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https://www.dumpsfiles.com/files/Oracle/1Z0-082/Oracle.1Z0-082.v2024-07-11.q127	

NEW QUESTION: 1

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 2

Examine this command:

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered OFFLINE before executing the command.
- B. If Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used, then the file is renamed but moved to DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST.
- C. The file is renamed and stored in the same location
- D. The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered READ ONLY before executing the command.
- E. DML may be performed on tables with one or more extents in this data file during the execution of this command.

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which two statements are true about space-saving features in an Oracle Database? (Choose two.)

- A. If they exist for a session, Private Temporary Tables (PTTs) are always dropped at the next COMMIT OR ROLLBACK statement
- B. A table that is truncated will always have its segment removed
- C. Private Temporary Tables (PTTS) store metadata in memory only
- D. An index that is altered to be UNUSABLE will retain its segment
- E. An index created with the UNUSABLE attribute has no segment

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 4

The sales table has columns prod_id and quantity_sold of data type number In two queries execute successfully? x

- A. SELECT COUNT|prod_id> FROM sales GROUP BY prod_id WHERE quantity_Sold > 55000;
- B. SELECT COUNT|prod_id> FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 GROUP BY prod_id;
- C. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_scld > 55000 AND COUNT(-) > 10 GROUP BY COUNT(-) > 10;
- D. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 5S000 AND COUNT(-) > 10 GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(-) > 10;
- E. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(-) > 10;

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

NEW QUESTION: 5

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 6

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://gerardnico.com/db/oracle/trace_file

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: 7

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

- A. You cannot start up a database instance using EM Express.
- B. You can use a single instance of EM Express to manage multiple database running on the same server.
- C. You can shut down a database instance using EM Express.
- D. EM Express uses a separate repository database to store target database metadata.
- E. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation using DBCA.

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 8

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/12.2/rilin/shared-server-configuration-for-an-oracle-rac-database.html#GUID-2EFBA08D-FEEE-407F-BC42-E548DA946DF9>

NEW QUESTION: 9

Which two statements are true about Database Instances and Real Application Clusters (RAC)?

- A. A RAC database must have two or more instances.

- B. A RAC database can have one Instance.
- C. A RAC database must have three or more Instances.
- D. A RAC database can have instances on separate servers.
- E. Two RAC databases can share their instances.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 10

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 11

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 12

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 2 may return multiple rows of output.
- B. Statement 1 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 returns only one row of output.

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

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which two statements are true about the PMON background process? (Choose two.)

- A. It kills sessions that exceed idle time
- B. It frees unused temporary segments
- C. It frees resources held by abnormally terminated processes
- D. It registers database services with all local and remote listeners known to the database instance
- E. It records checkpoint information in the control file

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

NEW QUESTION: 14

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 row containing that column is next queried.
- B. A primary key column referenced by another column as a foreign key can be dropped if using the CASCADE option.
- C. A DROP COLUMN command can be rolled back
- D. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the block containing that column is next queried.
- 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: B,D,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

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

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 17

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: 18

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: 19

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

(Choose two.)

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

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 first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted, leaving the inserted row still to be committed
- B. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted and commits the inserted row
- C. The second ROLLBACK command does nothing
- D. The second ROLLBACK command undoes the insert
- E. The second ROLLBACK command replays the delete

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

NEW QUESTION: 21

Examine the description of the SALES1 table:

SALES2 is a table with the same description as SALES1.

Some sales data is duplicated in both tables.

You want to display the rows from the SALES1 table which are not present in the SALES2 table.

Which set operator generates the required output?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 22

In one of your databases, the user HR has the password HRMGR.

You want to connect to a database instance whose listener listens on port 1531 by using this statement:

```
CONNECT HR/HRMGR@orcl
```

No name server is used.

Which statement is true about ORCL?

