

## Oracle.1Z0-149.v2023-06-19.q31

<b>Exam Code:</b>	1Z0-149
<b>Exam Name:</b>	Oracle Database 19c: Program with PL/SQL
<b>Certification Provider:</b>	Oracle
<b>Free Question Number:</b>	31
<b>Version:</b>	v2023-06-19
<b># of views:</b>	1262
<b># of Questions views:</b>	310
<a href="https://www.freepdfdumps.com/Oracle.1Z0-149.v2023-06-19.q31.html">https://www.freepdfdumps.com/Oracle.1Z0-149.v2023-06-19.q31.html</a>	

### NEW QUESTION: 1

Which two are true about implicit data type conversion? (Choose two.)

- A. ROWIDS are always implicitly converted to a number when used in a query.
- B. RAW data types are always implicitly converted to a CLOB when used in a query.
- C. Collections can be implicitly converted to records.
- D. Implicit data type conversion can negatively impact performance.
- E. Comparison between character value and a number value always implicitly converts the character value to the number data type.

**Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 2

Which three statements are true about Implicit Cursor and Explicit Cursor? (Choose three.)

- A. %Isopen, %Rowcount, %Notfound, and %Found are the attributes of Explicit Cursor.
- B. %Isopen is always false in Implicit Cursor.
- C. %Isopen is always false in Explicit Cursor.
- D. Implicit cursor returns only one record.
- E. Explicit cursor can return more than one record.
- F. %Isopen, %Type, %Notfound, and %Found are the attributes of Explicit Cursor.
- G. %Isopen, %Rowtype, %Notfound, and %Found are the attributes of Explicit Cursor.

**Answer: B,E,G (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 3

Examine these statements:

Drop procedure calling\_proc;

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```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE protected_proc
  ACCESSIBLE BY (calling_proc)
AS
BEGIN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('TEST1 : protected_proc');
END;
```

Which is true?

- A. It will result in a compilation error for protected\_proc because calling\_proc must be prefixed with the schema name.
- B. It will result in a compilation error for protected\_proc because calling\_proc does not exist.
- C. It will result in a successful compilation because objects referenced in an ACCESSIBLE BY clause are not checked at compile time.
- D. With adequate privileges, PROTECTED\_PROC procedure can be called by other programs apart from CALLING\_PROC.

**Answer: B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 4

Which two statements are true about using the OR REPLACE clause when creating named subprograms? (Choose two.)

- A. Object privileges to execute a replaced function are retained by those users who had the privileges.
- B. This clause can be used only for procedures and functions.
- C. Object privileges to execute a replaced function must be regranted to those users who had the privilege.
- D. A function definition can be modified without dropping and re-creating it.
- E. Function based indexes remain usable when replacing the function on which the index depends.

**Answer: A,D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 5

Which statement is true about user-defined records?

- A. The number of fields must match the number of columns in a table.
- B. They can be returned from a function.
- C. Field types must match column types.
- D. Field names must match selected column names.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 6

Which three are true about the NOCOPY hint, the PARALLEL ENABLE hint, and the DETERMINISTIC clause? (Choose three.)

- A. The NOCOPY hint asks the compiler to pass the actual parameters by value.
- B. A function is deterministic if it always returns the same result for a specific combination of input values.
- C. A deterministic function's results always depend on the state of session variables.
- D. The PARALLEL\_ENABLE clause can be specified for a nested function.
- E. The NOCOPY hint asks the compiler to pass the actual parameters by reference.
- F. A function defined with the PARALLEL\_ENABLE clause may be executed in parallel in a SELECT statement or a subquery in a DML statement.
- G. The PARALLEL\_ENABLE clause can be used only in the CREATE FUNCTION statement.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 7

Examine this DECLARE section:

