Oracle.1Z1-082.v2023-04-08.q100

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NEW QUESTION: 1
Which two statements are true about trace files produced by the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)
A. They can be written by server processes
B. Trace files are written to the Fast Recovery Area (FRA)
C. They can be written by background processes
D. All trace files contain error information that require contacting Oracle Support
E. Trace file names are based on the database name concatenated with a sequential number
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
https://docs.oracle.com/html/E25494_01/monitoring001.htm
Each server and background process can write to an associated trace file. When an internal error is detected by a process, it dumps information about the error to its trace file. Some of the information written to a trace file is intended for the database administrator, and other information is for Oracle Support Services. Trace file information is also used to tune applications and instances.

NEW QUESTION: 2
Which two statements are true about single row functions? (Choose two.)
A. MOD : returns the quotient of a division operation
B. FLOOR : returns the smallest integer greater than or equal to a specified number
C. TRUNC : can be used with NUMBER and DATE values
D. CONCAT : can be used to combine any number of values
E. CEIL : can be used for positive and negative numbers
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/18/sqlrf/Single-Row- Functions.html#GUID-B93F789D-B486-49FF-B0CD-0C6181C5D85C

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which two actions can you perform using DBCA for an existing database?
A. Create nonstandard block size tablespaces.
B. Create a template that can be used to clone the database.
C. Change the character set.
D. Create an additional listener.
E. Change the server mode from dedicated to shared, and vice versa.
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 4
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table.
Which two tasks require subqueries? (Choose two.)

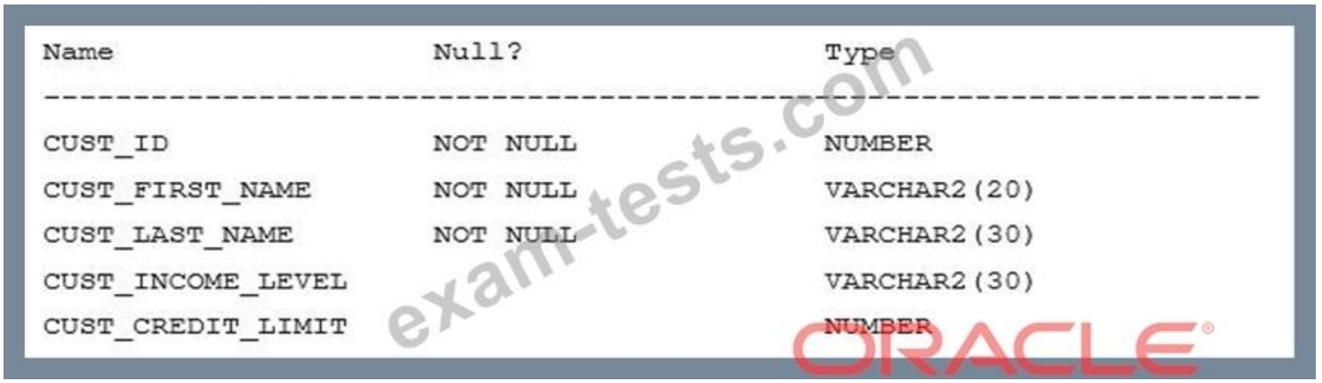


A. Display products whose PROD_MIN_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE of all products, and whose status is orderable
B. Display suppliers whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is less than 1000
C. Display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102 which have a product status of obsolete
D. Display the number of products whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE
E. Display the minimum PROD_LIST_PRICE for each product status
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 5
The customers table has a cust_last_name column of data type varchar2.
The table has two rows whose "jst_last_name values are Andersen and Ausson.
Which query produces output for cust_last_xame containing Oder for the first row and Aus for the second?
A. SELECT REPLACE(REPLACE(cust_last_name, 'son', ''), 'An', 'O'> FROM customers;
B. SELECT INITCAP (REPLACE(TRIM('son' FROM cust_last_name), 'An', 'O*)) FROM customers;
C. SELECT REPLACE<TRIM<TRAILING 'son* FROM cust_last_name), 'An', *O'> FROM customers;
D. SELECT REPLACE(SUBSTR(cust_last_name, -3), 'An', 'O') FROM customers;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 6

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

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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_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level != NULLAND due_amount != NULL;

B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level != NULLAND cust_credit_level !=NULL;

C. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level <> NULLAND due_amount <> NULL;

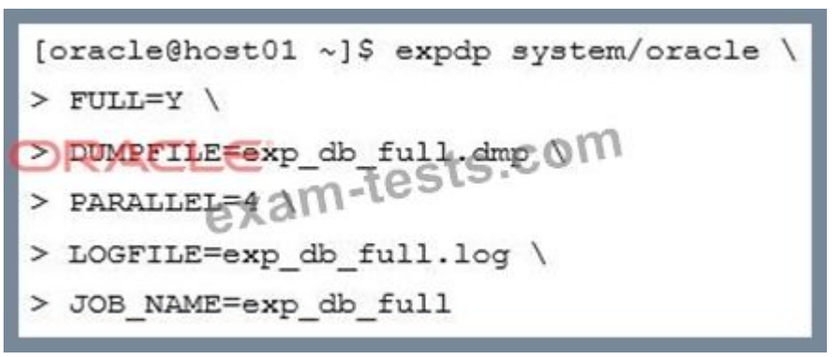
D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULLAND due_amount IS NOT NULL;

E. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULLAND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 7

