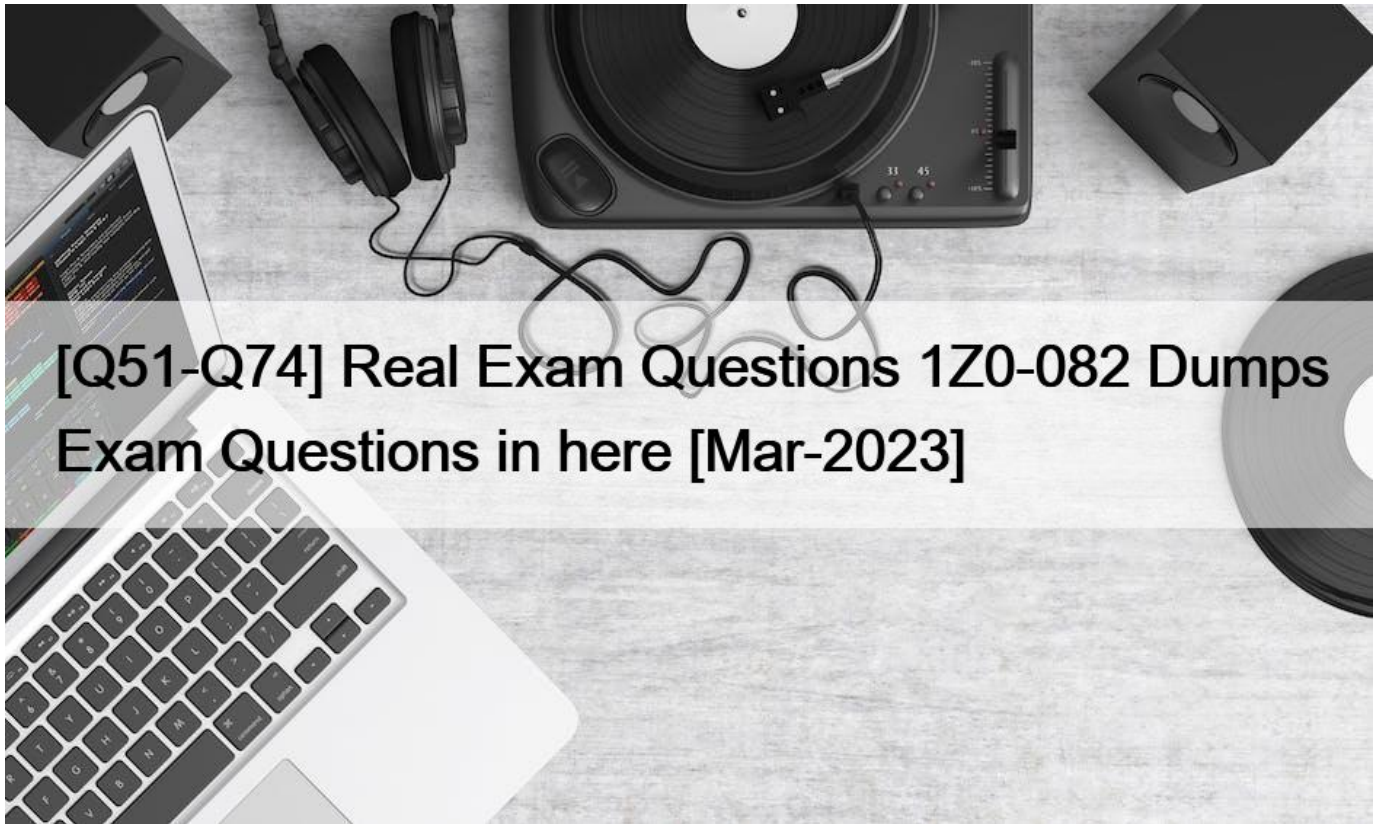


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Oracle 1z0-082: Oracle Database Administration 1 Exam Certification Path

The Oracle Certified Expert, Oracle Database 12c: RAC and Grid Infrastructure Administrator certification is for Database Development Systems Managers and Database Administrators with at least 1 year of RAC and Grid Infrastructure experience. It is also recommended to understand high availability concepts and clustering. To earn this certificate, you should have the ability to install, manage, monitor, and recover RAC databases, Clusterware, and ASM environments. You will get a complete understanding of the architecture of the Clusterware, ASM, and RAC databases while preparing for the exam. After earning this certification, you will gain the skills of installing, setup, backup and recovering, tuning, and monitoring these components.

Self-study courses are great sources for the preparation of the Exam, but they do not meet the requirement of the training. To meet the requirement of the training course must be offered by Oracle University Training Center, Oracle Authorized Education Center, Oracle Authorized Partner, or Oracle Workforce Development Program. Courses can be a live virtual class, training on demand, learning subscription, or instructor-led in-class.

