Exam Questions 1z0-082

Oracle Database Administration I

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NEW QUESTION 1
Table EMPLOYEES contains columns including EMPLOYEE_ID, JOB_ID and SALARY. Only the EMPLOYEE_ID column is indexed.
Rows exist for employees 100 and 200. Examine this statement:

```
UPDATE employees
    SET (job_id, salary) =
        (SELECT job_id, salary
            FROM employees
        WHERE employee_id = 200)
WHERE employee_id = 100;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Employee 100 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 200
B. Employee 200 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 100
C. Employee 200 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 100
D. Employee 100 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 200
E. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same JOB_ID as before the update command
F. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same SALARY as before the update command

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 2
In the ORCL database, UNDOTBS1 is the active undo tablespace with these properties:
\1. A size of 100 MB
\2. AUTOEXTEND is off
\3. UNDO_RETENTION is set to 15 minutes
\4. It has RETENTION GUARANTEE
UNDOTBS1 fills with uncommitted undo 10 minutes after the database opens. What will happen when the next update is attempted by any transaction?

A. It succeeds and the generated undo is stored in SYSTEM.
B. It fails and returns the error message "ORA-30036: unable to extend segment by 8 in undo tablespace 'UNDOTBS1' ".
C. It succeeds and the least recently written undo block of UNDOTBS1 is overwritten by the generated undo.
D. It succeeds and the generated undo is stored in SYSAUX.
E. It succeeds and the least recently read undo block of UNDOTBS1 is overwritten by the generated undo.

Answer: C

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 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
In your data center, Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used for all databases. All tablespaces are smallfile tablespaces.
SALES_Q1 is a permanent user-defined tablespace in the SALES database.
Examine this command which is about to be issued by a DBA logged in to the SALES database: ALTER TABLESPACE sales_q1 ADD DATAFILE;
Which are two actions, either one of which you could take to ensure that the command executes successfully? (Choose two.)

A. Ensure that DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST and DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST each specify with at least50 Mb of available space.
B. Specify a path in the DATAFILE clause of the command specifying a location with at least 100M of available space.
C. Ensure that DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST specifies a location with at least 100 Mb of available space.
D. Add the AUTOEXTEND ON clause with NEXT set to 100M.
E. Ensure that DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST and DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST each specify locations with at least 50 Mb of available space.

Answer: BD

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 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 8
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 9
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 10
In the SALES database, DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION is TRUE. Examine this command:
SQL> CREATE TABLE T1(c1 INT PRIMARY KEY, c2 CLOB);
Which segment or segments, if any, are created as a result of executing the command?

A. T1, an index segment for the primary key, a LOB segment, and a lobindex segment
B. no segments are created
C. T1 only
D. T1 and an index segment created for the primary key only
E. T1, an index segment for the primary key, and a LOB segment only

Answer: C

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 11
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 15
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 17
In one of your databases, you create a user, HR, and then execute this command: GRANT CREATE SESSION TO hr WITH ADMIN OPTION;

Which three actions can HR perform? (Choose three.)

A. Revoke the CREATE SESSION privilege from other users
B. Revoke the CREATE SESSION privilege from user HR
C. Log in to the database instance
D. Grant the CREATE SESSION privilege with ADMIN OPTION to other users
E. Execute DDL statements in the HR schema
F. Execute DML statements in the HR schema

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 19
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 22
Which two statements are true about views used for viewing tablespace and datafile information? (Choose two.)

A. Tablespace free space can be viewed in VSTABLESPACE
B. VSTABLESPACE displays information that is contained in the controlfile about tablespaces
C. VSTABLESPACE displays information about tablespaces contained in the data dictionary
D. Tablespace free space can be viewed in DBA_TABLESPACES
E. A datafile can be renamed when the database is in MOUNT state and the new file name is displayed when querying DBA_DATA_FILES after the database is opened

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 26
Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
EMP_NAME		VARCHAR2(40)
DEPT_ID		NUMBER(2)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
JOIN_DATE		DATE

Which query is valid?

A. SELECT dept_id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
B. SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
C. SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id, join_date;
D. SELECT dept_id, MAX(AVG(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 28
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 31
Examine the description of the SALES1 table:

```
Name                    Null            Type
-----------------       ------------    -----------------------------
SALES_ID                NOT NULL        NUMBER
STORE_ID                NOT NULL        NUMBER
ITEMS_ID                                NUMBER
QUANTITY                                NUMBER
SALES_DATE                              DATE
```

SALES2 is a table with the same description as SALES1. Some sales data is duplicated in both tables.
You want to display the rows from the SALES1 table which are not present in the SALES2 table. Which set operator generates the required output?

A. INTERSECT
B. UNION ALL
C. UNION
D. SUBTRACT
E. MINUS

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 36
You want to write a query that prompts for two column names and the WHERE condition each time it is executed in a session but only prompts for the table name the first time it is executed.
The variables used in your query are never undefined in your session. Which query can be used?

A. SELECT &&col1, &&col2FROM &tableWHERE &&condition = &&cond;
B. SELECT &col1, &col2FROM &&tableWHERE &condition;
C. SELECT &col1, &col2FROM "&table"WHERE &condition;
D. SELECT '&&col1', '&&col2'FROM &tableWHERE '&&condition' = '&cond';
E. SELECT &&col1, &&col2FROM &tableWHERE &&condition;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 37
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 38
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 43
Which two statements are true about the ORDER BY clause when used with a SQL statement containing a SET operator such as UNION? (Choose two.)

A. Column positions must be used in the ORDER BY clause
B. Only column names from the first SELECT statement in the compound query are recognized
C. The first column in the first SELECT of the compound query with the UNION operator is used by default to sort output in the absence of an ORDER BY clause

D. Each SELECT statement in the compound query must have its own ORDER BY clause
E. Each SELECT statement in the compound query can have its own ORDER BY clause

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 44

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 45

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 48

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