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
```

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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.)

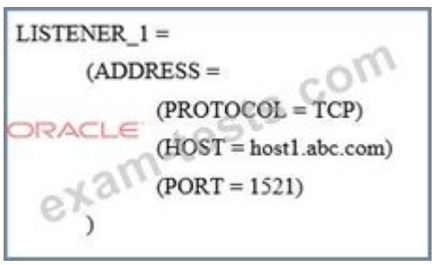
A. It is paused and can be resumed

B. You can reattach to it and monitor it

C. It continues to run in the background
D. It terminates
E. You can no longer monitor it
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 8
Which three statements are true about sequences in a single instance Oracle database?
A. A sequence can Issue duplicate values.
B. Sequences can always have gaps.
C. A sequence's unallocated cached values are lost if the instance shuts down.
D. A sequence can only be dropped by a DBA.
E. Two or more tables cannot have keys generated from the same sequence.
F. A sequence number that was allocated can be rolled back if a transaction fails.
Answer: A,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9
In the spfile of a single instance database, LOCAL_LISTENER is set to LISTENER_1.
The TNSNAMES.ORA file in $ORACLE_HOME/network/admin in the database home contains:



Which statement is true?
A. Dynamic service registration cannot be used for this database instance
B. The LREG process registers services dynamically with the LISTENER_1 listener
C. LISTENER_1 must also be defined in the LISTENER.ORA file to enable dynamic service registration
D. There are two listeners named LISTENER and LISTENER_1 running simultaneously using port 1521 on the same host as the database instances
E. The definition for LISTENER_1 requires a CONNECT_DATA section to enable dynamic service registration
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The listener forwards client requests to supported services. These services are dynamically registered with the listener. This dynamic registration feature is called service registration. The registration is performed by the Listener Registration (LREG) process. Dynamic service registration does not require any manual configuration in the listener.ora file.

NEW QUESTION: 10
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_CREATE_FILE_DEST specifies a location with at least 100 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_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST and DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST each specify with at least 50 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.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11
Examine this command and some partial output:

```
LSNRCTL> start LISTENER_1

Listening Endpoints Summary...
  (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=host01.abc.com)(PORT=1562)))
Services Summary...
Service "DB01.abc.com " has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "DB01", status UNKNOWN, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
The command completed successfully
```

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Why does the DB01.abc.com service show unknown status?
A. The LOCAL_LISTENER database parameter is not set to a service name that refers to LISTENER_1
B. The SID_LIST_LISTENER section is not contained in the LISTENER.ORA file
C. The service DB01.abc.com is statically registered
D. The listener is not listening on the default port 1521
E. The service DB01.abc.com is dynamically registered
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 12
Evaluate these commands which execute successfully:



Which two statements are true about the ORD_ITEMS table and the ORD_SEQ sequence? (Choose two.)

A. Column ORD_NO gets the next number from sequence ORD_SEQ whenever a row is inserted into ORD_ITEMS and no explicit value is given for ORD_NO

B. Any user inserting rows into table ORD_ITEMS must have been granted access to sequence ORD_SEQ

C. If sequence ORD_SEQ is dropped then the default value for column ORD_NO will be NULL for rows inserted into ORD_ITEMS

D. Sequence ORD_SEQ cycles back to 1 after every 5000 numbers and can cycle 20 times

E. Sequence ORD_SEQ is guaranteed not to generate duplicate numbers

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which two types of files are opened by a database instance in the NOMOUNT state?

A. the initialization parameter file

B. the alert log

C. online redo logs

D. control files

E. data files

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 14

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
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DUAL_table

NEW QUESTION: 15
Which three statements are true about Oracle synonyms? (Choose three.)
A. A synonym cannot be created for a PL/SQL package
B. A synonym can be available to all users
C. A SEQUENCE can have a synonym
D. A synonym created by one user can refer to an object belonging to another user
E. Any user can drop a PUBLIC synonym
Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_7001.htm

NEW QUESTION: 16
Which two statements are true about views used for viewing tablespace and datafile information? (Choose two.)
A. Tablespace free space can be viewed in DBA_TABLESPACES
B. Tablespace free space can be viewed in VSTABLESPACE
C. A datafile can be renamed when the database is in MOUNT state and the new file name is displayed when querying DBA_DATA_FILES after the database is opened
D. VSTABLESPACE displays information that is contained in the controlfile about tablespaces
E. VSTABLESPACE displays information about tablespaces contained in the data dictionary
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 17
Which statement is true about aggregate functions?
A. Aggregate functions can be used in any clause of a SELECT statement

B. The MAX and MIN functions can be used on columns with character data types
C. The AVG function implicitly converts NULLS to zero
D. Aggregate functions can be nested to any number of levels
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 18
Examine the description of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:



A. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = 'RM*) OR member_id IN ('A101', 'A102');
B. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND {transaction_type = 'RM* AND (raeraber_id = 'A101' OR member_id = 'A102));
C. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction_ype = 'RM' AND .-neraber_id = 'A101' OR member_id = 'A102');
D. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction_type = 'RM* OR member_id IN ('A101', 'A102'));
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
E, WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = 'RM' OR member_id IN ('A101', 'A102');

NEW QUESTION: 19
You execute this command:



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: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference: https://blog.oracle48.nl/killing-and-resuming-datapump-expdp-and-impdp-jobs/

NEW QUESTION: 20

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(50)
CITY		VARCHAR2(25)

You want to display details of all customers who reside in cities starting with the letter D followed by at least two characters.
Which query can be used?
A. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D_';
B. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = '%D_';
C. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = 'D_%';
D. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D_%';
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 21
Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
EMP_NAME		VARCHAR2(40)
DEPT_ID		NUMBER(2)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
JOIN_DATE		DATE

Which query is valid?
A. SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id, join_date;
B. SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
C. SELECT dept_id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
D. SELECT dept_id, MAX(AVG(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22
Which two statements are true about the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement?
(Choose two.)
A. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows after dividing them into groups
B. The HAVING clause can be used with aggregating functions in subqueries
C. Aggregating functions and columns used in HAVING clauses must be specified in the SELECT list of a query

D. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows before dividing them into groups
E. WHERE and HAVING clauses can be used in the same statement only if applied to different table columns
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23
You need to calculate the number of days from 1st January 2019 until today.
Dates are stored in the default format of DD-MON-RR.
Which two queries give the required output? (Choose two.)
A. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE - '01-JAN-2019') FROM DUAL;
B. SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2019') FROM DUAL;
C. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01/JANUARY/2019')) FROM DUAL;
D. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'DD/MONTH/YYYY') - '01/JANUARY/2019' FROM DUAL;
E. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'DD-MON-YYYY') - '01-JAN-2019' FROM DUAL;
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24
Which two statements are true about Enterprise Manager (EM) Express?
A. EM Express uses a separate repository database to store target database metadata.
B. You can shut down a database instance using EM Express.
C. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation using DBCA.
D. You can use a single instance of EM Express to manage multiple database running on the same server.
E. You cannot start up a database instance using EM Express.
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 25
Which statement is true about aggregate functions?
A. Aggregate functions can be nested to any number of levels
B. The MAX and MIN functions can be used on columns with character data types
C. Aggregate functions can be used in any clause of a SELECT statement
D. The AVG function implicitly converts NULLS to zero
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26
The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column of data type NUMBER.
Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)
A. SELECT TO_CHAR(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 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;

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 27
You want to use table compression suitable for OLTP that will:
Compress rows for all DML statements on that table
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/options/compression/advanced-compression-wp-12c-1896128.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 28
Which compression method is recommended for Direct-Path Insert operations?
A. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED
B. RON STORE COMPRESS BASIC
C. ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED
D. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS BASIC
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29
Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
EMP_NAME		VARCHAR2(40)
DEPT_ID		NUMBER(2)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
JOIN_DATE		DATE

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Which query is valid?
A. SELECT dept_id, MAX(AVG(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
B. SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
C. SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id, join_date;
D. SELECT dept_id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 30
Which two statements are true about views used for viewing tablespace and datafile information? (Choose two.)
A. Tablespace free space can be viewed in DBA_TABLESPACES
B. Tablespace free space can be viewed in V$TABLESPACE
C. V$TABLESPACE displays information about tablespaces contained in the data dictionary
D. A datafile can be renamed when the database is in MOUNT state and the new file name is displayed when querying DBA_DATA_FILES after the database is opened
E. V$TABLESPACE displays information that is contained in the controlfile about tablespaces
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 31
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)

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You want to display the unique promotion costs in each promotion category.
Which two queries can be used? (Choose two.)
A. SELECT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY by 1;
B. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
C. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 2;
D. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost || ' in ` || DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
E. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category || ` has ` || promo_cost AS COSTS FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 32
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: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://oracle-base.com/articles/9i/ansi-iso-sql-support

NEW QUESTION: 33
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 I I q' ('s not available) * 'CURRENT AVAILABILITY' FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK
B. SELECT prod_id q's not available" FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK*;
C. SELECT prod_id I I q' (*s not available)' "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK
D. SELECT prod_id II q'I's not available)' FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
E. SELECT prod_id II q"'s not available" FROM product_status where status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
F. SELECT prod_id "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" II q'<'s not available)' FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 34
Which three statements are true about views in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)
A. Data Manipulation Language (DML) can always be used on views
B. Tables in the defining query of a view must always exist in order to create the view
C. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being displayed when querying the view
D. Deleting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error
E. Views can be updated without the need to re-grant privileges on the view
F. Inserting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error
G. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being updated or inserted

Answer: A,B,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 35
Which two are true about Oracle recovery and data protection solutions? (Choose two.)
A. RMAN can be used to roll back committed transactions.
B. Data Recovery Advisor can be used to validate backup strategies.
C. Data Recovery Advisor can be used to restore a single file from an RMAN backupset.
D. Oracle Data Guard can prevent data loss caused by a site failure.
E. RMAN can be used to FLASHBACK a database.
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 36
Examine this command and some partial output:

