



1Z0-082^{Q&As}

Oracle Database Administration I

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QUESTION 1

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?

- A. `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;`
- B. `SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level != NULL AND cust_credit_level != NULL;`
- C. `SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level NULL AND due_amount NULL;`
- D. `SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level != NULL AND due_amount != NULL;`
- E. `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;`

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 2

In the ORCL database, UNDOTBS1 is the active undo tablespace with these properties:

1.
A size of 100 MB
2.
AUTOEXTEND is off
3.
UNDO_RETENTION is set to 15 minutes



4.

It has RETENTION GUARANTEE

UNDOTBS1 fills with uncommitted undo 10 minutes after the database opens.

What will happen when the next update is attempted by any transaction?

- A. It succeeds and the generated undo is stored in SYSTEM.
- B. It fails and returns the error message "ORA-30036: unable to extend segment by 8 in undo tablespace \\UNDOTBS1\\\"."
- C. It succeeds and the least recently written undo block of UNDOTBS1 is overwritten by the generated undo.
- D. It succeeds and the generated undo is stored in SYSAUX.
- E. It succeeds and the least recently read undo block of UNDOTBS1 is overwritten by the generated undo.

Correct Answer: B

To guarantee the success of long-running queries or Oracle Flashback operations, you can enable retention guarantee. If retention guarantee is enabled, the specified minimum undo retention is guaranteed; the database never overwrites unexpired undo data even if it means that transactions fail due to lack of space in the undo tablespace. If retention guarantee is not enabled, the database can overwrite unexpired undo when space is low, thus lowering the undo retention for the system. This option is disabled by default.

QUESTION 3

Which three are types of segments in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

- A. undo
- B. index
- C. stored procedures
- D. sequences
- E. tables
- F. clusters

Correct Answer: ABE

Reference: <http://www.adp-gmbh.ch/ora/concepts/segments.html>

QUESTION 4

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.)

- A. SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100 "DUES" FROM transactions;
- B. SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS "DATE", amount + 100 DUES FROM transactions;
- C. SELECT customer_id AS CUSTOMER-ID, transaction_date AS TRANS_DATE, amount + 100 "DUES AMOUNT" FROM transactions;
- D. SELECT customer_id CUSTID, transaction_date TRANS_DATE, amount + 100 DUES FROM transactions;
- E. SELECT customer_id AS `CUSTOMER-ID`, transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100 `DUES AMOUNT` FROM transactions;

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 5

In the SALES database, DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION is TRUE.

Examine this command:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE T1(c1 INT PRIMARY KEY, c2 CLOB);
```

Which segment or segments, if any, are created as a result of executing the command?

- A. T1, an index segment for the primary key, a LOB segment, and a lobindex segment
- B. no segments are created
- C. T1 only
- D. T1 and an index segment created for the primary key only
- E. T1, an index segment for the primary key, and a LOB segment only

Correct Answer: B

DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION specifies the semantics of deferred segment creation. If set to true, then segments for tables and their dependent objects (LOBs, indexes) will not be created until the first row is inserted into the table.

Before creating a set of tables, if it is known that a significant number of them will not be populated, then consider



setting this parameter to true. This saves disk space and minimizes install time

```
SQL> alter session set deferred_segment_creation=TRUE;
```

Session altered.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE T1(c1 INT PRIMARY KEY, c2 CLOB);
```

Table created.

```
SQL> select segment_name,segment_type,bytes from user_segments;
```

no rows selected

QUESTION 6

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.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 7

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.

QUESTION 8

Which two statements are true about the Oracle join and ANSI join syntax? (Choose two.)

- A. The Oracle join syntax performs less well than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.
- B. The Oracle join syntax lacks the ability to do outer joins.
- C. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables.
- D. The Oracle join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables.
- E. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.

Correct Answer: CD

<https://oracle-base.com/articles/9i/ansi-iso-sql-support>

QUESTION 9

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