Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-082

Oracle Database Administration I

NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
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 3
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 4
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 5
Which four statements are true regarding primary and foreign key constraints and the effect they can have on table data? (Choose four.)

A. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys
B. A table can have only one primary key and foreign key
C. The foreign key columns and parent table primary key columns must have the same names
D. It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to remain in the child table at the time the parent row is deleted
E. It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to be deleted automatically from the child table at the time the parent row is deleted
F. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table level
G. Primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both the column and table level

Answer: ACEG

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
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 8
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 9
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 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 10
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 13
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 16
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 18
Which two statements are true about the rules of precedence for operators? (Choose two.)

A. The concatenation operator || is always evaluated before addition and subtraction in an expression
B. NULLS influence the precedence of operators in an expression
C. The + binary operator has the highest precedence in an expression in a SQL statement
D. Arithmetic operators with equal precedence are evaluated from left to right within an expression
E. Multiple parentheses can be used to override the default precedence of operators in an expression

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 20
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 23

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 27

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 31

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_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 32

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 36
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table. Which two tasks require subqueries? (Choose two.)

Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2(20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)

A. Display the number of products whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE
B. Display suppliers whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is less than 1000
C. Display products whose PROD_MIN_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE of all products, and whose status is orderable
D. Display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102 which have a product status of obsolete
E. Display the minimum PROD_LIST_PRICE for each product status

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 41
Which three statements are true about external tables in Oracle 18c and later releases? (Choose three.)

A. External table files can be used for other external tables in a different database
B. The ORACLE_LOADER access driver can be used to unload data from a database into an external table
C. The ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver can be used to unload data from a database into an external table
D. They cannot be partitioned
E. The ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver can be used to load data into a database from an external table
F. They support UPDATEs but not INSERTs and DELETEs

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 43
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 46
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 47
Which three are types of segments in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

A. undo
B. index
C. stored procedures
D. sequences
E. tables
F. clusters

Answer: BEF

NEW QUESTION 49
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 53
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 57
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_AUTHEN_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 62
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 66
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 71
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 76
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