

1Z0-148^{Q&As}

Oracle Database: Advanced PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

Which two statements are correct in Oracle Database 12c?

- A. For native compilation, PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL should be set to 2.
- B. Native compilation is the default compilation method
- C. Native compilation should be used during development.
- D. Natively compiled code is stored in the SYSTEM tablespace.
- E. To change a PL/SQL object from interpreted to native code, set the PLSQL_CODE_TYPE to NATIVE and recompile it.

Correct Answer: DE

Reference: <https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&drct=j&dq=andescr=s&source=web&cd=2&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiW92j66rYAhUBORQKHAKOAnsQFgg&MAE&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.oracle.com%2Ftechnetwork%2Fdatabase%2Ffeatures%2Fplsql%2Fncomp-faq-087606.html&usg=AOvVaw3H2JhdwNaDzp-Jly5-wtTk>

QUESTION 2

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.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 3

A products TABLE exists with a PROD_ID column.

Examine this PL/SQL block: Which statement is true?

```
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;
```

- 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);`

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Which PRAGMA statement may enable associated PL/SQL functions to run more efficiently when called from SQL?

- A. `PRAGMA SERIALLY_REUSABLE;`
- B. `PRAGMA UDF;`
- C. `PRAGMA INLINE ('\\', 'YES\\');`
- D. `PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION;`

Correct Answer: B

Reference: <https://mwidlake.wordpress.com/2015/11/04/pragma-udf-speeding-up-your-plsql-functionscalled-from-sql/>

QUESTION 5

You are logged on to the SCOTT schema and the schema has EMP and DEPT tables already created:

Examine this PL/SQL procedure:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE get_tab_row_count (p_table_name IN VARCHAR2) AS
    l_sql varchar2 (200);
    l_count NUMBER;
BEGIN
    l_sql := 'SELECR COUNT (*) FROM ' || DBMS_ASSERT.SQL_OBJECT_NAME
(p_table_name);
    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE l_sql INTO l_count;
    DBMS_OUPUT.PUT_LINE ('l_count = ' || l_count);
END;
/
```

Which PL/SQL block will raise an exception?

- A. EXEC get_tab_row_count ('emp');
- B. EXEC get_tab_row_count ('SCOTT.EMP');
- C. EXEC get_tab_row_count ('EMP');
- D. EXEC get_tab_row_count ('DEPT');
- E. EXEC get_tab_row_count ('DEPT, EMP');

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 6

The STUDENTS table exists in your schema.

Examine the DECLARE section of a PL/SQL block:

```
DECLARE TYPE studentcur_t IS REF CURSOR RETURN students%ROWTYPE; TYPE teachercur_t IS REF CURSOR;
```

```
cursor1 studentcur_t;
```

```
cursor2 teachercur_t;
```

```
cursor3 SYS_REFCURSOR;
```

```
CURSOR stcur IS SELECT * FROM students;
```

Which two blocks are valid?

- A. BEGIN OPEN cursor3 FOR SELECT * FROM students; cursor1 :=cursor3; END;
- B. BEGIN OPEN stcur; cursor1 :=stcur; END;
- C. BEGIN OPEN cursor1 FOR SELECT * FROM students; stcur :=cursor1; END;
- D. BEGIN OPEN stcur; cursor3 :=stcur; END;
- E. BEGIN OPEN cursor1 FOR SELECT * FROM students; cursor2 :=cursor1; END;

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 7

Which two statements are true about the usage of the DBMS_DESCRIBE.DESCRIBE_PROCEDURE procedure? (Choose two.)

- A. You can describe remote objects.
- B. You can describe anonymous PL/SQL blocks.
- C. You can describe a stored procedure, stored function, packaged procedure, or packaged function.
- D. You can obtain information about the position, name, and data type of the arguments of a procedure.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 8

Which is the correct method for releasing unused money after deleting elements of a collection?

- A. Flush the shared pool using the ALTER SYSTEM command.
- B. Use the TRUNCATE method on the collection.
- C. Execute DBMS_SHARED_POOL.UNKEEP.
- D. Execute DBMS_SESSION.FREE_UNUSED_USER_MEMORY.

Correct Answer: D

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/appdev.102/b14258/d_sessio.htm#BHCCFGIF

QUESTION 9

Which two statements are true about associative arrays and nested tables? (Choose two.)

- A. Only associative arrays can hold an arbitrary number of elements.
- B. Only nested tables can be used as column types in database tables.
- C. Both associative arrays and nested tables can hold an arbitrary number of elements.
- D. Both associative arrays and nested tables can be used as column types in database tables.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 10

You created an application context successfully. The user OE was granted the EXECUTE privilege on the DBMS_SESSION package. The user receives this error while setting the value for an attribute within the context:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_SESSION.SET_CONTEXT(\\SALES_ORDERS_CTX\\,\\ACCOUNT_MGR\\,\\OE\\);  
BEGIN DBMS_SESSION.SET_CONTEXT(\\SALES_ORDERS_CTX\\,\\ACCOUNT_MGR\\,\\OE\\); END;
```

*

ERROR at line 1: ORA-01031: insufficient privileges ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_SESSION", line 94 ORA-06512: at line 1 What is the reason for this error?

