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https://www.dumpsfiles.com/files/Oracle/1Z0-082/Oracle.1Z0-082.v2022-08-04.q103	

NEW QUESTION: 1

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 = 'D_%';
- B. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D_';
- C. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D_%';
- D. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = '%D_';

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 2

Which two are true about a SQL statement using SET operators such as UNION? (Choose two.)

- A. The number, but not names, of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.

D. 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.

E. The names and number of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 3

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

A. The lsnrctl utility requires a listener.ora file to exist before it is started

B. Oracle Net Manager can be used to locally configure naming methods on a database server

C. The Oracle Net Configuration Assistant is only used when running the Oracle installer

D. Oracle Net Manager can be used to centrally configure listeners on any database server target

E. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure net service names for any database server target

F. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure listeners on any managed database server

Answer: **B,D,F** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 4

Examine this SQL statement:

```
SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name "Last Name"
```

```
FROM customers
```

```
WHERE country_id = 10
```

```
UNION
```

```
SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name
```

```
FROM customers
```

```
WHERE country_id = 30
```

Identify three ORDER BY clauses, any one of which can complete the query successfully. (Choose three.)

A. ORDER BY 2, cust_id

B. ORDER BY "Last Name"

C. ORDER BY CUST_NO

D. ORDER BY 2, 1

E. ORDER BY "CUST_NO"

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 5

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`, `&&col2`

FROM &table
WHERE '&&condition' = '&cond';

B. SELECT &col1, &col2

FROM &&table

WHERE &condition;

C. SELECT &&col1, &&col2

FROM &table

WHERE &&condition = &&cond;

D. SELECT &&col1, &&col2

FROM &table

WHERE &&condition;

E. SELECT &col1, &col2

FROM "&table"

WHERE &condition;

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which two statements are true regarding the UNION and UNION ALL operators? (Choose two.)

A. The output is sorted by the UNION ALL operator

B. The number of columns selected in each SELECT statement must be identical

C. Duplicates are eliminated automatically by the UNION ALL operator

D. The names of columns selected in each SELECT statement must be identical

E. NULLS are not ignored during duplicate checking

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 7

Which two statements are true about Enterprise Manager (EM) Express?

A. You can shut down a database instance using EM Express.

B. EM Express uses a separate repository database to store target database metadata.

C. You can use a single instance of EM Express to manage multiple database running on the same server.

D. You cannot start up a database instance using EM Express.

E. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation using DBCA.

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW 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 with NUMBER and DATE values

D. CONCAT : can be used to combine any number of values

E. CEIL : can be used for positive and negative numbers

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 9

Which three statements are true about views in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. Inserting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error
- B. Tables in the defining query of a view must always exist in order to create the view
- C. Data Manipulation Language (DML) can always be used on views
- D. Deleting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error
- E. Views can be updated without the need to re-grant privileges on the view
- F. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being updated or inserted
- G. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being displayed when querying the view

Answer: A,D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 10

You want to use table compression suitable for OLTP that will:

1. Compress rows for all DML statements on that table
2. Minimize the overheads associated with compression

Which compression option is best suited for this?

- A. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY LOW
- B. ROW STORE COMPRESS BASIC
- C. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR ARCHIVE LOW
- D. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR ARCHIVE HIGH
- E. ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

<https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/options/compression/advanced-compression-wp-12c-1896128.pdf>

NEW QUESTION: 11

In one of your databases, user KING is:

1. Not a DBA user
2. An operating system (OS) user

Examine this command and its output:

```

SHOW PARAMETER OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX
NAME                                TYPE                                VALUE
-----                                -                                -
os_authen_prefix                    string

```

What must you do so that KING is authenticated by the OS when connecting to the database instance?

- A. Have the OS administrator add KING to the OSDBA group
- B. Set OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX to OPS\$
- C. Unset REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE
- D. Grant DBA to KING
- E. Alter user KING to be IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

Which two are true about the roles? (Choose two.)

