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Exam A

QUESTION 1
Select the correct statement regarding BEQUEATH CURRENT_USER.

A. If a view references a PL/SQL function then BEQUEATH CURRENT_USER allows the function to execute with DBA privileges, regardless of the invoking user's privileges.
B. The BEQUEATH CURRENT_USER clause allows invoker's rights functions referenced in a view to execute with the privileges of the invoking user.
C. Any view calling a PL/SQL function with BEQUEATH CURRENT_USER in effect will execute with the privileges of the function owner.
D. With the BEQUEATH CURRENT_USER clause, a definer's rights function referenced in a view executes with the privileges of the view owner, not the function owner.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/dr_ir.htm#DBSEG558

QUESTION 2
Which tablespace is used to store the data collected by PL/Scope?

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A. UNDOTBS1
B. SYSAUX
C. SYSTEM
D. TEMP
E. USERS

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Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 3
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: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 4
Which two statements are true with respect to fine-grained access control?

A. It is implemented by end users.
B. It can be used to implement column masking.
C. It implements security rules through functions and associates these security rules with tables, views or synonyms.
D. Separate policies are required for queries versus INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE statements.
E. The DBMS_FGA package is used to set up fine-grained access control.

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/security.htm

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QUESTION 5

```
DECLARE
    TYPE ntb1 IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2 (20);
    v1 ntb1 := ntb1 ('hello', 'world', 'test');
    TYPE ntb2 IS TABLE OF ntb1 INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
    v3 ntb2;
BEGIN
    v3 (31) := ntb1 (4, 5, 6);
    v3 (32) :=v1
    v3 (33) :=ntb1 (2,5,1);
    v3 (31) :=ntb1 (1,1);
    v3.DELETE;
END;
/
```

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Which two statements are correct about the collections before v3. DELETE is executed?

A. The values of v3(31) (2) and v3 (33) (2) are identical.
B. The value of v3 (31) (3) is 6.
C. The value of v3 (31) (1) and v3 (33) (3) are identical,
D. The value of v3 (31) (1) is "hello".
E. The values of v3 (32) (2) and v1 (2) are identical.

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6
Which two statements are true about the DBMS_ LOB package?

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A. DBMS_LOB.COMPARE can compare parts of two LOBs.
B. DBMS_LOB.COMPARE returns the size difference of the compared LOBs.
C. DBMS_LOB.COMPARE is overloaded and can compare CLOBs with BLOBs.
D. If the destination LOB is a temporary LOB, the row must be locked before calling DBMS_LOB.CONVERTTOBLOB.
E. Before calling DBMS_LOB.CONVERTTOBLOB, both the source and destination LOB instances must exist.

Correct Answer: DE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/appdev.112/e16760/d_lob.htm#insertedID2

QUESTION 7
The STUDENTS table with column LAST_NAME of data type VARCHAR2 exists in your database schema.
Examine this PL/SQL block:

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```
DECLARE
    CURSOR_name_cur IS
        SELECT last_name FROM students WHERE last_name LIKE 'A%';
    TYPE 1_name_type IS VARRAY (25) OF students.last_name%TYPE;
    names_varray 1_name_type;
    v_index INTEGER := 0;
BEGIN
    FOR name_rec IN name_cur LOOP
        v_index := v_index +1;
        names_varray (v_index)  := name-rec.last_name;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (names_varray (v_index));
     END LOOP;
END;
```

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Which two actions must you perform for this PL/SQL block to execute successfully?

A. Replace the FOR loop with FOR name_rec IN names_varray.FIRST .. names_varray.LAST LOOP.
B. Replace the L_NAME_TYPE declaration with TYPE 1_name_type IS VARRAY (25) OF SYS_REFCURSOR;
C. Add name_rec name_cur%ROWTYPE; at the end of the DECLARE section.
D. Replace the NAMES_VARRAY declaration with names_varray 1_name_type := 1_name_type (); E. Replace the NAMES_VARRAY declaration with names_varray 1_name_type := null;
F. Add names_varray.EXTEND after the FOR …LOOP statement.

Correct Answer: EF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8

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Which two blocks of code execute successfully?

A.
```
DECLARE
TYPE tab_type IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
my_tab tab_type;
BEGIN
my_tab (1) :=1;
END;
```

B.
```
DECLARE
TYPE tab_type IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
my_tab tab_type := tab_type(2);
BEGIN
my_tab(1) :=55;
END;
```

C.
```
DECLARE
TYPE tab_type IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
my_tab tab_type;
BEGIN
my_tab. EXTEND (2);
my_tab (1) := 55;
END;
```

D.
```
DECLARE
TYPE tab_type IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
my_tab tab_type;
BEGIN
my_tab := tab_type ();
my_tab (1) := 55;
END;
```

E.
```
DECLARE
TYPE tab_type IS TABLE OF NUMBER
my_tab tab_type := tab_type (2, NULL, 50);
BEGIN
my_tab.EXTEND (3, 2);
END;
```

Correct Answer: BD

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Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
QUESTION 9
Examine this code:

