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QUESTION 1
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

QUESTION 2
Which two statements are true about the DUAL table? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB
Explanation:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DUAL_table

QUESTION 3
Which four statements are true regarding primary and foreign key constraints and the effect they can have on table data? (Choose four.)

A. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys
B. A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key
C. The foreign key columns and parent table primary key columns must have the same names
D. 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
E. 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
F. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table level
G. Primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both the column and table level

Answer: ACEG

QUESTION 4
Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
Name                      Null?               Type
----------------------    ------------------  --------------------
EMP_ID                    NOT NULL            NUMBER
EMP_NAME                                      VARCHAR2(40)
DEPT_ID                                       NUMBER(2)
SALARY                                        NUMBER(8,2)
JOIN_DATE                                     DATE
```

Which query is valid?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 5
What is true about non-equijoin statement performance? (Choose two.)

A. Table aliases can improve performance
B. The BETWEEN condition always performs better than using the >= and <= conditions
C. The join syntax used makes no difference to performance
D. The BETWEEN condition always performs less well than using the >= and <= conditions
E. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax

Answer: AE

QUESTION 6
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.

Answer: BD

QUESTION 7
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

Answer: B

QUESTION 8
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: BDE

QUESTION 9
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

Answer: BE

QUESTION 10
Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)? (Choose two.)

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

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

QUESTION 11
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: ACF
Explanation:
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ARPLS/d_priv_prof.htm#ARPLS74328

QUESTION 12
Which three statements are true about undo segments and the use of undo by transactions in an Oracle database instance? (Choose three.)

A. An undo segment may be used by multiple transactions simultaneously

B. Undo segments can wrap around to the first extent when a transaction fills the last extend of the undo segment
C. Undo segments have a minimum of three extents
D. Undo segments can extend when a transaction fills the last extent of the undo segment
E. A single transaction may use multiple undo segments simultaneously
F. Undo segments must be stored in a BIGFILE tablespace
G. Undo segments must be stored in a SMALLFILE tablespace

Answer: ADG

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

QUESTION 14
Table EMPLOYEES contains columns including EMPLOYEE_ID, JOB_ID and SALARY.

Only the EMPLOYEE_ID column is indexed.

Rows exist for employees 100 and 200.

Examine this statement:

```
UPDATE employees
    SET (job_id, salary) =
       (SELECT job_id, salary
          FROM employees
        WHERE employee_id = 200)
WHERE employee_id = 100;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Employee 100 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 200
B. Employee 200 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 100
C. Employee 200 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 100

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

Answer: AB

QUESTION 15
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.

Answer: AC

QUESTION 16
Which three statements are true about time zones, date data types, and timestamp data types in
an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

A. The CURRENT_TIMESTAMP function returns data without time zone information
B. A TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE data type column is stored in the database using the
    time zone of the session that inserted the row
C. A TIMESTAMP data type column contains information about year, month, and day
D. The DBTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC)
E. The SESSIONTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC)

Answer: ADE

QUESTION 17
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: ABF
Explanation:
https://www.studytonight.com/dbms/joining-in-sql.php

QUESTION 18
Examine this description of the TRANSACTIONS table:

```
Name                        Null?          Type
----------------------      -----------    --------------------

TRANSACTION_ID              NOT NULL       VARCHAR2(6)

TRANSACTION_DATE                           DATE

AMOUNT                                     NUMBER(10,2)

CUSTOMER_ID                                VARCHAR2(6)
```

Which two SQL statements execute successfully? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

QUESTION 19
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;

Answer: BC

QUESTION 20
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

Answer: A

QUESTION 21
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

QUESTION 22
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: CE
Explanation:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_3001.htm

QUESTION 23
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

QUESTION 24
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

Answer: B

QUESTION 25

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

Answer: ADE

QUESTION 26
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
Explanation:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_7001.htm

QUESTION 27
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table.

