



1Z0-082^{Q&As}

Oracle Database Administration I

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QUESTION 1

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 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: CE

QUESTION 2

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: DE

Precedence is the order in which Oracle evaluates different operators in the same expression. When evaluating an expression containing multiple operators, Oracle evaluates operators with higher precedence before evaluating those with lower precedence. Oracle evaluates operators with equal precedence from left to right within an expression.



https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A87860_01/doc/server.817/a85397/operator.htm

QUESTION 3

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

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

QUESTION 4

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

Set DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION to TRUE, when creating the table you are already inserting rows as select, therefore the segment has already been created the D is not.

Configure Set AUTOEXTEND ON for data files in DATA, if you have 1M quota it will not work.

- A. Add a data file to DATA -- Won't help as problem is quota to user not the space
- B. Drop other U1 objects in DATA -- Will help as it will reduce the used space from quota for that user
- C. Increase U1's quota sufficiently in DATA -- Will help.
- D. Set DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION to TRUE -- Won't help, segments has to be created as its CTAS
- E. Grant UNLIMITED TABLESPACE to U1 -- Will help.
- F. Set AUTOEXTEND ON for data files in DATA -- Won't help as problem is quota to user not the space

QUESTION 5

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: C

An UNKNOWN status means that the instance is registered statically (with a SID_LIST) in the listener. ora file rather than dynamically with service registration. Therefore, the database status is "not known" to the listener.

QUESTION 6

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: CD



QUESTION 7

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

Correct Answer: BCD

```
SYS@linuxdb1 > create user hr identified by hr1;
```

User created.

```
SYS@linuxdb1 > grant create session to hr with admin option;
```

Grant succeeded.

```
SYS@linuxdb1 > connect hr
```

Enter password:

Connected.

```
HR@linuxdb1 > show user;
```

USER is "HR"

```
HR@linuxdb1 > revoke create session from hr;
```

Revoke succeeded.

```
HR@linuxdb1 >
```

(here I connected as SYS to do something else and tried to go back as HR, it didn't work).

```
SYS@linuxdb1 > connect hr
```

Enter password:

ERROR:

ORA-01045: user HR lacks CREATE SESSION privilege; logon denied



Warning: You are no longer connected to ORACLE.

```
@ > connect sys as sysdba
```

Enter password:

Connected.

```
SYS@linuxdb1 > grant create session to hr;
```

Grant succeeded.

```
SYS@linuxdb1 > connect hr
```

Enter password:

Connected.

```
HR@linuxdb1 >
```

```
HR@linuxdb1 > revoke create session from toad;
```

```
revoke create session from toad
```

```
*
```

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01031: insufficient privileges

A is incorrect, HR can't revoke privs from another user. B is correct, it can revoke its own privs.

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

QUESTION 8

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: AB

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/21/sqlrf/The-UNION-ALL-INTERSECTMINUS-Operators.html#GUID-B64FE747-586E-4513-945F-80CB197125EE>



QUESTION 9

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: BD

Characteristics of Bitmap Segment Management

Bitmap space management uses four bits inside each data block header to indicate the amount of available space in the data block. Unlike traditional space management with a fixed relink and unlink threshold, bitmap space managements allow Oracle to compare the actual row space for an INSERT with the actual available space on the data block. This enables better reuse of the available free space especially for objects with rows of highly varying size. Here are the values inside the four-bit space:

1.

Value Meaning

2.

0000 Unformatted Block

3.

0001 Block is logically full

4.

0010 25% but 50% but 75% free space

Table 1: Bitmap value meanings.

QUESTION 10

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_authent_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

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 11

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: BCF

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/users.htm#DBSEG99778> When you create a new user account, you should enable this user to access the database

QUESTION 12

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

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

Correct Answer: CE

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

QUESTION 13

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: CF



QUESTION 14

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 extent 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

Correct Answer: DG

A because of:

Multiple active transactions can write concurrently to the same undo segment or to different segments. For example, transactions T1 and T2 can both write to undo segment U1, or T1 can write to U1 while T2 writes to undo segment U2.

QUESTION 15

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

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)

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_%\\';

Correct Answer: A

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