```
1 DECLARE
2 v_join_date DATE := SYSDATE - 10;
3 v_flag BOOLEAN NOT NULL DEFAULT TRUE;
4 v_char VARCHAR2 := NULL;
5 v_bonus_pct CONSTANT REAL(2) := 8.25;
6 v_zip_code VARCHAR2(80) := SUBSTR('Oracle Corporation', 24, 0);
```

Which line will cause an error upon execution?

- A. line 5
- B. line 2
- C. line 6
- D. line 4
- E. line 3

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 8

Which three statements can process a dynamic multi-row query? (Choose three.)

- A. DECLARE
- B. CLOSE
- C. OPEN-FOR
- D. WHEN
- E. OPEN
- F. INTO
- G. FETCH

Answer: B,C,G ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

## NEW QUESTION: 9

Examine these statements and output:

```
CONNECT ora1/ora1@pdb1

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE proc1( v1 OUT NUMBER) is
BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v1*10);
END;
/
```

The procedure is created successfully.

```
GRANT EXECUTE ON proc1 TO ora2;
grant succeeded.
```

User ora2 has password ora2 in pdb1.

Which script will execute successfully?

A.

```
CONNECT ora2/ora2@pdb1
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
x NUMBER:=5;
BEGIN
    ora1.proc1(x);
END;
```

B.

```
CONNECT ora2/ora2@pdb1
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
/
BEGIN
    EXEC proc1;
END;
```

```
CONNECT ora2/ora2@pdb1
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
x NUMBER:=5;
BEGIN
    x:=proc1;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x)
END;
```

- C.
- D.

```
CONNECT ora2/ora2@pdb1
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
/
BEGIN
    EXEC ora1.proc1;
END;
```

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 10

Which two are true about INDEX-BY tables? (Choose two.)

- A. INDEX-BY table types can be created in PL/SQL blocks only.
- B. The index can be integer or string.
- C. INDEX-BY table types can be created both with the CREATE TYPE statement and in PL/SQL blocks.
- D. INDEX-BY table types can be created with the CREATE TYPE statement.
- E. The index can be integer only.

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 11

The SH schema contains the PRODUCTS table with column PDT\_NAME defined as VARCHAR2(10).

Which two blocks of code execute successfully when invoked by user SH? (Choose two.)

A.

```
DECLARE
  TYPE pdt_tab IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
  l_pdt pdt_tab := pdt_tab (1, 2, 3);
BEGIN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (l_pdt.COUNT);
END;
/
```

```
DECLARE
  TYPE pdt_var IS VARRAY(3) OF VARCHAR2(6);
  pdt_list pdt_var;
BEGIN
  pdt_list(1) := 'A';
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(pdt_list(1));
END;
/
```

B.

C.

```
DECLARE
  TYPE pdt_nt_tab IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(10);
  pdt_names pdt_nt_tab;
BEGIN
  pdt_names.EXTEND;
  pdt_names(1) := 'wheat';
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(pdt_names(1));
END;
/
```

D.

```
DECLARE
  TYPE pdt_rec IS RECORD (
    pdt_id  NUMBER,
    pdt_name VARCHAR2(10));
  PROCEDURE display_rec (p_rec IN pdt_rec DEFAULT pdt_rec(1,null)) AS
  BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(p_rec.pdt_id);
  END;
BEGIN
  display_rec;
END;
/
```

E.

```
DECLARE
  CURSOR c_products is
    SELECT pdt_name from products;
  TYPE c_list IS TABLE of products.pdt_name%TYPE INDEX BY binary_integer;
  product_list c_list;
BEGIN
  product_list(1):='wheat';
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(product_list(1));
END;
/
```

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 12

Examine this table in the SH schema:

DESC products

Name	Null?	Type
PDT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PDT_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
PRICE		NUMBER

User SH executes this code:

```

DECLARE
  v_price NUMBER := 1000;
  v_pdt_name VARCHAR2(15);
BEGIN
  SELECT pdt_name INTO v_pdt_name
  FROM products
  WHERE price = v_price;
  ---placeholder

END;
/

```

The program must terminate with a user-defined message and no rows displayed if more than one product's price is 1000.

With which option must "---placeholder" be replaced?

A.

