

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 1

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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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;

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 2

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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 IS BEGIN EXECUTE IMMEDIATE SELECT pdt\_id, pdt\_name FROM TABLE (:b) BULK COLLECT INTO pkg.x USING y; RETURN pkg.x; END p4;
- B. CREATE PROCEDURE p1 (y IN OUT pkg.tab\_typ) IS BEGIN EXECUTE IMMEDIATE SELECT f (:b) FROM DUAL INTO y USING pkg.x; END p1;
- C. CREATE PROCEDURE p2 (v IN OUT VARCHAR2) IS BEGIN EXECUTE IMMEDIATE SELECT f (:b) FROM DUAL INTO v USING pkg.x; END p2;
- D. CREATE FUNCTION p3 RETURN pkg. tab\_typ IS BEGIN EXECUTE IMMEDIATE SELECT f (:b) FROM DUAL INTO pkg.x; END p3;
- E. CREATE PROCEDURE p5 (y pkg. rec\_typ) IS BEGIN EXECUTE IMMEDIATE SELECT pdt\_name FROM TABLE (:b) BULK COLLECT INTO y USING pkg.x;

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 3

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 4

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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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.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 5

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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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.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 6

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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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;

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 7

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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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.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 8

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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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

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 9

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 10

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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 PACAKGE 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 := price\_rec.price + (price\_rec.price \* price\_rec.inc\_pct)/100; END ; / DECLARE 1\_rec pkg. rec\_typ; BEGIN 1\_rec.price :=100; 1\_rec.inc\_pct :=50; EXECUTE IMMEDIATE BEGIN calc\_price (1\_rec); END;; END;
- D. DECLARE TYPE rec\_typ IS RECORD (price NUMBER, inc\_pct NUMBER); 1\_rec rec-tyt; 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; BEGIN 1\_rec.price :=100; 1\_rec.inc\_pct :=50; EXECUTE IMMEDIATE BEGIN calc\_price (:rec); END; USING IN OUT 1\_rec;

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 11

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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Examine this function header:

```
FUNCTION calc_new_sal (emp_id NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER;
```

You want to ensure that whenever this PL/SQL function is invoked with the same parameter value across active sessions, the result is not recomputed.

If a DML statement is modifying a table which this function depends upon, the function result must be recomputed at that point in time for all sessions calling this function.

Which two actions should you perform?

- A. Ensure RESULT\_CACHE\_MAX\_SIZE is greater than 0.
- B. Enable the result cache by using DBMS\_RESULT\_CACHE.BYPASS (FALSE).
- C. Add the deterministic clause to the function definition.
- D. Add the RELIES\_ON clause to the function definition.
- E. Add the RESULT\_CACHE clause to the function definition.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 12

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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Examine this block:

```
1 DECLARE
2     TYPE va$ IS VARRAY (200) OF NUMBER;
3     va va$ :=va$ ();
4 BEGIN
5     va.EXTEND (100);
6 END;
```

Which two will be correct after line 5?

- A. va. LAST and va. LIMIT will return the same value.
- B. va. LAST and va. COUNT will return the same value.
- C. va. LIMIT and va. COUNT will return the same value.
- D. va. LIMIT and va. NEXT (199) will return the same value.
- E. va. LAST will return 200.
- F. va. NEXT (199) will return NULL.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 13

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

With SERVEROUTPUT enabled, you successfully create the package YEARLY\_LIST:

```
CREATE PACKAGE yearly_list IS
  TYPE list1 IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2 (20) INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
  FUNCTION init_list1 RETURN list1;
END yearly_list;
/
```

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY yearly_list IS
  FUNCTION init_list1 RETURN list1 IS
    create_list list1;
  BEGIN
    create_list(1) := 'Jan';
    create_list(3) := 'Feb';
    create_list(6) := 'Mar';
    create_list(8) := 'Apr';
    RETURN create_list;
  END init_list1;
END yearly_list;
/
```

Examine this code:

```
1 DECLARE
2   v_yr1 yearly_list.create_list ();
3   location NUMBER :=1;
4 BEGIN
5   WHILE location IS NOT NULL LOOP
6     DBMS_PUTPUT.PUT_LINE (v(yr1 (location) );
7     location := v_yr1.NEXT;
8   END LOOP;
9 END;
10 /
```

You want to display the contents of CREATE\_LIST.

Which two lines need to be corrected in the PL/SQL block?

- A. Line 2
- B. Line 3
- C. Line 5
- D. Line 6
- E. Line 7

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 14

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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Examine the following SQL statement:

```
ALTER SESSION SET PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL=3;
```

What is the result of executing this statements?

- A. The PL/SQL optimize level for some existing PL/SQL units will be changed as an immediate result.
- B. The PL/SQL optimize level for subsequently compiled PL/SQL units will be set to 3 and inlining will be enabled.
- C. The PL/SQL optimize level for subsequently compiled PL/SQL units will be set to 3 and inlining will be disabled.
- D. This statement will fail because PLSQL\_OPTIMIZE\_LEVEL can only be set at the system level,

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 15

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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Which two statements describe actions developers can take to make their application less vulnerable to security attacks?

- A. Include the AUTHID DEFINER clause in stored program units.
- B. Do not concatenate unchecked user input into dynamically constructed SQL statements.
- C. Switch from using DBMS\_SQL to EXECUTE IMMEDIATE.
- D. Include the AUTHID CURRENT\_USER clause in stored program units.
- E. Increase the amount of code that is accessible to users by default.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 16

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

Examine this code:

```
CREATE CONTEXT order_ctx USING orders_app_pkg;
```

```
CREATE PACKAGE orders_app_pkg IS
```

```
    PROCEDURE set_app_context;
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY orders-app_pkg IS
```

```
    c_context CONSTANT VARCHAR2 (30) := 'ORDER_CTX';
```

```
    PROCEDURE set_app_context IS
```

```
        v_user VARCHAR2 (30);
```

```
    BEGIN
```

```
        SELECT user INTO v_user FROM dual;
```

```
        DBMS_SESSION.SET_CONTEXT (c_context, 'ACCOUNT MGR', v_user);
```

```
    END;
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

What is the correct statement to get the value of attribute ACCOUNT\_MGR after the procedure has been executed?

- A. SELECT USERENV ('ACCOUNT\_MGR') FROM dual;
- B. SELECT SYS\_CONTEXT ('USERENV', 'ACCOUNT\_MGR') FROM dual;
- C. SELECT SYS\_CONTEXT ('ORDER\_CTX', 'ACCOUNT\_MGR') FROM dual;
- D. SELECT SYS\_CONTEXT ('ACCOUNT\_MGR', 'ORDER\_CTX') FROM dual;
- E. SELECT USERENV ('ORDER\_CTX') FROM dual;

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 18

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

Examine this code:

```
CREATE FUNCTION emp_policy_fn (v_schema IN VARCHAR2, v_objname IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2 AS
    con VARCHAR2 (200);
BEGIN
    con:= 'deptno= 30';
    RETURN con;
END emp_policy_fn;
/

BEGIN
    DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY (
        object_schema =>'schott',
        object_name=> 'emp',
        policy_name=> 'emp_policy',
        policy_function=>'emp_policy_fn',
        update_check=> TRUE,
        statement_types => 'SELECT, UPDATE',
        sec_relevant_cols=> 'sal, comm');
END;
/
```

Examine this DML statement executed in the SCOTT schema:

```
UPDATE emp SET comm = 1000 WHERE deptno= 20;
```

What is the outcome after executing this statement?

- A. COMM is set to 1000 for all records in the EMP table where DEPTNO = 30.
- B. The statement executes successfully but no rows are updated.
- C. COMM is set to 1000 for all records in the EMP table where DEPTNO=20.
- D. The statement fails with error ORA-28115: policy with check option violation.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 19

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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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.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 20

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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Select the correct statement regarding BEQUEATH CURRENT\_USER.

- A. If a view references a PL/SQL function then BEQUEATH CURRENT\_USER allows the function to execute with DBA privileges, regardless of the invoking users privileges.
- B. The BEQUEATH CURRENT\_USER clause allows invoker's rights functions referenced in a view to execute with the privileges of the invoking user.
- C. Any view calling a PL/SQL function with BEQUEATH CURRENT\_USER in effect will execute with the privileges of the function owner.
- D. With the BEQUEATH CURRENT\_USER clause, a definer's rights function referenced in a view executes with the privileges of the view owner, not the function

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 21

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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Which tablespace is used to store the data collected by PL/Scope?

- A. UNDOTBS1
- B. SYSAUX
- C. SYSTEM
- D. TEMP
- E. USERS

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 22

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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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.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 23

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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Which two statements are true with respect to fine-grained access control?

- A. It is implemented by end users.
- B. It can be used to implement column masking.
- C. It implements security rules through functions and associates these security rules with tables, views or synonyms.
- D. Separate policies are required for queries versus INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE statements.
- E. The DBMS\_FGA package is used to set up fine-grained access control.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 24

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

```
DECLARE
  TYPE ntb1 IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2 (20);
  v1 ntb1 := ntb1 ('hello', 'world', 'test');
  TYPE ntb2 IS TABLE OF ntb1 INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
  v3 ntb2;
BEGIN
  v3 (31) := ntb1 (4, 5, 6);
  v3 (32) :=v1
  v3 (33) :=ntb1 (2,5,1);
  v3 (31) :=ntb1 (1,1);
  v3.DELETE;
END;
/
```

Which two statements are correct about the collections before v3. DELETE is executed?