```
CREATE FUNCTION invoice_date RETURN VRACHAR2
RESULT_CACHE AUTHID DEFINER IS
1_date VARCHAR2 (50);
BEGIN
1_date := SYSDATE;
RETURN 1_date;
END;
```

Users of this function may set different date formats in their sessions.

Which two modifications must be made to allow the use of your session's date format when outputting the cached result of this function?

A. Change the RETURN type to DATE.
B. Change AUTHID to CURRENT_USER.
C. Use the TO_CHAR function around SYSDATE, that is, 1_date := TO_CHAR (SYSDATE).
D. Change the data type of 1_date to DATE.
E. Set NLS_DATE_FORMAT to 'DD-MM-YY' at the instance level.
F. Set the RESULT_CACHE_MODE parameter to FORCE.

Correct Answer: DF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10
Which statement is true about internal and external LOBs?

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A. An external LOB can be loaded into an internal LOB variable using the DBMS_LOB package.
B. A NOEXIST_DIRECTORY exception can be raised when using internal and external LOBs.
C. Internal and external LOBs can be written using DBMS_LOB.
D. After an exception transfers program control outside a PL/SQL block, all references to open external LOBs are lost. E. When using DBMS_LOB.INSTR for internal and external LOBs, DBMS_LOB.OPEN should be called for each LOB.

Correct Answer: DE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/appdev.112/e16760/d_lob.htm

QUESTION 11
Which two statements about the PL/SQL hierarchical profiler are true?

A. Access it using the DBMS_PROFILER package.
B. Access it using the DBMS_HPROF package.
C. Profiler data is recorded in tables and published in HTML reports.
D. It is only accessible after a grant of the CREATE PROFILE privilege.
E. It helps you identify subprograms that are causing bottlenecks in application performance.

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Correct Answer: BE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/appdev.111/b28370/tuning.htm#LNPLS01214

QUESTION 12
Examine this Java method in class Employee, loaded into the Oracle database:

Public static int updateSalary (String name, float salary) {…}

Which PL/SQL specification can be used to publish this method?

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A. CREATE FUNCTION update_salary (p_nm VARCHAR2, p_sal NUMBER)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER AS LANGUAGE JAVA
LIBRARY “Employee” NAME “updateSalary”
PARAMETERS (p_nm java.lang. String, p_sal float, RETURN int);

B. CREATE FUNCTION update_salary (p_nm VARCHAR2, p_sal NUMBER)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER AS LANGUAGE JAVA
NAME “Employee.updateSalary”
PARAMETERS (p_nm java.lang.String, p_sal float, RETURN int);

C. CREATE FUNCTION update_salary (p_nm VARCHAR2, p_sal NUMBER)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER AS LANGUAGE JAVA
NAME “Employee.updateSalary”
PARAMETERS (“name” java.lang.String, “salary” float, RETURN int);

D. CREATE FUNCTION update_salary (p_nm VARCHAR2, p_sal NUMBER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER AS LANGUAGE JAVA
NAME ‘Employee.updateSalary (java.lang.String, float) return int’;

E. CREATE FUNCTION update_salary (p_nm VARCHAR2, p_sal NUMBER)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER AS LANGUAGE JAVA
NAME ‘int Employee.updateSalary (java.lang.String, float)’;

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13
Examine this code executed in the ORA1 schema:

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```
CREATE PROCEDURE my_new_proc AUTHID CURRENT_USER AS
    PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION;
BEGIN
    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'GRANT DBA TO ora1';
    COMMIT;
EXECPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN NULL;
END;
/
CREATE FUNCTION return_date (param1 IN NUMBER) RETURN DATE AUTHID
CURRENT_USER AS
BEGIN
    my_new_proc;
    RETURN sysdate +param1;
END;
/
GRANT EXECUTE ON return_date TO PUBLIC;
```

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Examine this code executed by DBA_USER who has been granted the DBA role:

REVOKE INHERIT PRIVILEGES ON USER dba_user FROM PUBLIC;

Examine this query:

SELECT return_date (1) FROM dual;
What is the result of executing this query in the DBA_USER schema?

