

**1z0-082**

Number: 1z0-082  
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1z0-082

## Exam A

### QUESTION 1

You execute this command:

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

Sufficient storage is available in filesystem /u01.

Which two statements are true about the BIG\_TBS tablespace? (Choose two.)

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

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 2

Which two statements are true about date/time functions in a session where NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS? (Choose two.)

- A. CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP returns the same date and time as SYSDATE with additional details of fractional seconds
- B. SYSDATE can be queried only from the DUAL table

- C. CURRENT\_DATE returns the current date and time as per the session time zone
- D. SYSDATE can be used in expressions only if the default date format is DD-MON-RR
- E. SYSDATE and CURRENT\_DATE return the current date and time set for the operating system of the database server
- F. CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP returns the same date as CURRENT\_DATE

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 3

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

### QUESTION 4

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

One of the columns must meet three requirements:

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

Which data type should you use?

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 5

In the spfile of a single instance database, LOCAL\_LISTENER is set to LISTENER\_1.

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

```
LISTENER_1 =  
  (ADDRESS =  
    (PROTOCOL = TCP)  
    (HOST = host1.abc.com)  
    (PORT = 1521)  
  )
```

Which statement is true?

- A. Dynamic service registration cannot be used for this database instance
- B. The LREG process registers services dynamically with the LISTENER\_1 listener
- C. LISTENER\_1 must also be defined in the LISTENER.ORA file to enable dynamic service registration
- D. There are two listeners named LISTENER and LISTENER\_1 running simultaneously using port 1521 on the same host as the database instances
- E. The definition for LISTENER\_1 requires a CONNECT\_DATA section to enable dynamic service registration

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

#### **QUESTION 6**

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

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

**Correct Answer:** CDF

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 7**

Which three statements are true about a self join? (Choose three.)

- A. The ON clause must be used
- B. The query must use two different aliases for the table
- C. It must be an equijoin
- D. It must be an inner join
- E. The ON clause can be used
- F. It can be an outer join

**Correct Answer:** BDE

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 8

You want to write a query that prompts for two column names and the WHERE condition each time it is executed in a session but only prompts for the table name the first time it is executed.

The variables used in your query are never undefined in your session.

Which query can be used?

- A. 

```
SELECT &&col1, &&col2
FROM &table
WHERE &&condition = &&cond;
```
- B. 

```
SELECT &col1, &col2
FROM &&table
WHERE &condition;
```
- C. 

```
SELECT &col1, &col2
FROM "&table"
WHERE &condition;
```
- D. 

```
SELECT '&&col1', '&&col2'
FROM &table
WHERE '&&condition' = '&cond';
```
- E. 

```
SELECT &&col1, &&col2
FROM &table
WHERE &&condition;
```

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 9

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

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

F. A column that is set to UNUSED still counts towards the limit of 1000 columns per table

**Correct Answer:** ABF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 10**

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

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

**Correct Answer:** CE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 11**

Evaluate these commands which execute successfully:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq
  INCREMENT BY 1
  START WITH 1
  MAXVALUE 100000
  CYCLE
  CACHE 5000;
```

```
CREATE TABLE ord_items (
  ord_no      NUMBER(4) DEFAULT ord_seq.NEXTVAL NOT NULL,
  item_no     NUMBER(3),
  qty         NUMBER(3),
  expiry_date DATE,
  CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no),
  CONSTRAINT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY (ord_no) REFERENCES orders (ord_no));
```

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

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

**Correct Answer:** BE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

## QUESTION 12

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

**Correct Answer:** ADEF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 13

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

**Correct Answer:** BCD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 14

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

**Correct Answer:** E

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

#### **QUESTION 15**

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

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

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 16**

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

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14220/process.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/process.htm)

**QUESTION 17**

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

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

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 18**

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

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

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 19**

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 SCOTT in BOSTON\_DB and SYS in DALLAS\_DB
- D. as SYS in both the databases
- E. as SCOTT in both the databases

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

## QUESTION 20

Which three statements are true about the DESCRIBE command? (Choose three.)

- A. It displays the PRIMARY KEY constraint for any column or columns that have that constraint
- B. It can be used from SQL Developer
- C. It displays the NOT NULL constraint for any columns that have that constraint
- D. It can be used to display the structure of an existing view
- E. It displays all constraints that are defined for each column
- F. It can be used only from SQL\*Plus

**Correct Answer:** CDF

**Section:** (none)

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 21

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
-----		
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER

For customers whose income level has a value, you want to display the first name and due amount as 5% of their credit limit. Customers whose due amount is null should not be displayed.

Which query should be used?

- A. 