- A. The values of v3(31) (2) and v3 (33) (2) are identical.
- B. The value of v3 (31) (3) is 6.
- C. The value of v3 (31) (1) and v3 (33) (3) are identical,
- D. The value of v3 (31) (1) is "hello".
- E. The values of v3 (32) (2) and v1 (2) are identical.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 25

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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Which two statements are true about the DBMS\_LOB package?

- A. DBMS\_LOB.COMPARE can compare parts of two LOBs.
- B. DBMS\_LOB.COMPARE returns the size difference of the compared LOBs.
- C. DBMS\_LOB.COMPARE is overloaded and can compare CLOBs with BLOBs.
- D. If the destination LOB is a temporary LOB, the row must be locked before calling DBMS\_LOB.CONVERTTOBLOB.
- E. Before calling DBMS\_LOB.CONVERTTOBLOB, both the source and destination LOB instances must exist.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 26

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

The STUDENTS table with column LAST\_NAME of data type VARCHAR2 exists in your database schema.

Examine this PL/SQL block:

```
DECLARE
  CURSOR name_cur IS
    SELECT last_name FROM students WHERE last_name LIKE 'A%';
  TYPE l_name_type IS VARRAY (25) OF students.last_name%TYPE;
  names_varray l_name_type;
  v_index INTEGER := 0;
BEGIN
  FOR name_rec IN name_cur LOOP
    v_index := v_index + 1;
    names_varray(v_index) := name_rec.last_name;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (names_varray(v_index));
  END LOOP;
END;
```

Which two actions must you perform for this PL/SQL block to execute successfully?

- A. Replace the FOR loop with FOR name\_rec IN names\_varray.FIRST .. names\_varray.LAST LOOP.
- B. Replace the L\_NAME\_TYPE declaration with TYPE l\_name\_type IS VARRAY (25) OF SYS\_REFCURSOR;
- C. Add name\_rec name\_cur%ROWTYPE; at the end of the DECLARE section.
- D. Replace the NAMES\_VARRAY declaration with names\_varray l\_name\_type := l\_name\_type ();
- E. Replace the NAMES\_VARRAY declaration with names\_varray l\_name\_type := null;
- F. Add names\_varray.EXTEND after the FOR ...LOOP statement.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 27

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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Which two blocks of code execute successfully?

- A. DECLARE TYPE tab\_type IS TABLE OF NUMBER; my\_tab tab\_type; BEGIN my\_tab (1) :=1; END;
- B. DECLARE TYPE tab\_type IS TABLE OF NUMBER; my\_tab tab\_type := tab\_type(2); BEGIN my\_tab(1) :=55; END;
- C. DECLARE TYPE tab\_type IS TABLE OF NUMBER; my\_tab tab\_type; BEGIN my\_tab. EXTEND (2); my\_tab (1) := 55; END;
- D. DECLARE TYPE tab\_type IS TABLE OF NUMBER; my\_tab tab\_type; BEGIN my\_tab := tab\_type (); my\_tab (1) := 55; END;
- E. DECLARE TYPE tab\_type IS TABLE OF NUMBER my\_tab tab\_type := tab\_type (2, NULL, 50); BEGIN my\_tab.EXTEND (3, 2);

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 28

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

Examine this code:

```
CREATE FUNCTION invoice_date RETURN VARCHAR2
RESULT_CACHE AUTHID DEFINER IS
  l_date VARCHAR2 (50);
BEGIN
  l_date := SYSDATE;
  RETURN l_date;
END;
```

Users of this function may set different date formats in their sessions.

Which two modifications must be made to allow the use of your sessions date format when outputting the cached result of this function?

- A. Change the RETURN type to DATE.
- B. Change AUTHID to CURRENT\_USER.
- C. Use the TO\_CHAR function around SYSDATE, that is, l\_date := TO\_CHAR (SYSDATE).
- D. Change the data type of l\_date to DATE.
- E. Set NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT to 'DD-MM-YY' at the instance level.
- F. Set the RESULT\_CACHE\_MODE parameter to FORCE.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 29

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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Which statement is true about internal and external LOBs?

- A. An external LOB can be loaded into an internal LOB variable using the DBMS\_LOB package.
- B. A NOEXIST\_DIRECTORY exception can be raised when using internal and external LOBs.
- C. Internal and external LOBs can be written using DBMS\_LOB.
- D. After an exception transfers program control outside a PL/SQL block, all references to open external LOBs are lost.
- E. When using DBMS\_LOB.INSTR for internal and external LOBs, DBMS\_LOB.OPEN should be called for each LOB.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 30

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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Which two statements about the PL/SQL hierarchical profiler are true?

