



1Z0-146^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Advanced PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

The database instance was recently started up. Examine the following parameter settings for the database instance:
NAME TYPE VALUE

.....

result_cache_max_result integer 5

result_cache_max_size big integer 0

result_cache_mode string MANUAL

result_cache_remote_expiration integer 0

.....

You reset the value for the result_cache_max_size parameter by issuing the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET result_cache_max_size = 1056k SCOPE = BOTH;
```

System altered.

Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. 1056 KB is allocated for the result cache and the result cache is enabled.
- B. 1056 KB is allocated for the result cache, but the result cache is disabled.
- C. The results for only the queries that have the RESULT_CACHE hint are cached.
- D. The results for all the queries except those having the NO_RESULT_CACHE hint are cached.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

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

PRODUCT_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(6)

PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR2(50)

CATEGORY_ID NUMBER(2)

SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER(6)

LIST_PRICE NUMBER(8,2)

View the Exhibit and examine the PL/SQL block.

On execution, the PL/SQL block generates the following error:



```
DECLARE
TYPE PdtCurTyp IS REF CURSOR;
p1 PdtCurTyp;
p2 PdtCurTyp;
PROCEDURE get_pdt_data (pdt_cv1 IN OUT PdtCurTyp,
pdt_cv2 IN OUT PdtCurTyp) IS
pdt_rec products%ROWTYPE;

BEGIN
OPEN pdt_cv1 FOR SELECT * FROM products;
pdt_cv2 := pdt_cv1;
FETCH pdt_cv1 INTO pdt_rec;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('1' || pdt_rec.product_name);
FETCH pdt_cv1 INTO pdt_rec;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('2' || pdt_rec.product_name);
CLOSE pdt_cv1;
FETCH pdt_cv2 INTO pdt_rec;
END;

BEGIN
get_pdt_data(p1, p2);
END;
/
```



ORA-01001: invalid cursor What could be the reason?

- A. Both the cursor variable arguments should have been passed in IN mode.
- B. The contents of one cursor variable cannot be assigned to another cursor variable using the := operator.
- C. The CLOSE statement closes both the cursor variables, therefore the last FETCH statement cannot execute.
- D. The name of the cursor variables defined and the name of the cursor variables passed as arguments must be the same.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Which two guidelines should be considered when designing and using cursors in a PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)

- A. When fetching from a cursor, fetch into a record.
- B. When fetching from a cursor, fetch required values into individually declared variables.
- C. Whenever possible, explicitly declare the cursor and use the OPEN, FETCH, and CLOSE statements to manipulate the cursor instead of using the cursor FOR loop.
- D. Whenever possible, use the cursor FOR loop instead of explicitly declaring the cursor and using the OPEN, FETCH, and CLOSE statements to manipulate the cursor.



Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 4

Identify the two types of PL/SQL programs for which you consider setting the compilation method to native mode. (Choose two.)

- A. PL/SQL programs that are still in the debugging phase of development
- B. PL/SQL programs that have computation-intensive procedural operations
- C. A PL/SQL program, which is called with the same parameters by multiple sessions
- D. PL/SQL programs that spend most of their execution time in executing SQL statements

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 5

Which two statements are true about the migration of BasicFile to the SecureFile format by using the DBMS_REDEFINITION package? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be performed only on tables with a single LOB column.
- B. It automatically creates an interim table during the migration process.
- C. It allows the table that is migrated to be accessed throughout the migration process.
- D. It requires free space that is at least equal to the space used by the table that is migrated.
- E. It requires all constraints defined on the original table to be re-created manually after the migration.

Correct Answer: CD

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