```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL
AND due_amount IS NOT NULL;
```
- B. 

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

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

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

```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
FROM customers
```

WHERE cust\_income\_level IS NOT NULL  
AND cust\_credit\_limit IS NOT NULL;

**Correct Answer:** E

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 22**

The INVOICE table has a QTY\_SOLD column of data type NUMBER and an INVOICE\_DATE column of data type DATE.

NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-RR.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** BD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 23**

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

**Correct Answer:** BEF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

#### QUESTION 24

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

**Correct Answer:** AE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 25

The ORCL database has RESUMABLE\_\_TIMEOUT = 7200 and DEFERRED\_SEGMENT\_CREATION = FALSE

User U1 has a 1 MB quota in tablespace DATA.

U1 executes this command:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE t1 AS  
      (SELECT object_name, sharing, created  
       FROM dba_objects);
```

U1 complains that the command is taking too long to execute.

In the alert log, the database administrator (DBA) finds this:

```
2017-03-06T12:15:17.183438+05:30  
statement in resumable session 'User U1(136), Session 1, Instance 1' was suspended due to ORA-01536: space quota
```

exceeded for tablespace 'DATA'

Which are three actions any one of which the DBA could take to resume the session? (Choose three.)

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

**Correct Answer:** BCE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 26**

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

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

**Correct Answer:** CDF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 27**

Examine the description of the PROMOTIONS table:



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

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

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

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

**Correct Answer:** DE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

## QUESTION 28

In the ORCL database, UNDOTBS1 is the active undo tablespace with these properties:

1. A size of 100 MB
2. AUTOEXTEND is off
3. UNDO\_RETENTION is set to 15 minutes
4. It has RETENTION GUARANTEE

UNDOTBS1 fills with uncommitted undo 10 minutes after the database opens.

What will happen when the next update is attempted by any transaction?

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

- C. It succeeds and the least recently written undo block of UNDOTBS1 is overwritten by the generated undo.
- D. It succeeds and the generated undo is stored in SYSAUX.
- E. It succeeds and the least recently read undo block of UNDOTBS1 is overwritten by the generated undo.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 29

Which two statements are true about the rules of precedence for operators? (Choose two.)

- A. The concatenation operator || is always evaluated before addition and subtraction in an expression
- B. NULLS influence the precedence of operators in an expression
- C. The + binary operator has the highest precedence in an expression in a SQL statement
- D. Arithmetic operators with equal precedence are evaluated from left to right within an expression
- E. Multiple parentheses can be used to override the default precedence of operators in an expression

**Correct Answer:** CE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14200/operators001.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/operators001.htm)

### QUESTION 30

View the Exhibits and examine the structure of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.

You want to display PROD\_IDS whose promotion cost is less than the highest cost PROD\_ID in a promotion time interval.

Examine this SQL statement:

```

SELECT prod_id
FROM costs
WHERE promo_id IN
    (SELECT promo_id
     FROM promotions
     WHERE promo_cost < ALL
        (SELECT MAX(promo_cost)
         FROM promotions
         GROUP BY (promo_end_date - promo_begin_date)));

```

Exhibit 1.

Table COSTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UNIT_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
UNIT_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Exhibit 2.

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

What will be the result?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 31

You need to calculate the number of days from 1<sup>st</sup> 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;

**Correct Answer:** CE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 32

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

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

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DUAL\\_table](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DUAL_table)

### QUESTION 33

In your data center, Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used for all databases.

All tablespaces are smallfile tablespaces.

SALES\_Q1 is a permanent user-defined tablespace in the SALES database.

Examine this command which is about to be issued by a DBA logged in to the SALES database:

```
ALTER TABLESPACE sales_q1 ADD DATAFILE;
```

Which are two actions, either one of which you could take to ensure that the command executes successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. Ensure that DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST and DB\_CREATE\_FILE\_DEST each specify with at least 50 Mb of available space.
- B. Specify a path in the DATAFILE clause of the command specifying a location with at least 100M of available space.
- C. Ensure that DB\_CREATE\_FILE\_DEST specifies a location with at least 100 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.