A. It will fail with a compile-time error.
B. It will execute successfully and return the date but the DBA role will not be granted to ORA1.
C. It will fail with a runtime error complaining of insufficient INHERIT PRIVILEGES.
D. It will execute successfully, return the date and the DBA role will be granted to ORA1.

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Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14
Which three commands can be used to set PL/SQL conditional compilation inquiry directive MODE?

A. ALTER SESSION SET PLSQL_CCFLAGS = 'mode: FALSE';
B. ALTER SESSION SET PLSQL_CCFLAGS= 'mode: NULL';
C. ALTER SESSION SET PLSQL_CCFLAGS= 'mode: Level 1';
D. ALTER SESSION SET PLSQL_CCFLAGS= 'mode: Level1';
E. ALTER SESSION SET PLSQL_CCFLAGS= 'mode: 1'

Correct Answer: ACE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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QUESTION 15
Examine this declaration section:

```
DECLARE
    TYPE emp_info IS RECORD
        (emp_id NUMBER (3), expr_summary CLOB;
    TYPE emp_typ IS TABLE OF emp_info;
    1_emp emp_typ;
   1_rec emp_info;
```

Which two executable sections will display the message 'Summary is null'?
A. BEGIN
    1_rec := NULL;

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```
1_emp := emp_typ (1_rec);
IF 1_emp (1).expr_summary IS EMPTY THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Summary is null');
END IF;
END;
```

B.
```
BEGIN
1_rec.emp_id :=1;
1_rec.expr_summary := NULL;
1_emp :=emp_typ (1_rec);
IF 1_emp(1).expr_summary IS NULL THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Summary is null');
END IF;
END;
```

C.
```
BEGIN
1_rec.emp_id :=1;
1_rec.expr_summary := EMPTY_CLOB ();
1_emp := emp_typ (1_rec);
IF 1_emp(1).expr_summary IS NULL THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Summary is null');
END IF
END;
```

D.
```
BEGIN
1_emp := emp_typ ();
IF NOT 1_emp. EXISTS (1) THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Summary is null');
END IF
END;
```

E.
```
BEGIN
1_emp. EXTEND;
IF NOT 1_emp. EXISTS (1) THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Summary is null');
END IF
END;
```

Correct Answer: DE
Section: (none)
Explanation

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Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16

Examine this code:

```
CREATE PACKAGE pkg AS
    TYPE tab_typ IS TABLE OF VARHCAR2 (10) INDEX BY VARCHAR2;
    FUNCTION tab_end (p_tab IN tab_typ) RETURN tab_typ;
END pkg;
/
CREATE PACKAGE BODY pkg AS
    FUNCTION tab_end (p_tab IN tab_typ) RETURN tab-typ IS
    BEGIN
        RETURN p_tab.LAST;
    END;
END pkg;
/
DECLARE
    1_stmt VARCHAR2 (100);
    1_list pkg.tab_typ;
    1_result VARCHAR2 (10);
BEGIN
    1_list (1) := 'MONDAY';
    1_list (2) := 'TUESDAY';
    1_stmt := 'SELECT pkg.tab_end (:1_list) INTO :1_result FROM dual';
    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 1_stmt INTO 1_result USING 1_list;
END;
```

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Which two corrections must be applied for this anonymous block to execute successfully?

A. Change RETURN p_tab.LAST to RETURN p_tab.COUNT.

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B. Declare the collection type inside the function.
C. Declare the collection type at the schema level instead of the package.
D. Define the function as stand-alone instead of in a package body.
E. Change the INDEX BY clause from VARCHAR2 to PLS_INTEGER.
F. Modify the function return type to return a scalar, VARCHAR2.

Correct Answer: DE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 17
Examine this code:

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```
SQL> DESC EMPLOYEES
Name                              Null?          Type
--------------------------------- -------------- ---------------------------------
EMPLOYEE_ID                                      NUMBER
LAST_NAME                                        VARCHAR2 (20)

CREATE PACKAGE pkg AUTHID CURRENT_USER AS
     TYPE rec IS RECORD (f1 NUMBER, f2 VARCHAR2 (20));
     TYPE mytab IS TABLE OF rec INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
END;
/

DECLARE
     v1 pkg.mytab;
     v2 pkg.mytab;
     c1 SYS_REFCURSOR;
BEGIN
     FOR I IN 100..200 LOOP
          SELECT employee_id, last_name INTO v1 (i)
          FROM employees WHERE employee_id=i;
     END LOOP;
     OPEN c1 FOR SELECT * FROM TABLE (v1);
     FETCH c1 INTO v2;
     CLOSE c1;
END;
/
```

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The anonymous block fails this error stack:

```
ERROR at line 11:
ORA-06550: line 11, column 18:
PLS-00597: expression 'V2' in the INTO list is of wrong type
ORA-06550: line 11, column 4:
PL/SQL: SQL Statement ignored
```

Which two changes, when separately applied, would prevent these errors from occurring?