```
LSNRCTL> start LISTENER_1

Listening Endpoints Summary...
  (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=host01.abc.com)(PORT=1562)))
Services Summary...
Service "DB01.abc.com " has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "DB01", status UNKNOWN, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
The command completed successfully
```

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Why does the DB01.abc.com service show unknown status?
A. The SID_LIST_LISTENER section is not contained in the LISTENER.ORA file
B. The service DB01.abc.com is dynamically registered
C. The service DB01.abc.com is statically registered
D. The LOCAL_LISTENER database parameter is not set to a service name that refers to LISTENER_1
E. The listener is not listening on the default port 1521
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 37
In one of your databases, user KING is:
1. Not a DBA user
2. An operating system (OS) user
Examine this command and its output:



What must you do so that KING is authenticated by the OS when connecting to the database instance?

A. Have the OS administrator add KING to the OSDBA group

B. Unset REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE

C. Alter user KING to be IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY

D. Set OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX to OPS$

E. Grant DBA to KING

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 38

You start your database instance in NOMOUNT state. Which two actions are performed?

A. Memory is allocated for the SG1

B. All required background processes are started.

C. The consistency of the database is checked.

D. The control files are opened.

E. SYS can access the database.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which three statements are true about a self join? (Choose three.)

A. The ON clause must be used

B. The query must use two different aliases for the table

C. It must be an equijoin

D. It must be an inner join

E. The ON clause can be used

F. It can be an outer join

Answer: B,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 40

Which two statements are true about Enterprise Manager Database Express? (Choose two.)

A. The same port number can be used for Database Express configurations for databases on different hosts
B. The same port number can be used for multiple Database Express configurations for multiple databases on the same host
C. It can be used to perform database recovery
D. It can be used to switch a database into ARCHIVELOGMODE
E. It is available only when the database is open
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 41
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?
A. TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE
B. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
C. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
D. TIMESTAMP
E. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 42
Examine the description of the BOOKS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
TRANSACTION_DATE		DATE
AMOUNT		NUMBER(10,2)
CUSTOMER_ID		VARCHAR2(6)

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The table has 100 rows.
Examine this sequence of statements issued in a new session:
INSERT INTO books VALUES ('ADV112', 'Adventures of Tom Sawyer', NULL, NULL); SAVEPOINT a; DELETE FROM books; ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT a; ROLLBACK; Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The second ROLLBACK command does nothing
B. The second ROLLBACK command replays the delete
C. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted and commits the inserted row
D. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted, leaving the inserted row still to be committed
E. The second ROLLBACK command undoes the insert
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43
You execute this command:

```
CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE big_tbs
       DATAFILE '/u01/oracle/data/big_f1.dbf'
       SIZE 20G;
```

Sufficient storage is available in filesystem /u01.
Which two statements are true about the BIG_TBS tablespace? (Choose two.)
A. Additional data files may not be added
B. AUTOEXTEND is possible for the datafile
C. It will be a dictionary-managed tablespace by default
D. It will always have a 32K blocksize
E. It must be bigger than the largest SMALLFILE tablespace
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 44
You execute this query:
SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), `MON'), `dd "Monday for" fmMonth rrrr')
What is the result?
A. It returns the date for the first Monday of the next month
B. It generates an error
C. It executes successfully but does not return any result
D. It returns the date for the last Monday of the current month
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

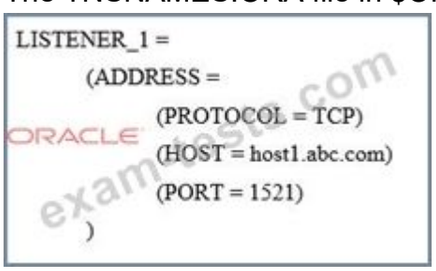
NEW QUESTION: 45
Which two are true about shrinking a segment online? (Choose two.)
A. It is not possible to shrink either indexes or Index Organized Tables (IOTs)
B. It always eliminates all migrated rows if any exist in the table
C. To shrink a table it must have a PRIMARY KEY constraint
D. To shrink 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: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_3001.htm

NEW QUESTION: 46
Which three files are used by conventional path SQL*Loader when the TABLE option is not specified? (Choose three.)
A. bad files
B. password files
C. control files
D. dump files
E. input files
Answer: A,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 47
In the spfile of a single instance database, LOCAL_LISTENER is set to LISTENER_1.
The TNSNAMES.ORA file in $ORACLE_HOME/network/admin in the database home contains:



Which statement is true?
A. The LREG process registers services dynamically with the LISTENER_1 listener
B. Dynamic service registration cannot be used for this database instance
C. The definition for LISTENER_1 requires a CONNECT_DATA section to enable dynamic service registration
D. There are two listeners named LISTENER and LISTENER_1 running simultaneously using port 1521 on the same host as the database instances
E. LISTENER_1 must also be defined in the LISTENER.ORA file to enable dynamic service registration
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48

Examine these commands:



Which two statements are true about the sqlldrexecution? (Choose two.)

A. It overwrites data in EMP with data in EMP.DAT

B. It generates a log that contains control file entries, which can be used with normal SQL*Loader operations

C. It generates a sql script that it uses to load data from EMP.DAT to EMP

D. It uses the database buffer cache to load data

E. It appends data from EMP.DAT to EMP

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 49

Examine these commands:

```
[oracle@host01 ~]$ sqlplus u1/oracle

SQL> SELECT * FROM emp;

ENO             ENAME           DN
---------       ----------      --
1               Alan            2
2               Ben             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 sqlldrexecution? (Choose two.)