- A. The context was created with a package name in the USING clause.
- B. The attribute can be set only in the package associated with the context.
- C. The package associated with the context did not exist at the time of creation of the context.
- D. The value for an attribute of a user-defined context can be set only by the ALTER SESSION command.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

You are designing and developing a complex database application built using many dynamic SQL statements. Which option could expose your code to SQL injection attacks?

- A. Using bind variables instead of directly concatenating parameters into dynamic SQL statements
- B. Using automated tools to generate code
- C. Not validating parameters which are concatenated into dynamic SQL statements
- D. Validating parameters before concatenating them into dynamic SQL statements
- E. Having excess database privileges

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 12

Which statement describes the purpose of the plshprof command?

- A. It produces HTML output from raw profiler output.
- B. It produces HTML output from profiler tables in the database.
- C. It populates profiler tables in the database from raw profiler output.
- D. It produces raw profiler output on the most recently run applications.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 13

View the Exhibit and examine the PL/SQL code.

Identify the sections of the code that need to be modified for better performance gains.

(Choose all that apply.)

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE sal_details_pkg
IS
  PROCEDURE update_sal_info
    (p_emp_id NUMBER, p_inc_percent NUMBER);

  PROCEDURE display_sal_info
    (p_emp_id NUMBER);
END sal_details_pkg;

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY sal_details_pkg
IS
  PROCEDURE update_sal_info (p_emp_id NUMBER, p_inc_percent NUMBER)
  IS
    i NUMBER NOT NULL:=0;
  BEGIN
    SELECT sal INTO i
      FROM emp
      WHERE empno = p_emp_id;

    i:= i + i * p_inc_percent;
    UPDATE emp SET sal=i
      WHERE empno = p_emp_id;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Salary updated...');
  END update_sal_info;

  PROCEDURE display_sal_info
    (p_emp_id NUMBER)
  IS
    i NUMBER NOT NULL:=0;
    tax NUMBER;
  BEGIN
    SELECT sal INTO i
      FROM emp
      WHERE empno = p_emp_id;
    If i > 5000
      THEN
        tax:= i * .3;
      ELSE
        tax:= i * .2;
      END IF;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee Salary      : '||i);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Tax for the employee : '||tax);
  END display_sal_info;
END sal_details_pkg;
```

- A. Use cursors to fetch values.
- B. Remove redundant SQL statements in the procedures.
- C. Avoid the NOT NULL constraint when declaring the variable.
- D. Define and compile procedures independently, and not as part of a package.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 14

Examine this PL/SQL block:

```
1 BEGIN
2     $IF $$flag3 $THEN
3         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( 'Line: ' || $$PLSQL_LINE );
4     $ELIF NOT $$flag3 AND ( NOT $$flag1 OR $$flag2 < 5 ) $THEN
5         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( 'Line: ' || $$PLSQL_LINE );
6     $ELSE
7         $IF $$flag1 $THEN
8             DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( 'Line: ' || $$PLSQL_LINE );
9         $ELSE
10            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( 'Line: ' || $$PLSQL_LINE );
11        $END
12    $END
13 END;
14 /
```

If PLSQL_CCFLAGS is set to: '\\flag1:TRUE, flag2:2, flag3:NULL\\' What is the result of submitting this PL/SQL block for execution with SERVEROUTPUT enabled?

- A. It fails compilation.
- B. It executes successfully and outputs "Line: 3".
- C. It executes successfully and outputs "Line: 5".
- D. It executes successfully and outputs "Line: ".
- E. It executes successfully and outputs "Line: 10".
- F. It executes successfully and outputs "Line: 8".

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 15

Which two statements are true about the query results stored in the query result cache? (Choose two.)

- A. If any of the tables used to build a query is modified by an ongoing transaction in the current session, the query result is not cached.
- B. A query result based on a read-consistent snapshot of data that is older than the latest committed version of the data is not cached.

C. Adding the RESULT_CACHE hint to inline views enables optimizations between the outer query and the inline view, and the query result is cached.

D. A query result for a query that has a bind variable is stored in the cache and is reused if the query is equivalent even when the bind variable has a different value.

Correct Answer: AB

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