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NEW QUESTION: 1

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. Free space is managed using freelists
- B. It must be smaller than the smallest BIGFILE tablespace
- 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: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 2

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 3

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, MAX(AVG(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, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 4

Which two statements are true about the Oracle Data Dictionary?

- A. Data dictionary views are always created with queries that join two or more base tables.
- B. All data dictionary view joins base tables to dynamic performance views.
- C. It is owned by the system user.
- D. Data dictionary base tables can be queried directly.
- E. It is owned by the sys user.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 5

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 6

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)

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

NEW QUESTION: 7

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

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

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which two statements are true about the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement? (Choose two.)

- A. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows before dividing them into groups
- B. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows after dividing them into groups
- C. The HAVING clause can be used with aggregating functions in subqueries
- D. Aggregating functions and columns used in HAVING clauses must be specified in the SELECT list of a query
- E. WHERE and HAVING clauses can be used in the same statement only if applied to different table columns

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9

You need to calculate the number of days from 1st January 2019 until today.

Dates are stored in the default format of DD-MON-RR.

Which two queries give the required output? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE - '01-JAN-2019') FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01/JANUARY/2019')) FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY') - '01-JAN-2019' FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'DD/MONTH/YYYY') - '01/JANUARY/2019' FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2019') FROM DUAL;

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 10

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: 11

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 12

Which three statements are true about the Oracle join and ANSI join syntax? (Choose three.)

- A. The Oracle join syntax supports natural joins
- B. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax
- C. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports natural joins
- D. The Oracle join syntax only supports right outer joins
- E. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables
- F. The Oracle join syntax performs less well than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax
- G. The Oracle join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables

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

NEW QUESTION: 13

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

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: 14

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

E. Free space is managed using freelists

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which statement is true about the INTERSECT operator used in compound queries?

- A. INTERSECT is of lower precedence than UNION or UNION ALL
- B. It ignores NULLs
- C. It processes NULLs in the selected columns
- D. Multiple INTERSECT operators are not possible in the same SQL statement

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16

The SCOTT/TIGER user exists in two databases, BOSTON_DB and DALLAS_DB, in two different locations. Each database has a tnsnames.ora file defining DALLAS_DB as a service name.

Examine this command:

```
CREATE DATABASE LINK dblink1 CONNECT TO scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger USING  
'dallas_db';
```

How do you execute the command so that only SCOTT in BOSTON_DB can access the SCOTT schema in DALLAS_DB?

- A. as SCOTT in DALLAS_DB
- B. as SYS in both the databases
- C. as SCOTT in BOSTON_DB
- D. as SCOTT in both the databases
- E. as SCOTT in BOSTON_DB and SYS in DALLAS_DB

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 17

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 18

You want to apply the principle of Least Privilege in all your live databases.

One of your requirements is to revoke unnecessary privileges from all users who have them using Privilege Analysis.

Which three types of analyses can be done using the DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE package? (Choose three.)

- A.** analysis of all privileges used by all users including administrative users in the database
- B.** analysis of all privileges used by all users but excluding administrative users in the database
- C.** analysis of privileges that a user has on their own schema objects that they did not use
- D.** analysis of privileges that a user has on their own schema objects that they did use
- E.** analysis of privileges granted directly to a role that are then used by a user who has been granted that role
- F.** analysis of privileges granted indirectly to a role that are then used by a user who has been granted that role

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

https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ARPLS/d_priv_prof.htm#ARPLS74328

NEW QUESTION: 19

Examine this command:

```
CREATE UNDO TABLESPACE undotbs01  
DATAFILE 'undotbs_01.dbf'  
SIZE 100M  
AUTOEXTEND ON;
```

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

- A.** Set UNDO_TABLESPACE to UNDOTBS01
- B.** Add the ONLINE clause
- C.** Add the SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO clause
- D.** Add the NOLOGGING clause
- E.** Make certain that the database operates in automatic undo management mode

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

NEW QUESTION: 20

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.** The same port number can be used for Database Express configurations for databases on different hosts
- E.** It can be used to perform database recovery

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

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which three statements are true about connection strings and service names used to connect to an Oracle database instance?