- A. It must resolve to a valid connect descriptor in the client's tnsnames.ora file
- B. It must be the name of the database to whose instance HR wishes to connect
- C. It must be the name of the server running the database to whose instance HR wishes to connect
- D. It must be the value of the SERVICE_NAMES parameter on the client side
- E. It must resolve to a valid connect descriptor in the server's tnsnames.ora file

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

NEW QUESTION: 23

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 24

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 != 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 != NULL AND due_amount != NULL;`
- D.** `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;`
- E.** `SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL AND due_amount <> NULL;`

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

NEW QUESTION: 25

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: 26

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

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

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

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/manproc001.htm#ADMIN11168

NEW QUESTION: 27

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 28

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

F. Log in to the database instance

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

NEW QUESTION: 29

Examine these SQL statements which execute successfully:

Which two statements are true after execution?

A. The primary 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 foreign key constraint will be enabled and immediate.

E. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and deferred.

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

NEW QUESTION: 30

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 IS NOT NULL AND due_amount IS NOT 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: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31

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_DATE(SYSDATE, 'DD/MONTH/YYYY') ?'01/JANUARY/2019' FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT SYSDATE ?TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2019') FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY') ?'01-JAN-2019' FROM DUAL;

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

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Which three statements are true regarding single row subqueries?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 33

Examine the description of the customers table:

You need to display last names and credit limits of all customers whose last name starts with A or B in lower or upper case, and whose credit limit is below 1000.

Examine this partial query:

```
SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit FROM customers
```

Which two where conditions give the required result?

- A)
- C)
- D)
- E)

- A. Option E
- B. Option A
- C. Option C
- D. Option B
- E. Option D

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

NEW QUESTION: 34

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 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_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;

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

NEW QUESTION: 35

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:

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 36

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 37

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 38

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which two actions can you perform using DBCA for an existing database?

- A. Create nonstandard block size tablespaces.
- B. Create a template that can be used to clone the database.
- C. Change the character set.
- D. Change the server mode from dedicated to shared, and vice versa.
- E. Create an additional listener.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

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

- A. Table aliases can improve performance
- B. The join syntax used makes no difference to performance
- C. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax
- 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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 41

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

- A.** The same port number can be used for multiple Database Express configurations for multiple databases on the same host
- B.** It is available only when the database is open
- C.** It can be used to switch a database into ARCHIVELOGMODE
- 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: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 42

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 43

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

Which two tasks require subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 44

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_incoms_level IS NOT NULL

AND due_amount IS NOT NULL;

B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT

FROM customers

WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL

AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT 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 cust_credit_level !=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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 45

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

A. They can be used only in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement

B. The argument can be a column name, variable, literal or an expression

C. The data type returned can be different from the data type of the argument

D. They can be nested to any level

E. They can accept only one argument

F. They return a single result row per table

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

<https://www.folkstalk.com/2012/01/oracle-single-row-functions-examples.html>

NEW QUESTION: 46

Which three Oracle database space management features will work with both Dictionary and Locally managed tablespaces? (Choose three.)

- A. Online table segment shrink
- B. Oracle Managed Files (OMF)
- C. Automatic data file extension (AUTOEXTEND)
- D. Online index segment shrink
- E. Capacity planning growth reports based on historical data in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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<https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1Z0-082-practice-exam-dumps.html> (145 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 47

Which two statements are true regarding Oracle database space management within blocks managed by Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM)? (Choose two.)

- A. ASSM assigns blocks to one of four fullness categories based on what percentage of the block is allocated for rows
- B. A block will always be eligible for inserts if the row is short enough to fit into the block
- C. PCTFREE defaults to 10% for all blocks in all segments for all compression methods
- D. Insert operations always attempt to find blocks with free space appropriate to the length of the row being inserted
- E. Update operations always attempt to find blocks with free space appropriate to the length of the row being updated

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

NEW QUESTION: 48

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: 49

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](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 50

Examine the description of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

- 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 (raeraber_id = 'A101' OR member_id = 'A102'));
- C. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction_type = 'RM' AND .neraber_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: 51

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 52

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 be implicitly convertible to 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 names and number of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.

D. The data type group of each column returned by the second query must match the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.

E. 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.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 53

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

A. user process failure

B. network interface card (NIC) failure

C. statement failure

D. media failure

E. transaction failure

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

NEW QUESTION: 54

Your database instance is started with a PFILE.

