Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-082

Oracle Database Administration I

NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
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 3
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 4
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_linit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
B. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_linit * .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 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
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 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. invoie_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 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 9
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
The EMPLOYEES table contains columns EMP_ID of data type NUMBER and HIRE_DATE of data type DATE.
You want to display the date of the first Monday after the completion of six months since hiring.
The NLS_TERRITORY parameter is set to AMERICA in the session and, therefore, Sunday is the first day on the wee.
Which query can be used?

A. SELECT emp_id, ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), NEXT_DAY('MONDAY') FROM employees;
B. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 'MONDAY') FROM employees;
C. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(MONTHS_BETWEEN(hire_date, SYSDATE), 6) FROM employees;
D. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 1) FROM employees;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
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 13
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 15

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 19
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 22
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 24
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 28
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 32
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 36
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 39
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 43
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