabled with the TRACE_ENABLED_CALLS option.
- D. The TRACE_ENABLED parameter is set to FALSE for the session.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

Examine the following settings for a session:

```
PLSQL_CODE_TYPE = NATIVE
```

View the Exhibit and examine the PL/SQL code.

You compile the program with the following attributes:

```
SQL> ALTER PROCEDURE proc1 COMPILE PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL = 1;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the PROC1 procedure in this scenario?



```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE procl
IS
    a PLS_INTEGER;
    FUNCTION func1 (a PLS_INTEGER, b PLS_INTEGER)
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER
    IS
    BEGIN
        RETURN a + b;
    END;
BEGIN
    pragma INLINE (func1, 'YES');
    a := func1(3, 4) + 6;
END procl;
```

- A. The FUNC1 function would be called inline because PRAGMA INLINE forces a specific call to be inlined.
- B. The FUNC1 function would be inlined because the value set for the PLSQL_CODE_TYPE parameter is set to NATIVE.
- C. The FUNC1 function would be called inline irrespective of the value set for the PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL parameter.
- D. The FUNC1 function would not be called inline because the value for the PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL parameter is set to a lower value.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

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.



```
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 /
```

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

- 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 9

Examine the section of code taken from a PL/SQL program:

PROCEDURE p1 (x PLS_INTEGER) IS

... ..

PRAGMA INLINE (p1, '\\NO\\');

x:= p1(1) + p1(2) + 17; -- Call 1

...

x:= p1(3) + p1(4) + 17; -- Call 2

Call 1 and Call 2 are the comments for distinguishing the code. The PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL



parameter is set to 3. Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The calls to the P1 procedure are not inlined in the section commented as Call 1.
- B. The calls to the P1 procedure might be inlined in the section commented as Call 2.
- C. The calls to the P1 procedure are inlined in both the sections commented as Call 1 and Call 2.
- D. The calls to the P1 procedure are never inlined in both the sections commented as Call 1 and Call 2.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 10

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 11

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

- A. Only varrays must start with the subscript 1.
- B. Only varrays can be used as column types in database tables.
- C. Both associative arrays and varrays must start with the subscript 1.
- D. Both associative arrays and varrays can be used as column types in database tables.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 12

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

```
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;
```



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;
/
```

What is the outcome?

- 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

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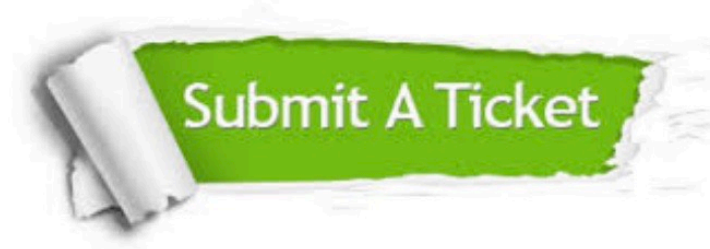
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