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QUESTION & ANSWER



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Exam : **1Z1-148**

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: D,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