- A. All privileges and roles granted to a user are enabled by default when the user logs in.
- B. A role must be disabled before it can be revoked from a user.
- C. The SET ROLE statement can be used once per session.
- D. The ALTER USER statement must be used to set specific default roles for a user.
- E. The SET ROLE statement enables as well as disables roles in a session.

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which two statements are true about Enterprise Manager Database Express? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be used to switch a database into ARCHIVELOGMODE
- B. The same port number can be used for multiple Database Express configurations for multiple databases on the same host
- C. It is available only when the database is open
- D. It can be used to perform database recovery
- E. The same port number can be used for Database Express configurations for databases on different hosts

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 14

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table.

Which two tasks require subqueries? (Choose two.)

Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2(20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)

- A. Display the minimum PROD_LIST_PRICE for each product status
- B. Display products whose PROD_MIN_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE of all products, and whose status is orderable
- C. Display the number of products whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE
- D. Display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102 which have a product status of obsolete
- E. Display suppliers whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is less than 1000

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which three failures require intervention for recovery? (Choose three.)

- A. statement failure
- B. media failure
- C. network interface card (NIC) failure
- D. user process failure
- E. a user error such as dropping the wrong table

Answer: B,D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 16

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: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_temp_undo_enabled.htm

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<https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1Z0-082-practice-exam-dumps.html> (165 Q&As Dumps,
40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests)

NEW QUESTION: 17

Which two statements are true about the DUAL table? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be accessed by any user who has the SELECT privilege in any schema
- B. It can be used to display only constants or pseudo columns
- C. It consists of a single row and single column of VARCHAR2 data type
- D. It can display multiple rows but only a single column
- E. It can display multiple rows and columns
- F. It can be accessed only by the SYS user

Answer: C,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 18

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 been granted the CREATE TABLE privilege
- C. 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
- 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 SESSION privilege

Answer: B,C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

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 undoes the insert

B. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted, leaving the inserted row still to be committed

C. The second ROLLBACK command does nothing

D. The second ROLLBACK command replays the delete

E. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted and commits the inserted row

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

Which two tasks can you perform using DBCA for databases? (Choose two.)

A. Configure a nonstandard block size for a new database

B. Register a new database with an available Enterprise Manager Management server

C. Change the standard block size of an existing database

D. Configure incremental backups for a new database

E. Enable flashback database for an existing database

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B16254_01/doc/server.102/b14196/install003.htm

NEW QUESTION: 21

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

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: <https://blog.oracle48.nl/killing-and-resuming-datapump-expdp-and-impdp-jobs/>

NEW QUESTION: 22

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_7001.htm

NEW QUESTION: 23

Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)? (Choose two.)

- A. The ADR base defaults to \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin if neither DIAGNOSTIC_DEST nor ORACLE_BASE is set
- B. The ADR base defaults to \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs if the DIAGNOSTIC_DEST parameter and the ORACLE_BASE environment variable are not set
- C. It supports diagnostics for Automatic Storage Management (ASM)
- D. It supports diagnostics for Oracle Clusterware
- E. It is held inside an Oracle database schema

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/install.112/e27508/admin.htm

NEW QUESTION: 24

What is true about non-equijoin statement performance? (Choose two.)

- A. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax
- B. Table aliases can improve performance
- 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 BETWEEN condition always performs better than using the >= and <= conditions

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 25

Examine the description of the BOOKS table:



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: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 26

Which three statements are true about single-row functions? (Choose three.)

- A. They can accept only one argument
- B. The data type returned can be different from the data type of the argument
- C. The argument can be a column name, variable, literal or an expression
- D. They can be used only in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
- E. They return a single result row per table

F. They can be nested to any level

Answer: B,C,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 27

Which two functions are performed by a listener?

