



1Z0-148^{Q&As}

Oracle Database: Advanced PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

Examine the following error:

```
SQL> DECLARE  
  
v_runid NUMBER;  
  
BEGIN  
  
v_runid := DBMS_HPROF.ANALYZE (LOCATION => '\\PROFILE_DATA\\',  
FILENAME => '\\pd_cc_pkg.txt\\');  
  
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('\\Run ID: \\ || v_runid);  
  
END;  
  
DECLARE  
  
*
```

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-00942: table or view does not exist

ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_HPROF", line 299

ORA-06512: at line 4

What would you do to execute the above block successfully?

- A. Start the PL/SQL profiler before executing the block.
- B. Run the tracetable.sql script located at ORACLE_HOME\RDBMS\ADMIN.
- C. Run the dbmshtab.sql script located at ORACLE_HOME\RDBMS\ADMIN.
- D. Grant READ and WRITE privileges to the current user on the PROFILE_DATA directory object.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Examine this function that is using the RESULT_CACHE clause: After executing the function twice, passing 100 and 150 as input parameters, the LOCATIONS table is updated for LOCATION_ID = 100.



```
CREATE FUNCTION get_dept_addr (p_loc_id IN locations.location_id%TYPE)
  RETURN VARCHAR2 RESULT_CACHE
IS
  loc_rec locations%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
  SELECT * INTO loc_rec FROM locations WHERE location_id = p_loc_id;
  RETURN loc_rec.street_address || ', ' || loc_rec.city || ', ' ||
         loc_rec.state_province || ' - ' || loc_rec.postal_code;
END get_dept_addr;
/
```

Which statement is correct if the function is called again, passing 150 as the input parameter?

- A. The function is executed again because the database checks for changes to the LOCATIONS table each time the function is called.
- B. The results are retrieved from the results cache because the LOCATIONS table was not updated for LOCATION_ID = 150.
- C. The results are retrieved from the results cache because not enough rows of the LOCATIONS table were modified to cause invalidation.
- D. The function is executed again because the result cache was invalidated when the LOCATIONS table was updated.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

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 1_emp. EXTEND; IF NOT 1_emp. EXISTS (1) THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Summary is null'); END IF; END;

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 4

You are connected as SCOTT who has an EMP table with this structure:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
ENAME		VARCHAR2 (10)
JOB		VARCHAR2 (9)
MGR		NUMBER (4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER (7, 2)
COMM		NUMBER (7, 2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER (2)

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 => 'scott',
    object_name => 'emp',
    policy_name => 'emp_policy',
    policy_function => 'emp_policy_fn',
    sec_relevant_cols => 'sal, comm' );
END;
/
CREATE EDITION a1;
ALTER SESSION SET EDITION = a1;
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION emp_policy_fn (v_schema IN VARCHAR2, v_objname IN
VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2 AS
  con VARCHAR2(200);
BEGIN
  con := 'deptno = 20';
  RETURN con;
END emp_policy_fn;
/
SELECT * FROM EMP;
```



Assuming the default edition is ORA\$BASE, which is correct?

- A. The query will return records pertaining to department 30 with SAL and COMM values displayed as NULL.
- B. The query will return records pertaining to department 20.
- C. The query will return records pertaining to department 20 with SAL and COMM values displayed as NULL.
- D. The query will return records pertaining to department 30.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

View Exhibit1 and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables existing in your schema.

View Exhibit2 and examine the PL/SQL block that you execute to display the department- wise incremented salary for all the departments in your company.

The code generates an error on execution.

What correction should be done to ensure the code executes successfully?



```
DECLARE
TYPE empcurtyp IS REF CURSOR;
emp_cur empcurtyp;
TYPE emp_rec IS RECORD (ename VARCHAR2(35),
                        sal NUMBER(10,2));

PROCEDURE calculate_newsal
(emp_cv IN empcurtyp, newdep IN NUMBER) IS
emp_det emp_rec;
BEGIN
OPEN emp_cv FOR SELECT last_name, salary
FROM employees WHERE department_id = newdep;
LOOP
FETCH emp_cv INTO emp_det;
EXIT WHEN emp_cv%NOTFOUND;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Incremented salary for
||emp_det.ename || ' is ' ||
to_char(emp_det.sal+ (emp_det.sal*.25)));
END LOOP;
END;

BEGIN
FOR I IN
(SELECT department_id, department_name FROM departments)
LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i.department_name);
calculate_newsal(emp_cur, i.department_id);
CLOSE emp_cur;
END LOOP;
END;
/
```

EMPLOYEES

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

DEPARTMENTS

Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)



- A. The cursor variable parameter should be passed in IN OUT mode.
- B. The cursor variable should be defined as a strong REF CURSOR type.
- C. The cursor variable name passed as actual and formal parameters should be identical.
- D. The %NOTFOUND cursor attribute cannot be used with the cursor variables and should be replaced with a user defined exception.

Correct Answer: A

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