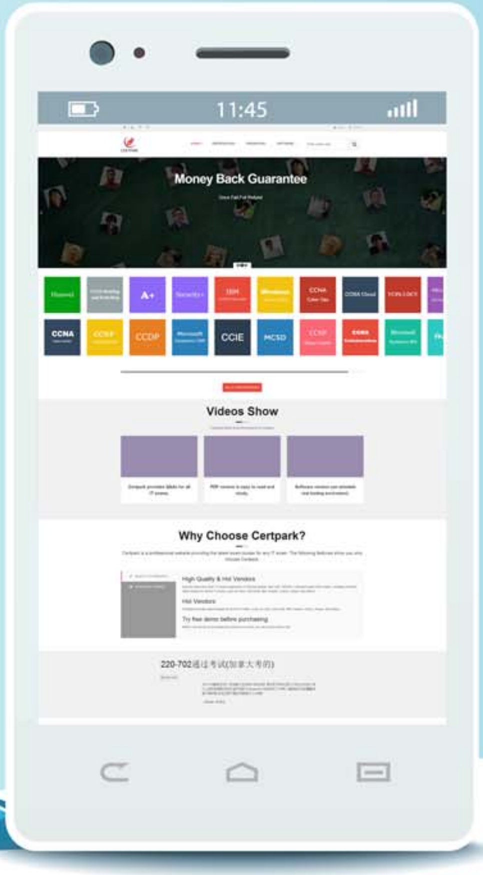

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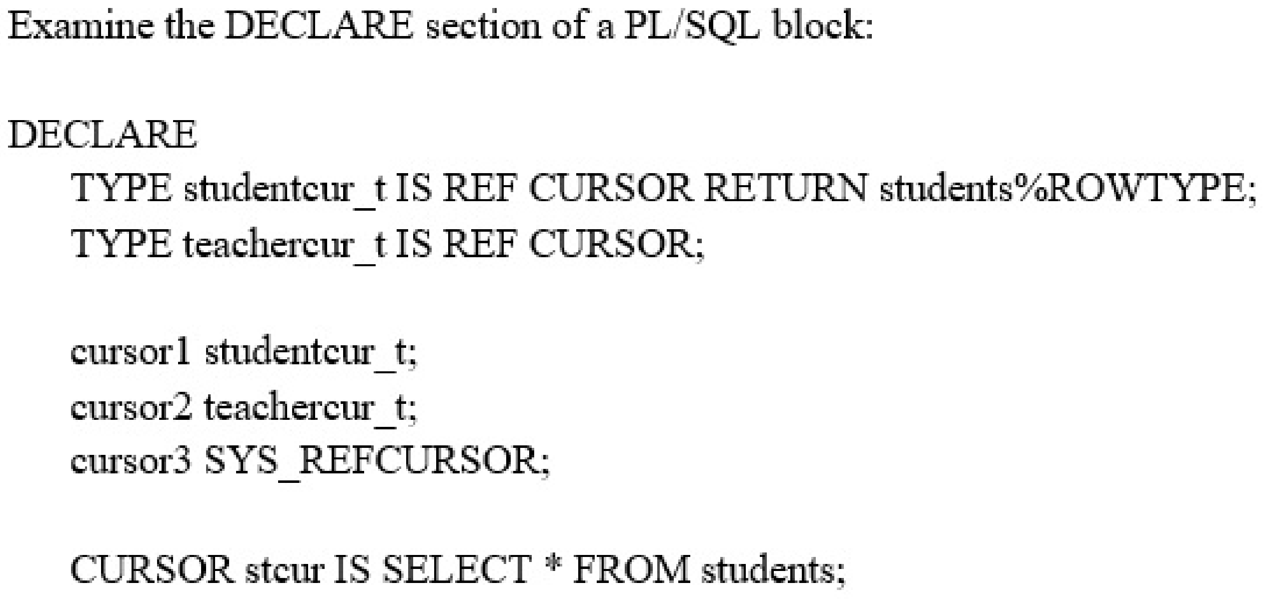
Exam : 1Z0-148

Title : Oracle Database 12c: Advanced Pl/SQL

Version : DEMO

1.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:

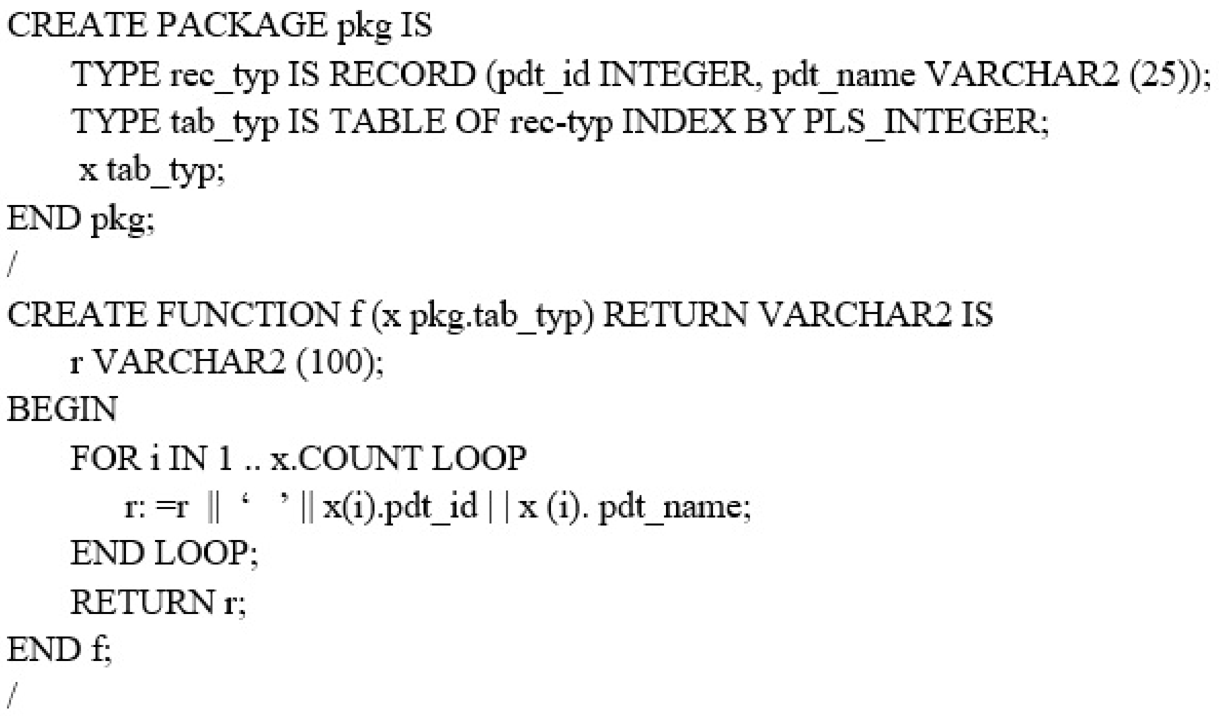
```
DECLARE
    TYPE studentcur_t IS REF CURSOR RETURN students%ROWTYPE;
    TYPE teachercur_t IS REF CURSOR;

    cursor1 studentcur_t;
    cursor2 teachercur_t;
    cursor3 SYS_REFCURSOR;

    CURSOR stcur IS SELECT * FROM students;
```

Which two blocks are valid?
A. BEGINOPEN cursor3 FOR SELECT * FROM students;cursor1 :=cursor3;END;
B. BEGINOPEN stcur;cursor1 :=stcur;END;
C. BEGINOPEN cursor1 FOR SELECT * FROM students;stcur :=cursor1;END;
D. BEGINOPEN stcur;cursor3 :=stcur;END;
E. BEGINOPEN cursor1 FOR SELECT * FROM students;cursor2 :=cursor1;END;
Answer: A,E

2.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 ISBEGINEXECUTE IMMEDIATE ‘SELECT pdt_id, pdt_name FROM TABLE (:b)’BULT COLLECT INTO pkg.x USING y;RETURN pkg.x;END p4;

B. CREATE PROCEDURE p1 (y IN OUT pkg.tab_typ) ISBEGINEXECUTE IMMEDIATE ‘SELECT f (:b) FROM DUAL’ INTO y USING pkg.x;END p1;

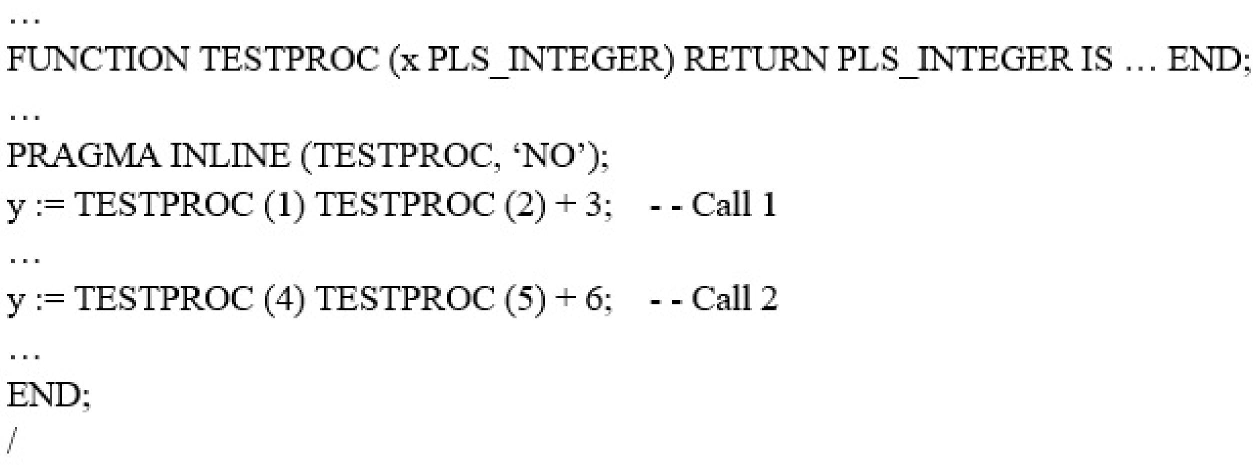
C. CREATE PROCEDURE p2 (v IN OUT VARCHAR2) ISBEGINEXECUTE IMMEDIATE ‘SELECT f (:b) FROM DUAL’ INTO v USING pkg.x;END p2;

D. CREATE FUNCTION p3 RETURN pkg. tab_typ ISBEGINEXECUTE IMMEDIATE ‘SELECT f (:b) FROM DUAL’ INTO pkg.x;END p3;

E. CREATE PROCEDURE p5 (y pkg. rec_typ) ISBEGINEXECUTE IMMEDIATE ‘SELECT pdt_name FROM TABLE (:b)’ BULK COLLECT INTO y USING pkg.x;END p5;

Answer: A,C

3.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.

Answer: A,E

4.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.

Answer: B

Explanation:https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/appdev.112/e40758/d_parallel_ex.htm#ARPLS67331 (security model)

5.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.

Answer: E,F