A. creating a user session in the System Global Area (SGA)

B. verifying the service name in an incoming user request

C. verifying a user's authentication credentials

D. maintaining the connection to a client's user process until the user request is completed

E. returning the results of processing from the server process to the user process

F. connecting a user process to a server process

Answer: E,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

Which three statements are true about views in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

A. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being displayed when querying the view

B. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being updated or inserted

C. Tables in the defining query of a view must always exist in order to create the view

D. Views can be updated without the need to re-grant privileges on the view

E. Inserting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error

F. Data Manipulation Language (DML) can always be used on views

G. Deleting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error

Answer: C,E,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 29

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: D,E,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/netag/introducing-oracle-net-services.html#GUID-6B1F0584-887D-4D2A-B982-40ACF15DF985>

* Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control combines configuration functionality across multiple file systems, along with listener administrative control to provide an integrated environment for configuring

and managing Oracle Net Services. * Oracle Net Manager provides configuration functionality for an Oracle home on a local client or server host.

NEW QUESTION: 30

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

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

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)? (Choose two.)

- A. The ADR base defaults to \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin if neither DIAGNOSTIC_DEST nor ORACLE_BASE is set
- B. The ADR base defaults to \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs if the DIAGNOSTIC_DEST parameter and the ORACLE_BASE environment variable are not set
- C. It supports diagnostics for Automatic Storage Management (ASM)
- D. It supports diagnostics for Oracle Clusterware
- E. It is held inside an Oracle database schema

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The database, Oracle Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM), the listener, Oracle Clusterware, and other Oracle products or components store all diagnostic data in the ADR.

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/diag.htm#ADMIN11260>

NEW QUESTION: 33

Which two are true about complete recovery? (Choose two.)

- A. The database must have FLASHBACK enabled in order to perform it.
- B. It is possible only when the database is in MOUNT state
- C. Incremental backups can be used to roll forward the database while performing it.
- D. Uncommitted transactions will be rolled back after it completes.
- E. Only RMAN backupsets can be used to restore a database as part of it.

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 34

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. Specify a path in the DATAFILE clause of the command specifying a location with at least 100M of available space.
- B. Ensure that DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST and DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST each specify locations with at least 50 Mb of available space.
- C. Ensure that DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST and DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST each specify with at least 50 Mb of available space.
- D. Ensure that DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST specifies a location with at least 100 Mb of available space.

E. Add the AUTOEXTEND ON clause with NEXT set to 100M.

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which three statements are true about dropping and unused columns in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the block containing that column is next queried.
- B. A DROP COLUMN command can be rolled back
- C. Partition key columns cannot be dropped.
- D. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the row containing that column is next queried.
- E. A primary key column referenced by another column as a foreign key can be dropped if using the CASCADE option.
- F. A column that is set to UNUSED still counts towards the limit of 1000 columns per table

Answer: C,E,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 36

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, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 'MONDAY') FROM employees;
- B. SELECT emp_id, ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), NEXT_DAY('MONDAY') FROM employees;
- C. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 1) FROM employees;
- D. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(MONTHS_BETWEEN(hire_date, SYSDATE), 6) FROM employees;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 37

Which three statements are true concerning logical and physical database structures? (Choose three.)

- A. All tablespaces may have one or more data files
- B. A segment's blocks can be of different sizes
- C. A segment can span multiple data files in some tablespaces
- D. A segment might have only one extent
- E. The extents of a segment must always reside in the same datafile
- F. Segments can span multiple tablespaces
- G. A smallfile tablespace might be bigger than a bigfile tablespace

Answer: D,F,G ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 38

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 been granted the CREATE TABLE privilege
- F. 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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 39

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 with NUMBER and DATE values
- D. CONCAT : can be used to combine any number of values
- E. CEIL : can be used for positive and negative numbers

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

[https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/18/sqlrf/Single-Row- Functions.html#GUID-B93F789D-B486-49FF-B0CD-0C6181C5D85C](https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/18/sqlrf/Single-Row-Functions.html#GUID-B93F789D-B486-49FF-B0CD-0C6181C5D85C)

NEW QUESTION: 40

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 41

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 executes successfully but does not give the required result
- B. It gives an error because the ALL keyword is not valid
- C. It executes successfully and gives the required result
- D. It gives an error because the GROUP BY clause is not valid

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 42

Examine the description of the PROMOTIONS table:



You want to display the unique promotion costs in each promotion category.