A. It generates a sql script that it uses to load data from EMP.DAT to EMP

B. It appends data from EMP.DAT to EMP

C. It overwrites data in EMP with data in EMP.DAT

D. It uses the database buffer cache to load data

E. It generates a log that contains control file entries, which can be used with normal SQL*Loader operations
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 50
Which two statements are true about single row functions? (Choose two.)
A. CEIL : can be used for positive and negative numbers
B. TRUNC : can be used to combine any number of values
C. CONCAT : can be used to combine any number of values
D. FLOOR : returns the smallest integer greater than or equal to a specified number
E. MOD : returns the quotient of a division operation
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

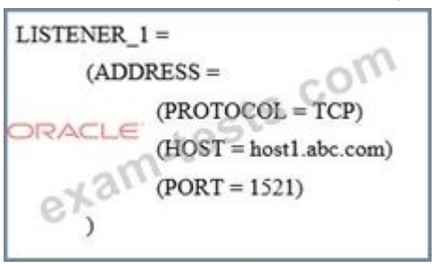
NEW QUESTION: 51
Which three statements are true about table data storage in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)
A. A table row piece can be chained across several database blocks
B. Multiple row pieces from the same row may be stored in the same block
C. Data block free space is always contiguous in the middle of the block
D. Multiple row pieces from the same row may be stored in different database blocks
E. Data block headers contain their own Data Block Address (DBA)
F. Index block free space is always contiguous in the middle of the block
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 52
Which three statements are true about table data storage in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)
A. Data block headers contain their own Data Block Address (DBA)
B. A table row piece can be chained across several database blocks
C. Multiple row pieces from the same row may be stored in different database blocks
D. Multiple row pieces from the same row may be stored in the same block
E. Data block free space is always contiguous in the middle of the block
F. Index block free space is always contiguous in the middle of the block
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation/Reference: https://books.google.com.pk/books?
id=INtVjrmbzckC&pg=PA267&lpg=PA267&dq=Multiple+row
+pieces+from+the+same+row+may+be+stored+in+different+database
+blocks&source=bl&ots=lEIhFe2Q52&sig=ACfU3U1TETJPy194pARxfIJ5ROaQdySCMQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2
ahUKEwivveLa97_mAhWOzaQKHahYAVEQ6AEwAnoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Multiple%20row
%20pieces
%20from%20the%20same%20row%20may%20be%20stored%20in%20different%20database%
20blocks&f=false

NEW QUESTION: 53

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
Answer: A,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/cncpt/transactions.html#GUID-7690181F-8293-47B9-ADC1-905BD9C3AF57

NEW QUESTION: 54
In the spfile of a single instance database, LOCAL_LISTENER is set to LISTENER_1.
The TNSNAMES.ORA file in $ORACLE_HOME/network/admin in the database home contains:



Which statement is true?
A. Dynamic service registration cannot be used for this database instance
B. The LREG process registers services dynamically with the LISTENER_1 listener
C. LISTENER_1 must also be defined in the LISTENER.ORA file to enable dynamic service registration
D. There are two listeners named LISTENER and LISTENER_1 running simultaneously using port 1521 on the same host as the database instances
E. The definition for LISTENER_1 requires a CONNECT_DATA section to enable dynamic service registration
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The listener forwards client requests to supported services. These services are dynamically registered with the listener. This dynamic registration feature is called service registration. The registration is performed by the Listener Registration (LREG) process. Dynamic service registration does not require any manual configuration in the listener.ora file.
Reference:
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/NETAG/listenercfg.htm#NETAG292
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/NETAG/listenercfg.htm#NETAG292

NEW QUESTION: 55

Examine this command:



Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered READ ONLY before executing the command.

B. The file is renamed and stored in the same location

C. The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered OFFLINE before executing the command.

D. DML may be performed on tables with one or more extents in this data file during the execution of this command.

E. If Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used, then the file is renamed but moved to DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 56

Which three statements are true regarding single row subqueries?

A. They must be placed on the left side of the comparison operator or condition.

B. They must return a row to prevent errors in the SQL statement.

C. A SQL statement may have multiple single row subquery blocks.

D. They must be placed on the right side of the comparison operator or condition.

E. They can be used in the having clause.

F. They can be used in the where clause.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 57

In one of your databases, the user HR has the password HRMGR. You want to connect to a database instance whose listener listens on port 1531 by using this statement:

CONNECT HR/HRMGR@orcl

No name server is used.

Which statement is true about ORCL?

A. It must resolve to a valid connect descriptor in the server's tnsnames.ora file

B. It must be the name of the server running the database to whose instance HR wishes to connect

C. It must be the value of the SERVICE_NAMES parameter on the client side

D. It must resolve to a valid connect descriptor in the client's tnsnames.ora file

E. It must be the name of the database to whose instance HR wishes to connect

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 58

Which two statements are true about the results of using the INTERSECT operator in compound queries? (Choose two.)

A. Column names in each SELECT in the compound query can be different

B. The number of columns in each SELECT in the compound query can be different

C. Reversing the order of the intersected tables can sometimes affect the output

D. INTERSECT returns rows common to both sides of the compound query

E. INTERSECT ignores NULLs

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://www.oracletutorial.com/oracle-basics/oracle-intersect/

NEW QUESTION: 59

Examine this command and some partial output:



Why does the DB01.abc.comservice show unknown status?

A. The service DB01.abc.com is dynamically registered

B. The SID_LIST_LISTENER section is not contained in the LISTENER.ORA file

C. The listener is not listening on the default port 1521

D. The service DB01.abc.com is statically registered

E. The LOCAL_LISTENER database parameter is not set to a service name that refers to LISTENER_1

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 60

Which three statements are true about dropping and unused columns in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

A. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the row containing that column is next queried.

B. A primary key column referenced by another column as a foreign key can be dropped if using the CASCADE option.

C. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the block containing that column is next queried.