- A.** A service name is created by a listener.
- B.** A single database instance can support connections for multiple service names.
- C.** A connection string including a service name must be defined in the cnsnames.ora file.
- D.** A connection string must include the SID of a database Instance.
- E.** Different connection strings in the same tnsnames.ora file can contain the same service name, host and port parameters.
- F.** A single connection string can refer to multiple database instances.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 22

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: 23

In which three situations does a new transaction always start? (Choose three.)

- A.** when issuing a SELECT FOR UPDATE statement after a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement was issued in the same session
- B.** when issuing a TRUNCATE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session
- C.** when issuing a CREATE TABLE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session
- D.** when issuing the first Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement after a COMMIT OR ROLLBACK statement was issued in the same session
- E.** when issuing a CREATE INDEX statement after a CREATE TABLE statement completed successfully in the same session
- F.** when issuing a DML statement after a DML statement failed in the same session

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle->

[database/19/cncpt/transactions.html#GUID-7690181F-8293-47B9-ADC1-905BD9C3AF57](https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-19/cncpt/transactions.html#GUID-7690181F-8293-47B9-ADC1-905BD9C3AF57)

NEW QUESTION: 24

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: A,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 25

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26

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>

NEW QUESTION: 27

Which three statements are true regarding single row subqueries?

- A. They must return a row to prevent errors in the SQL statement.
- B. They must be placed on the right side of the comparison operator or condition.
- C. They must be placed on the left side of the comparison operator or condition.
- D. They can be used in the having clause.
- E. They can be used in the where clause.
- F. A SQL statement may have multiple single row subquery blocks.

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

NEW QUESTION: 28

Which two are true about instance recovery for a database that is open in read write mode?
(Choose two.)

- A. The database opens after the roll forward phase of instance recovery has completed.
- B. It is always performed when opening a database.
- C. No users can log on until instance recovery has completed.
- D. Only the CURRENT REDO log group is required to perform instance recovery.
- E. It always occurs during instance startup performed immediately after a SHUTDOWN ABORT.
- F. It is guaranteed to complete within fast_start_mttr_target number of seconds.

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

NEW QUESTION: 29

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 each connection input request to the appropriate shared server input queue
- D. checking for outbound shared server responses on the common outbound response queue
- E. sending shared server session responses back to requesters on the appropriate connection
- F. writing inbound request to the common request queue from all shared server connections

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

NEW QUESTION: 30

You execute this command:



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: 31

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 SYSAUX tablespace
- B. in the SGA
- C. in the temporary tablespace
- D. in the PGA
- E. in the undo tablespace

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

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Examine these commands:

```
[oracle@host01 ~]$ sqlplus u1/oracle
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM emp;
```

ENO	ENAME	DN
1	Alan	2
2	Ben	2

```
SQL> exit
```

```
[oracle@host01 ~]$ cat emp.dat
```

```
3,Cur1,4
```

```
4,Bob,4
```

```
[oracle@host01 ~]$ sqlldr u1/oracle TABLE=emp
```

Which two statements are true about the sqlldr execution? (Choose two.)

- A. It uses the database buffer cache to load data
- B. It overwrites data in EMP with data in EMP.DAT
- C. It appends data from EMP.DAT to EMP
- D. It generates a log that contains control file entries, which can be used with normal SQL*Loader operations
- E. It generates a sql script that it uses to load data from EMP.DAT to EMP

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 33

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.comservice show unknown status?