A. Define v2 as employees%ROWTYPE.
B. Initialize v1 and v2 with appropriate constructor functions.
C. Define v2 as pkg. rec.
D. Nothing because using the function TABLE (V1) is prohibited.
E. Define v1 as employees%ROWTYPE.

Correct Answer: BE
Section: (none)
Explanation

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Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18
A products TABLE exists with a PROD_ID column.

Examine this PL/SQL block:

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```
DECLARE
    v_cur NUMBER;
    v_ret NUMBER;
    v_ref_cur SYS_REFCURSOR;
    TYPE prod_tab IS TABLE OF products.prod_id%TYPE;
     v_prod_tab prod_tab;
BEGIN
     v_cur :=DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE (v_cur, 'SELECT prod_id FROM products', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    v_ret := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE (v_cur);
    FETCH v_ref_cur BULK COLLECT INTO v_prod_tab;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('No of products is : ' || v_prod_tab.COUNT);
    CLOSE v_ref_cur;
END;
```

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Which statement is true?

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A. It executes successfully only if v_ref_cur := DBMS_SQL.TO_REFCURSOR (V_CUR); is added before the FETCH statement.
B. It executes successfully.
C. It executes successfully only if v_ref_cur: = DBMS_SQL.TO_CURSOR_NUMBER (v_cur); is added before the FETCH statement.
D. It executes successfully only if the FETCH statement is replaced by DBMS_SQL.RETURN_RESULT (v_ref_cur);
E. It executes successfully only if the FETCH statement is replaced by DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS (v_cur);

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Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19
Examine this PL/SQL function:

```
CREATE FUNCTION compare_numbers (p1 NUMBER,
                                 p2 NUMBER)

    RETURN NUMBER
    AUTHID CURRENT_USER
IS
BEGIN
    IF p1>p2 THEN
       RETURN 1;
   ELSIF p1< p2 THEN
      RETURN -1;
    ELSE
      RETURN 0;
    END IF;
    RETURN 99;
END;
/
```

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What happens when the function is created with PLSQL_WARNINGS set to 'ENABLE: ALL'?

A. There are no compilation warnings or errors.
B. It fails compilation.
C. An information compilation warning is generated.

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D. A performance compilation warning is generated.
E. A severe compilation warning is generated.

Correct Answer: E
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20
In your schema, the DEPARTMENTS table contains the columns DEPARTMENT_ID and DEPARTMENT_NAME.

You want to display the department name for existing department id 10.

With SERVEROUTPUT enabled, which two blocks of code will give the required output?

A. DECLARE
TYPE dept_cur IS REF CURSOR;
cv1 dept_cur;
v_dept_name departments. department_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN cv1 FOR SELECT department_name FROM departments WHERE department_id=10;
IF cv1 IS NOT NULL THEN
FETCH cv1 INTO v_dept_name;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (v_dept_name);
END IF
CLOSE cv1;
END;

B. DECLARE
TYPE dept_cur IS REF CURSOR RETURN departments%ROWTYPE;
cv1 dept_cur;
v_dept_name departments.department_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN cv1 FOR SELECT * FROM departments WHERE department_id=10;
FETCH cv1. department_name INTO v_dept_name;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (v_dept_name);
CLOSE cv1;
END;

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C. DECLARE
TYPE names_t IS TABLE OF SYS_REFCURSOR INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
cv1 names_t;
v_dept_name departments.department_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
OPEN cv1 FOR SELECT department_name FROM departments WHERE department_id=10;
FETCH cv1 INTO v_dept_name;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (v_dept_name);
CLOSE cv1;
END;

D. DECLAREcv1 SYS_REFCURSOR;
v_dept_name departments.department_name%TYPE;
BEGIN
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'BEGIN OPEN: cv1 FOR
SELECT department_name FROM departmnets WHERE department_id=10: END;'
USING IN cv1;
FETCH cv1 INTO v_dept_name;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (v_dept_name);
CLOSE cv1;
END;

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Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21
Which two statements are correct for collecting data about identifiers in PL/SQL source code?

A. CREATE < function/Procedure> PLSCOPE_SETTINGS = 'IDENTIFIERS: ALL' AS …
B. ALTER SYSTEM SET PLSCOPE_SETTINGS = 'IDENTIFIERS: NONE'
C. ALTER SESSION SET PLSCOPE_SETTINGS = 'IDENTIFIERS: NONE'
D. ALTER SESSION SET PLSCOPE_SETTINGS = 'IDENTIFIERS: ALL'
E. ALTER <function/Procedure> COMPILE PLSCOPE_SETTINGS = 'IDENTIFIERS: ALL'

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Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
QUESTION 22
Examine these statements:

```
CREATE TYPE tp_rec# AS object (col1 NUMBER, col2 NUMBER);
/
CREATE TYPE tp_test# AS TABLE OF tp_rec#
/

1  DECLARE
2      wk# tp_test# := tp_test# ();
3  BEGIN
4      FOR i IN 1 .. 100 LOOP
5          wk# (i).col1 := i;
6          wk# (i).col2 := i;
7      END LOOP;
8  END;
9  /
```

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Which two corrections will allow this anonymous block to execute successfully?

A. Add wk# .NEXT; before the 7th line.
B. Add i PLS_INTEGER; before the 3rd line.
C. Add wk#. EXTEND (1); before the 5th line.
D. Change line #2 to wk# tp_test# := tp_test# (tp_rec# ());

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E. Replace lines 5 and 6 with wk# (i) := tp_rec# (i, i);

Correct Answer: CE
Section: (none)
Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23
Select a valid reason for using VARRAYS.

A. When the amount of data to be held in the collection is widely variable.
B. As a column in a table when you want to retrieve the collection data for certain rows by ranges of values.
C. When you want to delete elements from the middle of the collection.
D. As a column in a table when you want to store no more than 10 elements in each row's collection.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

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Explanation/Reference:
Reference https://www.go4expert.com/articles/oracle-nested-tables-varrays-t20494/

QUESTION 24
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.

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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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25
Examine this function:

```
CREATE FUNCTION remap_schema RETURN CLOB IS
    h NUMBER;
    th NUMBER;
    doc CLOB;
BEGIN
    h := DBMS_METADATA.OPEN (''TABLE)
    DBMS_METADATA.SET_FILTER (h, 'SCHEMA', 'SCOTT');
    DBMS_METADATA.SET_FILTER (h, 'NAME', 'EMP');
    th: = DBMS_METADATA.ADD_TRANSFORM (h, 'MODIFY');
    DBMS_METADATA.SET_REMAP_PARAM (th, 'REMAP_SCHEMA', 'SCOTT', NULL);
    DBMS_METADATA.SET_REMAP_PARAM (th, 'REMAP_TABLESPACE', 'USERS',
'SYSAUX');
    th: = DBMS_METADATA.ADD_TRANSFORM (h, 'DDL');
    DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM _PARAM (th, 'SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES',
FALSE);
    doc := DBMS_METADATA.FETCH_CLOB (h);
    DBMS_METADATA.CLOSE (h);
    RETURN doc;
ENS remap_schema;
```

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Execute the query:

SELECT remap_schema FROM dual;

Which is the correct output from the query?

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A. CREATE TABLE “EMP” (“EMPNO” NUMBER (4,0), “ENAME” VARCHAR2 (10), “JOB” VARCHAR2 (9), “MGR” NUMBER (4,0), “HIREDATE” DATE, “SAL” NUMBER (7,2) , “COMM” NUMBER (7,2), “DEPTNO” NUMBER (2,0),
CONSTRAINT “PK_EMP” PRIMARY KEY (“EMPNO”)
USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255
STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS 2417483645
PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1
BUFFER_POOL DEFAULT FLASH_CHACHE DEFAULT CELL_FLASH_CACHE DEFAULT)
TABLESPACE “USERS” ENABLE,
CONSTRAINT “FK_DEPTNO” FOREIGN KEY (“DEPTNO”)
REFERENCES “DEPT” (“DEPTNO”) ENABLE
) SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE
PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255
NOCOMPRESS LOGGING
STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS 2147483645
PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1
BUFFER_POOL DEFAULT FLASH_CACHE DEFAULT CELL_FLASH_CACHE DEFAULT)
TABLESPACE “USERS”

B. CREATE TABLE “EMP” (“EMPNO” NUMBER (4, 0), “ENAME” VARCHAR2 (10), “JOB” VARCHAR2 (9), “MGR” NUMBER (4, 0), “HIREDATE” DATE, “SAL” NUMBER (7, 2), “COMM” NUMBER (7, 2), “DEPTNO” NUMBER (2, 0),
CONSTRAINT “PK_EMP” PRIMARY KEY (“EMPNO”)
USING INDEX ENABLE,
CONSTRAINT “FK_DEPTNO” FOREIGN KEY (“DEPTNO”)

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REFERENCES “DEPT” (“DEPTNO”) ENABLE)

C. CREATE TABLE “SCOTT”. “EMP” (“EMPNO” NUMBER (4, 0), “ENAME” VARCHAR2 (10), “JOB” VARCHAR2 (9), “MGR” NUMBER (4, 0), “HIREDATE” DATE, “SAL” NUMBER (7, 2), “COMM” NUMBER (7, 2), “DEPTNO” NUMBER (2, 0),
CONSTRAINT “PK_EMP” PRIMARY KEY (“EMPNO”)
USING INDEX ENABLE,
CONSTRAINT “FK_DEPTNO” FOREIGN KEY (“DEPTNO”)
REFERENCES “DEPT” (“DEPTNO”) ENABLE)

D. CREATE TABLE “EMP” (“EMPNO” NUMBER (4,0), “ENAME” VARCHAR2 (10), “JOB” VARCHAR2 (9), “MGR” NUMBER (4,0), “HIREDATE” DATE, “SAL” NUMBER (7, 2) , “COMM” NUMBER (7, 2), “DEPTNO” NUMBER (2,0),
CONSTRAINT “PK_EMP” PRIMARY KEY (“EMPNO”)
USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255
STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS 2417483645
PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1
BUFFER_POOL DEFAULT FLASH_CHACHE DEFAULT CELL_FLASH_CACHE DEFAULT)
TABLESPACE “SYSAUX” ENABLE,
CONSTRAINT “FK_DEPTNO” FOREIGN KEY (“DEPTNO”)
REFERENCES “DEPT” (“DEPTNO”) ENABLE
) SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE
PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255
NOCOMPRESS LOGGING
STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS 2147483645
PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1
BUFFER_POOL DEFAULT FLASH_CACHE DEFAULT CELL_FLASH_CACHE DEFAULT)
TABLESPACE “SYSAUX”

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Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26
Examine this code:

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```
1 DECLARE
2     TYPE databuf_arr IS TABLE OF CLOB INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
3     pdatabuf databuf_arr;
4 BEGIN
5     DBMS_LOB. CREATETEMPORARY (pdatabuf (1), TRUE, DBMS_LOB.SESSION);
6 END
7 /
```

