

Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-082

Oracle Database Administration I



NEW QUESTION 1

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 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

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

- A. The ADR base defaults to \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin if neither 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 4

Examine this command:

```
CREATE UNDO TABLESPACE undotbs01
DATAFILE 'undotbs_01.dbf' SIZE 100M
AUTOEXTEND ON;
```

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

- A. Add the SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO clause
- B. Set UNDO_TABLESPACE to UNDOTBS01
- C. Add the NOLOGGING clause
- D. Make certain that the database operates in automatic undo management mode
- E. Add the ONLINE clause

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

The SALES_Q1 and USERS tablespaces exist in one of your databases and TEMP is a temporary tablespace. Segment creation is not deferred. You execute this command:

```
CREATE USER sales
  IDENTIFIED BY sales_123
  DEFAULT TABLESPACE sales_q1
  TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp
  QUOTA 5M ON users;
```

Which three statements must be true so that the SALES user can create tables in SALES_Q1? (Choose three.)

- A. The sales user must have a quota on the TEMP tablespace
- B. The sales user must have a quota on the SALES_Q1 tablespace to hold the initial extents of all tables they plan to create in their schema
- C. The sales user must have been granted the CREATE SESSION privilege
- D. The sales user must have their quota on the users tablespace removed
- E. The sales user must have a quota on the SALES_Q1 tablespace to hold all the rows to be inserted into any table in their schema
- F. The sales user must have been granted the CREATE TABLE privilege

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 9

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 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 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 10

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 15

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 19

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 20

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 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 24

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 29

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 32

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 34

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 39

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 43

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 48

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_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_incoms_level IS NOT NULL AND due_amount IS NOT NULL;
- B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level != NULL AND cust_credit_level != NULL;
- C. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL AND due_amount <> NULL;
- D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level != NULL AND due_amount != NULL;
- E. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND 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, &&col2 FROM &table WHERE &&condition = &&cond;
- B. SELECT &col1, &col2 FROM &&table WHERE &condition;
- C. SELECT &col1, &col2 FROM "&table" WHERE &condition;
- D. SELECT '&&col1', '&&col2' FROM &table WHERE '&&condition' = '&cond';
- E. SELECT &&col1, &&col2 FROM &table WHERE &&condition;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 54

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

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	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER

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 64

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 67

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 68

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 72

Evaluate these commands which execute successfully:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
TRANSACTION_TYPE		VARCHAR2 (3)
BORROWED_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

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 75

Which three statements are true about the Oracle Data Dictionary? (Choose three.)

- A. Data dictionary views are created by joins of dictionary base tables and DBA-defined tables
- B. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator
- C. Views with the same name but different prefixes, such as CDB, DBA, ALL and USER, reference the same base tables from the data dictionary
- D. Base tables can be queried directly
- E. It is owned by the SYSTEM user
- F. Usernames of all users including database administrators are stored in the data dictionary

Answer: CDF

NEW QUESTION 79

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 80

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 81

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 83

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 84

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 87

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 90

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 94

.....

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](#)