D. A DROP COLUMN command can be rolled back

E. Partition key columns cannot be dropped.

F. A column that is set to UNUSED still counts towards the limit of 1000 columns per table

Answer: B,E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61
Which two can you use to recover a dropped table? (Choose two.)
A. FLASHBACK TABLE TO SCN
B. FLASHBACK DATABASE
C. FLASHBACK QUERY
D. FLASHBACK TRANSACTION
E. FLASHBACK DROP
Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 62
Which three Oracle database space management features will work with both Dictionary and Locally managed tablespaces? (Choose three.)
A. Oracle Managed Files (OMF)
B. Online index segment shrink
C. Online table segment shrink
D. Capacity planning growth reports based on historical data in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)
E. Automatic data file extension (AUTOEXTEND)
Answer: A,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 63
Which two statements are true about the DUAL table? (Choose two.)
A. It can display multiple rows but only a single column
B. It can display multiple rows and columns
C. It can be accessed by any user who has the SELECT privilege in any schema
D. It can be accessed only by the SYS user
E. It consists of a single row and single column of VARCHAR2 data type
F. It can be used to display only constants or pseudo columns
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 64

Which three statements are true about advanced connection options supported by Oracle Net for connection to Oracle Database instances? (Choose three.)
A. Connect Time Failover requires the use of Transparent Application Failover (TAF)
B. Source Routing requires the use of a name server
C. Source Routing enables the use of Connection Manager (CMAN) which enables network traffic to be routed through a firewall
D. Load Balancing can balance the number of connections to dispatchers when using a Shared Server configuration
E. Load Balancing requires the use of a name server
F. Connect Time Failover requires the connect string to have two or more listener addresses configured
Answer: C,D,F (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/12.2/rilin/shared-server-configuration-for-an-oracle-rac-database.html#GUID-2EFBA08D-FEEE-407F-BC42-E548DA946DF9

NEW QUESTION: 65
In one of your databases, you create a user, HR, and then execute this command:
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO hr WITH ADMIN OPTION;
Which three actions can HR perform? (Choose three.)
A. Revoke the CREATE SESSION privilege from other users
B. Revoke the CREATE SESSION privilege from user HR
C. Log in to the database instance
D. Grant the CREATE SESSION privilege with ADMIN OPTION to other users
E. Execute DDL statements in the HR schema
F. Execute DML statements in the HR schema
Answer: A,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/authorization.htm#DBSEG224

NEW QUESTION: 66
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. SYSDATE and CURRENT_DATE return the current date and time set for the operating system of the database server
B. SYSDATE can be queried only from the DUAL table
C. SYSDATE can be used in expressions only if the default date format is DD-MON-RR
D. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP returns the same date as CURRENT_DATE
E. CURRENT_DATE returns the current date and time as per the session time zone
F. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP returns the same date and time as SYSDATE with additional details of fractional seconds
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 67
In the spfile of a single instance database, LOCAL_LISTENER is set to LISTENER_1.
The TNSNAMES.ORA file in $ORACLE_HOME/network/admin in the database home contains:

```
LISTENER_1 =
    (ADDRESS =
        (PROTOCOL = TCP)
        (HOST = host1.abc.com)
        (PORT = 1521)
    )
```

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Which statement is true?
A. Dynamic service registration cannot be used for this database instance
B. The LREG process registers services dynamically with the LISTENER_1 listener
C. LISTENER_1 must also be defined in the LISTENER.ORA file to enable dynamic service registration
D. There are two listeners named LISTENER and LISTENER_1 running simultaneously using port 1521 on the same host as the database instances
E. The definition for LISTENER_1 requires a CONNECT_DATA section to enable dynamic service registration
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/NETAG/listenercfg.htm#NETAG292

NEW QUESTION: 68
Which three object types support deferred segment creation? (Choose three.)
A. temporary tables
B. external tables
C. index organized tables
D. heap organized tables
E. clustered tables
F. partitioned tables
Answer: C,D,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 69
Which two tasks can you perform using DBCA for databases? (Choose two.)
A. Configure a nonstandard block size for a new database
B. Register a new database with an available Enterprise Manager Management server
C. Change the standard block size of an existing database
D. Configure incremental backups for a new database

E. Enable flashback database for an existing database

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B16254_01/doc/server.102/b14196/install003.htm

NEW QUESTION: 70

Examine these SQL statements which execute successfully:



Which two statements are true after execution?

A. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and immediate.

B. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and deferred.

C. The primary key constraint will be enabled and deferred.

D. The primary key constraint will be enabled and immediate.

E. The foreign key constraint will be disabled.

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 71

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

Answer: B,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DUAL_table

NEW QUESTION: 72

Examine the description of the SALES1 table:



SALES2 is a table with the same description as SALES1.
Some sales data is duplicated in both tables.
You want to display the rows from the SALES1 table which are not present in the SALES2 table.
Which set operator generates the required output?
A. SUBTRACT
B. UNION
C. MINUS
D. INTERSECT
E. UNION ALL
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 73
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.)
A. analysis of all privileges used by all users including administrative users in the database
B. analysis of all privileges used by all users but excluding administrative users in the database
C. analysis of privileges that a user has on their own schema objects that they did not use
D. analysis of privileges that a user has on their own schema objects that they did use
E. analysis of privileges granted directly to a role that are then used by a user who has been granted that role
F. analysis of privileges granted indirectly to a role that are then used by a user who has been granted that role
Answer: A,C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ARPLS/d_priv_prof.htm#ARPLS74328

NEW QUESTION: 74
In one of your databases, user KING is:
1. Not a DBA user

2. An operating system (OS) user
Examine this command and its output:

```
SHOW PARAMETER OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX
NAME                 TYPE                VALUE
-----------------    --------------      -----------------
os_authen_prefix     string
```