```

IF SQL%ROWCOUNT > 1 THEN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('More than one row found');
ELSE
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Product name is :'||v_pdt_name);
END IF;

```

B.

```

EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
  RAISE too_many_rows;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Product name is :'||v_pdt_name);

```

C.

```

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Product name is :'||v_pdt_name);

EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('More than one row found');

```

D.

```

IF too_many_rows THEN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('More than one row found');
ELSE
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Product name is :'||v_pdt_name);
END IF;

```

E.

```
EXCEPTION WHEN too_many_rows THEN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('More than one row found');

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Product name is :'||v_pdt_name);
```

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 13

SERVEROUTPUT is enabled.

Which code block will display the values from 1 to 10 in descending order?

A.

```
BEGIN
FOR i IN 10..1 LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i);
END LOOP;
END;
/
```

```
DECLARE
i NUMBER;
BEGIN
i:=10;
FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP
i:=i-1;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i);
END LOOP;
END;
```

B.

```
/
```

C.

```
BEGIN
FOR i IN REVERSE 1..10 LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i);
END LOOP;
END;
```

D.

```
BEGIN
FOR i IN REVERSE 10..1 LOOP
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i);
END LOOP;
END;
```

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 14

Which is true about the PLSCOPE\_SETTINGS parameter?

- A. It can be used to control a user's privileges on PL/SQL objects at run time.
- B. It can be used to obtain information about all identifiers when compiling a procedure.
- C. It is deprecated in Oracle 12c.
- D. It can be used to control execution of specific portions of the PL/SQL code conditionally.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 15

Which two are true about Conditional Compilation in PL/SQL using \$IF, \$ELSE, \$END, and \$ERROR? (Choose two.)

- A. Conditional compilation is disabled by default.
- B. PL/SQL code can be compiled and executed based on different versions of the operating system.
- C. It is newer syntax that works the same way as 'IF , ELSEIF , ELSE, and END IF'.
- D. PL/SQL code can be compiled and executed based on different versions of Oracle.
- E. The PL/SQL compiler can conditionally include selected parts of a program.

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 16

Which three are true about user-defined functions? (Choose three.)

- A. They need not return any values.
- B. Functions can call only other functions.
- C. They can appear in the select list of a SELECT statement.
- D. They can be used in CONNECT BY and START WITH clauses.
- E. They must be defined with at least one parameter.
- F. They can be executed as standalone commands.
- G. They can be used in ORDER BY and GROUP BY clauses.

Answer: C,D,G ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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### NEW QUESTION: 17

Which three are true about anonymous blocks and subprograms? (Choose three.)

- A. A FUNCTION subprogram must return one or more values.
- B. PROCEDURE subprograms can accept parameters.
- C. FUNCTION subprograms must be called and passed through one or more parameters.
- D. Anonymous blocks cannot use packaged variables.
- E. Anonymous blocks must always start with the Declare keyword.
- F. Named subprograms cannot be called from other packages.
- G. Named subprograms are stored in the database server.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 18

Which is true about counter variables in a FOR loop?

- A. It must explicitly be declared.
- B. It can be modified in the body of the loop.
- C. It cannot be NULL.
- D. It is accessible outside the body of the loop.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 19

Which code will successfully create a BODILESS PACKAGE to standardize CONSTANTS and EXCEPTIONS declarations?

A.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE std_const_err_pkg IS
vtax CONSTANT NUMBER(3):=3;
e_seq Exception;
PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT(e_seq,-2277);
e_fk EXCEPTION;
PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT(e_fk,-2292);
End;
```

B.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE std_const_err_pkg IS
vtax CONSTANT NUMBER(3);
e_seq Exception;
PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT(e_seq,-2277);
e_fk EXCEPTION;
PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT(e_fk,-2292);
End;
```

C.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE std_const_err_pkg IS
vtax CONSTANT NUMBER(3):=3;
e_seq EXCEPTION;
PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT(-2277,e_seq);
e_fk EXCEPTION;
PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT(-2292,e_fk);
End;
```