Examine these parameters:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 55

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 extents of all tables they plan to create in their schema

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 been granted the CREATE TABLE privilege
- D. The sales user must have been granted the CREATE SESSION privilege
- E. The sales user must have their quota on the users tablespace removed
- F. The sales user must have a quota on the TEMP tablespace

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

NEW QUESTION: 56

Which is true about security rules on a compute node?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 57

Which three statements are true about Deferred Segment Creation in Oracle databases?

- A. Sessions may dynamically switch back and forth from deferred to immediate segment creation.
- B. It is supported for Index Organized Tables (IOTs) contained in locally managed tablespaces.
- C. It is the default behavior for tables and indexes.
- D. It is supported for SYS-owned tables contained in locally managed tablespaces.
- E. Indexes inherit the deferred or immediate segment creation attribute from their parent table

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

NEW QUESTION: 58

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](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 59

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 60

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 61

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

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

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<https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1Z0-082-practice-exam-dumps.html> (145 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 62

While one of your databases was in mount state, the datafiles were renamed because they had been moved to a new file system. The database was then opened.

Which two statements are true?

- A. V\$DATAFILE displays the new names for the data files.
- B. DBA_DATA_FILES must be resynchronized manually with the control file in order to have it display the new file names.
- C. DBA_DATA_FILES displays both the new name and the old name for the data files.
- D. DBA_DATA_FILES displays the original name for the data files.
- E. DBA_DATA_FILES displays the new name for the data files.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 63

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 display multiple rows but only a single column
- C. It can be accessed only by the SYS user
- D. It can be used to display only constants or pseudo columns
- E. It consists of a single row and single column of VARCHAR2 data type
- F. It can display multiple rows and columns

Answer: E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 64

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)

Explanation/Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 65

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 66

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

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

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

<https://oracle-base.com/articles/9i/ansi-iso-sql-support>

NEW QUESTION: 67

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 69

Which three object types support deferred segment creation? (Choose three.)

- A. index organized tables
- B. clustered tables
- C. external tables
- D. partitioned tables
- E. heap organized tables
- F. temporary tables

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

NEW QUESTION: 70

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](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 71

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

- A. 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
- B. The foreign key columns and parent table primary key columns must have the same names
- C. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table level
- D. Primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both the column and table level

- E. A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key
- F. 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
- G. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys

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

NEW QUESTION: 72

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>

NEW QUESTION: 73

Examine the description of the PRODUCT_STATUS table:

The status column contains the values 'in stock' or 'out of stock' for each row.

Which two queries will execute successfully?

- A. SELECT prod_id q's not available" FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK*';
- B. SELECT prod_id || q"'s not available" FROM product_status where status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
- C. SELECT prod_id "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" || q'<'s not available)' FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK
- D. SELECT prod_id || q'l's not available)' FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
- E. SELECT prod_id || q' (*s not available)' "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK
- F. SELECT prod_id || q' ('s not available) * 'CURRENT AVAILABILITY' FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK

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

NEW QUESTION: 74

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 75

Which three are true about the Oracle Optimizer? (Choose three.)

- A. It updates stale object statistics in the Data Dictionary.
- B. It generates execution plans for SQL statements based on relevant schema objects, system and session parameters, and information found in the Data Dictionary.
- C. It can optimize only SELECT statements.
- D. It will only generate SQL Plan Directives specific to a given SQL statement.
- E. It can re-optimize execution plans after previous executions detect suboptimal plans.
- F. It determines the optimal table join order and method.

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

NEW QUESTION: 76

Which three statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)?

- A. It is held inside an Oracle database schema.
- B. The ADR base is specified in the diagnostic_dest database parameter.
- C. It can be used for problem diagnosis of a database when that database's instance is down.
- D. It is only used for Oracle Database diagnostic information.
- E. It is a file-based repository held outside any database.