What must you do so that KING is authenticated by the OS when connecting to the database instance?
A. Set OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX to OPS$
B. Have the OS administrator add KING to the OSDBA group
C. Grant DBA to KING
D. Unset REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE
E. Alter user KING to be IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://oracle-base.com/articles/misc/os-authentication

NEW QUESTION: 75
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?
A. TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE
B. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE
C. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
D. TIMESTAMP
E. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 76
In one of your databases, user KING is:
1. Not a DBA user
2. An operating system (OS) user
Examine this command and its output:

```
SHOW PARAMETER OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX
NAME                 TYPE                VALUE
-----------------    --------------      -----------------
os_authen_prefix     string
```

What must you do so that KING is authenticated by the OS when connecting to the database instance?
A. Unset REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE
B. Set OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX to OPS$
C. Grant DBA to KING
D. Alter user KING to be IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY
E. Have the OS administrator add KING to the OSDBA group
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 77
Which two are true about instance recovery for a database that is open in read write mode?
(Choose two.)
A. It is always performed when opening a database.
B. No users can log on until instance recovery has completed.
C. Only the CURRENT REDO log group is required to perform instance recovery.
D. It is guaranteed to complete within fast_start_mttr_target number of seconds.
E. It always occurs during instance startup performed immediately after a SHUTDOWN ABORT.
F. The database opens after the roll forward phase of instance recovery has completed.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 78
You execute this command:



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: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference: https://blog.oracle48.nl/killing-and-resuming-datapump-expdp-and-impdp-jobs/

NEW QUESTION: 79
Which three activities are recorded in the database alert log? (Choose three.)
A. block corruption errors
B. session logins and logouts
C. Data Definition Language (DDL) statements
D. deadlock errors
E. non-default database parameters
Answer: A,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 80
Which two tasks can you perform using DBCA for databases? (Choose two.)
A. Register a new database with an available Enterprise Manager Management server
B. Change the standard block size of an existing database
C. Configure a nonstandard block size for a new database
D. Enable flashback database for an existing database
E. Configure incremental backups for a new database
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 81
Which two statements are true about Oracle synonyms?
A. A synonym has an object number.
B. Any user can create a PUBLIC synonym.
C. A synonym can be created on an object in a package.
D. A synonym can have a synonym.
E. All private synonym names must be unique in the database.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 82
You must create a tablespace of non-standard block size in a new file system and plan to use this command:

```
CREATE TABLESPACE ns_tbs
       DATAFILE '/u02/oracle/data/natbs_f01.dbf'
       SIZE 100G
       BLOCKSIZE 32K;
```

The standard block size is 8k but other non-standard block sizes will also be used. Which two are requirements for this command to succeed?

A. db_32r_cache_si2e must be less than db_ca=he_size.

B. The operating system must use a 32k block size.

C. The /u02 file system must have at least lOOg space for the datafile.

D. db_cache_s:ze must be set to a size that is smaller than db_32k_cache_size.

E. db_32k_cache_size must be set to a value that can be accommodated in the SGA.

F. d3_32k_cache_size should be set to a value greater than db_cache_size.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 83

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.)

A. Free space is managed using freelists

B. It must be smaller than the smallest BIGFILE tablespace

C. It is a locally managed tablespace

D. It uses the database default blocksize

E. Any data files added to the tablespace must have a size of 5 gigabytes

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 84

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
EMP_NAME		VARCHAR2(40)
DEPT_ID		NUMBER(2)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
JOIN_DATE		DATE

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Which query is valid?

A. SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

B. SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id, join_date;

C. SELECT dept_id, MAX(AVG(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

D. SELECT dept_id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 85
Examine the description of the members table:



Name	Null?	Type
MEMBER_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(50)
CITY		VARCHAR2(25)

Examine the partial query:
SELECT city, last__name 1NAME FROM members
You want to display all cities that contain the string an. The cities must be returned in ascending order, with the last names further sorted in descending order.
Which two clauses must you add to the query?
A. ORDER BY 1, LNAME DESC
B. ORDER BY 1, 2
C. ORDER BY last_narae DESC, city ASC
D. WHERE city = =%AN%'
E. WHERE city IN (*%AN%')
F. WHERE city LIKE *%AN%*
Answer: A,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 86
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.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 87
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.)
A. Set UNDO_TABLESPACE to UNDOTBS01
B. Make certain that the database operates in automatic undo management mode
C. Add the ONLINE clause
D. Add the SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO clause
E. Add the NOLOGGING clause
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 88
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 and an index segment created for the primary key only
D. T1, an index segment for the primary key, and a LOB segment only
E. T1 only
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 89
Which two statements are true?
A. SALES1 has primary key and unique constraints on any selected columns which had those constraints in the sales table.
B. SALES1 has not NULL constraints on any selected columns which had those constraints in the sales table.
C. SALES1 is created with 1 row.
D. SALES1 is created with 55,000 rows.
E. SALES1 is created with no rows.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 90
Which two statements are true regarding a SAVEPOINT? (Choose two.)
A. Only one SAVEPOINT may be issued in a transaction
B. Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a CREATE INDEX statement
C. Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a DELETE statement
D. Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a TRUNCATE statement
E. A SAVEPOINT does not issue a COMMIT
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 91
Which three statements are true about views in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)
A. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being displayed when querying the view
B. Inserting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error
C. Views can be updated without the need to re-grant privileges on the view
D. Data Manipulation Language (DML) can always be used on views
E. Tables in the defining query of a view must always exist in order to create the view
F. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being updated or inserted
G. Deleting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 92
Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)? (Choose two.)
A. The ADR base defaults to $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin ifneither DIAGNOSTIC_DEST nor ORACLE_BASE is set
B. It supports diagnostics for Automatic Storage Management (ASM)
C. It supports diagnostics for Oracle Clusterware
D. The ADR base defaults to $ORACLE_HOME/dbs if the DIAGNOSTIC_DEST parameter and the ORACLE_BASE environment variable are not set
E. It is held inside an Oracle database schema
Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 93

Your database instance is started with a PFILE.

