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Exam : **1Z0-146**

Title : Oracle database
11g:advanced pl/sql

Vendors : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Examine the following line of code that is part of a PL/SQL application: `stmt:='SELECT session_id FROM sessions WHERE ' || p_where_stmt;` Identify a solution for preventing SQL injection in the above code.

- A. Replace P_WHERE_STMT with a bind variable.
- B. Do not use APIs that allow arbitrary query parameters to be exposed.
- C. Use the RESTRICT_REFERENCES clause in the PL/SQL subprogram that contains the code.
- D. Use DBMS_SQL to detect that the expression provided for P_WHERE_STMT is free from SQL injection.

Answer: B

NO.2 Which two statements are true about the DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY procedure that is used to create a temporary LOB? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be used for transforming data in permanent internal LOBs.
- B. It is used only for the migration of BasicFile to the SecureFile format.
- C. It is used only for the migration of the LONG column to the LOB column.
- D. It creates a LOB variable that is not associated with any table and is stored in the user's temporary tablespace.
- E. It creates a LOB variable that is associated with a specific table and is temporarily stored in the user's default tablespace.

Answer: A,D

NO.3 Which two statements are true about cursor variables? (Choose two.)

- A. A cursor variable points to the current row in the result set of a multirow query stored in a work area.
- B. A cursor variable is an explicitly named work area in which the results of different multirow queries can be stored.
- C. A cursor variable can be used only if a query is performed and its results are processed in the same subprogram.
- D. A cursor variable can be used to perform a query in one subprogram, and process the results in a different subprogram.

Answer: A,D

NO.4 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.

Answer: A,D

NO.5 Which statements are true about the SecureFile storage paradigm? (Choose two.)

- A. SecureFile storage can be used for internal and external LOBs.

- B. Automatic Segment Space Management must be enabled for a tablespace to store SecureFile LOBs.
- C. SecureFile options enabled for a LOB column can be overridden on a per-LOB basis within the column.
- D. SecureFile is the default storage paradigm for all LOBs that are stored in locally managed tablespaces if the DB_SECUREFILE parameter is set to ALWAYS.

Answer: B,C

NO.6 Which guidelines should be considered when designing and using cursors in a PL/SQL block? ? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. When fetching from a cursor, fetch into a record.
- B. Use parameters with cursors so that the result set for the cursor is not tied to a specific variable in a program.
- C. Use the %NOTFOUND attribute in combination with the SELECT INTO statement to check for non-existent values.
- D. Whenever possible, explicitly declare the cursor and use the OPEN, FETCH and CLOSE statements to manipulate the cursor instead of using cursor FOR loop.
- E. When using data manipulation language statements, (DML) reference a SQL cursor attribute immediately after the DML statement executes in the same block.

Answer: A,B,E

NO.7 View the Exhibit.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE get_income_level (p_email VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
IS
  TYPE      cv_custtyp IS REF CURSOR;
  cv        cv_custtyp;
  v_income  customers.income_level%TYPE;
  v_stmt    VARCHAR2(400);
BEGIN
  v_stmt := 'SELECT income_level FROM customers WHERE cust_email = '''
           || p_email || '''';

  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SQL statement: ' || v_stmt);
  OPEN cv FOR v_stmt;
  LOOP
    FETCH cv INTO v_income;
    EXIT WHEN cv%NOTFOUND;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Income level is: '||v_income);
  END LOOP;
  CLOSE cv;

EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
  dbms_output.PUT_LINE(sqlerrm);
  dbms_output.PUT_LINE('SQL statement: ' || v_stmt);
END get_income_level;
```

How do you reduce the chances of SQL injection for the procedure?

- A. Execute the SQL statement in V_STMT as dynamic SQL.
- B. Remove the default value for the arguments in the procedure.
- C. Convert the condition in the WHERE clause to be accepted from the user and concatenated.
- D. Convert the SELECT statement to static SQL, placing the value of P_EMAIL into a local variable.

Answer: D

NO.8 Which two statements are true about SecureFile LOB options? (Choose two.)

- A. The COMPRESSION HIGH option can be enabled only for CLOBs.
- B. The COMPRESSION HIGH option can be enabled for all internal LOBs.
- C. The DECRYPT option can be used to remove encryption only if the LOB column is empty.
- D. The DECRYPT option can be used to remove encryption from LOB columns that are empty or contain data.

Answer: B,D

NO.9 Examine the structure of the PRINT_MEDIA table: Name Null? Type
ADVT_ID NUMBER ADVT_SOURCE CLOB Examine the following PL/SQL block:

```
DECLARE
lobloc CLOB;
buffer VARCHAR2(100);
amount NUMBER;
offset NUMBER :=1;
BEGIN
buffer :='This is the second line of a new document!';
amount := LENGTH(buffer);
SELECT advt_source INTO lobloc FROM print_media WHERE advt_id=2 FOR UPDATE;
DBMS_LOB.WRITE(lobloc,amount,offset,buffer);
COMMIT;
END;
/
```

What must be the value in the ADVT_SOURCE column for the above code to execute successfully?

- A. null
- B. an empty locator
- C. a non-NULL value
- D. either null or any non-NULL values

Answer: C

NO.10 You executed the following command:

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

You create a new package called PACK1. View Exhibit1 to examine the PL/SQL code for the PACK1 package specification and body.

You issue the following query to see all unique identifiers with a name, such as %1:

```
SQL> SELECT NAME, SIGNATURE, TYPE
FROM USER_IDENTIFIERS
WHERE NAME LIKE '%1' AND USAGE='DECLARATION'
ORDER BY OBJECT_TYPE, USAGE_ID;
```

View Exhibit2 to examine the output of the query. Which two statements are true about the output of the query? (Choose two.)

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE PACK1 IS
  TYPE r1 IS RECORD (rf1 VARCHAR2(10));
  FUNCTION F1(fp1 NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER;
  PROCEDURE P1(pp1 VARCHAR2);
END PACK1;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY PACK1 IS
  FUNCTION F1(fp1 NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER IS
    a NUMBER := 10;
  BEGIN
    RETURN a;
  END F1;
  PROCEDURE P1(pp1 VARCHAR2) IS
    pr1 r1;
  BEGIN
    pr1.rf1 := pp1;
  END;
END PACK1;
/

```

NAME	SIGNATURE	TYPE
PACK1	41820FA4D5EF6BE707895178D0C5C4EF	PACKAGE
R1	EEBB6849DEE31BC77BF186EBAE5D4E2D	RECORD
RF1	41D70040337349634A7F547BC83517C7	VARIABLE
F1	EEFCF8352A41F4F264B4EF20D7F63A74	FUNCTION
FP1	70648EC9E1C3C7FA10C0AE6415FAEC3B	FORMAL IN
P1	0BE2106B9EFA719D49AF60965EBD69AE	PROCEDURE
PP1	85B6C0F3BBA39185B00465082322444B	FORMAL IN
FP1	771368AE41084ADD477DE62A7B1D4278	FORMAL IN
PP1	D98482491487F39B4CBC8B776130B739	FORMAL IN
PR1	174C2528B929953F4FE2A43DEBA2B5D0	VARIABLE
P1	3D1CA191D63523E40E25A72D89424324	FORMAL IN

- A. The SIGNATURE column has a unique value for an identifier except for identifiers with the same name.
- B. The TYPE column has the value of packages, function or procedures, object types, PL/SQL types, triggers, or exceptions.
- C. The query shows the output for only those identifiers for PL/SQL objects, which are created by the user and are compiled after the ALTER SESSION command.
- D. The ALTER SESSION command automatically collects identifier data and the query shows the output for all the identifiers for PL/SQL objects, which are created by the user.

Answer: B,C