

# Oracle

## Exam Questions 1z0-082

Oracle Database Administration I



#### NEW QUESTION 1

Which three statements are true about views in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. Views can be updated without the need to re-grant privileges on the view
- B. Tables in the defining query of a view must always exist in order to create the view
- C. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being displayed when querying the view
- D. Data Manipulation Language (DML) can always be used on views
- E. Inserting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error
- F. Deleting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error
- G. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being updated or inserted

**Answer:** BDE

#### NEW QUESTION 2

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 Isnrctl 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 3

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 4

Which two statements are true about date/time functions in a session where NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS? (Choose two.)

- A. CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP returns the same date and time as SYSDATE with additional details of fractional seconds
- B. SYSDATE can be queried only from the DUAL table
- C. CURRENT\_DATE returns the current date and time as per the session time zone
- D. SYSDATE can be used in expressions only if the default date format is DD-MON-RR
- E. SYSDATE and CURRENT\_DATE return the current date and time set for the operating system of the database server
- F. CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP returns the same date as CURRENT\_DATE

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

Which two statements are true about the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement? (Choose two.)

- A. Aggregating functions and columns used in HAVING clauses must be specified in the SELECT list of a query
- B. WHERE and HAVING clauses can be used in the same statement only if applied to different table columns
- C. The HAVING clause can be used with aggregating functions in subqueries
- D. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows before dividing them into groups
- E. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows after dividing them into groups

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 7

You execute this command:

```
CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE big_tbs
    DATAFILE '/u01/oracle/data/big_f1.dbf'
    SIZE 20G;
```

Sufficient storage is available in filesystem /u01.

Which two statements are true about the BIG\_TBS tablespace? (Choose two.)

- A. AUTOEXTEND is possible for the datafile
- B. It must be bigger than the largest SMALLFILE tablespace
- C. Additional data files may not be added
- D. It will be a dictionary-managed tablespace by default
- E. It will always have a 32K blocksize

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 8

Which three statements are true about dropping and unused columns in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. A primary key column referenced by another column as a foreign key can be dropped if using the CASCADE option.
- B. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the block containing that column is next queried.
- C. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the row containing that column is next queried.
- D. Partition key columns cannot be dropped.
- E. A DROP COLUMN command can be rolled back
- F. A column that is set to UNUSED still counts towards the limit of 1000 columns per table

**Answer:** ABF

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Which two statements are true regarding Oracle database space management within blocks managed by Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM)? (Choose two.)

- A. PCTFREE defaults to 10% for all blocks in all segments for all compression methods
- B. ASSM assigns blocks to one of four fullness categories based on what percentage of the block is allocated for rows
- C. Update operations always attempt to find blocks with free space appropriate to the length of the row being updated
- D. Insert operations always attempt to find blocks with free space appropriate to the length of the row being inserted
- E. A block will always be eligible for inserts if the row is short enough to fit into the block

**Answer:** CE

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Which two statements are true about the PMON background process? (Choose two.)

- A. It registers database services with all local and remote listeners known to the database instance
- B. It frees resources held by abnormally terminated processes
- C. It records checkpoint information in the control file
- D. It frees unused temporary segments
- E. It kills sessions that exceed idle time

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES? (Choose three.)

- A. A TRUNCATE command issued in a session causes all rows in a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE for the issuing session to be deleted.
- B. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows inserted by a session are available to any other session whose user has been granted select on the table.
- C. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE space allocation occurs at session start.
- D. Any GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows existing at session termination will be deleted.
- E. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE'S definition is available to multiple sessions.
- F. A DELETE command on a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE cannot be rolled back.

**Answer:** BCF

#### NEW QUESTION 13

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 18

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 23

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 25

Which two statements are true regarding a SAVEPOINT? (Choose two.)

- A. Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a CREATE INDEX statement
- B. Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a TRUNCATE statement
- C. Only one SAVEPOINT may be issued in a transaction
- D. A SAVEPOINT does not issue a COMMIT
- E. Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a DELETE statement

