Exam Questions 1z0-082

Oracle Database Administration I

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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 command:

```
ALTER DATABASE
     MOVE DATAFILE '/u01/sales1.dbf'
          TO      '/u01/sales01.dbf'
     REUSE;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. DML may be performed on tables with one or more extents in this data file during the execution of this command.
B. The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered READ ONLY before executing the command.
C. The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered OFFLINE before executing the command.
D. If Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used, then the file is renamed but moved to DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST.
E. The file is renamed and stored in the same location

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 3
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 4
Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)? (Choose two.)

A. The ADR base defaults to $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin ifneither DIAGNOSTIC_DEST nor ORACLE_BASE is set
B. The ADR base defaults to $ORACLE_HOME/dbs if the DIAGNOSTIC_DEST parameter and the ORACLE_BASE environment variable are not set
C. It supports diagnostics for Automatic Storage Management (ASM)
D. It supports diagnostics for Oracle Clusterware
E. It is held inside an Oracle database schema

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 5
Which three statements are true about the tools used to configure Oracle Net Services? (Choose three.)

A. The Oracle Net Configuration Assistant is only used when running the Oracle installer
B. Oracle Net Manager can be used to centrally configure listeners on any database server target
C. The lsnrctl utility requires a listener.ora file to exist before it is started
D. Oracle Net Manager can be used to locally configure naming methods on a database server
E. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure listeners on any managed database server
F. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure net service names for any databaseserver target

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 6
Which three statements are true about advanced connection options supported by Oracle Net for connection to Oracle Database instances? (Choose three.)

A. Connect Time Failover requires the use of Transparent Application Failover (TAF)
B. Source Routing requires the use of a name server
C. Source Routing enables the use of Connection Manager (CMAN) which enables network traffic to be routed through a firewall
D. Load Balancing can balance the number of connections to dispatchers when using a Shared Server configuration
E. Load Balancing requires the use of a name server
F. Connect Time Failover requires the connect string to have two or more listener addresses configured

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
Which four statements are true regarding primary and foreign key constraints and the effect they can have on table data? (Choose four.)

A. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys
B. A table can have only one primary key and foreign key
C. The foreign key columns and parent table primary key columns must have the same names
D. It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to remain in the child table at the time the parent row is deleted
E. It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to be deleted automatically from the child table at the time the parent row is deleted
F. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table level
G. Primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both the column and table level

Answer: ACEG

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
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 extend 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 three statements are true about single-row functions? (Choose three.)

A. They can be used only in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
B. The argument can be a column name, variable, literal or an expression
C. The data type returned can be different from the data type of the argument
D. They can be nested to any level
E. They can accept only one argument
F. They return a single result row per table

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 20
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 three statements are true about table data storage in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

A. Data block headers contain their own Data Block Address (DBA)
B. A table row piece can be chained across several database blocks
C. Multiple row pieces from the same row may be stored in different database blocks
D. Multiple row pieces from the same row may be stored in the same block
E. Data block free space is always contiguous in the middle of the block
F. Index block free space is always contiguous in the middle of the block

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 30
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 35
Which two statements are true about the rules of precedence for operators? (Choose two.)

A. The concatenation operator || is always evaluated before addition and subtraction in an expression
B. NULLS influence the precedence of operators in an expression
C. The + binary operator has the highest precedence in an expression in a SQL statement
D. Arithmetic operators with equal precedence are evaluated from left to right within an expression
E. Multiple parentheses can be used to override the default precedence of operators in an expression

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 38
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 41
Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

```
Name                    Null?               Type
-------------------------------------------------------------------
CUST_ID                 NOT NULL            NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME         NOT NULL            VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME          NOT NULL            VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL                           VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                           NUMBER
```

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 43
Which three statements are true about time zones, date data types, and timestamp data types in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

A. The CURRENT_TIMESTAMP function returns data without time zone information
B. A TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE data type column is stored in the database using the time zone of the session that inserted the row
C. A TIMESTAMP data type column contains information about year, month, and day
D. The DBTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC)
E. The SESSIONTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC)

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 46
What is true about non-equijoin statement performance? (Choose two.)

A. Table aliases can improve performance
B. The BETWEEN condition always performs better than using the >= and <= conditions
C. The join syntax used makes no difference to performance
D. The BETWEEN condition always performs less well than using the >= and <= conditions
E. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 47
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 50
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 54
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 55
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 59
Which two statements are true about the ORDER BY clause when used with a SQL statement containing a SET operator such as UNION? (Choose two.)

A. Column positions must be used in the ORDER BY clause
B. Only column names from the first SELECT statement in the compound query are recognized
C. The first column in the first SELECT of the compound query with the UNION operator is used by default to sort output in the absence of an ORDER BY clause
D. Each SELECT statement in the compound query must have its own ORDER BY clause
E. Each SELECT statement in the compound query can have its own ORDER BY clause

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 63
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table. Which two tasks require subqueries? (Choose two.)

Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2(20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)

A. Display the number of products whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE
B. Display suppliers whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is less than 1000
C. Display products whose PROD_MIN_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE of all products, and whose status is orderable
D. Display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102 which have a product status of obsolete
E. Display the minimum PROD_LIST_PRICE for each product status

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 68
Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(50)
CITY		VARCHAR2(25)

You want to display details of all customers who reside in cities starting with the letter D followed by at least two characters.
Which query can be used?

A. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D_%';
B. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = '%D_';
C. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D_';
D. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = 'D_%';

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 72
Which three statements are true about inner and outer joins? (Choose three.)

A. A full outer join returns matched and unmatched rows
B. An inner join returns matched rows
C. Outer joins can only be used between two tables per query
D. A full outer join must use Oracle syntax
E. Outer joins can be used when there are multiple join conditions on two tables
F. A left or right outer join returns only unmatched rows

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 77
Which three statements are true about external tables in Oracle 18c and later releases? (Choose three.)

A. External table files can be used for other external tables in a different database
B. The ORACLE_LOADER access driver can be used to unload data from a database into an external table
C. The ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver can be used to unload data from a database into an external table
D. They cannot be partitioned
E. The ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver can be used to load data into a database from an external table
F. They support UPDATEs but not INSERTs and DELETEs

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 81
Evaluate these commands which execute successfully:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq
    INCREMENT BY 1
    START WITH 1
    MAXVALUE 100000
    CYCLE
    CACHE 5000;

CREATE TABLE ord_items (
    ord_no      NUMBER(4) DEFAULT ord_seq.NEXTVAL NOT NULL,
    item_no     NUMBER(3),
    qty         NUMBER(3),
    expiry_date DATE,
    CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no),
    CONSTRAINT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY (ord_no) REFERENCES orders (ord_no));
```