D.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE std_const_err_pkg IS
vtax NUMBER(3) CONSTANT:=3;
e_seq Exception;
PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT(e_seq,-2277);
e_fk EXCEPTION;
PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT(e_fk,-2292);
End;
```

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Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 20**

Which three are true regarding code based access control (CBAC)? (Choose three.)

- A. In a multitenant environment, the DELEGATE option of CBAC cannot be used.
- B. CBAC cannot be used to secure definer's rights.
- C. CBAC roles can be granted to a program unit only if they are directly granted to its owner.
- D. You can use CBAC to attach database roles to a PL/SQL function, procedure, or package.
- E. CBAC roles can be granted to a program unit only if they are the predefined roles automatically defined by the standard scripts as part of database creation.
- F. You can use CBAC to attach database roles to a PL/SQL function or procedure only.
- G. In CBAC, the ADMIN and DELEGATE options cannot both be granted to the same user.

Answer: C,D,G ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 21**

Examine this statement which is submitted for compilation:

```
CREATE PACKAGE std_details AS
min_bal CONSTANT number(8,2);
loan_amount number NOT NULL;
TYPE contract_period IS RECORD (
    years number(3),
    months number(2));
TYPE cust_details IS RECORD (
    cust_id varchar2(12),
    cust_name varchar2(20),
    age number(2));
END std_details;
```

Which three are true? (Choose three.)

- A. This is BODILESS PACKAGE. A PACKAGE BODY is not required to use this.
- B. This is a PACKAGE specification. A PACKAGE BODY is needed to use this.
- C. Initialization of loan\_amount can be done while using this packaged variable in another program.
- D. Initialization of min\_bal can be done while using this packaged constant in another program.
- E. This program unit will compile successfully.
- F. This will not compile successfully because the min\_bal constant must be initialized.

**G.** This will not compile successfully because the loan\_amount variable is declared NOT NULL but lacks an initialization assignment.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 22

Examine these facts:

Table EMP exists in schema USERA with columns SALARY and EMP\_ID.

EMP\_ID is the primary key with values ranging from 1 to 100.

USERA now executes these statements successfully:

```
conn userA/userA@pdb1
/
create or replace procedure myproc
is
eRec emp%rowtype;
begin
select * into eRec from userA.emp where emp_id=50;
dbms_output.put_line(eRec.Salary);
end;
/
```

USERA then grants execute privilege on procedure MYPROC to USERB.

USERB exists in the database identified by pdb1 but does not have select privilege on USERA.EMP.

USERB now executes these statements:

```
conn userB/userB@pdb1
```

```
execute userA.myproc;
```

Which is true?

- A.** It results in an error because USERB doesn't have select privilege on USERA.EMP.
- B.** It executes successfully.
- C.** It results in an error because Authid Definer is missing from MYPROC.
- D.** It results in an error because Authid Current\_User is missing from MYPROC.

**Answer:** **B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 23

Examine these statements from a block of code:

```

CURSOR c1 IS
  SELECT * FROM products
    FOR UPDATE OF price;

UPDATE products
  SET price = price * 1.05
  WHERE CURRENT OF c1;

```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The lock acquired when executing the OPEN c1 command will be released only after a COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement is issued.
- B. The WHERE CURRENT OF clause can be used only if the FOR UPDATE clause is used in the cursor definition.
- C. An OPEN c1 command will acquire a lock only on the PRICE column in the PRODUCTS table.
- D. The FOR UPDATE OF clause can be used only if the WHERE CURRENT OF clause is used in the executable part of the block.
- E. Only the PRICE column can be updated in the PRODUCTS table.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 24

Examine the SH.PRODUCTS table:

DESC products		
Name	Null?	Type
PDT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PDT_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
PRICE		NUMBER

A row exists in SH.PRODUCTS with PDT\_ID = 1.

Now, examine this code and output executed by SH:

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE price_divide (p_id NUMBER, p_val NUMBER) IS
  v_price NUMBER;
BEGIN
  SELECT price INTO v_price FROM products WHERE pdt_id = p_id;
  BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_price/p_val);
  EXCEPTION
    WHEN ZERO_DIVIDE THEN
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Error in inner block');
  END;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN ZERO_DIVIDE THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT('Error in outer block');
END;
/
Procedure created.

