1Z0-148 Q&As

Oracle Database: Advanced PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

Which two are major approaches that can be used to reduce the SQL injection by limiting user input? (Choose two.)

A. Restrict users accessing specified web page.

B. Use NUMBER data type if only positive integers are needed.

C. Use dynamic SQL and construct it through concatenation of input values.

D. In PL/SQL API, expose only those routines that are intended for customer use.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 2

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

Examine the following PL/SQL block:

```
DECLARE
TYPE EmpList
IS VARRAY(2) OF employees.employee_id%TYPE NOT NULL;
v_employees EmpList := EmpList();
BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_employees.COUNT);
v_employees.EXTEND;
v_employees(1) := 30;
END;
/
```

Which statement is true about the outcome on executing the above PL/SQL block?

```
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)
```

A. It executes successfully and displays the value 2.

B. It executes successfully and displays the value 0.

C. It generates an error because EXTEND cannot be used for varrays.

D. It generates an error because the declaration of the varray is not valid.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

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

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

When do you use static SQL as a technique for avoiding SQL injection?

A. when the WHERE clause values are unknown

B. when the code contains data definition language (DDL) statements

C. when all Oracle identifiers are known at the time of code compilation

D. when the SET clause values are unknown at the time of code compilation

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

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 7

Examine the following error:

SQL> DECLARE

v_runid NUMBER;

BEGIN

v_runid := DBMS_HPROF.ANALYZE (LOCATION => \\'PROFILE_DATA\\',

FILENAME => \\'pd_cc_pkg.txt\\');

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(\\'Run ID: \\' || v_runid);

END;

DECLARE

*

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-00942: table or view does not exist

ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_HPROF", line 299

ORA-06512: at line 4

What would you do to execute the above block successfully?

A. Start the PL/SQL profiler before executing the block.

B. Run the tracetab.sql script located at ORACLE_HOME\RDBMS\ADMIN.

C. Run the dbmshptab.sql script located at ORACLE_HOME\RDBMS\ADMIN.

D. Grant READ and WRITE privileges to the current user on the PROFILE_DATA directory object.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 8

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

QUESTION 9

Which tablespace is used to store the data collected by PL/Scope?

A. UNDOTBS1

B. SYSAUX

C. SYSTEM

D. TEMP

E. USERS

Correct Answer: B

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/appdev.111/b28424/adfns_plscope.htm#BABDGJAF

QUESTION 10

Examine this code:

CREATE PROCEDURE list_products_dynamic(p_product_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL) AS

TYPE cv_pordtyp IS REF CUSRSOR;

cv cv_prodtyp;

v_prodname prod_info.name%TYPE;

v_listprice prod_info.price%TYPE;BEGIN

OPEN cv FOR \\'SELECT name, price FROM prod_info WHERE name LIKE "%\\' ||p_product_name || \\'%\\'";

LOOP

FETCH cv INFO v_prodname, v_listprice;

EXIT WHEN cv%NOTFOUND;

DBMS_OUTPU.PUT_LINE (\\'Product Info:\\'||v_prodname||\\',\\'||v_listprice);

END LOOP;

CLOSE cv; END

Which two are valid correlations to the code to avoid or mitigate SQL Injection?

A. CREATE PROCEDURE list_products_dynamic (p_product_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL) AS TYPE cv_pordtyp IS REF CURSOR; cv cv_prodtyp; v_prodname prod_info.name%TYPE; v_listprice prod_info.price%TYPE; v_bind VARCHAR2 (400); BEGIN v_bind := '%' | | p_product_name | | '%'; OPEN cv FOR 'SELECT name, price

FROM prod_info WHERE name LIKE :b' USING v_bind; LOOP FETCH cv INTO v_prodname, v_listprice; EXIT WHEN cv%NOTFOUND; DBMS_OUTPU.PUT_LINE ('Product Info: ' | | v_prodname | | ',' | | v_listprice); END LOOP; CLOSE cv; END;

B. CREATE PROCEDURE list_products_dynamic (p_product_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL) AS v_bind VARCHAR2 (400); BEGIN v_bind := '%' | | p_prodname | | '%'; FOR rec IN ('SELECT name, price FROM prod_info WHERE name like ' | | v_bind) LOOP DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Product Info: ' | | rec.name | | ',' | | rec.price); END LOOP; END;

C. CREATE PROCEDURE list_products_dynamic (p_product_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL) AS TYPE cv_pordtyp IS REF CURSOR; cv cv_prodtyp; v_prodname prod_info.name%TYPE; v_listprice prod_info.price%TYPE; v_bind VARCHAR2 (400); BEGIN v_bind := ''%' | | p_product_name | | '%''; OPEN cv FOR 'SELECT name, price FROM prod_info WHERE name LIKE ' | | v_bind; LOOP

FETCH cv INTO v_prodname, v_listprice;

EXIT WHEN cv%NOTFOUND;

DBMS_OUTPU.PUT_LINE ('Product Info: ' | | v_prodname | | ',' | | v_listprice);

END LOOP;

CLOSE cv;

END;

D. CREATE PROCEDURE list_products_dynamic (p_product_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL) AS TYPE cv_pordtyp IS REF CURSOR; cv cv_prodtyp; v_prodname prod_info.name%TYPE; v_listprice prod_info.price%TYPE; v_bind VARCHAR2 (400); BEGIN v_bind := '%' | | p_product_name | | '%'; OPEN cv FOR 'SELECT name, price FROM prod_info WHERE name LIKE ' | | v_bind; LOOP FETCH cv INTO v_prodname, v_listprice; EXIT WHEN cv%NOTFOUND; DBMS_OUTPU.PUT_LINE ('Product Info: ' | | v_prodname | | ',' | | v_listprice); END LOOP; CLOSE cv; END;

