

# Oracle

## Exam Questions 1z0-082

Oracle Database Administration I



**NEW QUESTION 1**

Examine this command:

```
ALTER DATABASE
    MOVE DATAFILE '/u01/sales1.dbf'
    TO '/u01/sales01.dbf'
    REUSE;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer: AB**

**NEW QUESTION 2**

The INVOICE table has a QTY\_SOLD column of data type NUMBER and an INVOICE\_DATE column of data type DATE. NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-RR.

Which two are true about data type conversions involving these columns in query expressions? (Choose two.)

- A. CONCAT (qty\_sold, invoice\_date) : requires explicit conversion
- B. invoice\_date = '15-march-2019' : uses implicit conversion
- C. invoice\_date > '01-02-2019' : uses implicit conversion
- D. qty\_sold BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : uses implicit conversion
- E. qty\_sold = '0554982' uses implicit conversion

**Answer: BD**

**NEW QUESTION 3**

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: BCD**

**NEW QUESTION 4**

Examine this command and some partial output:

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

Why does the DB01.abc.com service show unknown status?

- A. The service DB01.abc.com is dynamically registered
- B. The LOCAL\_LISTENER database parameter is not set to a service name that refers to LISTENER\_1
- C. The service DB01.abc.com is statically registered
- D. The listener is not listening on the default port 1521
- E. The SID\_LIST\_LISTENER section is not contained in the LISTENER.ORA file

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 5**

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

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

**Answer: DE**

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Your database instance was shut down normally and then started in NOMOUNT state. You then execute this command:

ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;

Which two actions are performed? (Choose two.)

- A. The online redo logs are opened
- B. The online data files are opened
- C. The alert log records the execution details
- D. The Oracle background processes are started
- E. The initialization parameter file is read
- F. The control file is read

**Answer: DF**

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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: AC**

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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

**Answer: BD**

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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: BC**

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

- A. Tablespace free space can be viewed in VTABLESPACE
- B. VTABLESPACE displays information that is contained in the controlfile about tablespaces
- C. VTABLESPACE displays information about tablespaces contained in the data dictionary
- D. Tablespace free space can be viewed in DBA\_TABLESPACES
- E. A datafile can be renamed when the database is in MOUNT state and the new file name is displayed when querying DBA\_DATA\_FILES after the database is opened

**Answer: BE**

**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 TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY') - '01-JAN-2019' FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE - '01-JAN-2019') FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE - TO\_DATE('01/JANUARY/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: AB**

**NEW QUESTION 12**

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 13**

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: DE**

**NEW QUESTION 14**

Evaluate these commands which execute successfully:

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

Which two statements are true about the ORD\_ITEMS table and the ORD\_SEQ sequence? (Choose two.)

- A. If sequence ORD\_SEQ is dropped then the default value for column ORD\_NO will be NULL for rows inserted into ORD\_ITEMS
- B. Any user inserting rows into table ORD\_ITEMS must have been granted access to sequence ORD\_SEQ
- C. Column ORD\_NO gets the next number from sequence ORD\_SEQ whenever a row is inserted into ORD\_ITEMS and no explicit value is given for ORD\_NO
- D. Sequence ORD\_SEQ cycles back to 1 after every 5000 numbers and can cycle 20 times
- E. Sequence ORD\_SEQ is guaranteed not to generate duplicate numbers

**Answer: BE**

**NEW QUESTION 15**

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: ADF**

**NEW QUESTION 16**

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

- A. The data type group of each column returned by the second query must match the data type group of the corresponding column returned by the first query.
- B. The number, but not names, of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.
- C. The data type of each column returned by the second query must exactly match the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.
- D. The names and number of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.
- E. The data type of each column returned by the second query must be implicitly convertible to the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 17**

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 may be inactive before it is locked
- C. the maximum amount of CPU time allowed for a user's sessions before their account is locked
- D. the ability to prevent a password from ever being reused
- E. the number of password changes required within a period of time before a password can be 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:** DEFG

**NEW QUESTION 18**

Your database instance is started with a PFILE.

Examine these parameters:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
sga_max_size	big integer	2G
sga_target	big integer	2G

You want to increase the size of the buffer cache.

Free memory is available to increase the size of the buffer cache. You execute the command:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=1024M;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. The value is changed only in the PFILE and takes effect at the next instance startup
- B. The value is changed for the current instance and in the PFILE
- C. It fails because the SCOPE clause is missing
- D. Change is applied to the current instance, but does not persist after instance restart

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 19**

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