[Apr 09, 2023 1Z1-082 PDF Dumps is essential on your 1Z1-082 Exam Questions Certain Success! [Q40-Q59
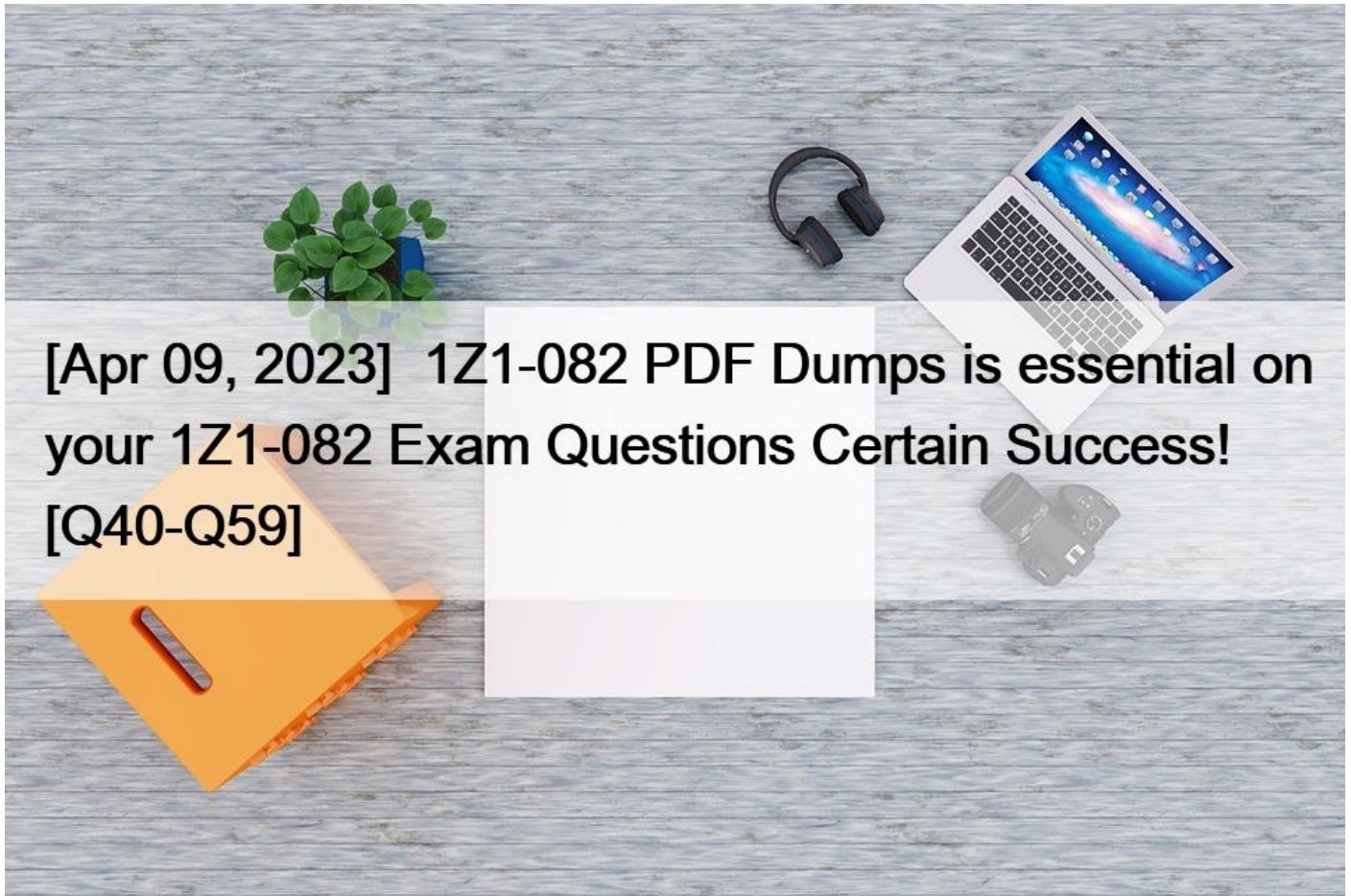

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Difficulty in Writing of Oracle 1z0-082: Oracle Database Administration I Exam

Oracle Certified Expert, Oracle Database 12c: RAC and Grid Infrastructure Administrator Certification is not the most difficult Oracle certification test but taking it without any preparation is likely to fail. Therefore, it is highly recommended that candidates should prepare well by taking **1Z0-068 practice exams**. Any questions that are left unanswered will be treated as incorrect therefore you should answer all the questions after the examination of **1Z0-068 exam dumps** even if you are unsure that which is the correct option, mark the most suitable option as your answer so that any question shouldn't be left as unanswered in **1Z0-068 exam dumps pdf**.