**Correct Answer:** BD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 34

Examine this command and some partial output:

```
LSNRCTL> start LISTENER_1

Listening Endpoints Summary...
  (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=host01.abc.com) (PORT=1562)))
Services Summary...
Service "DB01.abc.com " has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "DB01", status UNKNOWN, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
The command completed successfully
```

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

- A. The service DB01.abc.com is 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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 35**

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

- A. Duplicates are eliminated automatically by the UNION ALL operator
- B. The number of columns selected in each SELECT statement must be identical
- C. The names of columns selected in each SELECT statement must be identical
- D. The output is sorted by the UNION ALL operator
- E. NULLS are not ignored during duplicate checking

**Correct Answer:** BE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 36**

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

**Correct Answer:** DE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

**QUESTION 37**

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 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.

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 38

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

**Correct Answer:** ABF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

### QUESTION 39

The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST\_CREDIT\_LIMIT column of data type NUMBER.

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT NVL(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- B. SELECT NVL2(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- C. SELECT NVL(TO\_CHAR(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- D. SELECT TO\_CHAR(NVL(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15, 'Not Available')) FROM customers;



E. SELECT NVL2(cust\_credit\_limit, TO\_CHAR(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;

**Correct Answer:** CE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 40**

Which statement is true about aggregate functions?

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 41**

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

**Correct Answer:** DF

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 42**

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)

**Correct Answer: CE**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14200/statements\\_3001.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_3001.htm)

**QUESTION 43**

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 44**

Which three statements are true regarding indexes? (Choose three.)

- A. A UNIQUE index can be altered to be non-unique
- B. A SELECT statement can access one or more indices without accessing any tables
- C. A table belonging to one user can have an index that belongs to a different user
- D. An update to a table can result in updates to any or all of the table's indexes
- E. When a table is dropped and is moved to the RECYCLE BIN, all indexes built on that table are permanently dropped
- F. An update to a table can result in no updates to any of the table's indexes

**Correct Answer:** ADE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 45**

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

**Correct Answer:** BCD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14200/statements\\_7001.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_7001.htm)

**QUESTION 46**

The SALES\_Q1 and USERS tablespaces exist in one of your databases and TEMP is a temporary tablespace.

Segment creation is not deferred.

You execute this command:

```
CREATE USER sales
  IDENTIFIED BY sales_123
  DEFAULT TABLESPACE sales_q1
  TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp
  QUOTA 5M ON users;
```

Which three statements must be true so that the SALES user can create tables in SALES\_Q1? (Choose three.)

- A. The sales user must have a quota on the TEMP tablespace
- B. The sales user must have a quota on the SALES\_Q1 tablespace to hold the initial extents of all tables they plan to create in their schema
- C. The sales user must have been granted the CREATE SESSION privilege
- D. The sales user must have their quota on the users tablespace removed
- E. The sales user must have a quota on the SALES\_Q1 tablespace to hold all the rows to be inserted into any table in their schema
- F. The sales user must have been granted the CREATE TABLE privilege

**Correct Answer:** BDF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 47

Examine the description of the BOOKS table:

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

The table has 100 rows.

Examine this sequence of statements issued in a new session:

```
INSERT INTO books VALUES ('ADV112', 'Adventures of Tom Sawyer', NULL, NULL);
SAVEPOINT a;
DELETE FROM books;
ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT a;
ROLLBACK;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

**Correct Answer:** DE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 48

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

- A. External table files can be used for other external tables in a different database
- B. The ORACLE\_LOADER access driver can be used to unload data from a database into an external table

- C. The ORACLE\_DATAPUMP access driver can be used to unload data from a database into an external table
- D. They cannot be partitioned
- E. The ORACLE\_DATAPUMP access driver can be used to load data into a database from an external table
- F. They support UPDATES but not INSERTs and DELETES

**Correct Answer:** ABF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 49**

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

**Correct Answer:** CDF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 50**

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. Tables in the defining query of a view must always exist in order to create the view
- C. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being displayed when querying the view
- D. Data Manipulation Language (DML) can always be used on views
- E. Inserting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error

- F. Deleting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error
- G. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being updated or inserted

**Correct Answer:** AEF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 51

You execute this command:

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

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

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

**Correct Answer:** DE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 52

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

**Correct Answer:** BCD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28310/monitoring001.htm#ADMIN11247](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/monitoring001.htm#ADMIN11247)

### QUESTION 53

Table ORDER\_ITEMS contains columns ORDER\_ID, UNIT\_PRICE and QUANTITY, of data type NUMBER.

Examine these SQL statements:

Statement 1:

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

Statement 2:

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

Which two statements are true?

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

**Correct Answer:** AE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**