- A. Access it using the DBMS\_PROFILER package.
- B. Access it using the DBMS\_HPROF package.
- C. Profiler data is recorded in tables and published in HTML reports.
- D. It is only accessible after a grant of the CREATE PROFILE privilege.
- E. It helps you identify subprograms that are causing bottlenecks in application performance.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 31

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

Examine this Java method in class Employee, loaded into the Oracle database:

```
Public static int updateSalary (String name, float salary) {}
```

Which PL/SQL specification can be used to publish this method?

- A. CREATE FUNCTION update\_salary (p\_nm VARCHAR2, p\_sal NUMBER) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER AS LANGUAGE JAVA LIBRARY "Employee" NAME "updateSalary" PARAMETERS (p\_nm java.lang. String, p\_sal float, RETURN int);
- B. CREATE FUNCTION update\_salary (p\_nm VARCHAR2, p\_sal NUMBER) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER AS LANGUAGE JAVA NAME "Employee.updateSalary" PARAMETERS (p\_nm java.lang.String, p\_sal float, RETURN int);
- C. CREATE FUNCTION update\_salary (p\_nm VARCHAR2, p\_sal NUMBER) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER AS LANGUAGE JAVA NAME "Employee.updateSalary" PARAMETERS ("name" java.lang.String, "salary" float, RETURN int);
- D. CREATE FUNCTION update\_salary (p\_nm VARCHAR2, p\_sal NUMBER) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER AS LANGUAGE JAVA NAME Employee.updateSalary (java.lang.String, float) return int;
- E. CREATE FUNCTION update\_salary (p\_nm VARCHAR2, p\_sal NUMBER) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER AS LANGUAGE JAVA

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 32

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

Examine this code executed in the ORA1 schema:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE my_new_proc AUTHID CURRENT_USER AS
    PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION;
BEGIN
    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'GRANT DBA TO ora1';
    COMMIT;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN NULL;
END;
/
CREATE FUNCTION return_date (param1 IN NUMBER) RETURN DATE AUTHID
CURRENT_USER AS
BEGIN
    my_new_proc;
    RETURN sysdate +param1;
END;
/
GRANT EXECUTE ON return_date TO PUBLIC;
```

Examine this code executed by DBA\_USER who has been granted the DBA role:

```
REVOKE INHERIT PRIVILEGES ON USER dba_user FROM PUBLIC;
```

Examine this query:

```
SELECT return_date (1) FROM dual;
```

What is the result of executing this query in the DBA\_USER schema?

- A. It will fail with a compile-time error.
- B. It will execute successfully and return the date but the DBA role will not be granted to ORA1.
- C. It will fail with a runtime error complaining of insufficient INHERIT PRIVILEGES.
- D. It will execute successfully, return the date and the DBA role will be granted to ORA1.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 33

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

---

Which three commands can be used to set PL/SQL conditional compilation inquiry directive MODE?

- A. ALTER SESSION SET PLSQL\_CCFLAGS = 'mode: FALSE';
- B. ALTER SESSION SET PLSQL\_CCFLAGS= 'mode: NULL';
- C. ALTER SESSION SET PLSQL\_CCFLAGS= 'mode: Level 1';
- D. ALTER SESSION SET PLSQL\_CCFLAGS= 'mode: Level1';
- E. ALTER SESSION SET PLSQL\_CCFLAGS= 'mode: 1'

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 34

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

Examine this declaration section:

```
DECLARE
  TYPE emp_info IS RECORD
    (emp_id NUMBER (3), expr_summary CLOB);
  TYPE emp_typ IS TABLE OF emp_info;
  l_emp emp_typ;
  l_rec emp_info;
```

Which two executable sections will display the message Summary is null?

- A. BEGIN l\_rec := NULL; l\_emp := emp\_typ (l\_rec); IF l\_emp (1).expr\_summary IS EMPTY THEN DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE (Summary is null); END IF; END;
- B. BEGIN l\_rec.emp\_id :=1; l\_rec.expr\_summary := NULL; l\_emp :=emp\_typ (l\_rec); IF l\_emp(1).expr\_summary IS NULL THEN DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE (Summary is null); END IF; END;
- C. BEGIN l\_rec.emp\_id :=1; l\_rec.expr\_summary := EMPTY\_CLOB (); l\_emp := emp\_typ (l\_rec); IF l\_emp(1).expr\_summary IS NULL THEN DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE (Summary is null); END IF END;
- D. BEGIN l\_emp := emp\_typ (); IF NOT l\_emp. EXISTS (1) THEN DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE (Summary is null); END IF END;
- E. BEGIN l\_emp. EXTEND; IF NOT l\_emp. EXISTS (1) THEN DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE (Summary is null); END IF

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 35

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

Examine this code:

```
CREATE PACKAGE pkg AS
  TYPE tab_typ IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2 (10) INDEX BY VARCHAR2;
  FUNCTION tab_end (p_tab IN tab_typ) RETURN tab_typ;
END pkg;
/
CREATE PACKAGE BODY pkg AS
  FUNCTION tab_end (p_tab IN tab_typ) RETURN tab-typ IS
  BEGIN
    RETURN p_tab.LAST;
  END;
END pkg;
/
DECLARE
  l_stmt VARCHAR2 (100);
  l_list pkg.tab_typ;
  l_result VARCHAR2 (10);
BEGIN
  l_list (1) := 'MONDAY';
  l_list (2) := 'TUESDAY';
  l_stmt := 'SELECT pkg.tab_end (:l_list) INTO :l_result FROM dual';
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE l_stmt INTO l_result USING l_list;
END;
```

Which two corrections must be applied for this anonymous block to execute successfully?

- A. Change RETURN p\_tab.LAST to RETURN p\_tab.COUNT.
- B. Declare the collection type inside the function.
- C. Declare the collection type at the schema level instead of the package.
- D. Define the function as stand-alone instead of in a package body.
- E. Change the INDEX BY clause from VARCHAR2 to PLS\_INTEGER.
- F. Modify the function return type to return a scalar, VARCHAR2.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 36

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

Examine this code:

```
SQL> DESC EMPLOYEES
```

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID		NUMBER
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)

```
CREATE PACKAGE pkg AUTHID CURRENT_USER AS
  TYPE rec IS RECORD (f1 NUMBER, f2 VARCHAR2 (20));
  TYPE mytab IS TABLE OF rec INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
END;
```

```
DECLARE
  v1 pkg.mytab;
  v2 pkg.mytab;
  c1 SYS_REFCURSOR;
BEGIN
  FOR I IN 100..200 LOOP
    SELECT employee_id, last_name INTO v1 (i)
    FROM employees WHERE employee_id=i;
  END LOOP;
  OPEN c1 FOR SELECT * FROM TABLE (v1);
  FETCH c1 INTO v2;
  CLOSE c1;
END;
```

The anonymous block fails this error stack:

```
ERROR at line 11:
ORA-06550: line 11, column 18:
PLS-00597: expression 'V2' in the INTO list is of wrong type
ORA-06550: line 11, column 4:
PL/SQL: SQL Statement ignored
```

Which two changes, when separately applied, would prevent these errors from occurring?

- A. Define v2 as employees%ROWTYPE.
- B. Initialize v1 and v2 with appropriate constructor functions.
- C. Define v2 as pkg.rec.
- D. Nothing because using the function TABLE (V1) is prohibited.
- E. Define v1 as employees%ROWTYPE.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 37

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

A products TABLE exists with a PROD\_ID column.

Examine this PL/SQL block:

```
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;
```

Which statement is true?

- 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);`

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 38

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

Examine this PL/SQL function:

```
CREATE FUNCTION compare_numbers (p1 NUMBER,  
                                p2 NUMBER)  
  
    RETURN NUMBER  
    AUTHID CURRENT_USER  
IS  
BEGIN  
    IF p1>p2 THEN  
        RETURN 1;  
    ELSIF p1<p2 THEN  
        RETURN -1;  
    ELSE  
        RETURN 0;  
    END IF;  
    RETURN 99;  
END;  
/
```

What happens when the function is created with PLSQL\_WARNINGS set to ENABLE: ALL?

- A. There are no compilation warnings or errors.
- B. It fails compilation.
- C. An information compilation warning is generated.
- D. A performance compilation warning is generated.
- E. A severe compilation warning is generated.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 39

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

In your schema, the DEPARTMENTS table contains the columns DEPARTMENT\_ID and DEPARTMENT\_NAME.

You want to display the department name for existing department id 10.

With SERVEROUTPUT enabled, which two blocks of code will give the required output?

- A. DECLARE TYPE dept\_cur IS REF CURSOR; cv1 dept\_cur; v\_dept\_name departments. department\_name%TYPE; BEGIN OPEN cv1 FOR SELECT department\_name FROM departments WHERE department\_id=10; IF cv1 IS NOT NULL THEN FETCH cv1 INTO v\_dept\_name; DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE (v\_dept\_name); END IF CLOSE cv1; END;
- B. DECLARE TYPE dept\_cur IS REF CURSOR RETURN departments%ROWTYPE; cv1 dept\_cur; v\_dept\_name departments.department\_name%TYPE; BEGIN OPEN cv1 FOR SELECT \* FROM departments WHERE department\_id=10; FETCH cv1. department\_name INTO v\_dept\_name; DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE (v\_dept\_name); CLOSE cv1; END;
- C. DECLARE TYPE names\_t IS TABLE OF SYS\_REFCURSOR INDEX BY PLS\_INTEGER; cv1 names\_t; v\_dept\_name departments.department\_name%TYPE; BEGIN OPEN cv1 FOR SELECT department\_name FROM departments WHERE department\_id=10; FETCH cv1 INTO v\_dept\_name; DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE (v\_dept\_name); CLOSE cv1; END;
- D. DECLARE cv1 SYS\_REFCURSOR; v\_dept\_name departments.department\_name%TYPE; BEGIN EXECUTE IMMEDIATE BEGIN OPEN: cv1 FOR SELECT department\_name FROM departmnets WHERE department\_id=10: END; USING IN cv1; FETCH cv1 INTO v\_dept\_name; DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE (v\_dept\_name); CLOSE cv1;

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 40

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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Which two statements are correct for collecting data about identifiers in PL/SQL source code?

- A. CREATE < function/Procedure> PLScope\_SETTINGS = 'IDENTIFIERS: ALL' AS ...
- B. ALTER SYSTEM SET PLScope\_SETTINGS = 'IDENTIFIERS: NONE'
- C. ALTER SESSION SET PLScope\_SETTINGS = 'IDENTIFIERS: NONE'
- D. ALTER SESSION SET PLScope\_SETTINGS = 'IDENTIFIERS: ALL'
- E. ALTER <function/Procedure> COMPILE PLScope\_SETTINGS = 'IDENTIFIERS: ALL'

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 41

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

Examine these statements:

```
CREATE TYPE tp_rec# AS object (col1 NUMBER, col2 NUMBER);  
/  
CREATE TYPE tp_test# AS TABLE OF tp_rec#  
/  
  
1 DECLARE  
2   wk# tp_test# := tp_test# ();  
3 BEGIN  
4   FOR i IN 1 .. 100 LOOP  
5     wk# (i).col1 := i;  
6     wk# (i).col2 := i;  
7   END LOOP;  
8 END;  
9 /
```

Which two corrections will allow this anonymous block to execute successfully? th

- A. Add `wk# .NEXT;` before the 7 line. rd
- B. Add `i PLS_INTEGER;` before the 3 line.
- C. Add `wk# .EXTEND (1);` before the 5 th line.
- D. Change line #2 to `wk# tp_test# := tp_test# (tp_rec# ());`
- E. Replace lines 5 and 6 with `wk# (i) := tp_rec# (i, i);`

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 42

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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Select a valid reason for using VARRAYS.

- A. When the amount of data to be held in the collection is widely variable.
- B. As a column in a table when you want to retrieve the collection data for certain rows by ranges of values.
- C. When you want to delete elements from the middle of the collection.
- D. As a column in a table when you want to store no more than 10 elements in each row's collection.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 43

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

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Examine this query executed as SYS and its output:

```
SELECT DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.STATUS () FROM DUAL;
```

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.STATUS ()
```

```
-----
```

```
ENABLED
```

Which two observations are true based on the output?

- A. The client-side result cache and the server-side result cache are enabled.
- B. All distinct query results are cached for the duration of a SYS user session.
- C. Repetitive SQL queries and PL/SQL function results are cached and automatically used from the cache across all SYS user sessions.
- D. The result cache exists but which SQL queries are cached depends on the value of the RESULT\_CACHE\_MODE parameter.
- E. Repetitive SQL queries executed on permanent non-dictionary objects may have faster response times.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 44

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

Examine this function:

```
CREATE FUNCTION remap_schema RETURN CLOB IS
  h NUMBER;
  th NUMBER;
  doc CLOB;
BEGIN
  h := DBMS_METADATA.OPEN ('TABLE')
  DBMS_METADATA.SET_FILTER (h, 'SCHEMA', 'SCOTT');
  DBMS_METADATA.SET_FILTER (h, 'NAME', 'EMP');
  th := DBMS_METADATA.ADD_TRANSFORM (h, 'MODIFY');
  DBMS_METADATA.SET_REMAP_PARAM (th, 'REMAP_SCHEMA', 'SCOTT', NULL);
  DBMS_METADATA.SET_REMAP_PARAM (th, 'REMAP_TABLESPACE', 'USERS',
'SYSAUX');
  th := DBMS_METADATA.ADD_TRANSFORM (h, 'DDL');
  DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM (th, 'SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES',
FALSE);
  doc := DBMS_METADATA.FETCH_CLOB (h);
  DBMS_METADATA.CLOSE (h);
  RETURN doc;
ENS remap_schema;
```

Execute the query:

```
SELECT remap_schema FROM dual;
```

Which is the correct output from the query?

