

## 1z0-082 Dumps

### Oracle Database Administration I

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

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 2**

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 3**

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 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**

You have been tasked to create a table for a banking application. One of the columns must meet three requirements:

- Be stored in a format supporting date arithmetic without using conversion functions
- Store a loan period of up to 10 years
- Be used for calculating interest for the number of days the loan remains unpaid Which data type should you use?

- A. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
- B. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
- C. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE
- D. TIMESTAMP
- E. TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 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 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 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 10

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 12

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 13

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 14

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 17

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 19

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 22

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 25

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 30

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 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 39

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

- A. It can be accessed only by the SYS user
- B. It consists of a single row and single column of VARCHAR2 data type
- C. It can display multiple rows but only a single column
- D. It can be used to display only constants or pseudo columns
- E. It can be accessed by any user who has the SELECT privilege in any schema
- F. It can display multiple rows and columns

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 44

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 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 46

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 49

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 53

Examine the description of the SALES1 table:

Name	Null	Type
-----	-----	-----
SALES_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
STORE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
ITEMS_ID		NUMBER
QUANTITY		NUMBER
SALES_DATE		DATE

SALES2 is a table with the same description as SALES1. Some sales data is duplicated in both tables.

You want to display the rows from the SALES1 table which are not present in the SALES2 table. Which set operator generates the required output?

- A. INTERSECT
- B. UNION ALL
- C. UNION
- D. SUBTRACT
- E. MINUS

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 58

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 61

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 65**

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 66**

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 69**

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 74**

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 78**

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 82

A script abc.sql must be executed to perform a job.

A database user HR, who is defined in this database, executes this command:

\$ sqlplus hr/hr@orcl @abc.sql What will happen upon execution?

- A. The command succeeds and HR will be connected to the orcl and abc.sql databases  
B. The command succeeds and HR will be connected to the orcl database instance, and the abc.sql script will be executed  
C. The command fails because the script must refer to the full path name  
D. The command fails and reports an error because @ is used twice

**Answer:** B

#### 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 successfully in 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 instance situations are possible with the Oracle Database server without multi-tenant? (Choose three.)

- A. two or more instances on separate servers all associated with one database  
B. one instance on one server associated with one database  
C. one instance on one server associated with two or more databases on the same server  
D. one instance on one server not associated with any database  
E. one instance on one server associated with two or more databases on separate servers

**Answer:** CDE

#### NEW QUESTION 93

A database is configured to use automatic undo management with temporary undo enabled. An UPDATE is executed on a temporary table.

Where is the UNDO stored?

- A. in the undo tablespace  
B. in the SYSAUX tablespace  
C. in the SGA  
D. in the PGA  
E. in the temporary tablespace

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 96

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 97

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 99**

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