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Exam Questions 1z0-082

Oracle Database Administration I

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NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
Which three statements are true about dropping and unused columns in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

A. A primary key column referenced by another column as a foreign key can be dropped if using the CASCADE option.
B. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the block containing that column is next queried.
C. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the row containing that column is next queried.
D. Partition key columns cannot be dropped.
E. A DROP COLUMN command can be rolled back
F. A column that is set to UNUSED still counts towards the limit of 1000 columns per table

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 3
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 4
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 5
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 6
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 extend 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 7
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 8
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 9
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 10
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 10
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_SUBCAEGORY_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 15
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 17
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 21
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 23
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 24
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 29
Which three statements are true about inner and outer joins? (Choose three.)

A. A full outer join returns matched and unmatched rows
B. An inner join returns matched rows
C. Outer joins can only be used between two tables per query
D. A full outer join must use Oracle syntax
E. Outer joins can be used when there are multiple join conditions on two tables
F. A left or right outer join returns only unmatched rows

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 31
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 35
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 40
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 42
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 45
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 46
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 47
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 51
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 52
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 tablespsaces

Answer: CFG

NEW QUESTION 57
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 58
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