The anonymous block fails with:

ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01403: no data found ORA-
06512: at line 5

Which two are valid options to prevent this error from occurring?

A. Line 5 should be replaced with:
DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY (pdatabuf (1), TRUE, DBMS_LOB.CALL);

B. Line 5 should be replaced with:
DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY (pdatabuf (1), FALSE, DBMS_LOB.SESSION);

C. Rewrite the block as:
DECLARE
TYPE databuf_arr IS TABLE OF CLOB INDEX BY BINATY_INTEGER;
pdatabuf databuf_arr;
PROCEDURE mytemplob (x OUT CLOB) IS
BEGIN
DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY (x, TRUE, DBMS_LOB, SESSION);
END;
BEGIN
mytemplob (pdatabuf (1));
END;
/

D. pdatabuf (1) := NULL; should be added after line 4.

E. Line 5 should be replaced with:
DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY (pdatabuf, TRUE, DBMS_LOB.SESSION);

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Correct Answer: CE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27
Examine this block of code used to calculate the price increase for all the productivity by 1% and then by 2%.

```
DECLARE
    incr_percent NUMBER := .01;
    CURSOR pdt_cur IS
        SELECT prod_name, (prod_min_price* incr_percent) FROM pdts;
BEGIN
    FOR pdt_rec IN pdt_cur
    LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('PROD NAME' || pdt_rec.prod_name || 'PRICE
                    INCREASE AMT' || pdt_rec.(prod_min_price * incr_percent) );
         incr_percent := incr_percent + .01;
     END LOOP;
END;
/
```

What will be the outcome on execution?

A. It will give an error because the calculated column in the cursor is not using a column alias in this block.
B. It will go into an endless loop because the loop exist condition is missing.
C. It will display the price increase by 1% only for all the products.
D. It will display the price increase by 1% only for the first product.
E. It will give an error because PDT_REC is not declared.

Correct Answer: B

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Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28
You created a PL/SQL function with the RESULT_CACHE clause, which calculates a percentage of total marks for each student by querying the MARKS table.

Under which two circumstances will the cache for this function not be used and the function body be executed instead?
A. When a user fixes incorrect marks for a student, with an update to the MARKS table, and then executes the function in the same session
B. When the amount of memory allocated for the result cache is increased
C. When the function is executed in a session frequently with the same parameter value
D. When the database administrator disables the result cache during ongoing application patching
E. When the maximum amount of server result cache memory that can be used for a single result is set to 0.