Which two queries can be used? (Choose two.)

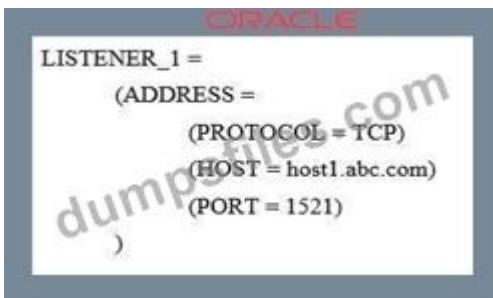
- A. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 2;
- B. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category || ' has ' || promo_cost AS COSTS FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- C. SELECT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY by 1;
- D. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- E. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost || ' in ' || DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43

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:



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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/NETAG/listenercfg.htm#NETAG292>

NEW QUESTION: 44

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 statically registered
- B. The LOCAL_LISTENER database parameter is not set to a service name that refers to LISTENER_1

- C. The SID_LIST_LISTENER section is not contained in the LISTENER.ORA file
- D. The listener is not listening on the default port 1521
- E. The service DB01.abc.com is dynamically registered

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 45

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?

SELECT &&col1, &&col2

A. FROM &table

WHERE '&&condition' = '&cond';

SELECT &&col1, &&col2

B. FROM &&table

WHERE &condition;

SELECT &col1, &col2

C. FROM &table

WHERE &&condition;

D. FROM "&table"

WHERE &condition;

SELECT '&&col1', '&&col2'

E. FROM &table

WHERE &&condition = &&cond;

SELECT &col1, &col2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 46

Which four statements are true regarding primary and foreign key constraints and the effect they can have on table data? (Choose four.)

A. A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key

B. The foreign key columns and parent table primary key columns must have the same names

C. It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to be deleted automatically from the child table at the time the parent row is deleted

D. Primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both the column and table level

E. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table level

F. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys

G. It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to remain in the child table at the time the parent row is deleted

Answer: B,C,D,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 47

Which two statements are true about the DUAL table? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be accessed only by the SYS user
- B. It consists of a single row and single column of VARCHAR2 data type
- C. It can display multiple rows but only a single column
- D. It can be used to display only constants or pseudo columns
- E. It can be accessed by any user who has the SELECT privilege in any schema
- F. It can display multiple rows and columns

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DUAL_table

NEW QUESTION: 48

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:



Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 49

You execute this command:

```
CREATE SMALLFILE TABLESPACE sales
```

```
DATAFILE '/u01/app/oracle/sales01.dbf'
```

```
SIZE 5G
```

```
SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO;
```

Which two statements are true about the SALES tablespace? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 50

Which two statements are true about UNDO and REDO? (Choose two.)

- A. The generation of REDO generates UNDO
- B. DML modifies Oracle database objects and only generates REDO
- C. DML modifies Oracle database objects and only generates UNDO
- D. The generation of UNDO generates REDO

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 51

What two are benefits of Data Pump? (Choose two.)

- A. It can execute in parallel.
- B. It can export data into sequential media, such as tapes.
- C. It represents database metadata information as DDL statements in the dump file.
- D. It makes use of client system resources.
- E. It can restart failed export jobs.

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 52

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

The listener forwards client requests to supported services. These services are dynamically registered with the listener. This dynamic registration feature is called service registration. The registration is performed by the Listener Registration (LREG) process. Dynamic service registration does not require any manual configuration in the listener.ora file.