- A. The LOCAL_LISTENER database parameter is not set to a service name that refers to LISTENER_1
- B. The SID_LIST_LISTENER section is not contained in the LISTENER.ORA file
- C. The listener is not listening on the default port 1521
- D. The service DB01.abc.com is statically registered
- E. The service DB01.abc.com is dynamically registered

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 35

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: B,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 36

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

- A. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table level
- B. 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
- C. A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key
- D. Primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both the column and table level
- E. The foreign key columns and parent table primary key columns must have the same names
- 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: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 37

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:



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 cust_credit_limit 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 due_amount IS NOT NULL;

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

NEW QUESTION: 38

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), 1) 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, ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), NEXT_DAY('MONDAY') FROM employees;

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

NEW QUESTION: 39

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;

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

B. FROM &table

WHERE &&condition;

C. FROM &&table

WHERE &condition;

SELECT &col1, &col2

D. FROM &table

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

SELECT &&col1, &&col2

E. FROM &table

WHERE &&condition = &&cond;

SELECT &col1, &col2

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

NEW QUESTION: 40

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

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;

B. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit, TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;

C. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;

D. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;

E. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available')) FROM customers;

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 41

Which three statements are true about sequences in a single instance Oracle database?

A. Sequences can always have gaps.

- B. Two or more tables cannot have keys generated from the same sequence.
- C. A sequence can only be dropped by a DBA.
- D. A sequence number that was allocated can be rolled back if a transaction fails.
- E. A sequence can issue duplicate values.
- F. A sequence's unallocated cached values are lost if the instance shuts down.

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

NEW QUESTION: 42

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 43

Which three statements are true about table data storage in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

- A. Index block free space is always contiguous in the middle of the block
- B. Multiple row pieces from the same row may be stored in different database blocks
- C. Data block headers contain their own Data Block Address (DBA)
- D. A table row piece can be chained across several database blocks
- E. Multiple row pieces from the same row may be stored in the same block
- F. Data block free space is always contiguous in the middle of the block

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

NEW QUESTION: 44

Which two statements are true about the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement? (Choose two.)

- A. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows before dividing them into groups
- B. The HAVING clause can be used with aggregating functions in subqueries
- C. WHERE and HAVING clauses can be used in the same statement only if applied to different table columns
- D. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows after dividing them into groups
- E. Aggregating functions and columns used in HAVING clauses must be specified in the SELECT list of a query

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

NEW QUESTION: 45

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: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/html/E25494_01/monitoring001.htm

Each server and background process can write to an associated trace file. When an internal error is detected by a process, it dumps information about the error to its trace file. Some of the information written to a trace file is intended for the database administrator, and other information is for Oracle Support Services. Trace file information is also used to tune applications and instances.

NEW QUESTION: 46

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

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 47

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

Compress rows for all DML statements on that table

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](#))

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 48

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 50

In which three situations does a new transaction always start? (Choose three.)

- A. when issuing the first Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement after a COMMIT OR ROLLBACK statement was issued in the same session**
- B. when issuing a CREATE TABLE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session**

- C. when issuing a CREATE INDEX statement after a CREATE TABLE statement completed successfully in the same session
- D. when issuing a DML statement after a DML statement failed in the same session
- E. when issuing a TRUNCATE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session
- F. when issuing a SELECT FOR UPDATE statement after a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement was issued in the same session

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

NEW QUESTION: 51

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. Set AUTOEXTEND ON for data files in DATA

D. Set DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION to TRUE

E. Increase U1's quota sufficiently in DATA

F. Grant UNLIMITED TABLESPACE to U1

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

NEW QUESTION: 52

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 53

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 54

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 55

Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES? (Choose three.)

- A. A DELETE command on a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE cannot be rolled back.
- B. Any GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows existing at session termination will be deleted.
- C. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE space allocation occurs at session start.

- D. A TRUNCATE command issued in a session causes all rows in a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE for the issuing session to be deleted.
- E. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows inserted by a session are available to any other session whose user has been granted select on the table.
- F. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE'S definition is available to multiple sessions.

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

NEW QUESTION: 56

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](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 57

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: 58

Which compression method is recommended for Direct-Path Insert operations?

- A. ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED
- B. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED
- C. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS BASIC
- D. ROW STORE COMPRESS BASIC

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 59

Which three statements are true about data block storage in an Oracle Database?

