

1Z0-082^{Q&As}

Oracle Database Administration I

Pass Oracle 1Z0-082 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.leads4pass.com/1z0-082.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



QUESTION 1

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

Correct Answer: DE

A is false cause CONCAT doesn't require explicit conversion.

B is false cause it gives to me error ORA-00933 is not the correct format (should be 15-MAR-2019)

C is false cause the month is not valid

QUESTION 2

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;

Correct Answer: C

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

Correct Answer: B

SET operators all have the same priority in Oracle Database. NULL values are processed with set operators

QUESTION 4

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 andand

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 5

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 6

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

- A. Tablespace free space can be viewed in V\$TABLESPACE
- B. V\$TABLESPACE displays information that is contained in the controlfile about tablespaces
- C. V\$TABLESPACE 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

Correct Answer: BE

```
SQL> shutdown immediate;
```

Database closed.

E correct.

Database dismounted.

ORACLE instance shut down.

```
SQL> startup mount;
```

ORACLE instance started.

Total System Global Area 1375731600 bytes

Fixed Size 8896400 bytes

Variable Size 838860800 bytes

Database Buffers 520093696 bytes

Redo Buffers 7880704 bytes

Database mounted.

```
SQL> alter database move datafile \\\oradata\\ORA19\\testing1.dbf\\ to \\\oradata\\ORA19\\testing01.dbf\\;
```

QUESTION 7

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;

Correct Answer: B

"The NLS_TERRITORY parameter is set to AMERICA in the session and, therefore, Sunday is the first day of the week."

1 is Sunday in that case.

```
ALTER SESSION SET NLS_TERRITORY = "AMERICA";
```

```
SELECT employee_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), \ MONDAY\') FROM employees; Result = 22-DEC-03 (Monday)
```

```
SELECT employee_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 1) FROM employees; Result = 21-DEC-03 (Sunday)
```

QUESTION 8

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

Correct Answer: CE

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/18/sqlrf/Single-RowFunctions.html#GUID-B93F789D-B486-49FF-B0CD-0C6181C5D85C>

QUESTION 9

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.

Correct Answer: B

To guarantee the success of long-running queries or Oracle Flashback operations, you can enable retention guarantee. If retention guarantee is enabled, the specified minimum undo retention is guaranteed; the database never overwrites unexpired undo data even if it means that transactions fail due to lack of space in the undo tablespace. If retention guarantee is not enabled, the database can overwrite unexpired undo when space is low, thus lowering the undo retention for the system. This option is disabled by default.

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_SUBCATEGORY_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

Correct Answer: C

(promo_end_date - promo_begin_date) is returning the number of days which the promotion was running, but no interval, which is requested by the question. so logically the query is not generating desired output.

QUESTION 11

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_income_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;

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 12

Examine this description of the TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
TRANSACTION_DATE		DATE
AMOUNT		NUMBER (10, 2)
CUSTOMER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

Which two SQL statements execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100 "DUES" FROM transactions;

B. SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS "DATE", amount + 100 DUES FROM transactions;

C. SELECT customer_id AS CUSTOMER-ID, transaction_date AS TRANS_DATE, amount + 100 "DUES AMOUNT" FROM transactions;

D. SELECT customer_id CUSTID, transaction_date TRANS_DATE, amount + 100 DUES FROM transactions;

E. SELECT customer_id AS `CUSTOMER-ID`, transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100 `DUES AMOUNT` FROM transactions;

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 13

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

Correct Answer: BCE

Set DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION to TRUE, when creating the table you are already inserting rows as select, therefore the segment has already been created the D is not.

Configure Set AUTOEXTEND ON for data files in DATA, if you have 1M quota it will not work.

- A. Add a data file to DATA -- Won't help as problem is quota to user not the space
- B. Drop other U1 objects in DATA -- Will help as it will reduce the used space from quota for that user
- C. Increase U1's quota sufficiently in DATA -- Will help.
- D. Set DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION to TRUE -- Won't help, segments has to be created as its CTAS

E. Grant UNLIMITED TABLESPACE to U1 -- Will help.

F. Set AUTOEXTEND ON for data files in DATA -- Won't help as problem is quota to user not the space

QUESTION 14

You execute this command:

```
[oracle@host01 ~]$ expdp system/oracle \  
> FULL=Y \  
> DUMPFILE=exp_db_full.dmp \  
> PARALLEL=4 \  
> LOGFILE=exp_db_full.log \  
> JOB_NAME=exp_db_full
```

During the export operation, you detach from the job by using CTRL+C and then execute this command:

Export> STOP_JOB=immediate Are you sure you wish to stop the job ([yes]/no): yes Which two statements are true about the job? (Choose two.)

- A. You can no longer monitor it
- B. You can reattach to it and monitor it
- C. It is paused and can be resumed
- D. It continues to run in the background
- E. It terminates

Correct Answer: BC

see the example which is done on 12c version

- B. You can reattach to it and monitor it
 - C. It is paused and can be resumed
-

QUESTION 15

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

Correct Answer: BC

[1Z0-082 PDF Dumps](#)

[1Z0-082 Exam Questions](#)

[1Z0-082 Braindumps](#)