Reference:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/NETAG/listenercfg.htm#NETAG292>

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/NETAG/listenercfg.htm#NETAG292>

NEW QUESTION: 53

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 54

Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)? (Choose two.)

- A. The ADR base defaults to \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin if neither DIAGNOSTIC_DEST nor ORACLE_BASE is set
- B. The ADR base defaults to \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs if the DIAGNOSTIC_DEST parameter and the ORACLE_BASE environment variable are not set
- C. It supports diagnostics for Automatic Storage Management (ASM)

- D. It supports diagnostics for Oracle Clusterware
- E. It is held inside an Oracle database schema

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/install.112/e27508/admin.htm

NEW QUESTION: 55

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

<https://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.8.3.0/ref/rrefdeclaretemptable.html>

NEW QUESTION: 56

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 = '%D_';
- B. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D_';
- C. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = 'D_';
- D. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D_';

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 57

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 executes successfully and gives the required result
- 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 gives an error because the ALL keyword is not valid

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 58

Which three failures do not require intervention for recovery? (Choose three.)

- A. user process failure
- B. statement failure
- C. media failure
- D. network interface card (NIC) failure
- E. transaction failure

Answer: A,B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 59

Which two types of files are opened by a database instance in the NOMOUNT state?

- A. online redo logs
- B. the alert log
- C. data files
- D. the initialization parameter file
- E. control files

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 60

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 kills sessions that exceed idle time
- C. It frees unused temporary segments
- D. It frees resources held by abnormally terminated processes
- E. It records checkpoint information in the control file

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 61

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: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

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NEW QUESTION: 62

Which is true about security rules on a compute node?

- A. A new database deployment on a compute node automatically enables a set of predefined security rules.
- B. New security rules can be defined to use only the TCP protocol but multiple port numbers.
- C. The port used for HTTPS connections is enabled by default based on a predefined security rule.
- D. A compute node port can be enabled only if it is associated with an existing security rule.
- E. A security rule can restrict IP addresses that can connect to a database instance on a compute node.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 63

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 data type column contains information about year, month, and day
- C. The DBTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC)
- D. A TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE data type column is stored in the database using the time zone of the session that inserted the row
- E. The SESSIONTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 64

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 65

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: A,D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/authorization.htm#DBSEG224

NEW QUESTION: 66

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 67

Which three activities are recorded in the database alert log? (Choose three.)

- A. Data Definition Language (DDL) statements
- B. non-default database parameters
- C. block corruption errors

- D. deadlock errors
- E. session logins and logouts

Answer: B,C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/monitoring001.htm#ADMIN11247

NEW QUESTION: 68

Which two statements are true about trace files produced by the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

- A. They can be written by server processes
- B. Trace files are written to the Fast Recovery Area (FRA)
- C. They can be written by background processes
- D. All trace files contain error information that require contacting Oracle Support
- E. Trace file names are based on the database name concatenated with a sequential number

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Explanation/Reference: https://gerardnico.com/db/oracle/trace_file

NEW QUESTION: 69

Examine this SQL statement:

```
SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name "Last Name"
FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 10
UNION
SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name
FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 30
```

Identify three ORDER BY clauses, any one of which can complete the query successfully. (Choose three.)

- A. ORDER BY 2, 1
- B. ORDER BY "Last Name"
- C. ORDER BY 2, cust_id
- D. ORDER BY CUST_NO
- E. ORDER BY "CUST_NO"

Answer: A,B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 70

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: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/authorization.htm#DBSEG224

NEW QUESTION: 71

Which three statements are true about external tables in Oracle 18c and later releases? (Choose three.)

- A. The ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver can be used to unload data from a database into an external table
- B. They support UPDATES but not INSERTs and DELETES
- C. The ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver can be used to load data into a database from an external table
- D. The ORACLE_LOADER access driver can be used to unload data from a database into an external table
- E. They cannot be partitioned
- F. External table files can be used for other external tables in a different database

Answer: B,D,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 72

You have been tasked to create a table for a banking application.