NO.40 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?
* INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
* INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
* TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE
* TIMESTAMP
* TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE

NO.41 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?
* SELECT &&col1, &&col2

FROM &table

WHERE &&condition = &&cond;
* SELECT &col1, &col2

FROM &&table

WHERE &condition;
* SELECT &col1, &col2

FROM “&table”

WHERE &condition;
* SELECT `&&col1′, `&&col2′

FROM &table

WHERE `&&condition’ = `&cond’;
* SELECT &&col1, &&col2

FROM &table

WHERE &&condition;

NO.42 In one of your databases, you create a user, HR, and then execute this command:

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO hr WITH ADMIN OPTION;

Which four actions can HR perform? (Choose four.)
* Revoke the CREATE SESSION privilege from other users
* Revoke the CREATE SESSION privilege from user HR
* Log in to the database instance

* Grant the CREATE SESSION privilege with ADMIN OPTION to other users
* Execute DDL statements in the HR schema
* Execute DML statements in the HR schema
Explanation

NO.43 Examine these commands:

```
[oracle@host01 ~]$ sqlplus u1/oracle
SQL> SELECT * FROM emp;
ENO            ENAME        DN
---------      ---------    ---------
1              Alan         2
2              Bel          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

NO.44 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.)
* Add the SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO clause
* Set UNDO_TABLESPACE to UNDOTBS01
* Add the NOLOGGING clause
* Make certain that the database operates in automatic undo management mode
* Add the ONLINE clause

NO.45 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.)
* SELECT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
* SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost || ‘ in ‘ || DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
* SELECT DISTINCT promo_category || ‘ has ‘ || promo_cost AS COSTS FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
* SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 2;
* SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

NO.46 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.)
* It must be smaller than the smallest BIGFILE tablespace
* Free space is managed using freelists
* Any data files added to the tablespace must have a size of 5 gigabytes
* It uses the database default blocksize
* It is a locally managed tablespace

NO.47 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.)
* ORDER BY “Last Name”
* ORDER BY 2, 1
* ORDER BY 2, cust_id
* ORDER BY CUST_NO
* ORDER BY “CUST_NO”

NO.48 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
Explanation/Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DUAL_table

NO.49 Your database instance is started with an SPFILE.

A PFILE is also available. You execute this command:

ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=100K;

Where Is the value changed?
* in the SPFILE, SPFILE, and memory
* in the SPFILE and in memory
* only In the SPFILE
* in the SPFILE and SPFILEc
* only in memory

NO.50 Which two are true about a SQL statement using SET operators such as UNION? (Choose two.)
* The data type group of each column returned by the second query must match the data type group of the corresponding column returned by the first query.
* The number, but not names, of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.
* 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.
* The names and number of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.
* 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.

NO.51 You execute this command:

CREATE SMALLFILE TABLESPACE sales

DATAFILE ‘/u01/app/oracle/sales01.dbf

SIZE 5G

SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO;

Which two actions must you take to ensure UNDOTBS01 is used as the default UNDO tablespace? (Choose two.)

* It must be smaller than the smallest BIGFILE tablespace
* Free space is managed using freelists
* Any data files added to the tablespace must have a size of 5 gigabytes
* It uses the database default blocksize
* It is a locally managed tablespace

NO.52 Which two statements are true about single row functions? (Choose two.)

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

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

NO.53 Which two tasks can you perform using DBCA for databases? (Choose two.)

* Configure a nonstandard block size for a new database
* Register a new database with an available Enterprise Manager Management server
* Change the standard block size of an existing database
* Configure incremental backups for a new database
* Enable flashback database for an existing database

NO.54 Which two are true about Oracle recovery and data protection solutions? (Choose two.)

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

NO.55 Which two statements are true about trace files produced by the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

* They can be written by server processes
* Trace files are written to the Fast Recovery Area (FRA)
* They can be written by background processes
* All trace files contain error information that require contacting Oracle Support
* Trace file names are based on the database name concatenated with a sequential number

NO.56 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?

* SELECT &&col1, &&col2FROM &tableWHERE &&condition = &&cond;
* SELECT &col1, &col2FROM &&tableWHERE &condition;
* SELECT &col1, &col2FROM “&table”WHERE &condition;
* SELECT ‘&&col1’, ‘&&col2’FROM &tableWHERE ‘&&condition’ = ‘&cond’;
* SELECT &&col1, &&col2FROM &tableWHERE &&condition;

NO.57 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?
* It gives an error because the ALL keyword is not valid
* It gives an error because the GROUP BY clause is not valid
* It executes successfully but does not give the required result
* It executes successfully and gives the required result

NO.58 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.)
* analysis of all privileges used by all users including administrative users in the database
* analysis of all privileges used by all users but excluding administrative users in the database
* analysis of privileges that a user has on their own schema objects that they did not use
* analysis of privileges that a user has on their own schema objects that they did use
* analysis of privileges granted directly to a role that are then used by a user who has been granted that role
* analysis of privileges granted indirectly to a role that are then used by a user who has been granted that role

NO.59 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?
* in the undo tablespace
* in the SYSAUX tablespace
* in the SGA
* in the PGA
* in the temporary tablespace
http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_temp_undo_enabled.htm

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https://www.braindumpsit.com/1Z1-082_real-exam.html]