```

Now, examine this block of code:

```

BEGIN
  price_divide(1,0);
EXCEPTION WHEN ZERO_DIVIDE THEN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT('Error in calling block');
END;
/

```

Which error message(s) does it display on execution by user SH?

- A. Error in inner block Error in calling block
- B. Error in inner block
- C. Error in inner block Error in outer block
- D. Error in inner block Error in outer block Error in calling block

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 25

Which two statements are true about the RETURNING clause when used with DML? (Choose two.)

- A. When using the RETURNING INTO clause, the data returned can be only single column or expression.
- B. The RETURNING INTO clause can be used with DML that affects multiple rows, if the BULK COLLECT clause is used.
- C. The RETURNING INTO clause returns column values for rows affected by DML statements.
- D. The RETURNING INTO clause and bulk binds may not be used together.
- E. The RETURNING clause can be used for remote or parallel deletes.

**Answer:** B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 26**

Which two are true about using the ACCESSIBLE BY clause? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be used in the declaration of object types.
- B. It must be specified in the heading of a package specification.
- C. The check is enforced by this clause for direct access and access through dynamic SQL.
- D. It can be used for individual procedures and functions declared in a package specification.
- E. It must be specified in the heading of a package body.

**Answer: A,D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/122/LNPLS/ACCESSIBLE-BY-clause.htm>

**NEW QUESTION: 27**

Which two are true about lexical units? (Choose two.)

- A. A character literal with zero characters has the BOOLEAN value NULL.
- B. Character literals are case-sensitive.
- C. All user-defined identifiers must start with an alphabet.
- D. Spaces can be embedded in delimiters.
- E. Identifiers include labels.

**Answer: B,C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 28**

For which three SYSTEM EVENTS can triggers be created? (Choose three.)

- A. STARTUP
- B. SHUTDOWN
- C. BEFORE ANALYZE
- D. DDL
- E. SERVERERROR
- F. BEFORE GRANT
- G. AFTER AUDIT

**Answer: (**[SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

**NEW QUESTION: 29**

User ORA41 executes these statements successfully:

Now, examine this statement which is executed successfully by user ORA61 after a successful login:

```
EXECUTE ora41.update_emp_proc(100,25000);
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The salary will be changed for employee 100 in the EMPLOYEES table owned by ORA41.
- B. The UPDATE privilege on ORA41.EMPLOYEES is not inherited by ORA61 through the procedure.
- C. The salary will be changed for employee 100 in the EMPLOYEES table owned by ORA61.

D. ORA61 will have been granted the UPDATE privilege explicitly on ORA41.EMPLOYEES before executing the statement.

E. No update happens even though the procedure executes successfully.

**Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

### NEW QUESTION: 30

Which three are true about the procedure overloading feature? (Choose three.)

A. Each procedure must use positional notation to specify the corresponding actual parameters.

B. Each procedure can be a packaged subprogram.

C. Each procedure can be a standalone subprogram.

D. Each procedure's formal parameters can differ in data type or name.

E. Each procedure can be a nested subprogram.

F. Each procedure must use named notation to specify the corresponding actual parameters.

G. Each procedure's formal parameters must differ in name.

**Answer: A,B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

### NEW QUESTION: 31

Which is true about EXIT and CONTINUE statements?

A. They can be used in any type of loop.

B. They must use labels.

C. They have the same effect on the execution of a loop.

D. They must have a WHEN condition.

**Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

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