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

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NEW QUESTION: 77

Examine these commands:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 78

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

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

Answer: A,C,F ([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:

2017/3/6 14:45:17

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. Drop other U1 objects in DATA
- B. Add a data file to DATA
- C. Set AUTOEXTEND ON for data files in DATA
- D. Grant UNLIMITED TABLESPACE to U1

E. Set DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION to TRUE

F. Increase U1's quota sufficiently in DATA

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

NEW QUESTION: 80

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 81

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. Outer joins can only be used between two tables per query

D. A full outer join must use Oracle syntax

E. Outer joins can be used when there are multiple join conditions on two tables

F. A left or right outer join returns only unmatched rows

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

Reference:

<https://www.studytonight.com/dbms/joining-in-sql.php>

NEW QUESTION: 82

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 SGA

B. in the PGA

C. in the temporary tablespace

- D. in the SYSAUX tablespace
- E. in the undo tablespace

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 83

Which three statements are true about the Oracle Data Dictionary? (Choose three.)

- A. It is owned by the SYSTEM user
- B. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator
- C. Usernames of all users including database administrators are stored in the data dictionary
- D. Base tables can be queried directly
- E. Data dictionary views are created by joins of dictionary base tables and DBA-defined tables
- F. Views with the same name but different prefixes, such as CDB, DBA, ALL and USER, reference the same base tables from the data dictionary

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 84

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 85

Which two statements are true regarding a SAVEPOINT? (Choose two.)

- A. Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a DELETE statement
- B. Only one SAVEPOINT may be issued in a transaction
- C. A SAVEPOINT does not issue a COMMIT
- D. Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a CREATE INDEX statement
- E. Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a TRUNCATE statement

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 86

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 87

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: 88

A script abc.sql must be executed to perform a job.

A database user HR, who is defined in this database, executes this command:

```
$ sqlplus hr/hr@orcl @abc.sql
```

What will happen upon execution?

- A. The command fails because the script must refer to the full path name
- B. The command succeeds and HR will be connected to the orcl database instance, and the abc.sql script will be executed
- C. The command succeeds and HR will be connected to the orcl and abc.sql databases
- D. The command fails and reports an error because @ is used twice

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

NEW QUESTION: 89

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 90

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 91

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

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

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<https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1Z0-082-practice-exam-dumps.html> (**145** Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF** Special Discount: **Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 92

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. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure net service names for any database server target
- C. Oracle Net Manager can be used to centrally configure listeners on any database server target
- D. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure listeners on any managed database server
- E. The Oracle Net Configuration Assistant is only used when running the Oracle installer
- F. Oracle Net Manager can be used to locally configure naming methods on a database server

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

NEW QUESTION: 93

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 94

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: 95

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 96

Which two statements are true about the results of using the INTERSECT operator in compound queries?

(Choose two.)

- A. Reversing the order of the intersected tables can sometimes affect the output
- B. The number of columns in each SELECT in the compound query can be different
- C. INTERSECT ignores NULLs
- D. INTERSECT returns rows common to both sides of the compound query
- E. Column names in each SELECT in the compound query can be different

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

NEW QUESTION: 97

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 CREATE INDEX statement is executed successfully in the same session
- B. when a DBA issues a successful SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL statement and the user then issues a COMMIT
- C. when a COMMIT statement is issued by the same user from another session in the same database instance

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 98

Evaluate these commands which execute successfully:

Which two statements are true about the ORD_ITEMS table and the ORD_SEQ sequence?

(Choose two.)

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 99

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 is not possible to shrink either indexes or Index Organized Tables (IOTs)
- D. To shrink a table it must have row movement enabled
- E. To shrink a table it must have a UNIQUE KEY constraint
- F. It always eliminates all migrated rows if any exist in the table

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 100

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Which query is valid?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 101

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: 102

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

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

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 103

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 104

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. Add the NOLOGGING clause

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 105

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: 106

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 undoes the insert
- B. The second ROLLBACK command does nothing
- C. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted, leaving the inserted row still to be committed
- D. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted and commits the inserted row
- E. The second ROLLBACK command replays the delete

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

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NEW QUESTION: 107

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 been granted the CREATE SESSION privilege
- 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 all the rows to be inserted into any table in their schema
- D. 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
- E. The sales user must have been granted the CREATE TABLE privilege
- F. The sales user must have their quota on the users tablespace removed

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

NEW QUESTION: 108

A user complains about poor database performance. You suspect that the user's session is waiting for an event to complete.