One of the columns must meet three requirements:

1. Be stored in a format supporting date arithmetic without using conversion functions
2. Store a loan period of up to 10 years
3. Be used for calculating interest for the number of days the loan remains unpaid

Which data type should you use?

- A. TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE
- B. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
- C. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE
- D. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
- E. TIMESTAMP

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 73

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 74

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.)

SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100

A. "DUES" FROM transactions;

SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS "DATE", amount + 100

B. transactions;

SELECT customer_id AS 'CUSTOMER-ID', transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100

C. 100 "DUES AMOUNT" FROM transactions;

SELECT customer_id CUSTID, transaction_date TRANS_DATE, amount + 100 DUES FROM

D. 'DUES AMOUNT' FROM transactions;

E. DUES FROM transactions;

SELECT customer_id AS CUSTOMER-ID, transaction_date AS TRANS_DATE, amount +

Answer: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 75

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. 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
- C. Any user inserting rows into table ORD_ITEMS must have been granted access to sequence ORD_SEQ
- 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: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 76

You execute this command:

```

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

```

Which two statements are true about the SALES tablespace? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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<https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1Z0-082-practice-exam-dumps.html> (165 Q&As Dumps,
40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests)

NEW QUESTION: 77

Which three functions are performed by dispatchers in a shared server configuration? (Choose three.)

- A. receiving inbound requests from processes using shared server connections
- B. broadcasting shared server session responses back to requesters on all connections
- C. sending shared server session responses back to requesters on the appropriate connection
- D. writing inbound request to the common request queue from all shared server connections
- E. sending each connection input request to the appropriate shared server input queue
- F. checking for outbound shared server responses on the common outbound response queue

Answer: A,D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 78

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

Answer: B,D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 79

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. Set AUTOEXTEND ON for data files in DATA
- B. Grant UNLIMITED TABLESPACE to U1
- C. Increase U1's quota sufficiently in DATA
- D. Add a data file to DATA
- E. Set DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION to TRUE
- F. Drop other U1 objects in DATA

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 80

Which statement is true about aggregate functions?

- A. The AVG function implicitly converts NULLS to zero
- B. Aggregate functions can be used in any clause of a SELECT statement
- C. The MAX and MIN functions can be used on columns with character data types
- D. Aggregate functions can be nested to any number of levels

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 81

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 != NULL AND cust_credit_level != NULL;
- B. 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;
- C. 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;
- 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 <> NULL AND due_amount <> NULL;

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 82

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. 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
- B. Each SELECT statement in the compound query must have its own ORDER BY clause
- C. Only column names from the first SELECT statement in the compound query are recognized
- D. Column positions must be used in the ORDER BY clause
- E. Each SELECT statement in the compound query can have its own ORDER BY clause

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 83

Which three statements are true concerning logical and physical database structures? (Choose three.)

- A. A segment can span multiple data files in some tablespaces
- B. A segment's blocks can be of different sizes
- C. A segment might have only one extent
- D. A smallfile tablespace might be bigger than a bigfile tablespace
- E. All tablespaces may have one or more data files
- F. Segments can span multiple tablespaces
- G. The extents of a segment must always reside in the same datafile

Answer: C,D,G ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 84

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: A,B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Reference:

<https://antognini.ch/2016/10/whats-the-difference-between-row-migration-and-row-chaining/>

NEW QUESTION: 85

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:



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 SALES_Q1 tablespace to hold the initial extends of all tables they plan to create in their schema
- B. The sales user must have been granted the CREATE SESSION privilege
- C. The sales user must have been granted the CREATE TABLE privilege
- D. The sales user must have their quota on the users tablespace removed
- E. The sales user must have a quota on the TEMP tablespace
- F. 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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 86

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. TIMESTAMP
- B. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE
- C. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
- D. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
- E. TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 87

Examine the description of the PROMOTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10, 2)

You want to display the unique promotion costs in each promotion category.

