



Oracle

1Z0-148 Exam

Oracle Database 12c: Advanced PL/SQL Exam

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Version: 10.0

Question: 1

The STUDENTS table exists in your schema.
Examine the DECLARE section of a PL/SQL block:

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;

Answer: A,E

Question: 2

Examine the code:

```

CREATE PACKAGE pkg IS
  TYPE rec_typ IS RECORD (pdt_id INTEGER, pdt_name VARCHAR2 (25));
  TYPE tab_typ IS TABLE OF rec_typ INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
  x tab_typ;
END pkg;
/
CREATE FUNCTION f(x pkg.tab_typ) RETURN VARCHAR2 IS
  r VARCHAR2 (100);
BEGIN
  FOR i IN 1 .. x.COUNT LOOP
    r:=r || ' ' || x(i).pdt_id || x (i). pdt_name;
  END LOOP;
  RETURN r;
END f;
/

```

Which two subprograms will be created successfully?

- A. CREATE FUNCTION p4 (y pkg.tab_typ) RETURN pkg.tab_typ ISBEGINEXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'SELECT pdt_id, pdt_name FROM TABLE (:b)'BULT COLLECT INTO pkg.x USING y;RETURN pkg.x;END p4;
- B. CREATE PROCEDURE p1 (y IN OUT pkg.tab_typ) ISBEGINEXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'SELECT f (:b) FROM DUAL' INTO y USING pkg.x;END p1;
- C. CREATE PROCEDURE p2 (v IN OUT VARCHAR2) ISBEGINEXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'SELECT f (:b) FROM DUAL' INTO v USING pkg.x;END p2;
- D. CREATE FUNCTION p3 RETURN pkg. tab_typ ISBEGINEXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'SELECT f (:b) FROM DUAL' INTO pkg.x;END p3;
- E. CREATE PROCEDURE p5 (y pkg. rec_typ) ISBEGINEXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'SELECT pdt_name FROM TABLE (:b)' BULK COLLECT INTO y USING pkg.x;END p5;

Answer: A,C

Question: 3

Examine the section of code taken from a PL/SQL program:

```

...
FUNCTION TESTPROC (x PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER IS ... END;
...
PRAGMA INLINE (TESTPROC, 'NO');
y := TESTPROC (1) TESTPROC (2) + 3;  - - Call 1
...
y := TESTPROC (4) TESTPROC (5) + 6;  - - Call 2
...
END;
/

```

PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL PARAMETER is set to 3.
Which two statements are true?

- A. Calls to TESTPROC will always be inlined as it is compiled with PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL=3.
- B. Calls to TESTPROC are never inlined in both lines commented as Call1 and Call 2.
- C. Calls to TESTPROC are not inlined in the line commented as Call 1.
- D. Calls to TESTPROC are inlined in both lines commented as Call 1 and Call 2.
- E. Calls to TESTPROC might be inlined in the line commented as Call 2.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/appdev.112/e17126/tuning.htm#CHDBGJDJ

Question: 4

Which statement is true about the DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE package?

- A. DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE is a SYS-owned package and can be accessed only by a user with DBA privileges.
- B. To execute chunks in parallel, users must have CREATE JOB system privilege.
- C. No specific system privileges are required to create or run parallel execution tasks.
- D. Only DBAs can create or run parallel execution tasks.
- E. Users with CREATE TASK privilege can create or run parallel execution tasks.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/appdev.112/e40758/d_parallel_ex.htm#ARPLS67331
(security model)

Question: 5

Which two statements are true regarding edition-based redefinition (EBR)?

- A. There is no default edition defined in the database.
- B. EBR does not let you upgrade the database components of an application while in use.
- C. You never use EBR to copy the database objects and redefine the copied objects in isolation.
- D. Editions are non-schema objects.
- E. When you change an editioned object, all of its dependents remain valid.
- F. Tables are not editionable objects.

Answer: E,F

Question: 6

Which two blocks of code execute successfully?

- A. DECLARE
SUBTYPE new_one IS BINARY_INTEGER RANGE 0..9; my_val new_one; BEGIN my_val :=0; END;
- B. DECLARE
SUBTYPE new_string IS VARCHAR2 (5) NOT NULL; my_str_new_string; BEGIN my_str := 'abc';
END;
- C. DECLARE
SUBTYPE new_one IS NUMBER (2, 1); my_val new_one; BEGIN my_val :=12.5; END;
- D. DECLARE
SUBTYPE new_one IS INTEGER RANGE 1..10 NOT NULL; my_val new_one; BEGIN my_val :=2; END;
- E. DECLARE
SUBTYPE new_one IS NUMBER (1, 0); my_val new_one; BEGIN my_val := -1;
END;

Answer: A,E

Question: 7

Which statement is correct about DBMS_LOB.SETOPTIONS and DBMS_LOB.GETOPTIONS for SecureFiles?