Which two statements are true about the ORD_ITEMS table and the ORD_SEQ sequence? (Choose two.)

A. If sequence ORD_SEQ is dropped then the default value for column ORD_NO will be NULL for rows inserted into ORD_ITEMS
B. Any user inserting rows into table ORD_ITEMS must have been granted access to sequence ORD_SEQ
C. Column ORD_NO gets the next number from sequence ORD_SEQ whenever a row is inserted into ORD_ITEMS and no explicit value is given for ORD_NO
D. Sequence ORD_SEQ cycles back to 1 after every 5000 numbers and can cycle 20 times
E. Sequence ORD_SEQ is guaranteed not to generate duplicate numbers

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 85
In which three situations does a new transaction always start? (Choose three.)

A. when issuing a SELECT FOR UPDATE statement after a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement was issued in the same session
B. when issuing a TRUNCATE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session
C. when issuing a CREATE TABLE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session
D. when issuing the first Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement after a COMMIT OR ROLLBACK statement was issued in the same session
E. when issuing a CREATE INDEX statement after a CREATE TABLE statement completed successfullyin the same session
F. when issuing a DML statement after a DML statement failed in the same session

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 90
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 93
Which two are true about a SQL statement using SET operators such as UNION? (Choose two.)

A. The data type group of each column returned by the second query must match the data type group of the corresponding column returned by the first query.
B. The number, but not names, of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.
C. The data type of each column returned by the second query must exactly match the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.
D. The names and number of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.
E. The data type of each column returned by the second query must be implicitly convertible to the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 96
You want to apply the principle of Least Privilege in all your live databases.
One of your requirements is to revoke unnecessary privileges from all users who have them using Privilege Analysis.
Which three types of analyses can be done using the DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE package? (Choose three.)

A. analysis of all privileges used by all users including administrative users in the database
B. analysis of all privileges used by all users but excluding administrative users in the database
C. analysis of privileges that a user has on their own schema objects that they did not use
D. analysis of privileges that a user has on their own schema objects that they did use
E. analysis of privileges granted directly to a role that are then used by a user who has been granted that role
F. analysis of privileges granted indirectly to a role that are then used by a user who has been granted that role

Answer: ACF

NEW QUESTION 101
Which two statements are true regarding the UNION and UNION ALL operators? (Choose two.)

A. Duplicates are eliminated automatically by the UNION ALL operator
B. The number of columns selected in each SELECT statement must be identical
C. The names of columns selected in each SELECT statement must be identical
D. The output is sorted by the UNION ALL operator
E. NULLS are not ignored during duplicate checking

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 103
You want to use table compression suitable for OLTP that will:
> Compress rows for all DML statements on that table
> Minimize the overheads associated with compression
Which compression option is best suited for this?

A. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY LOW
B. ROW STORE COMPRESS BASIC
C. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR ARCHIVE LOW
D. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR ARCHIVE HIGH
E. ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 105
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 106
The SCOTT/TIGER user exists in two databases, BOSTON_DB and DALLAS_DB, in two different locations.
Each database has a tnsnames.ora file defining DALLAS_DB as a service name. Examine this command:
CREATE DATABASE LINK dblink1 CONNECT TO scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger USING 'dallas_db';
How do you execute the command so that only SCOTT in BOSTON_DB can access the SCOTT schema in DALLAS_DB?

A. as SCOTT in DALLAS_DB
B. as SCOTT in BOSTON_DB
C. as SCOTT in BOSTON_DB and SYS in DALLAS_DB
D. as SYS in both the databases
E. as SCOTT in both the databases

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 108
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