E. CREATE PROCEDURE list_products_dynamic (p_product_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL) AS TYPE cv_pordtyp IS REF CURSOR; cv cv_prodtyp; v_prodname prod_info.name%TYPE; v_listprice prod_info.price%TYPE; v_bind VARCHAR2 (400); BEGIN v_bind := DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_LITERAL ('%' | | p_product_name | | '%'); OPEN cv FOR 'SELECT name, price FROM prod_info WHERE name LIKE ' | | v_bind; LOOP FETCH cv INTO v_prodname, v_listprice; EXIT WHEN cv%NOTFOUND; DBMS_OUTPU.PUT_LINE ('Product Info: ' | | v_prodname | | ',' | | v_listprice); END LOOP; CLOSE cv; END;

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 11

Examine the structure of the EMP table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
ENAME		VARCHAR2(10)
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)

Examine this code and statements:

```
CREATE FUNCTION get_sal (p_empno IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER RESULT_CACHE IS
   v_sal NUMBER;
BEGIN
   SELECT sal INTO v_sal FROM emp WHERE empno = p_empno;
   RETURN v_sal;
END get_sal;
/
SELECT empno, get_sal (empno) FROM emp
/
ALTER FUNCTION get_sal COMPILE
/
SELECT empno, get_sal (empno) FROM emp
/
UPDATE emp SET sal = sal*1.1 WHERE 1 = 2
/
SELECT empno, get_sal (empno) FROM emp
/
UPDATE emp SET sal = sal*1.1
/
SELECT empno, get_sal (empno) FROM emp
/
```

Which statement is true?

A. The result cache gets invalidated after the ALTER FUNCTION and again after the second UPDATE statement.

B. The result cache gets invalidated after the ALTER FUNCTION and again after each UPDATE statement.

C. The result cache gets invalidated only after the ALTER FUNCTION statement.

D. The result cache does not get invalidated at all since the RELIES_ON clause is not used.

E. The result cache gets invalidated only after each UPDATE statement.

F. The result cache gets invalidated only after the second UPDATE statement.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 12

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

Examine the following PL/SQL block for storing the salary of all sales representatives from the

EMPLOYEES table in an associative array:

1 DECLARE

2 emp_cv SYS_REFCURSOR;

3 TYPE list IS TABLE OF emp_cv;

4 sals list;

5 BEGIN

6 OPEN emp_cv FOR SELECT salary FROM employees

7 WHERE job_id = \\'SA_REP\\';

8 FETCH emp_cv BULK COLLECT INTO sals;

9 CLOSE emp_cv;

10 END;

What should you correct in the above code to ensure that it executes successfully?

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)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER(2,2)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

A. Replace EMP_CV in line 3 with employees.salary%TYPE.

B. Replace line 2 with TYPE refcur IS REF CURSOR; emp_cv refcur;.

C. Replace BULK COLLECT in line 8 with the OPEN, FETCH, LOOP, and CLOSE statements.

D. Replace line 2 with TYPE refcur IS REF CURSOR RETURN employees.salary%TYPE; emp_cv refcur;.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 13

Which two statements are correct in Oracle Database 12c?

A. For native compilation, PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEWVEL should be set to 2.

B. Native compilation is the default compilation method

C. Native compilation should be used during development.

D. Natively compiles code is stored in the SYSTEM tablespace.

E. To change a PL/SQL object from interpreted to native code, set the PLSQL_CODE_TYPE to NATIVE and recompile it.

Correct Answer: DE

Reference: https://www.google.com/url? sa=tandrct=jandq=andesrc=sandsource=webandcd=2andcad=rjaanduact=8and ved=0ahUKEwiW92j66rYAhUBORQKHaKOAnsQFggtMAEandurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.oracle.com%2Ftechnetwork% 2Fdatabase%2Ffeatures%2Fplsql%2Fncomp-faq-087606.htmlandusg=AOvVaw3H2JhdwNaDzp-Jly5-wtTk

QUESTION 14

View Exhibit1 and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

View Exhibit2 and examine the code in the PL/SQL block.

The PL/SQL block fails to execute.

What could be the reason?

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
JOD_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)

```
DECLARE
  TYPE Roster IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(35);
  TYPE Last_name_typ IS VARRAY(3) OF VARCHAR2(20);

  oldnames Roster := Roster('Carson', 'Hamilton', 'Singh');
  newnames Roster;
  group1 Last_name_typ := Last_name_typ('Jones','Wong','Marc');
  group2 Last_name_typ;

  FUNCTION get_enames(p_deptno NUMBER)
    RETURN Roster IS
    v_last_names Roster:= Roster();
    BEGIN
       SELECT last_name INTO v_last_names FROM employees
                        WHERE department_id = p_deptno;
       RETURN v_last_names;
   END get_enames;

BEGIN
  group2 := group1;
  group1(3) := oldnames(3);
  newnames := get_enames(20);
END;
/
```

A. Nested tables cannot be returned by a function.

B. The NEWNAMES nested table has not been initialized.

C. The assignment operator cannot be used to transfer all the element values from GROUP1 to GROUP2.

D. The third element of OLDNAMES cannot be assigned to the third element of GROUP1 because they are of inconsistent data types.

E. LAST_NAME values cannot be assigned to the V_LAST_NAMES nested table because local collection types are not allowed in SQL statements.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 15

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