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 28

In the SALES database, DEFERRED\_SEGMENT\_CREATION is TRUE. Examine this command:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE T1(c1 INT PRIMARY KEY, c2 CLOB);
```

Which segment or segments, if any, are created as a result of executing the command?

- A. T1, an index segment for the primary key, a LOB segment, and a lobindex segment
- B. no segments are created
- C. T1 only
- D. T1 and an index segment created for the primary key only
- E. T1, an index segment for the primary key, and a LOB segment only

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 31

The EMPLOYEES table contains columns EMP\_ID of data type NUMBER and HIRE\_DATE of data type DATE.

You want to display the date of the first Monday after the completion of six months since hiring.

The NLS\_TERRITORY parameter is set to AMERICA in the session and, therefore, Sunday is the first day on the week.

Which query can be used?

- A. SELECT emp\_id, ADD\_MONTHS(hire\_date, 6), NEXT\_DAY('MONDAY') FROM employees;
- B. SELECT emp\_id, NEXT\_DAY(ADD\_MONTHS(hire\_date, 6), 'MONDAY') FROM employees;
- C. SELECT emp\_id, NEXT\_DAY(MONTHS\_BETWEEN(hire\_date, SYSDATE), 6) FROM employees;
- D. SELECT emp\_id, NEXT\_DAY(ADD\_MONTHS(hire\_date, 6), 1) FROM employees;

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 34

Your database instance was shut down normally and then started in NOMOUNT state. You then execute this command:

```
ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;
```

Which two actions are performed? (Choose two.)

- A. The online redo logs are opened
- B. The online data files are opened
- C. The alert log records the execution details
- D. The Oracle background processes are started
- E. The initialization parameter file is read
- F. The control file is read

**Answer:** DF

#### NEW QUESTION 37

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 39

Which two statements are true about single row functions? (Choose two.)

- A. MOD : returns the quotient of a division operation
- B. FLOOR : returns the smallest integer greater than or equal to a specified number
- C. TRUNC : can be used to combine any number of values
- D. CONCAT : can be used to combine any number of values
- E. CEIL : can be used for positive and negative numbers

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 44

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 48

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 49

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_SUBCATEGORY_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 53

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 56

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 57

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
EMP_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
EMP_NAME		VARCHAR2 (40)
DEPT_ID		NUMBER (2)
SALARY		NUMBER (8, 2)
JOIN_DATE		DATE

Which query is valid?

- A. SELECT dept\_id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;
- B. SELECT dept\_id, join\_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;
- C. SELECT dept\_id, join\_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id, join\_date;
- D. SELECT dept\_id, MAX(AVG(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 58

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 62

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 67

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 71

You execute this command:

```
CREATE SMALLFILE TABLESPACE sales  
DATAFILE '/u01/app/oracle/sales01.dbf' SIZE 5G  
SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO;
```

Which two actions must you take to ensure UNDOTBS01 is used as the default UNDO tablespace? (Choose two.)

- A. It must be smaller than the smallest BIGFILE tablespace
- B. Free space is managed using freelists
- C. Any data files added to the tablespace must have a size of 5 gigabytes
- D. It uses the database default blocksize
- E. It is a locally managed tablespace

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 76

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 81

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 86

Which two statements are true about Enterprise Manager Database Express? (Choose two.)

- A. It is available only when the database is open
- B. It can be used to perform database recovery
- C. The same port number can be used for Database Express configurations for databases on different hosts
- D. It can be used to switch a database into ARCHIVELOGMODE
- E. The same port number can be used for multiple Database Express configurations for multiple databases on the same host

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 90

Which two statements are true about UNDO and REDO? (Choose two.)

- A. The generation of UNDO generates REDO
- B. DML modifies Oracle database objects and only generates UNDO
- C. The generation of REDO generates UNDO
- D. DML modifies Oracle database objects and only generates REDO

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 91

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 successfully in the same session
- F. when issuing a DML statement after a DML statement failed in the same session

**Answer:** ADF

#### NEW QUESTION 95

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 99

Which three are types of segments in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

- A. undo
- B. index
- C. stored procedures
- D. sequences
- E. tables
- F. clusters

**Answer:** BEF

#### NEW QUESTION 100

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 104

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 107

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 111

Which three statements are true concerning logical and physical database structures? (Choose three.)

- A. All tablespaces may have one or more data files

- B. The extents of a segment must always reside in the same datafile
- C. A smallfile tablespace might be bigger than a bigfile tablespace
- D. A segment can span multiple data files in some tablespaces
- E. A segment's blocks can be of different sizes
- F. A segment might have only one extent
- G. Segments can span multiple tablespaces

**Answer:** CFG

#### **NEW QUESTION 115**

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 118**

.....

## Thank You for Trying Our Product

### We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questions and Answers in PDF Format

### 1z0-082 Practice Exam Features:

- \* 1z0-082 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- \* 1z0-082 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- \* 1z0-082 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your First Try
- \* 1z0-082 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updates for 1 Year

**100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click**  
**[Order The 1z0-082 Practice Test Here](#)**