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Oracle Database: Advanced PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

The user MY_USER has been assigned the roles CONNECT, RESOURCE, and DBA.

Which statement generates the DDL for these privileges?

A. SELECT DBMS_METADATA.GET_GRANTED_DDL (\\'SYSTEM_GRANT\\', \\'my_user\\') FROM dual;

B. SELECT DBMS_METADATA.GET_GRANTED_DDL (\\'ROLE_GRANT\\', \\'my_user\\') FROM dual;

C. SELECT DBMS_METADATA.GET_GRANTED_DDL (\\'OBJECT_GRANT\\', \\'my_user\\') FROM dual;

D. SELECT DBMS_METADATA.GET_DDL (\\'USER\\', \\'my_user\\') FROM dual;

Correct Answer: D

Reference: https://www.databasedevelop.com/article/10596168/CONNECT+ROLE+and+CREATE +SESSION

QUESTION 2

Examine this function that is using the RESULT_CACHE clause: After executing the function twice, passing 100 and
150 as input parameters, the LOCATIONS table is updated for LOCATION_ID = 100.

```
CREATE FUNCTION get_dept_addr (p_loc_id IN locations.location_id%TYPE)
    RETURN VARCHAR2 RESULT_CACHE
IS
    loc_rec locations%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
    SELECT * INTO loc_rec FROM locations WHERE location_id = p_loc_id;
    RETURN loc_rec.street_address || ', ' || loc_rec.city || ', ' ||
            loc_rec.state_province || ' - ' || loc_rec.postal_code;
END get_dept_addr;
/
```

Which statement is correct if the function is called again, passing 150 as the input parameter?

A. The function is executed again because the database checks for changes to the LOCATIONS table each time the
function is called.

B. The results are retrieved from the results cache because the LOCATIONS table was not updated for LOCATION_ID
= 150.

C. The results are retrieved from the results cache because not enough rows of the LOCATIONS table were modified to
cause invalidation.

D. The function is executed again because the result cache was invalidated when the LOCATIONS table was updated.

Correct Answer: B

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QUESTION 3

In which situation will cached results become invalid?

A. When the memory allocated to the server result cache is increased using the RESULT_CACHE_MAX_SIZE initialization parameter

B. When a session executes an insert, update, or delete statement on a table or view that is queried by the result-cached function

C. When a session on this database instance invokes the function with the same parameter values

D. When the RESULT_CACHE_MODE parameter is set to FORCE.

E. When a new session is opened to invoke the function which is already cached

Correct Answer: CD

Reference: https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/query-cache/

QUESTION 4

Which must be true in order to add RESULT_CACHE to a function header and have it compile successfully?

A. The IN parameters must not include BLOB, CLOB, collection or record data types.

B. The function must be created with invoker\\'s rights or in an anonymous block.

C. The function must be declared as a pipelined table function.

D. The function must have an OUT or an IN OUT parameter.

Correct Answer: A

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/appdev.112/e17126/subprograms.htm#insertedID11

QUESTION 5

Your company\\'s executive team voted to give a one-time special bonus, the amount of which is to be based on number of years of service. The bonus table will be updated using a procedure called

update_bonus().

Examine this PL/SQL block which shows the logic to calculate the bonus:

```
DECLARE
    emp_rec employees%ROWTYPE;
    bonus1 INTEGER;
    bonus2 INTEGER;
    service_days INTEGER;
    CURSOR c1 IS SELECT * FROM employees;
BEGIN
    OPEN c1;
    LOOP
        FETCH c1 INTO emp_rec;
        EXIT WHEN c1%NOTFOUND;
        service_days := sysdate - emp_rec.hire_date;
        bonus1 := 10000;
        bonus2 := 5000;
        IF (sysdate - emp_rec.hire_date) > 10*365 THEN
            update_bonus (emp_rec.employee_id, bonus1);
        ELSIF (sysdate - emp_rec.hire_date) > 5*365 THEN
            update_bonus (emp_rec.employee_id, bonus2);
        END IF;
    END LOOP;
    CLOSE c1;
END;
/
```

Consider these possible optimization actions:

1.

Remove the service_days calculation statement.

2.

Move bonus1 and bonus2 initializations out of the loop.

3.

Inline the update_bonus() subprogram.

4.

Call update_bonus(), passing the literal bonus amount instead of the bonus1 or bonus2 variables. Which set of optimizations will be performed if this block is compiled with PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL = 2?