- A. DBMS_LOB.GETOPTIONS can only be used for BLOB data types.
- B. DBMS_LOB.SETOPTIONS can perform operations on individual SecureFiles but not an entire column.
- C. DBMS_LOB.SETOPTIONS can set option types COMPRESS, DUPLICATE, and ENCRYPT.
- D. If a table was not created with compression specified in the store as securefile clause then DBMS_LOB.SETOPTIONS can be used to enable it later.

Answer: D

Question: 8

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

Answer: C

Question: 9

Examine this code executed as SYS:

```
CREATE USER spider IDENTIFIED BY spider DEFAULT TABLESPACE users QUOTA
UNLIMITED ON users;
CREATE ROLE dynamic_table_role;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO dynamic_table_role;
GRANT CREATE SESSION, CREATE PROCEDURE TO spider;
GRANT dynamic_table_role TO spider WITH ADMIN OPTION;
ALTER USER spider DEFAULT ROLE ALL EXCEPT dynamic_table_role;
```

Examine this code executed as SPIDER and the error message received upon execution:

```

CREATE PROCEDURE dproc AS
BEGIN
    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'CREATE TABLE demo (id INTEGER)';
END;
/
SET ROLE dynamic_table_role;
EXEC dproc;

```

```

ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01031: insufficient privileges
ORA-06512: at "SPIDER.DPROC", line 4
ORA-06512: at line 1

```

What is the reason for this error?

- A. The procedure needs to be granted the DYNAMIC_TABLE_ROLE role.
- B. The EXECUTE IMMEDIATE clause is not supported with roles.
- C. Privileges granted through roles are never in effect when running definer's rights procedures.
- D. The user SPIDER needs to be granted the CREATE TABLE privilege and the procedure needs to be granted the DYNAMIC_TABLE_ROLE.

Answer: C

Question: 10

Which codes executes successfully?

- A. CREATE PACKAGE pkg AS TYPE rec_typ IS RECORD (price NUMBER, inc_pct NUMBER); PROCEDURE calc_price (price_rec IN OUT rec_typ); END pkg; / CREATE PACKAGE BODY pkg AS PROCEDURE calc_price (price_rec IN OUT rec_typ) AS BEGIN price_rec.price := price_rec.price + (price_rec.price * price_rec.inc_pct)/100; END calc_price; END pkg; / DECLARE 1_rec pkg. rec_typ; BEGIN 1_rec.price := 100; 1_rec.inc_pct := 50; EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'BEGIN pkg. calc_price (:rec); END;' USING IN OUT 1_rec; END;
- B. CREATE PACKAGE pkg AS TYPE rec_typ IS RECORD (price NUMBER, inc_pct NUMBER); END pkg; / CREATE PROCEDURE calc_price (price_rec IN OUT pkg. rec_typ) AS BEGIN price_rec.price := price_rec.price + (price_rec.price * price_rec.inc_pct)/100; END; / DECLARE 1_rec pkg. rec_typ; BEGIN EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'BEGIN calc_price (:rec); END;' USING IN OUT 1_rec (100, 50); END;
- C. CREATE PACKAGE pkg AS TYPE rec_typ IS RECORD (price NUMBER, inc_pct NUMBER); END pkg; / CREATE PROCEDURE calc_price (price_rec IN OUT pkg. rec_typ) AS BEGIN price_rec :=

```
price_rec.price + (price_rec.price * price_rec.inc_pct)/100;END ;/DECLARE1_rec pkg.  
rec_typ;BEGIN1_rec_price :=100;1_rec.inc_pct :=50;EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'BEGIN calc_price (1_rec);  
END;';END;
```

```
D. DECLARETYPE rec_typ IS RECORD (price NUMBER, inc_pct NUMBER);1_rec rec-typ;PROCEDURE  
calc_price (price_rec IN OUT rec_typ) ASBEGINprice_rec.price := price_rec.price+ (price_rec.price *  
price_rec.inc_pct)/100;END;BEGIN1_rec_price :=100;1_rec.inc_pct :=50;EXECUTE IMMEDIATE  
'BEGIN calc_price (:rec); END;' USING IN OUT 1_rec;END;
```

Answer: A

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