- A. A table block must always contain row data.
- B. A data block header is of a fixed length.
- C. A block header contains a row directory pointing to all rows in the block.
- D. An index block can contain row data.
- E. Row data is stored starting at the end of the block.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 60

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

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61

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/>

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NEW QUESTION: 62

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: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: [https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=INtVjrmbzckC&pg=PA267&lpg=PA267&dq=Multiple+row](https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=INtVjrmbzckC&pg=PA267&lpg=PA267&dq=Multiple+row+pieces+from+the+same+row+may+be+stored+in+different+database+blocks&source=bl&ots=IElhFe2Q52&sig=ACfU3U1TETJPY194pARxfIJ5ROaQdySCMQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwivveLa97_mAhWOzaQKHahYAVEQ6AEwAnoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Multiple%20row%20pieces%20from%20the%20same%20row%20may%20be%20stored%20in%20different%20database%20blocks&f=false)

[+pieces+from+the+same+row+may+be+stored+in+different+database+blocks&source=bl&ots=IElhFe2Q52&sig=ACfU3U1TETJPY194pARxfIJ5ROaQdySCMQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwivveLa97_mAhWOzaQKHahYAVEQ6AEwAnoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Multiple%20row%20pieces%20from%20the%20same%20row%20may%20be%20stored%20in%20different%20database%20blocks&f=false](https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=INtVjrmbzckC&pg=PA267&lpg=PA267&dq=Multiple+row+pieces+from+the+same+row+may+be+stored+in+different+database+blocks&source=bl&ots=IElhFe2Q52&sig=ACfU3U1TETJPY194pARxfIJ5ROaQdySCMQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwivveLa97_mAhWOzaQKHahYAVEQ6AEwAnoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Multiple%20row%20pieces%20from%20the%20same%20row%20may%20be%20stored%20in%20different%20database%20blocks&f=false)

NEW QUESTION: 63

Examine the description of the product_details table:

NAME	NULL	TYPE
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
PRODUCT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
PRODUCT_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
EXPIRY_DATE		DATE

Which two statements are true?

- A. PRODUCT_price can be used in an arithmetic expression even if it has no value stored in it.
- B. EXPIRY_DATE cannot be used in arithmetic expressions.
- C. EXPIRY_DATE contains the sysdate by default if no date is assigned to it.
- D. PRODUCT_id can be assigned the PRIMARY KEY constraint.
- E. PRODUCT_price contains the value zero by default if no value is assigned to it.
- F. PRODUCT_NAME cannot contain duplicate values.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 64

Examine these SQL statements which execute successfully:

```
CREATE TABLE emp
(emp_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY,
ename VARCHAR2(15),
salary NUMBER(8,2),
mgr_no NUMBER(2));

ALTER TABLE emp ADD CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk
FOREIGN KEY (mgr_no)
REFERENCES emp(emp_no)
ON DELETE SET NULL;

ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk
CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

Which two statements are true after execution?

- A. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and immediate.
- B. The foreign key constraint will be disabled.
- C. The primary key constraint will be enabled and deferred.
- D. The primary key constraint will be enabled and immediate.
- E. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and deferred.

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

NEW QUESTION: 65

Which is the default column or columns for sorting output from compound queries using SET operators such as intersect In a SQL statement?

- A. the first number or varchar2 column in the last select of the compound query
- B. the first column in the last select of the compound query
- C. the first varchar2 column in the first select of the compound query
- D. the first number column in the first select of the compound query
- E. the first column in the first select of the compound query

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

NEW QUESTION: 66

An Oracle database session has an uncommitted transaction in progress which updated 5000 rows in a table.

Which three situations does the transaction complete thereby committing the updates?

- A. when a DBA issues a successful SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE statement and the user then issues a COMMIT
- B. when a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement is executed unsuccessfully in the same session
- C. when the session logs out successfully
- D. when a CREATE INDEX statement is executed successfully in the same session

E. when a COMMIT statement is issued by the same user from another session in the same database instance

F. when a DBA issues a successful SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL statement and the user then issues a COMMIT

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

NEW QUESTION: 67

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: 68

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: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/operators001.htm

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A87860_01/doc/server.817/a85397/operator.htm Precedence is the order in which Oracle evaluates different operators in the same expression. When evaluating an expression containing multiple operators, Oracle evaluates operators with higher precedence before evaluating those with lower precedence. Oracle evaluates operators with equal precedence from left to right within an expression.

NEW QUESTION: 69

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: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/operators001.htm

NEW QUESTION: 70

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)

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

NEW QUESTION: 71

Examine this command:

```
ALTER DATABASE  
  MOVE DATAFILE '/u01/sales01.dbf'  
  TO              '/u02/sales02.dbf';
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. Tables with one or more extents in this data file may be queried during the execution of this command.
- B. Compressed objects in SALES01.DBF will be uncompressed In SALES02.DBF after the move.
- C. The "to" clause containing the new file name must be specified even if Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used.

- D. It overwrites any existing file with the name SALES02.DBF.dbf in /u02 by default.
- E. DML may be performed on tables with one or more extents in this data file during the execution of this command.

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

NEW QUESTION: 72

You execute this command:

```
CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE big_tbs
    DATAFILE '/u01/oracle/data/big_f1.dbf'
    SIZE 20G;
```

Sufficient storage is available in filesystem /u01.

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

- A. It will be a dictionary-managed tablespace by default
- B. It will always have a 32K blocksize
- C. AUTOEXTEND is possible for the datafile
- D. It must be bigger than the largest SMALLFILE tablespace
- E. Additional data files may not be added

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

NEW QUESTION: 73

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

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/undo.htm#ADMIN11478> (16.7)

NEW QUESTION: 74

In the spfile of a single instance database, LOCAL_LISTENER is set to LISTENER_1.

The TNSNAMES.ORA file in \$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin in the database home contains:

LISTENER_1 =

```
(ADDRESS =
  (PROTOCOL = TCP)
  (HOST = host1.abc.com)
  (PORT = 1521)
)
```

Which statement is true?

- A. Dynamic service registration cannot be used for this database instance
- B. The LREG process registers services dynamically with the LISTENER_1 listener
- C. LISTENER_1 must also be defined in the LISTENER.ORA file to enable dynamic service registration
- D. There are two listeners named LISTENER and LISTENER_1 running simultaneously using port 1521 on the same host as the database instances
- E. The definition for LISTENER_1 requires a CONNECT_DATA section to enable dynamic service registration

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 75

Examine the description of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
TRANSACTION_TYPE		VARCHAR2 (3)
BORROWED_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

- A. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = 'RM') OR member_id IN ('A101', 'A102');
- B. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND {transaction_type = 'RM' AND (member_id = 'A101' OR member_id = 'A102'));
- C. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction_type = 'RM' AND member_id = 'A101' OR member_id = 'A102');
- D. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction_type = 'RM' OR member_id IN ('A101', 'A102'));

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

E, WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = 'RM' OR member_id IN ('A101', 'A102');

NEW QUESTION: 76

Which three statements are true about advanced connection options supported by Oracle Net for connection to Oracle Database instances? (Choose three.)

- A. Load Balancing can balance the number of connections to dispatchers when using a Shared Server configuration
- B. Load Balancing requires the use of a name server
- C. Source Routing enables the use of Connection Manager (CMAN) which enables network traffic to be routed through a firewall
- D. Connect Time Failover requires the use of Transparent Application Failover (TAF)
- E. Source Routing requires the use of a name server
- F. Connect Time Failover requires the connect string to have two or more listener addresses configured

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

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NEW QUESTION: 77

Which three statements are true about advanced connection options supported by Oracle Net for connection to Oracle Database instances? (Choose three.)

