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**Vendor:**Oracle

**Exam Code:**1Z0-148

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

**Version:**Demo

### QUESTION 1

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

```
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;
```

- 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.

Correct Answer: CE

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### QUESTION 2

Which two statements are true about the inlining of PL/SQL subprograms? (Choose two.)

- A. Only local subroutines can be inlined.
- B. Inlining always reduces the execution time for a PL/SQL program unit.
- C. PLSQL\_OPTIMIZE\_LEVEL must be set to a value greater than or equal to 2.
- D. The PL/SQL programs that make use of relatively large helper subroutines are good candidates for inlining.

Correct Answer: AC

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**QUESTION 3**

Identify two methods for immunizing PL/SQL code against SQL injection attacks. (Choose two.)

- A. Use bind arguments.
- B. Validate all input concatenated to dynamic SQL.
- C. Use dynamic SQLs constructed using concatenation of input values.
- D. Use subprograms as part of packages instead of stand-alone subprograms.

Correct Answer: AB

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**QUESTION 4**

View the Exhibit and examine the PL/SQL code.

Identify the sections of the code that need to be modified for better performance gains. (Choose all that apply.)

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE sal_details_pkg
IS
  PROCEDURE update_sal_info
    (p_emp_id NUMBER, p_inc_percent NUMBER);

  PROCEDURE display_sal_info
    (p_emp_id NUMBER);
END sal_details_pkg;

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY sal_details_pkg
IS
  PROCEDURE update_sal_info (p_emp_id NUMBER, p_inc_percent NUMBER)
  IS
    i NUMBER NOT NULL:=0;
  BEGIN
    SELECT sal INTO i
      FROM emp
      WHERE empno = p_emp_id;

    i:= i + i * p_inc_percent;
    UPDATE emp SET sal=i
      WHERE empno = p_emp_id;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Salary updated...');
  END update_sal_info;

  PROCEDURE display_sal_info
    (p_emp_id NUMBER)
  IS
    i NUMBER NOT NULL:=0;
    tax NUMBER;
  BEGIN
    SELECT sal INTO i
      FROM emp
      WHERE empno = p_emp_id;
    If i > 5000
      THEN
        tax:= i * .3;
      ELSE
        tax:= i * .2;
      END IF;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee Salary      : '||i);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Tax for the employee : '||tax);
  END display_sal_info;
END sal_details_pkg;

```

- A. Use cursors to fetch values.
- B. Remove redundant SQL statements in the procedures.
- C. Avoid the NOT NULL constraint when declaring the variable.
- D. Define and compile procedures independently, and not as part of a package.

Correct Answer: BC

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#### QUESTION 5

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;

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 6

Which three statements are true about hierarchical profiling? (Choose three.)

- A. It provides function-level summaries.
- B. It produces an aggregated report of the SQL and PL/SQL execution times.
- C. It is useful for understanding the structure and control flow of complex programs.
- D. It can be used to identify hotspots and tuning opportunities in PL/SQL applications.
- E. It generates trace information for PL/SQL programs in the PLSQL\_TRACE\_EVENTS table.

Correct Answer: ACD

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### QUESTION 7

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 8

Which statement is true in regard to minimizing attack surface during application design?

- A. Reusable components should be developed and used extensively.
- B. Only one user account should be used.
- C. All the code should run anonymously.
- D. Private functions and procedures should be declared in package specifications.

Correct Answer: A

Reference: [https://download.oracle.com/oll/tutorials/SQLInjection/html/lesson1/les01\\_tm\\_avoid1.htm](https://download.oracle.com/oll/tutorials/SQLInjection/html/lesson1/les01_tm_avoid1.htm)

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### QUESTION 9

There is a Java class file in your system and you publish it using the following command:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE ccformat  
  
(x IN OUT VARCHAR2)  
  
AS LANGUAGE JAVA  
  
NAME '\\FormatCreditCardNo.formatCard(java.lang.String[])\\";
```

However, you receive the following error when executing the CCFORMAT procedure:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-29540: class FormatCreditCardNo does not exist

ORA-06512: at "SH.CCFORMAT", line 1

ORA-06512: at line 1

What would you do to execute the procedure successfully?

- A. Change the listener configuration.
- B. Create a directory object and link it to the Java class file.
- C. Rebuild the Java class file when the database instance is running.
- D. Use the loadjava utility to load the Java class file into the database.

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 10

Which two statements are correct in Oracle Database 12c?

- A. For native compilation, PLSQL\_OPTIMIZE\_LEWVEL should be set to 2.
- B. Native compilation is the default compilation method
- C. Native compilation should be used during development.
- D. Natively compiled code is stored in the SYSTEM tablespace.
- E. To change a PL/SQL object from interpreted to native code, set the PLSQL\_CODE\_TYPE to NATIVE and recompile it.

Correct Answer: DE

Reference: <https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&drct=jandq=andesrc=sandsource=webandcd=2andcad=rjaanduct=8andved=0ahUKEwiW9-2j66rYAhUBORQKHAKOAnsQFggTMAEandurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.oracle.com%2Ftechnetwork%2Fdatabase%2Ffeatures%2Fplsql%2Fncomp-faq-087606.html&usg=AOvVaw3H2JhdwNaDzp-Jly5-wtTk>

### QUESTION 11

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 12

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-typ; 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; END;

Correct Answer: B

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