- A. CREATE TABLE "EMP" ("EMPNO" NUMBER (4,0), "ENAME" VARCHAR2 (10), "JOB" VARCHAR2 (9), "MGR" NUMBER (4,0), "HIREDATE" DATE, "SAL" NUMBER (7,2) , "COMM" NUMBER (7,2), "DEPTNO" NUMBER (2,0), CONSTRAINT "PK\_EMP" PRIMARY KEY ("EMPNO") USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS 2417483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER\_POOL DEFAULT FLASH\_CACHE DEFAULT CELL\_FLASH\_CACHE DEFAULT) TABLESPACE "USERS" ENABLE, CONSTRAINT "FK\_DEPTNO" FOREIGN KEY ("DEPTNO") REFERENCES "DEPT" ("DEPTNO") ENABLE ) SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255 NOCOMPRESS LOGGING STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS 2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER\_POOL DEFAULT FLASH\_CACHE DEFAULT CELL\_FLASH\_CACHE DEFAULT) TABLESPACE "USERS"
- B. CREATE TABLE "EMP" ("EMPNO" NUMBER (4, 0), "ENAME" VARCHAR2 (10), "JOB" VARCHAR2 (9), "MGR" NUMBER (4, 0), "HIREDATE" DATE, "SAL" NUMBER (7, 2), "COMM" NUMBER (7, 2), "DEPTNO" NUMBER (2, 0), CONSTRAINT "PK\_EMP" PRIMARY KEY ("EMPNO") USING INDEX ENABLE, CONSTRAINT "FK\_DEPTNO" FOREIGN KEY ("DEPTNO") REFERENCES "DEPT" ("DEPTNO") ENABLE)
- C. CREATE TABLE "SCOTT"."EMP" ("EMPNO" NUMBER (4, 0), "ENAME" VARCHAR2 (10), "JOB" VARCHAR2 (9), "MGR" NUMBER (4, 0), "HIREDATE" DATE, "SAL" NUMBER (7, 2), "COMM" NUMBER (7, 2), "DEPTNO" NUMBER (2, 0), CONSTRAINT "PK\_EMP" PRIMARY KEY ("EMPNO") USING INDEX ENABLE, CONSTRAINT "FK\_DEPTNO" FOREIGN KEY ("DEPTNO") REFERENCES "DEPT" ("DEPTNO") ENABLE)
- D. CREATE TABLE "EMP" ("EMPNO" NUMBER (4,0), "ENAME" VARCHAR2 (10), "JOB" VARCHAR2 (9), "MGR" NUMBER (4,0), "HIREDATE" DATE, "SAL" NUMBER (7, 2) , "COMM" NUMBER (7, 2), "DEPTNO" NUMBER (2,0), CONSTRAINT "PK\_EMP" PRIMARY KEY ("EMPNO") USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS 2417483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER\_POOL DEFAULT FLASH\_CACHE DEFAULT CELL\_FLASH\_CACHE DEFAULT) TABLESPACE "SYSAUX" ENABLE, CONSTRAINT "FK\_DEPTNO" FOREIGN KEY ("DEPTNO") REFERENCES "DEPT" ("DEPTNO") ENABLE ) SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255 NOCOMPRESS LOGGING STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS 2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER\_POOL DEFAULT FLASH\_CACHE DEFAULT CELL\_FLASH\_CACHE DEFAULT)

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 45

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

Examine this code:

```
1 DECLARE
2   TYPE databuf_arr IS TABLE OF CLOB INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
3   pdatabuf databuf_arr;
4 BEGIN
5   DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY (pdatabuf (1), TRUE, DBMS_LOB.SESSION);
6 END
7 /
```

The anonymous block fails with:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01403: no data found -

ORA-06512: at line 5 -

Which two are valid options to prevent this error from occurring?

- A. Line 5 should be replaced with: DBMS\_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY (pdatabuf (1), TRUE, DBMS\_LOB.CALL);
- B. Line 5 should be replaced with: DBMS\_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY (pdatabuf (1), FALSE, DBMS\_LOB.SESSION);
- C. Rewrite the block as: DECLARE TYPE databuf\_arr IS TABLE OF CLOB INDEX BY BINATY\_INTEGER; pdatabuf databuf\_arr; PROCEDURE mytemplob (x OUT CLOB) IS BEGIN DBMS\_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY (x, TRUE, DBMS\_LOB, SESSION); END; BEGIN mytemplob (pdatabuf (1)); END; /
- D. pdatabuf (1) := NULL; should be added after line 4.
- E. Line 5 should be replaced with:

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 46

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

Examine this block of code used to calculate the price increase for all the productivity by 1% and then by 2%.

```
DECLARE
  incr_percent NUMBER := .01;
  CURSOR pdt_cur IS
    SELECT prod_name, (prod_min_price* incr_percent) FROM pdts;
BEGIN
  FOR pdt_rec IN pdt_cur
  LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('PROD NAME' || pdt_rec.prod_name || 'PRICE
                          INCREASE AMT' || pdt_rec.(prod_min_price * incr_percent) );
    incr_percent := incr_percent + .01;
  END LOOP;
END;
/
```

What will be the outcome on execution?

