

Exam Questions 1z0-082

Oracle Database Administration I

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NEW QUESTION 1

You execute this command:

```
[oracle@host01 ~]$ expdp system/oracle \  
> FULL=Y \  
> DUMPFILE=exp_db_full.dmp \  
> PARALLEL=4 \  
> LOGFILE=exp_db_full.log \  
> JOB_NAME=exp_db_full
```

During the export operation, you detach from the job by using CTRL+C and then execute this command: Export> STOP_JOB=immediate

Are you sure you wish to stop the job ([yes]/no): yes

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

- A. You can no longer monitor it
- B. You can reattach to it and monitor it
- C. It is paused and can be resumed
- D. It continues to run in the background
- E. It terminates

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

Examine this command and some partial output:

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

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 10

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 10

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 13

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 14

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 17

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 18

Which two statements are true about trace files produced by the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

- A. They can be written by server processes
- B. Trace files are written to the Fast Recovery Area (FRA)
- C. They can be written by background processes
- D. All trace files contain error information that require contacting Oracle Support
- E. Trace file names are based on the database name concatenated with a sequential number

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 23

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,Curl,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 27

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 30

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 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 V\$TABLESPACE
- B. V\$TABLESPACE displays information that is contained in the controlfile about tablespaces
- C. V\$TABLESPACE 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 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 41

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 45

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 47

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 54

Which two statements are true about the results of using the INTERSECT operator in compound queries? (Choose two.)

- A. Column names in each SELECT in the compound query can be different
- B. The number of columns in each SELECT in the compound query can be different
- C. Reversing the order of the intersected tables can sometimes affect the output
- D. INTERSECT returns rows common to both sides of the compound query
- E. INTERSECT ignores NULLs

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 59

Which two statements are true about the ORDER BY clause when used with a SQL statement containing a SET operator such as UNION? (Choose two.)

- A. Column positions must be used in the ORDER BY clause
- B. Only column names from the first SELECT statement in the compound query are recognized
- C. The first column in the first SELECT of the compound query with the UNION operator is used by default to sort output in the absence of an ORDER BY clause
- D. Each SELECT statement in the compound query must have its own ORDER BY clause
- E. Each SELECT statement in the compound query can have its own ORDER BY clause

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 63

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 66

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 71

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 73

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 77

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 80

Which two are true about a SQL statement using SET operators such as UNION? (Choose two.)

- A. The data type group of each column returned by the second query must match the data type group of the corresponding column returned by the first query.
- B. The number, but not names, of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.
- C. The data type of each column returned by the second query must exactly match the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.
- D. The names and number of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.
- E. The data type of each column returned by the second query must be implicitly convertible to the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 83

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

Which three statements are true about the DESCRIBE command? (Choose three.)

- A. It displays the PRIMARY KEY constraint for any column or columns that have that constraint
- B. It can be used from SQL Developer
- C. It displays the NOT NULL constraint for any columns that have that constraint
- D. It can be used to display the structure of an existing view
- E. It displays all constraints that are defined for each column
- F. It can be used only from SQL *Plus

Answer: CDF

NEW QUESTION 91

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 92

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 93

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 95

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 99

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