Examine these parameters:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
sga_max_size	big integer	2G
sga_target	big integer	2G

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You want to increase the size of the buffer cache.

Free memory is available to increase the size of the buffer cache.

You execute the command:

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=1024M;

What is the outcome?

A. The value is changed only in the PFILE and takes effect at the next instance startup

B. The value is changed for the current instance and in the PFILE

C. It fails because the SCOPE clause is missing

D. Change is applied to the current instance, but does not persist after instance restart

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/statements_2017.htm#SQLRF00902

NEW QUESTION: 94

Which two statements are true about the SET VERIFY ON command? (Choose two.)

A. It can be used in SQL Developer and SQL*Plus

B. It can be used only in SQL*Plus

C. It displays values for variables used only in the WHERE clause of a query

D. It displays values for variables created by the DEFINE command

E. It displays values for variables prefixed with &&

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 95

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.)

A. Revoke the CREATE SESSION privilege from other users

B. Revoke the CREATE SESSION privilege from user HR

C. Log in to the database instance

D. Grant the CREATE SESSION privilege with ADMIN OPTION to other users

E. Execute DDL statements in the HR schema

F. Execute DML statements in the HR schema
Answer: A,B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 96
Which two statements are true about UNDO and REDO? (Choose two.)
A. DML modifies Oracle database objects and only generates REDO
B. The generation of REDO generates UNDO
C. DML modifies Oracle database objects and only generates UNDO
D. The generation of UNDO generates REDO
E. DML modifies Oracle database objects and generates UNDO and REDO
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

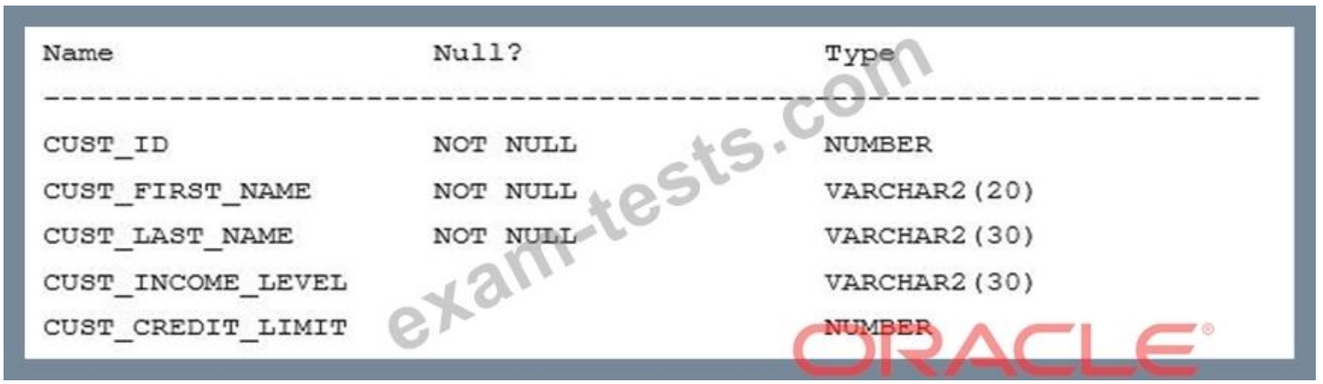
NEW QUESTION: 97
Examine this command:

```
ALTER DATABASE
      MOVE DATAFILE '/u01/sales01.dbf'
           TO       '/u02/sales02.dbf';
```

Which two statements are true?
A. The "to" clause containing the new file name must be specified even if Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used.
B. Compressed objects in SALES01.DBF will be uncompressed In SALES02.DBF after the move.
C. It overwrites any existing file with the name SALES02.DBF.dbf in /u02 by default.
D. DML may be performed on tables with one or more extents in this data file during the execution of this command.
E. Tables with one or more extents in this data file may be queried during the execution of this command.
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 98
Which three instance situations are possible with the Oracle Database server without multi-tenant? (Choose three.)
A. one instance on one server not associated with any database
B. one instance on one server associated with one database
C. one instance on one server associated with two or more databases on separate servers
D. two or more instances on separate servers all associated with one database
E. one instance on one server associated with two or more databases on the same server
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 99
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

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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_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level <> NULLAND due_amount <> NULL;
B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level != NULLAND cust_credit_level !=NULL;
C. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_incoms_level IS NOT NULLAND due_amount IS NOT NULL;
D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULLAND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;
E. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level != NULLAND due_amount !=NULL;
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 100
Which three statements are true about a self join? (Choose three.)
A. The ON clause must be used
B. It must be an inner join
C. The ON clause can be used
D. It can be an outer join
E. The query must use two different aliases for the table
F. It must be an equijoin
Answer: C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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