

## 1Z0-148<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database: Advanced PL/SQL

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**QUESTION 1**

Identify the two correct scenarios where a function can be optimized using the function result cache feature.

- A. A function which inserts multiple records into a DEPARTMENTS table as part of one-time data setup for an HR application.
- B. A function which accesses multiple tables and calculates the commission to be given to a sales representative based on the number of products sold by that representative.
- C. A function which deletes all the records from an EMPLOYEES\_AUDIT table based on their LOG\_DATE.
- D. A function which updates the SALARY of all the employees in an EMPLOYEES table by a fixed percentage based on their DESIGNATION.
- E. A function which calculates the factorial of a given number without accessing any table.

Correct Answer: DE

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**QUESTION 2**

View the Exhibit and examine the PL/SQL code.

The code takes a long time to execute. What would you recommend to improve performance?

```
DECLARE
  TYPE Var_tab IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(20) INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
  Empno VAR_TAB;
  Ename VAR_TAB;
  Counter NUMBER;
  CURSOR C IS
    SELECT Empno, Ename FROM Emp_tab WHERE Mgr = 7698;
BEGIN
  counter := 1;
  FOR rec IN C LOOP
    Empno(counter) := rec.Empno;
    Ename(counter) := rec.Ename;
    counter := counter + 1;
  END LOOP;
END;
```

- A. using NOT NULL constraint when declaring the variables
- B. using the BULK COLLECT option for query instead of cursor
- C. using WHILE.. END LOOP instead of FOR .. END LOOP
- D. using the SIMPLE\_INTEGER data type instead of the NUMBER data type

Correct Answer: B

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**QUESTION 3**

Which two statements are true about conversion from DBMS\_SQL to native dynamic SQL? (Choose two.)

- A. The DBMS\_SQL.TO\_REFCURSOR function should be used when the number of bind variables is known at compile time, but not the number of items to be selected.
- B. The DBMS\_SQL.TO\_REFCURSOR function converts a SQL cursor number to a weakly typed cursor variable only after it has been opened, parsed, and executed via DBMS\_SQL.
- C. DBMS\_SQL operations can access the cursor only as the SQL cursor number, not as a REF CURSOR variable.
- D. The DBMS\_SQL.TO\_REFCURSOR function allows a query result to be returned implicitly from a non PL/SQL environment to a stored PL/SQL program.
- E. The DBMS\_SQL.IS\_OPEN function is used to verify that a SQL cursor number is open after it has been converted to a REF CURSOR.

Correct Answer: AC

Reference: <https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=iWhbFeboD84Candpg=PA556andlpg=PA556anddq=The>

+DBMS\_SQL.TO\_REFCURSOR+function+should+be+used+when+the+number+of+bind+variables+is  
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ACfU3U3\_BJFUSzRWrtszG1LG7YVT9j4wandhl=enandsa=Xandved=2ahUKEwiY7ueY-6boAhXBe30KHcBBCDcQ6AE  
wAHoECBQQAQ#v=onepageandq=The% 20DBMS\_SQL.TO\_REFCURSOR  
%20function%20should%20be%20used%20when%20the%20number%20of%20bind%20variables%20is%  
20known%20at%20compile%20time%2C%20but%20not%20the%20number%20of%20items%20to %  
20be%20selectedandf=false

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/appdev.112/e25519/dynamic.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/appdev.112/e25519/dynamic.htm)

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**QUESTION 4**

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:

ORA-01001: invalid cursor

What could be the reason?

```
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;
/
```

- 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 5

Which two statements are true about the working of fine-grained access? (Choose two.)

- A. Security policies can be associated only with tables, but not with views.
- B. Different policies can be used for SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements.
- C. User statements are dynamically modified by the Oracle server through a security policy function.
- D. Fine-grained access control policies always remain in effect until they are dropped from a table or view.

Correct Answer: BC

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