Correct Answer: DE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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QUESTION 29
Examine these program units:

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```
CREATE PACKAGE pkg1 ACCESSIBLE BY (pkg2) IS
    PROCEDURE proc1a;
END pkg1;

CREATE PACKAGE BODY pkg1 IS
    PROCEDURE proc1a IS
    BEGIN
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('proc1');
    END;
    PROCEDURE proc1b IS
    BEGIN
        proc1a;
    END;
END pkg1;

CREATE PACKAGE pkg2 IS
    PROCEDURE proc2;
    PROCEDURE proc3;
END;

CREATE PACKAGE BODY pkg2 IS
    PROCEDURE proc2 IS
    BEGIN
       pkg1.proc1a;
     END;
     PROCEDURE proc3 IS
     BEGIN
       pkg2.proc2;
     END;
END;

CREATE PROCEDURE my_proc IS
BEGIN
```

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Which two blocks will execute successfully?

A. BEGIN
My_proc;
END;
B. BEGIN
pkg2.proc3;
END;
C. BEGIN
pkg2.proc2;
END;
D. BEGIN
pkg1.proc1a;
END;
E. BEGIN
pkg1.proc1b;
END;

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30
Refer to the Exhibit.

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```
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.

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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: BE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31
Consider a function totalEmp () which takes a number as an input parameter and returns the total number of employees who have a salary higher than that parameter.

Examine this PL/SQL package AS

```
CREATE PACKAGE pkg AS
    fivethousand PLS_INTEGER := 5000;
END;
/

DECLARE
    a pls_integer := pkg.fivethousand;
    c number;
BEGIN
    c:= totalEmp (a);
END;
/
```

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Which two definitions of totalEmp () result in an implicit conversion by Oracle Database on executing this PL/SQL block?

A. CREATE FUNCTION totalEmp (sal IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER IS total
NUMBER :=0;
BEGIN
…
RETUNRN total;

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```
END;
/
```

B.
```
CREATE FUNCTION totalEmp (sal IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER IS total
NUMBER :=0;
BEGIN
…
RETUNRN total;
END;
/
```

C.
```
CREATE FUNCTION totalEmp (sal IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN NUMBER IS
total NUMBER :=0;
BEGIN
…
RETUNRN total;
END;
/
```

D.
```
CREATE FUNCTION totalEmp (sal IN BINARY_FLOAT) RETURN NUMBER
IS total NUMBER :=0; BEGIN
…
RETUNRN total;
END;
/
```

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E.
```
CREATE FUNCTION totalEmp (sal IN POSITIVEN) RETURN NUMBER IS
total NUMBER :=0;
BEGIN
…
RETUNRN total;
END;
/
```

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32

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Which two statements are true about PL/SQL AOIs for SecureFiles?

A. DBMS_LOB can be used to compress SecureFiles columns.
B. When using DBMS_DATAPUMP, if SecureFiles LOB data needs to be encrypted then ENCRYPTION=ALL must be specified.
C. If a BasicFiles LOB locator is passed to DBMS_LOB.ISSECUREFILE, an exception will be raised.
D. An online redefinition of SecureFiles by DBMS_REDEFINIITON can be performed with PDML (Parallel DML).

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33
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

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Correct Answer: DE
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 34
Examine the test_tbl table and its contents:

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```
CREATE TABLE test_tbl (id NUMBER, object BLOB);
ID          OBJECT
----------  --------------------
1           01
2           11
```

Examine this trigger:

```
CREATE TRIGGER trig_at AFTER UPDATE ON test_tbl
BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ( 'It was updated');
END;
```

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Examine this code:

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
   dest_lob BLOB;
   src_lob BLOB;
BEGIN
   SELECT object INTO dest_lob FROM test_tbl WHERE id= 2 FOR UPDATE;
   SELECT object INTO src_lob FROM test_tbl WHERE id= 1;
   DBMS_LOB.APPEND (dest_lob, src_lob);
END;
/
```

What is the outcome of this anonymous PL/SQL block?

A. "It was updated" is displayed.

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B. Successful completion without printing “It was updated”.
C. A NO_DATA_FOUND exception is thrown.
D. ORA-06502: PL/SQL: numeric or value error: invalid LOB locator specified
E. ORA-22920: row containing the LOB value is not locked

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35
Examine this external function declaration:

```
CREATE FUNCTION compare_and_sum (p1 PLS_INTEGER, p2 IN PLS_INTEGER, p3 IN OUT
NUMBER)
   RETURN PLS_INTEGER
   AS LANGUAGE C LIBRARY mylib
   NAME “compareAndSum” WITH CONTEXT;
```

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Which C function does it publish?