A. 3 and 4 only

B. 1, 2, 3, and 4

C. 1, 2, and 4 only

D. 1 and 2 only

E. 1 and 3 only

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Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 6

Examine this code executed as SYS:

```
CREATE USER spider IDETIFIED BY spider DEFAULT TABLESPACE users QUOTA
UNLIMITED ON users;
CREATE ROLE dynamic_table_role;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO dynamic_table_role;
GRANT CREATE SESSION, CREATE PROCEDURE TO spider;
GRANT dynamic_table_role TO spider WITH ADMIN OPTION;
ALTER USER spider DEFAULT ROLE ALL EXCEPT dynamic_table_role;
```

Examine this code executed as SPIDER and the error message received upon execution:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE dproc AS
BEGIN
    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'CREATE TABLE demo (id INTEGER)';
END;
/
SET ROLE dynamic_table_role;
EXEC dproc;

ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01031: insufficient privileges
ORA-06512: at "SPIDER.DPROC", line 4
ORA-06512: at line 1
```

What is the reason for this error?

A. The procedure needs to be granted the DYNAMIC_TABLE_ROLE role.

B. The EXECUTE IMMEDIATE clause is not supported with roles.

C. Privileges granted through roles are never in effect when running definer\'s rights procedures.

D. The user SPIDER needs to be granted the CREATE TABLE privilege and the procedure needs to be granted the DYNAMIC_TABLE_ROLE.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

Which two can be used to find details of parameters for overloaded PL/SQL routines?

A. ALL-DEPENDENCIES

B. ALL_PROCEDURES

C. ALL_DESCRIBE

D. ALL_SOURCE

E. ALL_ARGUMENTS

Correct Answer: DE

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28320/statviews_1014.htm#REFRN20015

QUESTION 8

Refer to the Exhibit.

```
select event_seq, event_unit, event_unit_kind, event_comment
from sys.plsql_trace_events
where runid=17;SQL> SQL> SQL>    2    3

EVENT_SEQ EVENT_UNIT        EVENT_UNIT_KIND EVENT_COMMENT
--------- ----------------- --------------- --------------------------------
        1                                   PL/SQL Trace Tool started
        2                                   Trace flags changed
        3                                   Some NODEBUG events skipped
        4                                   PL/SQL Trace paused
        5                                   PL/SQL Trace resumed
        6                                   Some NODEBUG events skipped
        7                                   PL/SQL Virtual Machine stopped
```

Examine this procedure created in a session where PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL =2:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE PRC_1 IS
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('PRC_1');
END;
```

PL/SQL tracing in enabled in a user session using this command:

EXEC DBMS_TRACE.SET_PLSQL_TRACE (DBMS_TRACE.TRACE_ENABLED_LINES)

The procedure is executed using this command:

EXEC PRC_1

Examine the exhibit for the content of the PLSQL_TRACE_EVENTS table.

Why is tracing excluded from the PLSQL_TRACE_EVENTS table?

A. DBMS_TRACE.TRACE_ENABLED_LINES traces only exceptions in subprograms.

B. PRC_1 is not compiled with debugging information.

C. Tracing is not enabled with the TRACE_ENABLED_CALLS option.

D. PRC_1 is compiled with the default AUTHID DEFINER clause.

E. Tracing will be enabled only for the second execution of PRC_1.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 9

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
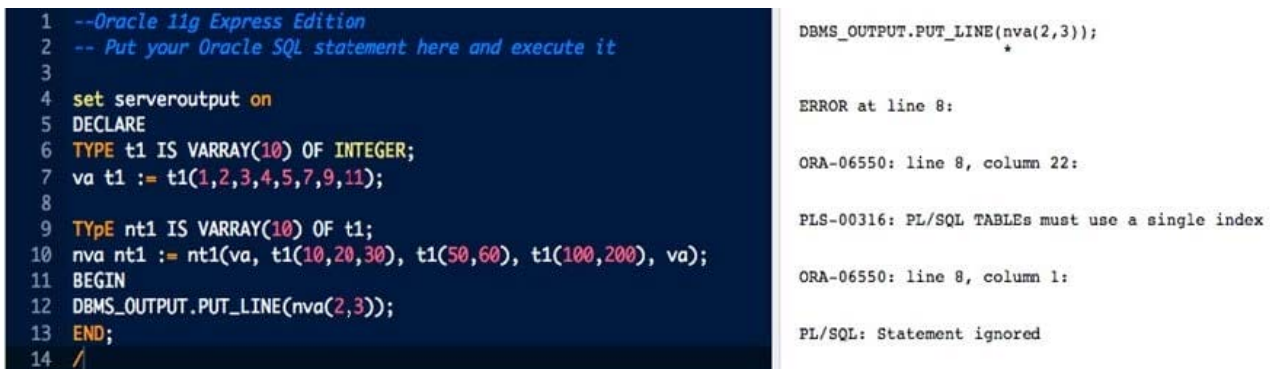
QUESTION 10

Examine this statement: Which result is expected after executing this anonymous block?