- A. Connect Time Failover requires the use of Transparent Application Failover (TAF)
- B. Source Routing requires the use of a name server
- C. Source Routing enables the use of Connection Manager (CMAN) which enables network traffic to be routed through a firewall
- D. Load Balancing can balance the number of connections to dispatchers when using a Shared Server configuration
- E. Load Balancing requires the use of a name server
- F. Connect Time Failover requires the connect string to have two or more listener addresses configured

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

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/network.112/e41945/advcfg.htm#NETAG013

NEW QUESTION: 78

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

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 79

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

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 80

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

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 81

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 TEMP tablespace
- B. 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
- C. 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
- 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 been granted the CREATE SESSION privilege

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

NEW QUESTION: 82

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 83

Which two statements are true about Oracle synonyms?

- A. A synonym has an object number.
- B. A synonym can have a synonym.
- C. Any user can create a PUBLIC synonym.
- D. All private synonym names must be unique in the database.
- E. A synonym can be created on an object in a package.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 84

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: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 85

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 86

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. It is held inside an Oracle database schema
- C. The ADR base defaults to \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs if the DIAGNOSTIC_DEST parameter and the ORACLE_BASE environment variable are not set
- D. It supports diagnostics for Oracle Clusterware
- E. It supports diagnostics for Automatic Storage Management (ASM)

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 87

Which two are true about shrinking a segment online? (Choose two.)

- A. It is not possible to shrink either indexes or Index Organized Tables (IOTs)
- B. It always eliminates all migrated rows if any exist in the table
- C. To shrink a table it must have a PRIMARY KEY constraint
- D. To shrink a table it must have a UNIQUE KEY constraint
- E. To shrink a table it must have row movement enabled
- F. It must be in a tablespace that uses Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM)

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

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_3001.htm

NEW QUESTION: 88

Table ORDER_ITEMS contains columns ORDER_ID, UNIT_PRICE and QUANTITY, of data type NUMBER.

Examine these SQL statements:

Statement 1:

```
SELECT MAX(unit_price * quantity) "Maximum Order"
FROM order_items;
```