- A. It will give an error because the calculated column in the cursor is not using a column alias in this block.
- B. It will go into an endless loop because the loop exist condition is missing.
- C. It will display the price increase by 1% only for all the products.
- D. It will display the price increase by 1% only for the first product.
- E. It will give an error because PDT\_REC is not declared.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 47

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

---

You created a PL/SQL function with the RESULT\_CACHE clause, which calculates a percentage of total marks for each student by querying the MARKS table. Under which two circumstances will the cache for this function not be used and the function body be executed instead?

- A. When a user fixes incorrect marks for a student, with an update to the MARKS table, and then executes the function in the same session
- B. When the amount of memory allocated for the result cache is increased
- C. When the function is executed in a session frequently with the same parameter value
- D. When the database administrator disables the result cache during ongoing application patching
- E. When the maximum amount of server result cache memory that can be used for a single result is set to 0.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 48

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

Examine these program units:

```
CREATE PACKAGE pkg1 ACCESSIBLE BY (pkg2) IS
  PROCEDURE procla;
END pkg1;
```

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY pkg1 IS
  PROCEDURE procla IS
  BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('proc1');
  END;
  PROCEDURE proc1b IS
  BEGIN
    proc1a;
  END;
END pkg1;
```

```
CREATE PACKAGE pkg2 IS
  PROCEDURE proc2;
  PROCEDURE proc3;
END;
```

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY pkg2 IS
  PROCEDURE proc2 IS
  BEGIN
    pkg1.proc1a;
  END;
  PROCEDURE proc3 IS
  BEGIN
    pkg2.proc2;
  END;
END;
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE my_proc IS
BEGIN
  pkg1.proc1a;
END;
```

Which two blocks will execute successfully?

- A. BEGIN My\_proc; END;
- B. BEGIN pkg2.proc3; END;
- C. BEGIN pkg2.proc2; END;
- D. BEGIN pkg1.proc1a; END;
- E. BEGIN pkg1.proc1b;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 49

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

Refer to the Exhibit.

```
select event_seq, event_unit, event_unit_kind, event_comment
from sys.plsql_trace_events
where runid=17;SQL> SQL> SQL>      2      3
```

EVENT_SEQ	EVENT_UNIT	EVENT_UNIT_KIND	EVENT_COMMENT
1			PL/SQL Trace Tool started
2			Trace flags changed
3			Some NODEBUG events skipped
4			PL/SQL Trace paused
5			PL/SQL Trace resumed
6			Some NODEBUG events skipped
7			PL/SQL Virtual Machine stopped

Examine this procedure created in a session where PLSQL\_OPTIMIZE\_LEVEL =2:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE PRC_1 IS
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('PRC_1');
END;
```

PL/SQL tracing is enabled in a user session using this command:

```
EXEC DBMS_TRACE.SET_PLSQL_TRACE (DBMS_TRACE.TRACE_ENABLED_LINES)
```

The procedure is executed using this command:

```
EXEC PRC_1 -
```

Examine the exhibit for the content of the PLSQL\_TRACE\_EVENTS table.

Why is tracing excluded from the PLSQL\_TRACE\_EVENTS table?

- A. DBMS\_TRACE.TRACE\_ENABLED\_LINES traces only exceptions in subprograms.
- B. PRC\_1 is not compiled with debugging information.
- C. Tracing is not enabled with the TRACE\_ENABLED\_CALLS option.
- D. PRC\_1 is compiled with the default AUTHID DEFINER clause.
- E. Tracing will be enabled only for the second execution of PRC\_1.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-148

Question #: 50

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-148 Questions\]](#)

Examine the structure of the EMP table:

Name Null? Type

-----  
EMPNO NOT NULL NUMBER (4)

ENAME VARCHAR2 (10)

SAL NUMBER (7, 2)

Examine this code:

```
DECLARE
  TYPE list_typ IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
  l_list list_typ;
  l_indx NUMBER;
BEGIN
  SELECT sal BULK COLLECT INTO l_list FROM emp;
  FOR indx IN l_list.FIRST .. l_list.LAST LOOP
    IF l_list (indx) < 1000 THEN
      l_list (indx * -1) := l_list (indx);
      l_list.DELETE (indx);
    END IF;
  END LOOP;
  /* insert the code to display content from the collection here*/
END;
```

Which code should be inserted to display the collection contents?

- A. l\_indx := l\_list.FIRST; WHILE (l\_indx IS NOT NULL) LOOP DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE (l\_indx || || l\_list (l\_indx)); l\_indx := l\_list.NEXT (l\_indx); END LOOP;
- B. FOR indx IN l\_list. COUNT .. -1 LOOP DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE (indx || || || l\_list (indx)); END LOOP;
- C. FOR indx IN -1 .. l\_list.LIMIT LOOP DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE (indx || || || l\_list (indx) ); END LOOP;
- D. FOR indx IN l\_list.FIRST .. l\_list.LAST LOOP DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE (indx || || || l\_list (indx));

Show Suggested Answer