



# 1Z0-082<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database Administration I

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**QUESTION 1**

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.
- E. Statement 2 may return multiple rows of output.

Correct Answer: AE

<https://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.8.3.0/ref/rrefsqj27781.html>

The Expression can contain multiple column references or expressions, but it cannot contain another aggregate or subquery. It must evaluate to a built-in data type. You can therefore call methods that evaluate to built-in data types. (For example, a method that returns a java.lang.Integer or int evaluates to an INTEGER.) If an expression evaluates to NULL, the aggregate skips that value.

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**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

Correct Answer: BF

SQL> SELECT level, sysdate 2 FROM dual 3 CONNECT BY 4 level