



# 1Z0-148<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database: Advanced PL/SQL

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**QUESTION 1**

You executed this command to gather information about the memory allocation for storing query results:

```
SQL> execute dbms_result_cache.memory_report
```

View the Exhibit and examine the output for the execution of the

DBMS\_RESULT\_CACHE.MEMORY\_REPORT procedure.

Which two statements are true about the output in the Exhibit? (Choose two.)

```
Result Cache Memory Report
[Parameters]
Block Size = 1K bytes
Maximum Cache Size = 1056K bytes (1056 blocks)
Maximum Result Size = 52K bytes (52 blocks)
[Memory]
Total Memory = 103536 bytes [0.055% of the Shared Pool]
... Fixed Memory = 5140 bytes [0.003% of the Shared Pool]
... Dynamic Memory = 98396 bytes [0.052% of the Shared Pool]
..... Overhead = 65628 bytes
..... Cache Memory = 32K bytes (32 blocks)
..... Unused Memory = 29 blocks
..... Used Memory = 3 blocks
..... Dependencies = 2 blocks (2 count)
..... Results = 1 blocks
..... PLSQL = 1 blocks (1 count)

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

- A. In total, four blocks are used by the result cache.
- B. Currently 52 KB is allocated to the result cache.
- C. Currently 32 KB is allocated to the result cache.
- D. The result cache can be increased by 65628 bytes.

Correct Answer: CD

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**QUESTION 2**

Which two statements are true about cursor variables? (Choose two.)

- A. Cursor variables can be parameterized like cursors.
- B. The query associated with a cursor variable cannot reference host variables and PL/SQL variables.



- C. The FETCH statement executes the query associated with a cursor variable and identifies the result set.
- D. Cursor attributes (%FOUND, %NOTFOUND, %ISOPEN, and %ROWCOUNT) can be applied to a cursor variable.
- E. The OPEN FOR statement executes the query associated with a cursor variable and identifies the result set.

Correct Answer: DE

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### QUESTION 3

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

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### QUESTION 4

Which three statements are correct when using collections? (Choose three.)

- A. Associative arrays may be used when you need to process information of unknown volume.
- B. Nested tables should be used when the index values are non-sequential.
- C. Use associative arrays when you need numeric and string indices.
- D. Varrays should be used when you need to pass the collection as a parameter.
- E. Do not use nested tables when you need to delete elements.
- F. Nested tables may be used when there is no predefined upper bound for index values.

Correct Answer: DEF

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B14117\\_01/appdev.101/b10807/05\\_colls.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B14117_01/appdev.101/b10807/05_colls.htm)

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### QUESTION 5

When do you use static SQL as a technique for avoiding SQL injection?

- A. when the WHERE clause values are unknown
- B. when the code contains data definition language (DDL) statements
- C. when all Oracle identifiers are known at the time of code compilation



D. when the SET clause values are unknown at the time of code compilation

Correct Answer: C

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