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
    TYPE t1 IS VARRAY(10) OF INTEGER;
    va t1 := t1(1,3,5,7,9,11);

    TYPE nt1 IS VARRAY(10) OF t1;
    nva nt1 := nt1(va, t1(10,20,30), t1(50,60), t1(100,200), va);
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(nva(2,3));
END;
/
```

A. PLS-00316: PL/SQL TABLEs must use a single index

B. 60

C. PLS-00382: expression is of wrong type

D. 30

E. ORA-06533: Subscript beyond count

Correct Answer: A

```
1   --Oracle 11g Express Edition
2   -- Put your Oracle SQL statement here and execute it
3
4   set serveroutput on
5   DECLARE
6   TYPE t1 IS VARRAY(10) OF INTEGER;
7   va t1 := t1(1,2,3,4,5,7,9,11);
8
9   TYpE nt1 IS VARRAY(10) OF t1;
10  nva nt1 := nt1(va, t1(10,20,30), t1(50,60), t1(100,200), va);
11  BEGIN
12  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(nva(2,3));
13  END;
14  /
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(nva(2,3));
                                   *
ERROR at line 8:

ORA-06550: line 8, column 22:

PLS-00316: PL/SQL TABLEs must use a single index

ORA-06550: line 8, column 1:

PL/SQL: Statement ignored
```

QUESTION 11

Match the following external C procedure components with their descriptions:

1.

 External procedure a. a process that starts the extproc process

2.

 Shared library b. a session-specific process that executes the external procedure

3.

Alias library c. schema object that represents the operating system (OS) shared library

4.

The extproc process d. operating system file that stores the external procedure

5.

Listener process e. a unit of code written in C

A. 1-e; 2-d; 3-c; 4-b; 5-a

B. 1-c; 2-d; 3-e; 4-b; 5-a

C. 1-e; 2-c; 3-d; 4-b; 5-a

D. 1-a; 2-d; 3-e; 4-c; 5-b

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 12

Examine the following command to create the table EMPLOYEES_TEMP and the PL/SQL block.

CREATE TABLE employees_temp (empid NUMBER(6) NOT NULL,

deptid NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT c_emp_deptid CHECK (deptid BETWEEN 100 AND 200),

salary Number(8),

deptname VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT \\'Sales\\')

/

DECLARE

SUBTYPE v_emprec_subtype IS employees_temp%ROWTYPE;

v_emprec v_emprec_subtype;

BEGIN

v_emprec.empid := NULL; v_emprec.salary := 10000.002;

v_emprec.deptid := 50;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(\\'v_emprec.deptname: \\' || v_emprec.deptname);

END;

/

Which statements are true about the above PL/SQL block? (Choose two.)

A. V_EMPREC.DEPTNAME would display a null value because the default value is not inherited.

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B. Assigning null to V_EMPREC.EMPID would generate an error because the null constraint is inherited.

C. Assigning the value 1000.002 to V_EMPREC.SALARY would generate an error because of the decimal.

D. Assigning the value 50 to V_EMPREC.DEPTID would work because the check constraint is not inherited.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 13

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 14

Which two statements will raise an exception? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT DBMS_ASSERT.SIMPLE_SQL_NAME (\\'"10_Employees"\\') FROM dual;

B. SELECT DBMS_ASSERT.SIMPLE_SQL_NAME (\\'Employees@my_dblink\\') FROM dual;

C. SELECT DBMS_ASSERT.SIMPLE_SQL_NAME (\\' Emp_Dept_information_table \\') FROM dual;

D. SELECT DBMS_ASSERT.SIMPLE_SQL_NAME (\\'Employee_Department_information_table\\') FROM dual;

E. SELECT DBMS_ASSERT.SIMPLE_SQL_NAME (\\'Employees@\\') FROM dual;

Correct Answer: AE

Reference: http://psoug.org/reference/dbms_assert.html

QUESTION 15

Which two statements are true about REF CURSOR types? (Choose two.)

A. REF CURSOR types cannot be defined inside a package.

B. SYS_REFCURSOR can be used to declare cursor variables in stored procedures and functions.

C. A REF CURSOR return type can be declared using %TYPE, or %ROWTYPE, or a user- defined record.

D. Only a weak REF CURSOR type can be used as a formal parameter of a stored procedure or function.

Correct Answer: BC

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