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**Vendor:**Oracle

**Exam Code:**1Z0-148

**Exam Name:**Oracle Database: Advanced PL/SQL

**Version:**Demo

## QUESTION 1

Examine the following settings for a session:

```
PLSQL_CODE_TYPE = NATIVE
```

View the Exhibit and examine the PL/SQL code.

You compile the program with the following attributes:

```
SQL> ALTER PROCEDURE proc1 COMPILE PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL = 1;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the PROC1 procedure in this scenario?

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE proc1
IS
    a PLS_INTEGER;
    FUNCTION func1(a PLS_INTEGER, b PLS_INTEGER)
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER
    IS
    BEGIN
        RETURN a + b;
    END;
BEGIN
    pragma INLINE (func1, 'YES');
    a := func1(3, 4) + 6;
END proc1;
```

- A. The FUNC1 function would be called inline because PRAGMA INLINE forces a specific call to be inlined.
- B. The FUNC1 function would be inlined because the value set for the PLSQL\_CODE\_TYPE parameter is set to NATIVE.
- C. The FUNC1 function would be called inline irrespective of the value set for the PLSQL\_OPTIMIZE\_LEVEL parameter.
- D. The FUNC1 function would not be called inline because the value for the PLSQL\_OPTIMIZE\_LEVEL parameter is set to a lower value.

Correct Answer: D

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## QUESTION 2

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

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### QUESTION 3

Examine this code:

```
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 (l\_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: BD

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### QUESTION 4

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

- A. Only varrays must have consecutive numbers as subscripts.
- B. Only nested tables can be used as column types in database tables.
- C. Both nested tables and varrays must have consecutive numbers as subscripts.
- D. Both nested tables and varrays can be used as column types in database tables.

Correct Answer: AD

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### QUESTION 5

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table in the SCOTT schema. Name Null? Type

EMPLOYEE\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(6)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

LAST\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(25)

SALARY NOT NULL NUMBER(8,2)

COMMISSION\_PCT NUMBER(2,2)

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER(4)

View the Exhibit and examine the code for the EMP\_TOTSAL procedure created by user SCOTT.

Which statement is true regarding the EMP\_TOTSAL procedure?

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE emp_totsal
(p_emp_id NUMBER)
IS
v_total NUMBER := 0;
BEGIN
  SELECT salary+(salary*NVL(commission_pct,0)) INTO v_total
  FROM employees
  WHERE employee_id=p_emp_id;
  IF SQL%NOTFOUND THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee does not exist');
  ELSE
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total salary for employee '||
p_emp_id || ' is ' || v_total);
  END IF;
END;
```

- A. It is created successfully, but displays the correct output message only for existent employee IDs.
- B. It is created successfully and displays the correct output message for both existent and nonexistent employee IDs.
- C. It generates an error because the %NOTFOUND attribute cannot be used in combination with a SELECT INTO statement.
- D. It generates an error because a user-defined exception has to be included whenever the % NOTFOUND attribute is

used in combination with a SELECT INTO statement.

Correct Answer: A

## QUESTION 6

View Exhibit1 and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

View Exhibit2 and examine the code in the PL/SQL block.

The PL/SQL block fails to execute.

What could be the reason?

| Name          | Null?    | Type         |
|---------------|----------|--------------|
| EMPLOYEE_ID   | NOT NULL | NUMBER(6)    |
| FIRST_NAME    |          | VARCHAR2(20) |
| LAST_NAME     | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(25) |
| HIRE_DATE     | NOT NULL | DATE         |
| JOB_ID        | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(10) |
| SALARY        | NOT NULL | NUMBER(8,2)  |
| DEPARTMENT_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER(4)    |

```
DECLARE
  TYPE Roster IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(35);
  TYPE Last_name_typ IS VARRAY(3) OF VARCHAR2(20);

  oldnames Roster := Roster('Carson', 'Hamilton', 'Singh');
  newnames Roster;
  group1 Last_name_typ := Last_name_typ('Jones', 'Wong', 'Marc');
  group2 Last_name_typ;

  FUNCTION get_enames(p_deptno NUMBER)
    RETURN Roster IS
    v_last_names Roster:= Roster();
  BEGIN
    SELECT last_name INTO v_last_names FROM employees
      WHERE department_id = p_deptno;
    RETURN v_last_names;
  END get_enames;

BEGIN
  group2 := group1;
  group1(3) := oldnames(3);
  newnames := get_enames(20);
END;
/
```

- A. Nested tables cannot be returned by a function.
- B. The NEWNAMES nested table has not been initialized.
- C. The assignment operator cannot be used to transfer all the element values from GROUP1 to GROUP2.
- D. The third element of OLDNAMES cannot be assigned to the third element of GROUP1 because they are of inconsistent data types.
- E. LAST\_NAME values cannot be assigned to the V\_LAST\_NAMES nested table because local collection types are not allowed in SQL statements.

Correct Answer: E

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### QUESTION 7

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

Correct Answer: C

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### QUESTION 8

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

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### QUESTION 9

The result cache is enabled for the database instance.

Examine the following code for a PL/SQL function:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_hire_date (emp_id NUMBER) RETURN  
VARCHAR  
RESULT_CACHE RELIES_ON (HR.EMPLOYEES)  
IS  
date_hired DATE;  
BEGIN  
SELECT hire_date INTO date_hired  
FROM HR.EMPLOYEES  
WHERE EMPLOYEE_ID = emp_id;  
RETURN TO_CHAR(date_hired);  
END;
```

Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. If sessions have different NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT settings, cached results have different formats.
- B. The function results are not cached because the query used in the function returns the DATE data type.
- C. If sessions have different NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT settings, cached results have same formats because the function's return type is VARCHAR.
- D. If a function is executed with same argument value but different NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT for the session, the cached result is overwritten with the new function result.

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 10

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: A

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283\\_01/appdev.112/e17126/subprograms.htm#insertedID11](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/appdev.112/e17126/subprograms.htm#insertedID11)

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### QUESTION 11

The database instance was recently started up. Examine the following parameter settings for the database instance:

NAME TYPE VALUE

.....

result\_cache\_max\_result integer 5

result\_cache\_max\_size big integer 0

result\_cache\_mode string MANUAL

result\_cache\_remote\_expiration integer 0

.....

You reset the value for the result\_cache\_max\_size parameter by issuing the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET result_cache_max_size = 1056k SCOPE = BOTH;
```

System altered.



Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. 1056 KB is allocated for the result cache and the result cache is enabled.
- B. 1056 KB is allocated for the result cache, but the result cache is disabled.
- C. The results for only the queries that have the RESULT\_CACHE hint are cached.
- D. The results for all the queries except those having the NO\_RESULT\_CACHE hint are cached.

Correct Answer: B

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## QUESTION 12

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