

Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-082

Oracle Database Administration I



NEW QUESTION 1

Table EMPLOYEES contains columns including EMPLOYEE_ID, JOB_ID and SALARY. Only the EMPLOYEE_ID column is indexed. Rows exist for employees 100 and 200. Examine this statement:

```
UPDATE employees
   SET (job_id, salary) =
      (SELECT job_id, salary
       FROM employees
       WHERE employee_id = 200)
 WHERE employee_id = 100;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Employee 100 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 200
- B. Employee 200 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 100
- C. Employee 200 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 100
- D. Employee 100 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 200
- E. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same JOB_ID as before the update command
- F. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same SALARY as before the update command

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 2

Examine this description of the TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
TRANSACTION_DATE		DATE
AMOUNT		NUMBER (10, 2)
CUSTOMER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

Which two SQL statements execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100 "DUES" FROM transactions;
- B. SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS "DATE", amount + 100 DUES FROM transactions;
- C. SELECT customer_id AS CUSTOMER-ID, transaction_date AS TRANS_DATE, amount + 100 "DUES AMOUNT" FROM transactions;
- D. SELECT customer_id CUSTID, transaction_date TRANS_DATE, amount + 100 DUES FROM transactions;
- E. SELECT customer_id AS 'CUSTOMER-ID', transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100 'DUES AMOUNT' FROM transactions;

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 3

You execute this command:

```
[oracle@host01 ~]$ expdp system/oracle \
> FULL=Y \
> DUMPFILE=exp_db_full.dmp \
> PARALLEL=4 \
> LOGFILE=exp_db_full.log \
> JOB_NAME=exp_db_full
```

During the export operation, you detach from the job by using CTRL+C and then execute this command: Export> STOP_JOB=immediate

Are you sure you wish to stop the job ([yes]/no): yes

Which two statements are true about the job? (Choose two.)

- A. You can no longer monitor it
- B. You can reattach to it and monitor it
- C. It is paused and can be resumed
- D. It continues to run in the background
- E. It terminates

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 4

You execute this query:

SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd "Monday for" fmMonth rrrr') What is the result?

- A. It executes successfully but does not return any result
- B. It returns the date for the first Monday of the next month
- C. It generates an error
- D. It returns the date for the last Monday of the current month

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column of data type NUMBER. Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- B. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- C. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- D. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available')) FROM customers;
- E. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit, TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 6

Which two statements are true about space-saving features in an Oracle Database? (Choose two.)

- A. Private Temporary Tables (PTTS) store metadata in memory only
- B. An index created with the UNUSABLE attribute has no segment
- C. If they exist for a session, Private Temporary Tables (PTTs) are always dropped at the next COMMIT OR ROLLBACK statement
- D. An index that is altered to be UNUSABLE will retain its segment
- E. A table that is truncated will always have its segment removed

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 7

In your data center, Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used for all databases. All tablespaces are smallfile tablespaces.

SALES_Q1 is a permanent user-defined tablespace in the SALES database.

Examine this command which is about to be issued by a DBA logged in to the SALES database: ALTER TABLESPACE sales_q1 ADD DATAFILE;

Which are two actions, either one of which you could take to ensure that the command executes successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. Ensure that DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST and DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST each specify with at least 50 Mb of available space.
- B. Specify a path in the DATAFILE clause of the command specifying a location with at least 100M of available space.
- C. Ensure that DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST specifies a location with at least 100 Mb of available space.
- D. Add the AUTOEXTEND ON clause with NEXT set to 100M.
- E. Ensure that DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST and DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST each specify locations with at least 50 Mb of available space.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 8

The INVOICE table has a QTY_SOLD column of data type NUMBER and an INVOICE_DATE column of data type DATE.

NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-RR.

Which two are true about data type conversions involving these columns in query expressions? (Choose two.)

- A. CONCAT (qty_sold, invoice_date) : requires explicit conversion
- B. invoice_date = '15-march-2019' : uses implicit conversion
- C. invoice_date > '01-02-2019' : uses implicit conversion
- D. qty_sold BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : uses implicit conversion
- E. qty_sold = '0554982' uses implicit conversion

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 9

Which three statements are true about Oracle synonyms? (Choose three.)

- A. A synonym cannot be created for a PL/SQL package
- B. A synonym can be available to all users
- C. A SEQUENCE can have a synonym
- D. A synonym created by one user can refer to an object belonging to another user
- E. Any user can drop a PUBLIC synonym

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 10

Which three functions are performed by dispatchers in a shared server configuration? (Choose three.)

- A. writing inbound request to the common request queue from all shared server connections
- B. checking for outbound shared server responses on the common outbound response queue
- C. receiving inbound requests from processes using shared server connections
- D. sending each connection input request to the appropriate shared server input queue
- E. broadcasting shared server session responses back to requesters on all connections
- F. sending shared server session responses back to requesters on the appropriate connection

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 10

Examine this command and some partial output:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
TRANSACTION_DATE		DATE
AMOUNT		NUMBER(10,2)
CUSTOMER_ID		VARCHAR2(6)

Why does the DB01.abc.com service show unknown status?

- A. The service DB01.abc.com is dynamically registered
- B. The LOCAL_LISTENER database parameter is not set to a service name that refers to LISTENER_1
- C. The service DB01.abc.com is statically registered
- D. The listener is not listening on the default port 1521
- E. The SID_LIST_LISTENER section is not contained in the LISTENER.ORA file

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 13

Which three statements are true about undo segments and the use of undo by transactions in an Oracle database instance? (Choose three.)

- A. An undo segment may be used by multiple transactions simultaneously
- B. Undo segments can wrap around to the first extent when a transaction fills the last extent of the undo segment
- C. Undo segments have a minimum of three extents
- D. Undo segments can extend when a transaction fills the last extent of the undo segment
- E. A single transaction may use multiple undo segments simultaneously
- F. Undo segments must be stored in a BIGFILE tablespace
- G. Undo segments must be stored in a SMALLFILE tablespace

Answer: ADG

NEW QUESTION 15

Which two statements are true about the SET VERIFY ON command? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be used only in SQL*Plus
- B. It displays values for variables used only in the WHERE clause of a query
- C. It can be used in SQL Developer and SQL*Plus
- D. It displays values for variables created by the DEFINE command
- E. It displays values for variables prefixed with &&

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 20

Which three statements are true about the Oracle join and ANSI join syntax? (Choose three.)

- A. The Oracle join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables
- B. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax
- C. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports natural joins
- D. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables
- E. The Oracle join syntax only supports right outer joins
- F. The Oracle join syntax supports natural joins
- G. The Oracle join syntax performs less well than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax

Answer: CDF

NEW QUESTION 21

Which three statements are true regarding indexes? (Choose three.)

- A. A UNIQUE index can be altered to be non-unique
- B. A SELECT statement can access one or more indices without accessing any tables
- C. A table belonging to one user can have an index that belongs to a different user
- D. An update to a table can result in updates to any or all of the table's indexes
- E. When a table is dropped and is moved to the RECYCLE BIN, all indexes built on that table are permanently dropped
- F. An update to a table can result in no updates to any of the table's indexes

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 25

Which statement is true about aggregate functions?

- A. Aggregate functions can be nested to any number of levels
- B. The AVG function implicitly converts NULLS to zero
- C. Aggregate functions can be used in any clause of a SELECT statement
- D. The MAX and MIN functions can be used on columns with character data types

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 26

Which three statements are true about a self-join? (Choose three.)

- A. The ON clause must be used
- B. The query must use two different aliases for the table
- C. It must be an equi join
- D. It must be an inner join
- E. The ON clause can be used
- F. It can be an outer join

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 29

Which two statements are true about trace files produced by the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

- A. They can be written by server processes
- B. Trace files are written to the Fast Recovery Area (FRA)
- C. They can be written by background processes
- D. All trace files contain error information that require contacting Oracle Support
- E. Trace file names are based on the database name concatenated with a sequential number

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 34

View the Exhibits and examine the structure of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.

You want to display PROD_IDS whose promotion cost is less than the highest cost PROD_ID in a promotion time interval.

Examine this SQL statement:

```
SELECT prod_id
FROM costs
WHERE promo_id IN
    (SELECT promo_id
     FROM promotions
     WHERE promo_cost < ALL
        (SELECT MAX(promo_cost)
         FROM promotions
         GROUP BY (promo_end_date - promo_begin_date)));
```

Exhibit 1.

Table COSTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UNIT_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
UNIT_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Exhibit 2.

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCAEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

What will be the result?

- A. It gives an error because the ALL keyword is not valid
- B. It gives an error because the GROUP BY clause is not valid
- C. It executes successfully but does not give the required result
- D. It executes successfully and gives the required result

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 39

In one of your databases, you create a user, HR, and then execute this command: GRANT CREATE SESSION TO hr WITH ADMIN OPTION;
 Which three actions can HR perform? (Choose three.)

- A. Revoke the CREATE SESSION privilege from other users
- B. Revoke the CREATE SESSION privilege from user HR
- C. Log in to the database instance
- D. Grant the CREATE SESSION privilege with ADMIN OPTION to other users
- E. Execute DDL statements in the HR schema
- F. Execute DML statements in the HR schema

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 42

Which two tasks can you perform using DBCA for databases? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure a nonstandard block size for a new database
- B. Register a new database with an available Enterprise Manager Management server
- C. Change the standard block size of an existing database
- D. Configure incremental backups for a new database
- E. Enable flashback database for an existing database

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 43

You need to calculate the number of days from 1st January 2019 until today. Dates are stored in the default format of DD-MON-RR.
 Which two queries give the required output? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY') – '01-JAN-2019' FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE – '01-JAN-2019') FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE – TO_DATE('01/JANUARY/2019')) FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'DD/MONTH/YYYY') – '01/JANUARY/2019' FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT SYSDATE – TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2019') FROM DUAL;

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 45

Examine the description of the PROMOTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type

PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10, 2)

You want to display the unique promotion costs in each promotion category. Which two queries can be used? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- B. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost || ' in ' || DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- C. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category || ' has ' || promo_cost AS COSTS FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- D. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 2;
- E. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 50

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

```
CREATE TABLE sales1 (prod_id, cust_id, quantity_sold, price)
AS
SELECT product_id, customer_id, quantity_sold, price
FROM sales
WHERE 1 = 1;
```

For customers whose income level has a value, you want to display the first name and due amount as 5% of their credit limit. Customers whose due amount is null should not be displayed.

Which query should be used?

- A. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHEREcust_incoms_level IS NOT NULLAND due_amount IS NOT NULL;
- B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level != NULLAND cust_credit_level !=NULL;
- C. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level <> NULLAND due_amount <> NULL;
- D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level != NULLAND due_amount !=NULL;
- E. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULLAND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 52

You want to write a query that prompts for two column names and the WHERE condition each time it is executed in a session but only prompts for the table name the first time it is executed.

The variables used in your query are never undefined in your session. Which query can be used?

- A. SELECT &&col1, &&col2FROM &tableWHERE &&condition = &&cond;
- B. SELECT &col1, &col2FROM &&tableWHERE &condition;
- C. SELECT &col1, &col2FROM "&table"WHERE &condition;
- D. SELECT '&&col1', '&&col2'FROM &tableWHERE '&&condition' = '&cond';
- E. SELECT &&col1, &&col2FROM &tableWHERE &&condition;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 55

Which two are true about shrinking a segment online? (Choose two.)

- A. It is not possible to shrink either indexes or Index Organized Tables (IOTs)
- B. It always eliminates all migrated rows if any exist in the table
- C. To shrink a table it must have a PRIMARY KEY constraint
- D. To shrink a table it must have a UNIQUE KEY constraint
- E. To shrink a table it must have row movement enabled
- F. It must be in a tablespace that uses Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM)

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 57

Which two statements are true about the results of using the INTERSECT operator in compound queries? (Choose two.)

- A. Column names in each SELECT in the compound query can be different
- B. The number of columns in each SELECT in the compound query can be different
- C. Reversing the order of the intersected tables can sometimes affect the output
- D. INTERSECT returns rows common to both sides of the compound query
- E. INTERSECT ignores NULLs

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 59

In one of your databases, the user HR has the password HRMGR.

You want to connect to a database instance whose listener listens on port 1531 by using this statement: CONNECT HR/HRMGR@orcl

No name server is used.

Which statement is true about ORCL?

- A. It must be the value of the SERVICE_NAMES parameter on the client side
- B. It must resolve to a valid connect descriptor in the server's tnsnames.ora file
- C. It must resolve to a valid connect descriptor in the client's tnsnames.ora file
- D. It must be the name of the database to whose instance HR wishes to connect
- E. It must be the name of the server running the database to whose instance HR wishes to connect

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 63

Which three Oracle database space management features will work with both Dictionary and Locally managed tablespaces? (Choose three.)

- A. Oracle Managed Files (OMF)
- B. Online table segment shrink
- C. Online index segment shrink
- D. Automatic data file extension (AUTOEXTEND)
- E. Capacity planning growth reports based on historical data in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 67

In the spfile of a single instance database, LOCAL_LISTENER is set to LISTENER_1.

The TNSNAMES.ORA file in \$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin in the database home contains:

```
LISTENER_1 =
  (ADDRESS =
    (PROTOCOL = TCP)
    (HOST = host1.abc.com)
    (PORT = 1521)
  )
```

Which statement is true?

- A. Dynamic service registration cannot be used for this database instance
- B. The LREG process registers services dynamically with the LISTENER_1 listener
- C. LISTENER_1 must also be defined in the LISTENER.ORA file to enable dynamic service registration
- D. There are two listeners named LISTENER and LISTENER_1 running simultaneously using port 1521 on the same host as the database instances
- E. The definition for LISTENER_1 requires a CONNECT_DATA section to enable dynamic service registration

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 70

Which three statements are true about the DESCRIBE command? (Choose three.)

- A. It displays the PRIMARY KEY constraint for any column or columns that have that constraint
- B. It can be used from SQL Developer
- C. It displays the NOT NULL constraint for any columns that have that constraint
- D. It can be used to display the structure of an existing view
- E. It displays all constraints that are defined for each column
- F. It can be used only from SQL *Plus

Answer: CDF

NEW QUESTION 75

In one of your databases, user KING is:

\1. Not a DBA user

\2. An operating system (OS) user Examine this command and its output:

```
SHOW PARAMETER OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX

NAME                                TYPE                                VALUE
-----                                -                                -
os_authn_prefix                     string                             OPS$
```

What must you do so that KING is authenticated by the OS when connecting to the database instance?

- A. Set OS_AUTHN_PREFIX to OPS\$
- B. Have the OS administrator add KING to the OSDBA group
- C. Grant DBA to KING
- D. Unset REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE
- E. Alter user KING to be IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 79

The ORCL database has RESUMABLE TIMEOUT = 7200 and DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION = FALSE

User U1 has a 1 MB quota in tablespace DATA. U1 executes this command:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE t1 AS
```

```
(SELECT object_name, sharing, created FROM dba_objects);
```

U1 complains that the command is taking too long to execute.

In the alert log, the database administrator (DBA) finds this: 2017-03-06T12:15:17.183438+05:30

statement in resumable session 'User U1(136), Session 1, Instance 1' was suspended due to ORA-01536: space quota exceeded for tablespace 'DATA'

Which are three actions any one of which the DBA could take to resume the session? (Choose three.)

- A. Add a data file to DATA
- B. Drop other U1 objects in DATA
- C. Increase U1's quota sufficiently in DATA
- D. Set DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION to TRUE
- E. Grant UNLIMITED TABLESPACE to U1
- F. Set AUTOEXTEND ON for data files in DATA

Answer: CDF

NEW QUESTION 81

Which four account management capabilities can be configured using Oracle profiles? (Choose four.)

- A. the number of hours for which an account is locked after the configured number of login attempts has been reached
- B. the number of days for which an account may be inactive before it is locked
- C. the maximum amount of CPU time allowed for a user's sessions before their account is locked
- D. the ability to prevent a password from ever being reused
- E. the number of password changes required within a period of time before a password can be reused
- F. the number of days for which an account is locked after the configured number of login attempts has been reached
- G. the maximum number of sessions permitted for a user before the account is locked

Answer: DEFG

NEW QUESTION 83

Your database instance is started with a PFILE.

Examine these parameters:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
-----	-----	-----
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
sga_max_size	big integer	2G
sga_target	big integer	2G

You want to increase the size of the buffer cache.

Free memory is available to increase the size of the buffer cache. You execute the command:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=1024M;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. The value is changed only in the PFILE and takes effect at the next instance startup
- B. The value is changed for the current instance and in the PFILE
- C. It fails because the SCOPE clause is missing
- D. Change is applied to the current instance, but does not persist after instance restart

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 88

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