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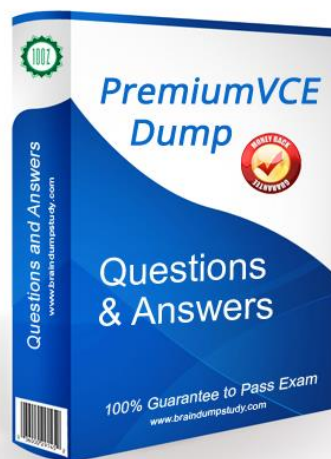
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Exam : **1Z0-082**

Title : Oracle Database
Administration I

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 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>

NO.2 Which two statements are true about date/time functions in a session where NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS? (Choose two.)

- A.** CURRENT_TIMESTAMP returns the same date and time as SYSDATE with additional details of fractional seconds
- B.** SYSDATE can be queried only from the DUAL table
- C.** CURRENT_DATE returns the current date and time as per the session time zone
- D.** SYSDATE can be used in expressions only if the default date format is DD-MON-RR
- E.** SYSDATE and CURRENT_DATE return the current date and time set for the operating system of the database server
- F.** CURRENT_TIMESTAMP returns the same date as CURRENT_DATE

Answer: BC

NO.3 Which two statements are true about User Authentication in an Oracle Database?

- A.** Operating System authentication may be used for system-privileged administrative users.
- B.** REKOTE_LOGIN_PASSMOREFILE must be set to exclusive to permit password changes for system-privileged administrative users.
- C.** Password authentication must be used for system-privileged administrative users.
- D.** Password File authentication must be used for system-privileged administrative users.
- E.** Password File authentication is supported for any type of database user.

Answer: AC

NO.4 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

NO.5 Which statement is true about database links?

- A. Private database link creation requires the same user to exist in both the local and the remote databases.
- B. A public database link can be created only by sys.
- C. A database link can be created only between two Oracle databases.
- D. A public database link can be used by a user connected to the local database instance to connect to any schema in the remote database instance.
- E. A database link created in a database allows a connection from that database's instance to the target database's Instance, but not vice versa.

Answer: D

NO.6 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

NO.7 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

NO.8 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

NO.9 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/>

NO.10 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

NO.11 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

NO.12 View the Exhibit and examine the description of the tables.

You execute this SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO sales VALUES (  
  23, 2300, SYSDATE,  
  (SELECT channel_id  
   FROM channels  
   WHERE channel_desc = 'Direct Sales'),  
  12, 1, 500);
```

Which three statements are true?

- A. The statement will fail if a row already exists in the sales table for product 23.
- B. The sales table has five foreign keys.
- C. A product can have a different unit price at different times.
- D. A customer can exist in many countries.
- E. The statement will execute successfully and a new row will be inserted into the sales table.
- F. The statement will fail because a subquery may not be contained in a values clause.

Answer: BCE

NO.13 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

NO.14 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

NO.15 Examine the description of the PRODUCT_STATUS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(15)

The status column contains the values 'in stock' or 'out of stock' for each row.

Which two queries will execute successfully?

- A. SELECT prod_id || q's not available" FROM product_status where status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
- B. SELECT prod_id || q'l's not available)' FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
- C. SELECT prod_id "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" || q'<'s not available)' FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK
- D. SELECT prod_id || q' (*s not available)' "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK
- E. SELECT prod_id || q' ('s not available) ?'CURRENT AVAILABILITY' FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK
- F. SELECT prod_id q's not available" FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK*;

Answer: BD

NO.16 Which three statements are true about sequences in a single instance Oracle database?

- A. Sequences can always have gaps.
- B. A sequence can Issue duplicate values.
- C. A sequence's unallocated cached values are lost if the instance shuts down.
- D. Two or more tables cannot have keys generated from the same sequence.
- E. A sequence can only be dropped by a DBA.
- F. A sequence number that was allocated can be rolled back if a transaction fails.

Answer: BCD