



1Z0-082^{Q&As}

Oracle Database Administration I

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QUESTION 1

In which three situations does a new transaction always start? (Choose three.)

- A. when issuing a SELECT FOR UPDATE statement after a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement was issued in the same session
- B. when issuing a TRUNCATE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session
- C. when issuing a CREATE TABLE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session
- D. when issuing the first Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement after a COMMIT OR ROLLBACK statement was issued in the same session
- E. when issuing a CREATE INDEX statement after a CREATE TABLE statement completed successfully in the same session
- F. when issuing a DML statement after a DML statement failed in the same session

Correct Answer: ADE

A transaction begins when the first executable SQL statement is encountered. An executable SQL statement is a SQL statement that generates calls to a database instance, including DML and DDL statements and the SET TRANSACTION

statement.

A transaction ends when any of the following actions occurs:

A user issues a COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement without a SAVEPOINT clause.

Answer D

A user runs a DDL command such as CREATE, DROP, RENAME, or ALTER. The database issues an implicit COMMIT statement before and after every DDL statement. If the current transaction contains DML statements, then Oracle

Database first commits the transaction and then runs and commits the DDL statement as a new, single-statement transaction.

o SELECT do not have a transaction start/end. Check by command: SELECT XID AS "txn id", XIDUSN AS "undo seg", XIDSLOT AS "slot", XIDSQN AS "seq", STATUS AS "txn status" FROM V\$TRANSACTION;

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/cncpt/transactions.html#GUID-7690181F-8293-47B9-ADC1-905BD9C3AF57>

QUESTION 2

The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column of data type NUMBER.

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available\') FROM customers;



- B. `SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available\')` FROM customers;
- C. `SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available\')` FROM customers;
- D. `SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available\'))` FROM customers;
- E. `SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit, TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available\')` FROM customers;

Correct Answer: CE

- A) `SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available\')` FROM customers;
 - B) `SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available\')` FROM customers;
 - C) `SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available\')` FROM customers;
 - D) `SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available\'))` FROM customers;
 - E) `SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit, TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available\')` FROM customers;
-

QUESTION 3

In your data center, Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used for all databases.

All tablespaces are smallfile tablespaces.

SALES_Q1 is a permanent user-defined tablespace in the SALES database.

Examine this command which is about to be issued by a DBA logged in to the SALES database:

```
ALTER TABLESPACE sales_q1 ADD DATAFILE;
```

Which are two actions, either one of which you could take to ensure that the command executes successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. Ensure that `DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST` and `DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST` each specify with at least 50 Mb of available space.
- B. Specify a path in the `DATAFILE` clause of the command specifying a location with at least 100M of available space.
- C. Ensure that `DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST` specifies a location with at least 100 Mb of available space.
- D. Add the `AUTOEXTEND ON` clause with `NEXT` set to 100M.
- E. Ensure that `DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST` and `DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST` each specify locations with at least 50 Mb of available space.

Correct Answer: BC

<https://oracle-base.com/articles/9i/oracle-managed-files>

-Files typically have a default size of 100M

- if OMF is used you do not need to specify a path for the new created datafile BUT we have to "ensure that the command executes successfully"



QUESTION 4

Which three statements are true about inner and outer joins? (Choose three.)

- A. A full outer join returns matched and unmatched rows
- B. An inner join returns matched rows
- C. Outer joins can only be used between two tables per query
- D. A full outer join must use Oracle syntax
- E. Outer joins can be used when there are multiple join conditions on two tables
- F. A left or right outer join returns only unmatched rows

Correct Answer: ABE

E. Outer joins can be used when there are multiple join conditions on two tables can be like following query:

- select * from table a left join table1 b on a.col1 = b.col1 and a.col2=b.col2;

Reference: <https://www.studytonight.com/dbms/joining-in-sql.php>

QUESTION 5

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

<http://facedba.blogspot.com/2014/07/oracle-database-startup-stages-and.html>