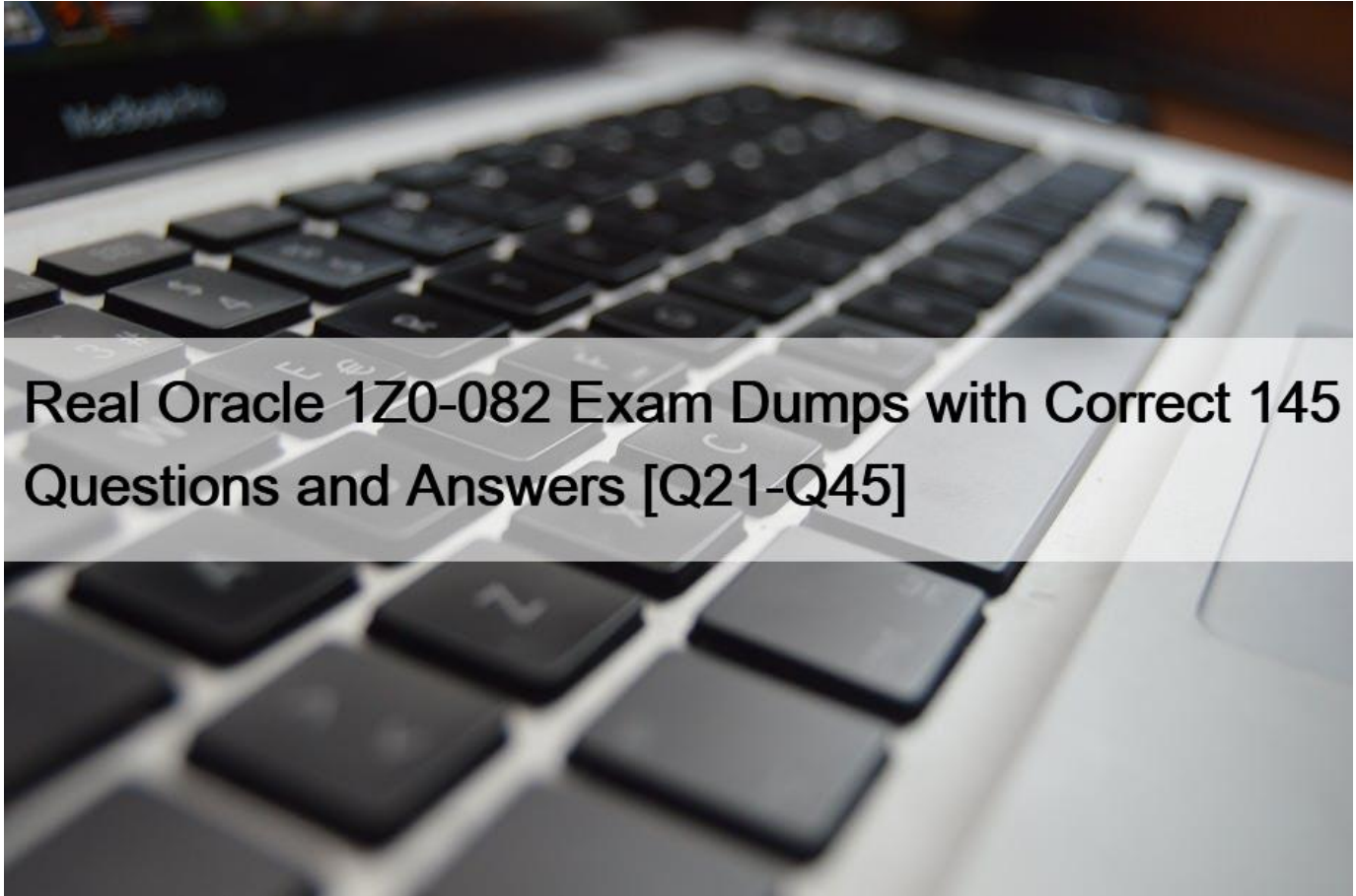


Real Oracle 1Z0-082 Exam Dumps with Correct 145 Questions and Answers [Q21-Q45]



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Q21. Which two types of files are opened by a database instance in the NOMOUNT state?

- * control files
- * the alert log
- * the initialization parameter file
- * data files
- * online redo logs

Q22. Which two statements are true about views used for viewing tablespace and datafile information? (Choose two.)

- * Tablespace free space can be viewed in VSTABLESPACE
- * VSTABLESPACE displays information that is contained in the controlfile about tablespaces
- * VSTABLESPACE displays information about tablespaces contained in the data dictionary
- * Tablespace free space can be viewed in DBA_TABLESPACES
- * 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

Q23. Which three statements are true about using SQL*Plus?

- * It has its own commands that are separate from any SQL statements.
- * It must be downloaded from the Oracle Technology Network (OTN).
- * It can run scripts entered at the SQL prompt.
- * It can run Recovery Manager (RMAN) commands.
- * It has both command-line and graphical user interfaces (GUI).
- * It can run scripts passed to it by a shell script.

Q24. Which two statements are true about the PMON background process? (Choose two.)

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

Q25. 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.)

- * Employee 100 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 200
- * Employee 200 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 100
- * Employee 200 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 100
- * Employee 100 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 200
- * Employees 100 and 200 will have the same JOB_ID as before the update command
- * Employees 100 and 200 will have the same SALARY as before the update command

Q26. Which three activities are recorded in the database alert log? (Choose three.)

- * Data Definition Language (DDL) statements
- * non-default database parameters
- * block corruption errors
- * deadlock errors
- * session logins and logouts

Reference:

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

Q27. 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.)