Which two queries can be used? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category || ' has ' || promo_cost AS COSTS FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- B. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- C. SELECT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY by 1;
- D. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost || ' in ' || DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- E. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 2;

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 88

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/authorization.htm#DBSEG224

NEW QUESTION: 89

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_init * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- B. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available')) FROM customers;
- D. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit, TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- E. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_init * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;

Answer: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 90

Which three statements are true about dropping and unused columns in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the block containing that column is next queried.
- B. A DROP COLUMN command can be rolled back
- C. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the row containing that column is next queried.
- D. A primary key column referenced by another column as a foreign key can be dropped if using the CASCADE option.
- E. Partition key columns cannot be dropped.
- F. A column that is set to UNUSED still counts towards the limit of 1000 columns per table

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 91

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

Answer: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 92

Which statement is true about aggregate functions?

- A. The AVG function implicitly converts NULLS to zero
- B. Aggregate functions can be nested to any number of levels
- C. The MAX and MIN functions can be used on columns with character data types
- D. Aggregate functions can be used in any clause of a SELECT statement

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 93

Which three statements are true about inner and outer joins? (Choose three.)

- A. A left or right outer join returns only unmatched rows
- B. Outer joins can be used when there are multiple join conditions on two tables
- C. An inner join returns matched rows
- D. A full outer join must use Oracle syntax
- E. A full outer join returns matched and unmatched rows
- F. Outer joins can only be used between two tables per query

Answer: A,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 94

Which two are true about Oracle recovery and data protection solutions? (Choose two.)

- A. RMAN can be used to FLASHBACK a database.
- B. Data Recovery Advisor can be used to restore a single file from an RMAN backupset.
- C. RMAN can be used to roll back committed transactions.
- D. Oracle Data Guard can prevent data loss caused by a site failure.
- E. Data Recovery Advisor can be used to validate backup strategies.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 95

Which two tasks can you perform using DBCA for databases? (Choose two.)

- A. Register a new database with an available Enterprise Manager Management server
- B. Change the standard block size of an existing database
- C. Configure incremental backups for a new database
- D. Configure a nonstandard block size for a new database
- E. Enable flashback database for an existing database

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 96

Examine the description of the PROMOTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10, 2)

You want to display the unique promotion costs in each promotion category.

Which two queries can be used? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- B. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category || ' has ' || promo_cost AS COSTS FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- C. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost || ' in ' || DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- D. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- E. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 2;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 97

The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column of data type NUMBER.

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- B. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- C. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit, TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- D. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- E. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available')) FROM customers;

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 98

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 99

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/statements_2017.htm#SQLRF00902

NEW QUESTION: 100

Which two statements are true about views used for viewing tablespace and datafile information?

(Choose two.)

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

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 101

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. Sequence ORD_SEQ cycles back to 1 after every 5000 numbers and can cycle 20 times
- B. 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
- C. If sequence ORD_SEQ is dropped then the default value for column ORD_NO will be NULL for rows inserted into ORD_ITEMS
- D. Sequence ORD_SEQ is guaranteed not to generate duplicate numbers
- E. Any user inserting rows into table ORD_ITEMS must have been granted access to sequence ORD_SEQ

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 102

You execute this query:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd "Monday for" fmMonth rrrr') What is the result?
```

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 103

Which four account management capabilities can be configured using Oracle profiles? (Choose four.)

- A. the maximum amount of CPU time allowed for a user's sessions before their account is locked
- B. the number of days for which an account is locked after the configured number of login attempts has been reached
- C. the number of days for which an account may be inactive before it is locked
- D. the maximum number of sessions permitted for a user before the account is locked
- E. the number of password changes required within a period of time before a password can be reused
- F. the ability to prevent a password from ever being reused
- G. the number of hours for which an account is locked after the configured number of login attempts has been reached

Answer: B,E,F,G ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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