



1Z0-148^{Q&As}

Oracle Database: Advanced PL/SQL

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**QUESTION 1**

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

- A. Only varrays must start with the subscript 1.
- B. Only varrays can be used as column types in database tables.
- C. Both associative arrays and varrays must start with the subscript 1.
- D. Both associative arrays and varrays can be used as column types in database tables.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 2

Examine the incomplete code:

```
CREATE TYPE numlist IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
/
CREATE PROCEDURE list_sal (dept_id NUMBER)
IS
    sql_stmt  VARCHAR2 (200);
    ret       INTEGER;
    empids    numlist;
    sal       numlist;
BEGIN
    curid := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    sql_stmt := 'SELECT employee_id, salary FROM employees WHERE department_id = :a1';
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE (curid, sql_stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE (curid, 'a1', 'dept_id');
    ret := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE (curid);
    FETCH src_cur BULK COLLECT INTO empids, sal;
    IF empids.COUNT > 0 THEN
        FOR i IN 1 .. empids.COUNT LOOP
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (empids (i) || ' ' || sal (i));
        END LOOP;
    END IF;
    CLOSE src_cur;
END;
```

Which three lines of code must be added for it to successfully compile?

- A. curid := DBMS_SQL.TO_CURSOR_NUMBER (src_cur);



- B. `src_cur := DBMS_SQL.TO_REFCURSOR (curid);`
- C. `src_cur= NUMBER;`
- D. `curid NUMBER;`
- E. `curid SYS_FEFCURSOR;`
- F. `src_cur SYS_REFCURSOR;`

Correct Answer: BDF

QUESTION 3

Which two blocks of code execute successfully?

- A. `DECLARESUBTYPE new_one IS BINARY_INTEGER RANGE 0..9;my_val new_one;BEGINmy_val :=0;END;`
- B. `DECLARESUBTYPE new_string IS VARCHAR2 (5) NOT NULL;my_str_new_string;BEGINmy_str := `abc\`;END;`
- C. `DECLARESUBTYPE new_one IS NUMBER (2, 1);my_val new_one;BEGINmy_val :=12.5;END;`
- D. `DECLARESUBTYPE new_one IS INTEGER RANGE 1..10 NOT NULL;my_val new_one;BEGINmy_val :=2;END;`
- E. `DECLARESUBTYPE new_one IS NUMBER (1, 0);my_val new_one;BEGINmy_val := -1;END;`

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 4

Which two can be used to find details of parameters for overloaded PL/SQL routines?

- A. ALL-DEPENDENCIES
- B. ALL_PROCEDURES
- C. ALL_DESCRIBE
- D. ALL_SOURCE
- E. ALL_ARGUMENTS

Correct Answer: DE

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28320/statviews_1014.htm#REFRN20015

QUESTION 5

This result cache is enabled for the database instance. Examine this code for a PL/SQL function:



```
CREATE FUNCTION get_hire_date (emp_id NUMBER) RETURN VARCHAR2
RESULT_CACHE
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 two actions would ensure that the same result will be consistently returned for any session when the same input value is passed to the function?

- A. Add a parameter, fmt, and change the RETURN statement to: RETURN TO_CHAR (date_hired, fmt);
- B. Set the RESULT_CACHE_MODE parameter to FORCE.
- C. Increase the value for the RESULT_CACHE_MAX_SIZE parameter.
- D. Change the return type of GET_HIRE_DATE to DATE and have each session invoke the TO_CHAR function.
- E. Set the RESULT_CACHE_MAX_RESULT parameter to 0.

Correct Answer: BD

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