Which two tasks require subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

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

Answer: AC

QUESTION 28
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 extends 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

Answer: BDF

QUESTION 29
Which three statements are true about table data storage in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

A. Data block headers contain their own Data Block Address (DBA)
B. A table row piece can be chained across several database blocks
C. Multiple row pieces from the same row may be stored in different database blocks
D. Multiple row pieces from the same row may be stored in the same block

E. Data block free space is always contiguous in the middle of the block
F. Index block free space is always contiguous in the middle of the block

Answer: BCE

QUESTION 30
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

Answer: DE

QUESTION 31
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

Answer: ABF

QUESTION 32
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: CDF

QUESTION 33
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
Explanation:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B16254_01/doc/server.102/b14196/install003.htm

QUESTION 34
You execute this query:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), `MON'), `dd "Monday for"
fmMonth rrrr')
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 35

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

Answer: BD

QUESTION 36
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

Answer: BDE

QUESTION 37
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

Answer: DE

QUESTION 38
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

QUESTION 39
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: BCD
Explanation:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/monitoring001.htm#ADMIN11247

QUESTION 40
Which two statements are true about Enterprise Manager (EM) Express?

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

Answer: CE

QUESTION 41
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, 1
C. ORDER BY 2, cust_id
D. ORDER BY CUST_NO
E. ORDER BY "CUST_NO"

Answer: ABC

QUESTION 42
Which two statements are true about the configuration and use of UNDO_RETENTION with
GURANTEED ? (Choose two.)
RETENTION

A. UNDO_RETENTION specifies for how long Oracle attempts to keep expired and unexpired
    UNDO.
B. UNDO_RETENTION specifies how long all types of UNDO are retained.
C. Unexpired UNDO is always retained.
D. Active UNDO is always retained.
E. UNDO_RETENTION specifies for how long Oracle attempts to keep unexpired UNDO.

Answer: BC

QUESTION 43
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.

Answer: CE

QUESTION 44
Which three files are used by conventional path SQL*Loader when the TABLE option is not specified? (Choose three.)

A. dump files
B. control files
C. password files
D. bad files
E. input files

Answer: BDE

QUESTION 45
Which three failures require intervention for recovery? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACE

QUESTION 46
Which statement is true about smallfile tablespaces?

A. Extent location metadata is stored in the data dictionary by default.
B. The number of data files is constrained only by the size of the storage array.
C. Maximum file size can be set to unlimited only if the logical volume manager supports striping.
D. Segments can span multiple tablespaces.
E. Segments can span multiple data files.

Answer: E

QUESTION 47
Which two are true about RETENTION GUARANTEE? (Choose two.)

A. It is a tablespace attribute.
B. It prevents FLASHBACK DATABASE operation failure.
C. It prevents out-of-space errors.
D. It prevents "Snapshot too old" errors.
E. It is a static parameter.

Answer: AB

QUESTION 48
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

Answer: AB

QUESTION 49
Which statement is true about the INTERSECT operator used in compound queries?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 50
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: BCF
Explanation:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/network.112/e41945/advcfg.htm#NETAG013

QUESTION 51
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

Answer: BC

QUESTION 52
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
Explanation:
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/undo.htm#ADMIN11478 (16.7)

QUESTION 53
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

Answer: B

QUESTION 54
In the spfile of a single instance database, LOCAL_LISTENER is set to LISTENER_1.

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

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

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: C
Explanation:
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/NETAG/listenercfg.htm#NETAG292

QUESTION 55
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

Answer: CFG

QUESTION 56
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

QUESTION 57
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: ACD

QUESTION 58
Which two statements are true about the SET VERIFY ON command? (Choose two.)

A. It can be used only in SQL*Plus
B. It displays values for variables used only in the WHERE clause of a query
C. It can be used in SQL Developer and SQL*Plus
D. It displays values for variables created by the DEFINE command
E. It displays values for variables prefixed with &&

Answer: AD

QUESTION 59
Which two can you use to recover a dropped table? (Choose two.)

A. FLASHBACK QUERY
B. FLASHBACK DATABASE
C. FLASHBACK TRANSACTION
D. FLASHBACK TABLE TO SCN
E. FLASHBACK DROP

Answer: DE

QUESTION 60
Which is true about roles?

A. A role can be granted to other roles.
B. Roles can be created only by SYS or SYSTEM.

C. Roles containing object privileges can be created only by the object owner.
D. All roles belong to the SYSTEM schema.
E. A role can be password-protected only if it has been granted system privileges.

