1

Questions

1. What is the primary purpose of the DBMS_PIPE package in Oracle databases?

A. To facilitate inter-session communication through message passing
B. To execute SQL queries efficiently
C. To handle transaction management
D. To optimize data storage

2. What would be an appropriate use case for DBMS_PIPE?

A. Storing large binary data
B. Improving disk storage efficiency
C. Creating user accounts
D. Sending small tasks between different sessions

3. Which of the following statements about DBMS_PIPE naming conventions is true?

A. Pipe names cannot include special characters
B. Pipe names must be less than 20 characters long
C. Pipe names must be unique across users
D. Pipe names are case-sensitive

4. If a session is waiting on DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE, which function might be used by another session to send a message?

A. PUT_MESSAGE
B. SEND_MESSAGE
C. PIPE_SEND
D. WAIT_FOR_MESSAGE

5. What happens when a timeout occurs while waiting for a message using DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE in Oracle Database?

A. The function terminates the session unexpectedly
B. The function returns an indication of no message received
C. The function waits indefinitely for a message
D. The function deletes the communication pipe

6. In the context of Oracle databases, how can DBMS_PIPE be used to synchronize processes within applications?

A. Enhancing the network capacity by increasing bandwidth
B. Ensuring linear data storage for efficient access
C. By sending signals that indicate when a process should start or stop
D. Locking database rows during execution to prevent conflicts

7. What does the PL/SQL package DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE do when a non-existent pipe name is provided?

A. It automatically creates the pipe.
B. It waits indefinitely for a message.
C. It causes the database to crash.
D. It returns an error indicating that the pipe does not exist.

8. What datatype does DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE return when a message is successfully received in Oracle?

A. VARCHAR2
B. BLOB
C. NUMBER
D. DATE