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

Q28. Which two statements are true about the results of using the INTERSECT operator in compound queries?

(Choose two.)

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

Q29. 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.)

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

Q30. 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?

- * 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;

- * SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT

FROM customers

WHERE cust_income_level != NULL

AND cust_credit_level !=NULL;

- * SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT

FROM customers

WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL

AND due_amount <> NULL;

- * SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT

FROM customers

WHERE cust_income_level != NULL

AND due_amount != NULL;

* 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;

Q31. You execute this query:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd') AS MondayForMonth  
FROM customers;
```

What is the result?

- * It executes successfully but does not return any result
- * It returns the date for the first Monday of the next month
- * It generates an error
- * It returns the date for the last Monday of the current month

Q32. Which statement is true about the INTERSECT operator used in compound queries?

- * Multiple INTERSECT operators are not possible in the same SQL statement
- * It processes NULLs in the selected columns
- * INTERSECT is of lower precedence than UNION or UNION ALL
- * It ignores NULLs

Q33. 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.)

- * SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY') - TO_CHAR('01-JAN-2019', 'DD-MON-YYYY') FROM DUAL;
- * SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01-JAN-2019', 'DD-MON-RR')) FROM DUAL;
- * SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01/JANUARY/2019', 'DD-MON-RR')) FROM DUAL;
- * SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'DD/MONTH/YYYY') - TO_DATE('01/JANUARY/2019', 'DD-MON-RR') FROM DUAL;
- * SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2019', 'DD-MON-RR') FROM DUAL;

Q34. Which three failures do not require intervention for recovery? (Choose three.)

- * user process failure
- * media failure
- * statement failure
- * network interface card (NIC) failure
- * transaction failure

Q35. 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.)

- * SELECT customer_id AS CUSTOMER-ID, transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100 DUES FROM transactions;
- * SELECT customer_id AS CUSTOMER-ID, transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100 DUES FROM transactions;
- * SELECT customer_id AS CUSTOMER-ID, transaction_date AS TRANS_DATE, amount + 100 DUES AMOUNT FROM transactions;
- * SELECT customer_id CUSTID, transaction_date TRANS_DATE, amount + 100 DUES FROM transactions;
- * SELECT customer_id AS CUSTOMER-ID, transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100 DUES AMOUNT FROM transactions;

Q36. 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.)

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

Q37. Which two statements are true about the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement? (Choose two.)

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

Q38. 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 '&#8216;dallas_db&#8217;;
```

How do you execute the command so that only SCOTT in BOSTON_DB can access the SCOTT schema in DALLAS_DB?

- * as SCOTT in DALLAS_DB
- * as SCOTT in BOSTON_DB
- * as SCOTT in BOSTON_DB and SYS in DALLAS_DB
- * as SYS in both the databases
- * as SCOTT in both the databases

Q39. You want to use table compression suitable for OLTP that will:

Compress rows for all DML statements on that table

Minimize the overheads associated with compression

Which compression option is best suited for this?

- * COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY LOW
- * ROW STORE COMPRESS BASIC
- * COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR ARCHIVE LOW
- * COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR ARCHIVE HIGH
- * ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED

Reference:

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

Q40. Which two tasks can be performed in the NOMOUNT state? (Choose two.)

- * re-creating control files
- * full database recovery
- * enabling online redo log archiving
- * renaming data files
- * creating a database

Q41. Which three statements are true about single-row functions? (Choose three.)

- * They can be used only in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
- * The argument can be a column name, variable, literal or an expression
- * The data type returned can be different from the data type of the argument
- * They can be nested to any level
- * They can accept only one argument
- * They return a single result row per table

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

Q42. You currently have an active transaction in your session and have been granted select access to vstransaction.

Executing:

```
SELECT xid, status FROM vstransaction;
```

in your session returns:

XID	STATUS
0A0007000A070000	ACTIVE

In which three situations will re-executing this query still return a row but with a different XID, indicating a new transaction has started?

- * after successfully executing a commit or rollback followed by a select statement
- * after successfully executing a create table as select statement followed by a select for update statement
- * after successfully executing a commit or rollback followed by a DML statement
- * after successfully executing a create table statement followed by a create index statement
- * after successfully executing a DML statement following a failed DML statement
- * after successfully executing a truncate statement followed by a DML statement

Q43. The ORCL database has RESUMABLE__TIMEOUT = 7200 and DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION = FALSE User U1 has a 1 MB quota in tablespace DATA.

U1 executes this command:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE t1 AS
```

```
(SELECT object_name, sharing, created
```

```
FROM dba_objects);
```

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

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

```
2017/3/6 14:45:17
```

```
statement in resumable session '&#8216;User U1(136), Session 1, Instance 1&#8217; was suspended due to ORA-01536: space quota exceeded for tablespace '&#8216;DATA&#8217; Which are three actions any one of which the DBA could take to resume the
```


session? (Choose three.)

- * Add a data file to DATA
- * Drop other U1 objects in DATA
- * Increase U1's quota sufficiently in DATA
- * Set DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION to TRUE
- * Grant UNLIMITED TABLESPACE to U1
- * Set AUTOEXTEND ON for data files in DATA

Q44. Which three statements are true about table data storage in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

- * Data block headers contain their own Data Block Address (DBA)
- * A table row piece can be chained across several database blocks
- * Multiple row pieces from the same row may be stored in different database blocks
- * Multiple row pieces from the same row may be stored in the same block
- * Data block free space is always contiguous in the middle of the block
- * Index block free space is always contiguous in the middle of the block

Q45. Which two statements are true about the DUAL table? (Choose two.)

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

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DUAL_table

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