Answer: E

QUESTION 61
Which is true about security rules on a compute node?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 62
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

Answer: BDE

QUESTION 63
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;

Answer: B

QUESTION 64
Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(50)
CITY		VARCHAR2(25)

You want to display details of all customers who reside in cities starting with the letter D followed by at least two characters.

Which query can be used?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 65
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

QUESTION 66
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

Answer: ABF

QUESTION 67
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

Answer: CE

QUESTION 68
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

Answer: BE

QUESTION 69
Which three instance situations are possible with the Oracle Database server without multi-tenant? (Choose three.)

A. two or more instances on separate servers all associated with one database
B. one instance on one server associated with one database
C. one instance on one server associated with two or more databases on the same server
D. one instance on one server not associated with any database
E. one instance on one server associated with two or more databases on separate servers

Answer: CDE

QUESTION 70
Which two statements are true about the ORDER BY clause when used with a SQL statement containing a SET operator such as UNION? (Choose two.)

A. Column positions must be used in the ORDER BY clause
B. Only column names from the first SELECT statement in the compound query are recognized
C. The first column in the first SELECT of the compound query with the UNION operator is used by default to sort output in the absence of an ORDER BY clause
D. Each SELECT statement in the compound query must have its own ORDER BY clause
E. Each SELECT statement in the compound query can have its own ORDER BY clause

Answer: BE

QUESTION 71
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$SYSTEM_EVENT
B. V$SESSION_EVENT
C. V$SESSION_WAIT_CLASS
D. V$SESSION_WAIT
E. V$SESSION

Answer: BD

QUESTION 72
What two are benefits of Data Pump? (Choose two.)

A. It can execute in parallel.
B. It can restart failed export jobs.
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: AB

QUESTION 73
Which two are true about complete recovery? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

QUESTION 74
Which two functions are performed by a listener?

A. creating a user session in the System Global Area (SGA)
B. verifying the service name in an incoming user request
C. verifying a user's authentication credentials
D. maintaining the connection to a client's user process until the user request is completed
E. returning the results of processing from the server process to the user process
F. connecting a user process to a server process

Answer: EF

QUESTION 75
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

QUESTION 76
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: BCF
Explanation:
https://www.folkstalk.com/2012/01/oracle-single-row-functions-examples.html

QUESTION 77
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
Explanation:
https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/options/compression/advanced-compression- wp-
12c-1896128.pdf

QUESTION 78
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

Answer: BC

QUESTION 79
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: AB
Explanation:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/process.htm

QUESTION 80
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

QUESTION 81
Examine the description of the SALES1 table:

```
Name                       Null              Type

-----------------          -------------     ----------------------------

SALES_ID                   NOT NULL          NUMBER

STORE_ID                   NOT NULL          NUMBER

ITEMS_ID                                     NUMBER

QUANTITY                                     NUMBER

SALES_DATE                                   DATE
```

SALES2 is a table with the same description as SALES1.
Some sales data is duplicated in both tables.
You want to display the rows from the SALES1 table which are not present in the SALES2 table.

Which set operator generates the required output?

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

Answer: E

QUESTION 82
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
Explanation:
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/statements_2017.htm#SQLRF00902

QUESTION 83
Which three Oracle database space management features will work with both Dictionary and Locally managed tablespaces? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ADE

QUESTION 84
Which three failures do not require intervention for recovery? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACE

QUESTION 85
Which three object types support deferred segment creation? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACE

QUESTION 86
Which two are true about instance recovery for a database that is open in read write mode?
(Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

QUESTION 87
Which two types of files are opened by a database instance in the NOMOUNT state?

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

Answer: CD

QUESTION 88
You execute this command:

```
[oracle@host01 ~]$ expdp system/oracle \
> FULL=Y \
> DUMPFILE=exp_db_full.dmp \
> PARALLEL=4 \
> LOGFILE=exp_db_full.log \
> JOB_NAME=exp_db_full
```

During the export operation, you detach from the job by using CTRL+C and then execute this command:

```
Export> STOP_JOB=immediate
Are you sure you wish to stop the job ([yes]/no): yes
```

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

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

Answer: AE
Explanation:
https://blog.oracle48.nl/killing-and-resuming-datapump-expdp-and-impdp-jobs/

QUESTION 89
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: ADE
Explanation:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/authorization.htm#DBSEG224

QUESTION 90
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

Answer: CD

QUESTION 91
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

Answer: AC

QUESTION 92
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

Answer: D

QUESTION 93
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

Answer: CDF

QUESTION 94
Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

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

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

Which query should be used?

A. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers
   WHERE cust_income_level 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;

Answer: E

QUESTION 95
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. invoie_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

QUESTION 96
Which two are true about the roles? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

QUESTION 97
Which three are true about the Oracle Optimizer? (Choose three.)

A. It determines the optimal table join order and method.

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 updates stale object statistics in the Data Dictionary.

Answer: ABC

QUESTION 98
Which two are true about conventional path SQL load? (Choose two.)

A. It does not generate UNDO.
B. It cannot load data into clustered tables.
C. It locks objects being processed.
D. It enforces referential integrity constraints.
E. It always generates redo.

Answer: AD

QUESTION 99
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: BEF
Explanation:
http://www.adp-gmbh.ch/ora/concepts/segments.html

QUESTION 100
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: AE

QUESTION 101
Which two statements are true about single row functions? (Choose two.)

A. MOD : returns the quotient of a division operation
B. FLOOR : returns the smallest integer greater than or equal to a specified number
C. TRUNC : can be used with NUMBER and DATE values
D. CONCAT : can be used to combine any number of values
E. CEIL : can be used for positive and negative numbers

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

QUESTION 102
The EMPLOYEES table contains columns EMP_ID of data type NUMBER and HIRE_DATE of
data type DATE.

You want to display the date of the first Monday after the completion of six months since hiring.

The NLS_TERRITORY parameter is set to AMERICA in the session and, therefore, Sunday is the
first day on the week.

Which query can be used?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 103
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

Answer: CDF

QUESTION 104
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

Answer: CDF

QUESTION 105
Which two are true about Oracle recovery and data protection solutions? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE

QUESTION 106
Which two are true about complete and incomplete recovery? (Choose two.)

A. Uncommitted transactions will be rolled back after complete recovery completes.
B. The database must have FLASHBACK enabled in order to perform incomplete recovery.
C. Uncommitted transactions will be rolled back after incomplete recovery completes.
D. Incomplete recovery is possible only when the database is open.
E. Only incremental backups can be used to roll forward the database while performing complete recovery.

Answer: AE

QUESTION 107
Which two tasks can be performed in the NOMOUNT state? (Choose two.)

A. re-creating control files
B. full database recovery
C. enabling online redo log archiving
D. renaming data files
E. creating a database

Answer: AE

QUESTION 108
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 be the value of the SERVICE_NAMES parameter on the client side
B. It must resolve to a valid connect descriptor in the server's tnsnames.ora file
C. It must resolve to a valid connect descriptor in the client's tnsnames.ora file
D. It must be the name of the database to whose instance HR wishes to connect
E. It must be the name of the server running the database to whose instance HR wishes to connect

Answer: E

QUESTION 109
Which two statements are true about views used for viewing tablespace and datafile information? (Choose two.)

A. Tablespace free space can be viewed in V$TABLESPACE
B. V$TABLESPACE displays information that is contained in the controlfile about tablespaces
C. V$TABLESPACE 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

QUESTION 110
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;

Answer: DE

QUESTION 111
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.

Answer: C

QUESTION 112
Which two statements are true about the rules of precedence for operators? (Choose two.)

A. The concatenation operator || is always evaluated before addition and subtraction in an expression

---

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

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

QUESTION 113
In one of your databases, user KING is:

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

Examine this command and its output:

```
SHOW PARAMETER OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX

NAME                   TYPE              VALUE
-----------------    ---------------    -----------------
os_authen_prefix     string
```

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

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 114
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

Answer: D

QUESTION 115
Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES? (Choose three.)

A. A TRUNCATE command issued in a session causes all rows in a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE for the issuing session to be deleted.
B. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows inserted by a session are available to any other session whose user has been granted select on the table.
C. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE space allocation occurs at session start.
D. Any GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows existing at session termination will be deleted.
E. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE'S definition is available to multiple sessions.
F. A DELETE command on a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE cannot be rolled back.

Answer: BCF

QUESTION 116
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
Explanation:
https://gerardnico.com/db/oracle/trace_file