You want to verify this.

Which two views may reveal for what the user's session is currently waiting? (Choose two.)

- A. V\$SESSION_WAIT_CLASS
- B. V\$SESSION_EVENT
- C. V\$SESSION_WAIT
- D. V\$SESSION
- E. V\$SYSTEM_EVENT

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

NEW QUESTION: 109

Which two statements are true about segment types in an Oracle Database?

- A. Table segments always have two or more extents.
- B. Temporary segments are only stored in a temporary tablespace.
- C. Cluster segments may contain data from multiple tables.
- D. Undo segments are only stored in an undo tablespace.
- E. Index segments always have two or more extents.

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

NEW QUESTION: 110

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](#))

Explanation/Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 111

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

Explanation/Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/admq5/getting-started-with-database-administration.html#GUID-EB851101-07BE-4038-BB9D-06E01CC7F5D5>

NEW QUESTION: 112

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

Which two tasks require subqueries? (Choose two.)

- A. Display the number of products whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE
- 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 minimum PROD_LIST_PRICE for each product status
- 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: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 113

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

- A. It is available only when the database is open
- 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 switch a database into ARCHIVELOGMODE
- E. It can be used to perform database recovery

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

NEW QUESTION: 114

Which two statements are true about the results of using the INTERSECT operator in compound queries? (Choose two.)

- A. Column names in each SELECT in the compound query can be different
- B. The number of columns in each SELECT in the compound query can be different
- C. Reversing the order of the intersected tables can sometimes affect the output
- D. INTERSECT returns rows common to both sides of the compound query
- E. INTERSECT ignores NULLs

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

<https://www.oracletutorial.com/oracle-basics/oracle-intersect/>

NEW QUESTION: 115

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 116

Your database instance is started with a PFILE.

Examine these parameters:

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. Change is applied to the current instance, but does not persist after instance restart
- C. It fails because the SCOPE clause is missing
- D. The value is changed for the current instance and in the PFILE

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

NEW QUESTION: 117

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 fails and returns the error message "ORA-30036: unable to extend segment by 8 in undo tablespace 'UNDOTBS1'".
- D. It succeeds and the generated undo is stored in SYSTEM.
- E. It succeeds and the generated undo is stored in SYSAUX.

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

NEW QUESTION: 118

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: 119

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: 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: 120

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;

B. FROM &table

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

SELECT &&col1, &&col2

C. FROM "&table"

WHERE &condition;

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

D. FROM &table

WHERE &&condition = &&cond;

SELECT &col1, &col2

E. FROM &&table

WHERE &condition;

SELECT &col1, &col2

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

NEW QUESTION: 121

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. Employee 200 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 100

B. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same JOB_ID as before the update command

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 122

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 123

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

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

<https://www.studytonight.com/dbms/joining-in-sql.php>

NEW QUESTION: 124

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

- A. A table row piece can be chained across several database blocks
- B. Multiple row pieces from the same row may be stored in different database blocks
- C. Data block free space is always contiguous in the middle of the block

- D. Multiple row pieces from the same row may be stored in the same block
- E. Index block free space is always contiguous in the middle of the block
- F. Data block headers contain their own Data Block Address (DBA)

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

NEW QUESTION: 125

Your database instance is started with an SPFILE.

A PFILE is also available. You execute this command:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=100K;
```

Where Is the value changed?

- A. in the SPFILE, SPFILE, and memory
- B. in the SPFILE and SPFILEc
- C. in the SPFILE and in memory
- D. only In the SPFILE
- E. only in memory

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

NEW QUESTION: 126

Which statement is true about database links?

- A. A database link can be created only between two Oracle databases.
- B. A public database link can be created only by sys.
- C. A database link created in a database allows a connection from that database's instance to the target database's Instance, but not vice versa.
- D. A public database link can be used by a user connected to the local database instance to connect to any schema in the remote database instance.
- E. Private database link creation requires the same user to exist in both the local and the remote databases.

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

NEW QUESTION: 127

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.

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