

# Exam Questions 1z0-082

Oracle Database Administration I

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

Which three statements are true about the tools used to configure Oracle Net Services? (Choose three.)

- A. The Oracle Net Configuration Assistant is only used when running the Oracle installer
- B. Oracle Net Manager can be used to centrally configure listeners on any database server target
- C. The lsnrctl utility requires a listener.ora file to exist before it is started
- D. Oracle Net Manager can be used to locally configure naming methods on a database server
- E. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure listeners on any managed database server
- F. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure net service names for any database server target

**Answer:** BDE

#### NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

The SALES\_Q1 and USERS tablespaces exist in one of your databases and TEMP is a temporary tablespace. Segment creation is not deferred. You execute this command:

```
CREATE USER sales
  IDENTIFIED BY sales_123
  DEFAULT TABLESPACE sales_q1
  TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp
  QUOTA 5M ON users;
```

Which three statements must be true so that the SALES user can create tables in SALES\_Q1? (Choose three.)

- A. The sales user must have a quota on the TEMP tablespace
- B. The sales user must have a quota on the SALES\_Q1 tablespace to hold the initial extents of all tables they plan to create in their schema
- C. The sales user must have been granted the CREATE SESSION privilege
- D. The sales user must have their quota on the users tablespace removed
- E. The sales user must have a quota on the SALES\_Q1 tablespace to hold all the rows to be inserted into any table in their schema
- F. The sales user must have been granted the CREATE TABLE privilege

**Answer:** BDF

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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;

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 10**

You execute this command:

```
CREATE SMALLFILE TABLESPACE sales
DATAFILE '/u01/app/oracle/sales01.dbf' SIZE 5G
SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO;
```

Which two actions must you take to ensure UNDOTBS01 is used as the default UNDO tablespace? (Choose two.)

- A. It must be smaller than the smallest BIGFILE tablespace
- B. Free space is managed using freelists
- C. Any data files added to the tablespace must have a size of 5 gigabytes
- D. It uses the database default blocksize
- E. It is a locally managed tablespace

**Answer:** DE

**NEW QUESTION 11**

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 15**

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 20**

Evaluate these commands which execute successfully:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq
  INCREMENT BY 1
  START WITH 1
  MAXVALUE 100000
  CYCLE
  CACHE 5000;

CREATE TABLE ord_items (
  ord_no      NUMBER(4) DEFAULT ord_seq.NEXTVAL NOT NULL,
  item_no     NUMBER(3),
  qty         NUMBER(3),
  expiry_date DATE,
  CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no),
  CONSTRAINT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY (ord_no) REFERENCES orders (ord_no));
```

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 21

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 24

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 28

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 32**

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 33**

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 37**

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