Statement 2:

```
SELECT MAX(unit_price * quantity) "Maximum Order"
FROM order_items
GROUP BY order_id;
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. Statement 1 returns only one row of output.
- B. Statement 2 returns only one row of output.
- C. Both statements will return NULL if either UNIT_PRICE or QUANTITY contains NULL.
- D. Both the statements give the same output.
- E. Statement 2 may return multiple rows of output.

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

<https://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.8.3.0/ref/rrefsqlj27781.html>

The Expression can contain multiple column references or expressions, but it cannot contain another aggregate or subquery. It must evaluate to a built-in data type. You can therefore call methods that evaluate to built-in data types. (For example, a method that returns a java.lang.Integer or int evaluates to an INTEGER.) If an expression evaluates to NULL, the aggregate skips that value.

NEW QUESTION: 89

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 GROUP BY clause is not valid
- B. It gives an error because the ALL keyword 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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 90

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 91

You want to apply the principle of Least Privilege in all your live databases.

One of your requirements is to revoke unnecessary privileges from all users who have them using Privilege Analysis.

Which three types of analyses can be done using the DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE package? (Choose three.)

- A. analysis of all privileges used by all users including administrative users in the database
- B. analysis of all privileges used by all users but excluding administrative users in the database
- C. analysis of privileges that a user has on their own schema objects that they did not use
- D. analysis of privileges that a user has on their own schema objects that they did use
- E. analysis of privileges granted directly to a role that are then used by a user who has been granted that role
- F. analysis of privileges granted indirectly to a role that are then used by a user who has been granted that role

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

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/dbseg/performing-privilege-analysis-find-privilege-use.html#GUID-AD683DDB-D345-4702-B1F4-37B79F276B66>

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NEW QUESTION: 92

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. A block will always be eligible for inserts if the row is short enough to fit into the block
- C. ASSM assigns blocks to one of four fullness categories based on what percentage of the block is allocated for rows
- D. Update operations always attempt to find blocks with free space appropriate to the length of the row being updated
- E. Insert operations always attempt to find blocks with free space appropriate to the length of the row being inserted

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 93

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 94

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 due_amount != NULL;`
- B. `SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL AND due_amount <> NULL;`
- C. `SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_incoms_level IS NOT NULL AND due_amount IS NOT NULL;`

D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level != NULL AND cust_credit_level != NULL;

E. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;

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

NEW QUESTION: 95

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

A. 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.

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 be implicitly convertible to the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.

D. 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.

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 96

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 SALES_Q1 tablespace to hold all the rows to be inserted into any table in their schema

B. The sales user must have a quota on the TEMP tablespace

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 been granted the CREATE TABLE privilege

E. The sales user must have been granted the CREATE SESSION privilege

F. The sales user must have their quota on the users tablespace removed

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

NEW QUESTION: 97

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(MONTHS_BETWEEN(hire_date, SYSDATE), 6) 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(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 'MONDAY') FROM employees;

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

NEW QUESTION: 98

Examine the description of the employees table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
EMP_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
DEPT_ID		NUMBER(2)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
JOIN_DATE		DATE

NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-YY.

Which query requires explicit data type conversion?

- A. SELECT join_date FROM employees WHERE join_date > '10-02-2018';
- B. SELECT SUBSTR(join_date, 1, 2) - 10 FROM employees;
- C. SELECT join_date || ' ' || salary FROM employees;
- D. SELECT join_date + '20' FROM employees; SELECT salary * '120.50' FROM employees;

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

NEW QUESTION: 99

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 100

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 101

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A87860_01/doc/server.817/a85397/operator.htm Precedence is the order in which Oracle evaluates different operators in the same expression. When evaluating an expression containing multiple operators, Oracle evaluates operators with higher precedence before evaluating those with lower precedence. Oracle evaluates operators with equal precedence from left to right within an expression.

NEW QUESTION: 102

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 the number of products whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE
 - C. Display products whose PROD_MIN_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE of all products, and whose status is orderable
 - D. Display suppliers whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is less than 1000
 - E. Display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102 which have a product status of obsolete
- Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 103

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/admqts/getting-started-with-database-administration.html#GUID-EB851101-07BE-4038-BB9D-06E01CC7F5D5>

NEW QUESTION: 104

Which three statements are true about using SQL*Plus?

- A. It must be downloaded from the Oracle Technology Network (OTN).
- B. It can run scripts passed to it by a shell script.

- C. It has both command-line and graphical user interfaces (GUI).
- D. It can run scripts entered at the SQL prompt.
- E. It can run Recovery Manager (RMAN) commands.
- F. It has its own commands that are separate from any SQL statements.

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

NEW QUESTION: 105

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/process.htm

* Performs process recovery when a user process fails - Cleans up the database buffer cache - Frees resources that are used by the user process * Monitors sessions for idle session timeout

NEW QUESTION: 106

Which two statements are true about substitution variables?

- A. A substitution variable can be used only in a select statement.
- B. A substitution variable can be used with any clause in a select statement.
- C. A substitution variable prefixed with to prompts only once for a value in a session unless it is set to undefined in the session
- D. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be enclosed in double quotation marks.
- E. A substitution variable prefixed with & always prompts only once for a value in a session.
- F. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be enclosed in single quotation marks.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 107

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

- A. session logins and logouts

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 108

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 109

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 110

Which three statements are true about time zones, date data types, and timestamp data types in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. The SESSIONTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC)
- B. The DBTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC)

C. A TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE data type column is stored in the database using the time zone of the session that inserted the row

D. A TIMESTAMP data type column contains information about year, month, and day

E. The CURRENT_TIMESTAMP function returns data without time zone information

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

NEW QUESTION: 111

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

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.

NEW QUESTION: 112

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 113

Which two are true about shrinking a segment online? (Choose two.)

- A. It must be in a tablespace that uses Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM)
- B. To shrink a table it must have a PRIMARY KEY constraint
- C. It always eliminates all migrated rows if any exist in the table
- D. To shrink a table it must have a UNIQUE KEY constraint
- E. It is not possible to shrink either indexes or Index Organized Tables (IOTs)
- F. To shrink a table it must have row movement enabled

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

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