

1Z0-082^{Q&As}

Oracle Database Administration I

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QUESTION 1

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

Correct Answer: DG

A because of:

Multiple active transactions can write concurrently to the same undo segment or to different segments. For example, transactions T1 and T2 can both write to undo segment U1, or T1 can write to U1 while T2 writes to undo segment U2.

QUESTION 2

Which three are types of segments in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

- A. undo
- B. index
- C. stored procedures
- D. sequences
- E. tables
- F. clusters

Correct Answer: BEF

Reference: <http://www.adp-gmbh.ch/ora/concepts/segments.html>

QUESTION 3

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 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.

Correct Answer: AB

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/21/sqlrf/The-UNION-ALL-INTERSECTMINUS-Operators.html#GUID-B64FE747-586E-4513-945F-80CB197125EE>

QUESTION 4

You execute this query:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON\'), 'dd "Monday for" fmMonth rrrr\')
```

What is the result?

- A. It executes successfully but does not return any result
- B. It returns the date for the first Monday of the next month
- C. It generates an error
- D. It returns the date for the last Monday of the current month

Correct Answer: B

```
select sysdate from dual; 11-09-20 select TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE),\ 'MON\'),\ 'dd "Monday for" fmMonth rrrr\') from dual 05 Monday for October 2020
```

QUESTION 5

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

Correct Answer: AB

A - <https://oracle-base.com/articles/18c/private-temporary-tables-18c> Oracle 18c introduced the concept of a private temporary table, a memory-based temporary table that is dropped at the end of the session or transaction depending on the setup. B - https://docs.oracle.com/html/E25494_01/indexes003.htm#CIHFIGDG Beginning with Oracle Database 11g Release 2, the database does not create an index segment when creating an unusable index. C - not always, depends on the setup of the table creation

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