Exam Questions 1z0-082

Oracle Database Administration I

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NEW QUESTION 1
Table EMPLOYEES contains columns including EMPLOYEE_ID, JOB_ID and SALARY. Only the EMPLOYEE_ID column is indexed.
Rows exist for employees 100 and 200. Examine this statement:

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 2
Examine this command:

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

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

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
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 6
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 7
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 8
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 9
Which three statements are true about Oracle synonyms? (Choose three.)

A. A synonym cannot be created for a PL/SQL package
B. A synonym can be available to all users
C. A SEQUENCE can have a synonym
D. A synonym created by one user can refer to an object belonging to another user
E. Any user can drop a PUBLIC synonym

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 10
Which three functions are performed by dispatchers in a shared server configuration? (Choose three.)

A. writing inbound request to the common request queue from all shared server connections
B. checking for outbound shared server responses on the common outbound response queue
C. receiving inbound requests from processes using shared server connections
D. sending each connection input request to the appropriate shared server input queue
E. broadcasting shared server session responses back to requesters on all connections
F. sending shared server session responses back to requesters on the appropriate connection

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 10
Which 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 three statements are true about the Oracle join and ANSI join syntax? (Choose three.)

A. The Oracle join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables
B. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax
C. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports natural joins
D. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables
E. The Oracle join syntax only supports right outer joins
F. The Oracle join syntax supports natural joins
G. The Oracle join syntax performs less well than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax

Answer: CDF

NEW QUESTION 19
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 22
Examine these commands:

```
[oracle@host01 ~]$ sqlplus u1/oracle

SQL> SELECT * FROM emp;

ENO            ENAME          DN
---------      ---------      -------------
1              Alan           2
2              Ben            2


SQL> exit
[oracle@host01 ~]$ cat emp.dat

3,Cur1,4
4,Bob,4
[oracle@host01 ~]$ sqlldr u1/oracle TABLE=emp
```

Which two statements are true about the sqlldr execution? (Choose two.)

A. It overwrites data in EMP with data in EMP.DAT
B. It uses the database buffer cache to load data
C. It generates a log that contains control file entries, which can be used with normal SQL*Loader operations
D. It generates a sql script that it uses to load data from EMP.DAT to EMP
E. It appends data from EMP.DAT to EMP

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 25
Which three statements are true about table data storage in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 29
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 34
Which two statements are true about views used for viewing tablespace and datafile information? (Choose two.)

A. Tablespace free space can be viewed in VSTABLESPACE
B. VSTABLESPACE displays information that is contained in the controlfile about tablespaces
C. VSTABLESPACE 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 36
You need to calculate the number of days from 1st January 2019 until today. Dates are stored in the default format of DD-MON-RR.
Which two queries give the required output? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY') – '01-JAN-2019' FROM DUAL;
B. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE – '01-JAN-2019') FROM DUAL;
C. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE – TO_DATE('01/JANUARY/2019')) FROM DUAL;
D. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'DD/MONTH/YYYY') – '01/JANUARY/2019' FROM DUAL;
E. SELECT SYSDATE – TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2019') FROM DUAL;

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 41
Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

```
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_AMOUNTFROM customersWHEREcust_incoms_level IS NOT NULLAND due_amount IS NOT NULL;
B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level != NULLAND cust_credit_level !=NULL;
C. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level <> NULLAND due_amount <> NULL;
D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level != NULLAND due_amount !=NULL;
E. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULLAND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 44
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 48
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 52
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 56
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 58
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 61
In which three situations does a new transaction always start? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 65
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 67
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 71
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 72
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 77
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 78
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 79
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