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A. OCINumber * compareAndSum (OCIExtProcContext *ctx, OCINumber *p1, OCINumber *p2, OCINumber *p3);
B. OCINumber compareAndSum (OCIExtProcContext *ctx, OCINumber p1, OCINumber p2, OCINumber *p3);
C. int compareAndSum (OCIExtProcContext *ctx, int p1, int p2, OCINumber *p3);

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D. int compareAndSum (OCIExtProcContext *ctx, int p1, int p2, OCINumber p3);
E. int compareAndSum (OCIExtProcContext *ctx, int p1, int p2, int p3);
F. int compareAndSum (OCIExtProcContext *ctx, int p1, int p2, int* p3);
G. OCINumber compareAndSum (OCIExtProcContext *ctx, OCINumber p1, OCINumber p2, OCINumber p3);
Correct Answer: F
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36 Examine the
EMPLOYEE_IDS table its data:

```
CREATE TABLE employee_ids (
    emp_id        NUMBER
    emp_userid    VARCHAR2(10),
    emp_taxid     NUMBER          INVISIBLE DEFAULT -1);
```

EMP_ID	EMP_USERID	EMP_TAXID
1011	JJSONES	3789
1012	SSMITH	-1

Examine this PL/SQL block:

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```
DECLARE
    CURSOR cur IS SELECT * FROM employee_ids ORDER BY emp_id;
    rec cur%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
    OPEN cur;
    LOOP
        FETCH cur INTO rec;
        EXIT WHEN cur%NOTFOUND;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Fetched ' || rec.emp_id || ',' ||
            rec.emp_userid || ',' || rec.emp_taxid);
     END LOOP;
     CLOSE cur;
END;
```

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What is the result of executing this PL/SQL block with SERVEROUTPUT enabled?

A. It executes successfully and outputs:Fetched: 1011, JJONES, 3789
   Fetched: 1012, SSMITH, -1
B. Compilation fails saying EMP_TAXID must be declared.
C. An exception is thrown at runtime saying EMP_TAXID is not visible.
D. It executes successfully and outputs:
   Fetched: 1011, JJONES,
   Fetched: 1012, SSMITH,
E. It executes successfully and outputs:Fetched: 1011, JJONES, -1
   Fetched: 1012, SSMITH, -1

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
QUESTION 37
Examine this code:

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```
CREATE TYPE list_typ IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
/
DECLARE
l_list list_typ := list_typ ();
```

Which two executable sections will display the message TRUE?

A.
```
BEGIN
IF l_list.LIMIT IS NOT NULL THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('TRUE');
END IF;
END;
```

B.
```
BEGIN
l_list.EXTEND;
IF l_list.PRIOR (1_list.FIRST) IS NULL THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('TRUE');
END IF;
END;
```

C.
```
BEGIN
l_list.EXTEND; IF l_list
IS EMPTY THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('TRUE');
END IF;
END;
```

D.
```
BEGIN
IF l_list.FIRST IS NULL THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('TRUE');
END IF;
END;
```

E.
```
BEGIN
IF l_list.FIRST =1 THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('TRUE');
END IF;
END;
```

Correct Answer: BE
Section: (none)

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Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38
Examine this function call:
cur_num := DBMS_SQL.TO_CURSOR_NUMBER (cur_val);
Which two statements are true?

A. CUR_VAL must be opened after this line is executed in the PL/SQL block.
B. CUR_VAL must be a weakly typed cursor variable.
C. CUR_VAL can be either a strongly or weakly typed cursor variable.
D. CUR_VAL must be opened before this line is executed in the PL/SQL block.
E. The PL/SQL block can continue to use the cursor variable after this line is executed.

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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QUESTION 39
Which two are correct when migrating BasicFile LOBs to SecureFile LOBs by DBMS_REDEFINITION?

A. Online redefinition can be done only at the table level.
B. Specify only BasicFiles LOB and SecureFiles LOB column names in parameter col_mapping of DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE.
C. Set the database initialization parameter db_securefile to NEVER.
D. During migration, specify the NOLOGGING storage parameter for any new SecureFiles LOB columns.
E. Online redefinition is the recommended method for migration of BasicFile LOBs to Secure LOBs.

Correct Answer: BE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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QUESTION 40
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;

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```
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;
```

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```
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;
```

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Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41
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.

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E. Pragmas apply only to calls in the next statement following the pragma.
F. You cannot inline local subroutines.

Correct Answer: CDE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: http://dbmanagement.info/Books/MIX/Les07_PLSQL.pdf

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