

# Oracle

## Exam Questions 1z0-082

Oracle Database Administration I



### NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 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\_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 5

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 6

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 7**

Which two statements are true about the PMON background process? (Choose two.)

- A. It registers database services with all local and remote listeners known to the database instance
- B. It frees resources held by abnormally terminated processes
- C. It records checkpoint information in the control file
- D. It frees unused temporary segments
- E. It kills sessions that exceed idle time

**Answer:** AB

**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**

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 10**

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 10**

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 15

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 16

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 extent 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 19

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 23

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 24

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 week.

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 27

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 30**

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 31**

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 33**

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 38**

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 40**

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\_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust\_incoms\_level IS NOT NULL AND due\_amount IS NOT NULL;
- B. SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE\_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust\_income\_level != NULL AND cust\_credit\_level != NULL;
- C. SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE\_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust\_income\_level <> NULL AND due\_amount <> NULL;
- D. SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE\_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust\_income\_level != NULL AND due\_amount != NULL;
- E. SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE\_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust\_income\_level IS NOT NULL AND cust\_credit\_limit IS NOT NULL;

NULL;

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 42

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 46

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 51

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 55

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 57

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 successfully in the same session
- F. when issuing a DML statement after a DML statement failed in the same session

**Answer:** ADF

#### NEW QUESTION 58

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 59

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 61**

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 65**

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 tablespaces

**Answer: CFG**

**NEW QUESTION 67**

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 71**

.....

## **Thank You for Trying Our Product**

### **We offer two products:**

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questions and Answers in PDF Format

### **1z0-082 Practice Exam Features:**

- \* 1z0-082 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- \* 1z0-082 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- \* 1z0-082 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry
- \* 1z0-082 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year

**100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click**  
**[Order The 1z0-082 Practice Test Here](#)**