

# Oracle

## Exam Questions 1z0-082

Oracle Database Administration I



#### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 2

Examine this description of the TRANSACTIONS table:

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

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

- A. SELECT customer\_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction\_date AS DATE, amount + 100 "DUES" FROM transactions;
- B. SELECT customer\_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction\_date AS "DATE", amount + 100 DUES FROM transactions;
- C. SELECT customer\_id AS CUSTOMER-ID, transaction\_date AS TRANS\_DATE, amount + 100 "DUES AMOUNT" FROM transactions;
- D. SELECT customer\_id CUSTID, transaction\_date TRANS\_DATE, amount + 100 DUES FROM transactions;
- E. SELECT customer\_id AS 'CUSTOMER-ID', transaction\_date AS DATE, amount + 100 'DUES AMOUNT' FROM transactions;

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

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 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

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 7

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 8

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 9

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 10

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

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

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 11

Which statement is true about the INTERSECT operator used in compound queries?

- A. Multiple INTERSECT operators are not possible in the same SQL statement
- B. It processes NULLs in the selected columns
- C. INTERSECT is of lower precedence than UNION or UNION ALL
- D. It ignores NULLs

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 15

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 20

Examine the description of the BOOKS table:

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

The table has 100 rows.

Examine this sequence of statements issued in a new session:

INSERT INTO books VALUES ('ADV112', 'Adventures of Tom Sawyer', NULL, NULL); SAVEPOINT a;

DELETE FROM books; ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT a; ROLLBACK;

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The second ROLLBACK command does nothing
- B. The second ROLLBACK command replays the delete
- C. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted, leaving the inserted row still to be committed
- D. The second ROLLBACK command undoes the insert
- E. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted and commits the inserted row

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 23

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 28**

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 30**

Examine this command and some partial output:

```
LSNRCTL> start LISTENER_1
```

```
Listening Endpoints Summary...
```

```
(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=host01.abc.com) (PORT=1562)))
```

```
Services Summary...
```

```
Service "DB01.abc.com " has 1 instance(s).
```

```
Instance "DB01", status UNKNOWN, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
```

```
The command completed successfully
```

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

- A. The service DB01.abc.com is dynamically registered
- B. The LOCAL\_LISTENER database parameter is not set to a service name that refers to LISTENER\_1
- C. The service DB01.abc.com is statically registered
- D. The listener is not listening on the default port 1521
- E. The SID\_LIST\_LISTENER section is not contained in the LISTENER.ORA file

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 34**

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 37**

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 41**

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 44**

Which statement is true about aggregate functions?

- A. Aggregate functions can be nested to any number of levels
- B. The AVG function implicitly converts NULLS to zero



- C. Aggregate functions can be used in any clause of a SELECT statement  
D. The MAX and MIN functions can be used on columns with character data types

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 49

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 51

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 55

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 58

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 62

Which two statements are true about views used for viewing tablespace and datafile information? (Choose two.)

- A. Tablespace free space can be viewed in VTABLESPACE
- B. VTABLESPACE displays information that is contained in the controlfile about tablespaces
- C. VTABLESPACE displays information about tablespaces contained in the data dictionary
- D. Tablespace free space can be viewed in DBA\_TABLESPACES
- E. A datafile can be renamed when the database is in MOUNT state and the new file name is displayed when querying DBA\_DATA\_FILES after the database is opened

**Answer: BE**

#### NEW QUESTION 63

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 66

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 67

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 69

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\_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 71

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 76**

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 78**

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 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 82**

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 87**

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 92

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 94

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 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 99

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 102

In one of your databases, user KING is:

- \1. Not a DBA user
  - \2. An operating system (OS) user
- Examine this command and its output:

```
SHOW PARAMETER OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX
```

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
-----	-----	-----
os_authen_prefix	string	

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 106

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 108

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 110

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 111

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 112

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