Difficulty in Writing of Oracle 1z0-082: Oracle Database Administration I Exam

Oracle Certified Expert, Oracle Database 12c: RAC and Grid Infrastructure Administrator Certification is not the most difficult Oracle certification test but taking it without any preparation is likely to fail. Therefore, it is highly recommended that candidates should prepare well by taking **1Z0-068 practice exams**. Any questions that are left unanswered will be treated as incorrect therefore you should answer all the questions after the examination of **1Z0-068 exam dumps** even if you are unsure that which is the correct

option, mark the most suitable option as your answer so that any question shouldn't be left as unanswered in **1Z0-068 exam dumps pdf**.

QUESTION 51

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.)

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

QUESTION 52

A script abc.sql must be executed to perform a job.

A database user HR, who is defined in this database, executes this command:

```
$ sqlplus hr/hr@orcl @abc.sql
```

What will happen upon execution?

- * The command succeeds and HR will be connected to the orcl and abc.sql databases
- * The command succeeds and HR will be connected to the orcl database instance, and the abc.sql script will be executed
- * The command fails because the script must refer to the full path name
- * The command fails and reports an error because @ is used twice

Explanation

QUESTION 53

Which two can you use to recover a dropped table? (Choose two.)

- * FLASHBACK QUERY
- * FLASHBACK DATABASE
- * FLASHBACK TRANSACTION
- * FLASHBACK TABLE TO SCN
- * FLASHBACK DROP

QUESTION 54

Which three statements are true about connection strings and service names used to connect to an Oracle database instance?

- * A single database instance can support connections for multiple service names.
- * A service name is created by a listener.
- * A single connection string can refer to multiple database instances.
- * A connection string including a service name must be defined in the cnsnames.ora file.
- * A connection string must include the SID of a database Instance.
- * Different connection strings in the same tnsnames.ora file can contain the same service name, host and port parameters.

QUESTION 55

Which three statements are true about advanced connection options supported by Oracle Net for connection to Oracle Database instances? (Choose three.)

- * Connect Time Failover requires the use of Transparent Application Failover (TAF)
- * Source Routing requires the use of a name server
- * Source Routing enables the use of Connection Manager (CMAN) which enables network traffic to be routed through a firewall
- * Load Balancing can balance the number of connections to dispatchers when using a Shared Server configuration
- * Load Balancing requires the use of a name server
- * Connect Time Failover requires the connect string to have two or more listener addresses configured

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/network.112/e41945/advcfg.htm#NETAG013

QUESTION 56

Which two statements are true about the rules of precedence for operators? (Choose two.)

- * The concatenation operator || is always evaluated before addition and subtraction in an expression
- * NULLS influence the precedence of operators in an expression
- * The + binary operator has the highest precedence in an expression in a SQL statement
- * Arithmetic operators with equal precedence are evaluated from left to right within an expression
- * Multiple parentheses can be used to override the default precedence of operators in an expression

Explanation/Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/operators001.htm

QUESTION 57

A database is configured to use automatic undo management with temporary undo enabled.

An UPDATE is executed on a temporary table.

Where is the UNDO stored?

- * in the undo tablespace
- * in the SYSAUX tablespace
- * in the SGA
- * in the PGA
- * in the temporary tablespace

http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_temp_undo_enabled.htm

QUESTION 58

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table.

Which two tasks require subqueries? (Choose two.)

Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2(20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)

- * Display the number of products whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE
- * Display suppliers whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is less than 1000
- * Display products whose PROD_MIN_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE of all products, and whose status is orderable
- * Display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102 which have a product status of obsolete
- * Display the minimum PROD_LIST_PRICE for each product status

QUESTION 59

Which two statements are true about the ORDER BY clause when used with a SQL statement containing a SET operator such as UNION? (Choose two.)

- * Column positions must be used in the ORDER BY clause
- * Only column names from the first SELECT statement in the compound query are recognized
- * The first column in the first SELECT of the compound query with the UNION operator is used by default to sort output in the absence of an ORDER BY clause
- * Each SELECT statement in the compound query must have its own ORDER BY clause
- * Each SELECT statement in the compound query can have its own ORDER BY clause

QUESTION 60

View the Exhibits and examine the structure of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.

You want to display PROD_IDS whose promotion cost is less than the highest cost PROD_ID in a promotion time interval.

Examine this SQL statement:

```
SELECT prod_id
FROM costs
WHERE promo_id IN
  (SELECT promo_id
   FROM promotions
   WHERE promo_cost < ALL
     (SELECT MAX(promo_cost)
      FROM promotions
      GROUP BY (promo_end_date - promo_begin_date)));
```

Exhibit 1.

Table COSTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UNIT_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
UNIT_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Exhibit 2.

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

What will be the result?

- * It gives an error because the ALL keyword is not valid
- * It gives an error because the GROUP BY clause is not valid
- * It executes successfully but does not give the required result
- * It executes successfully and gives the required result

QUESTION 61

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?

- * SELECT emp_id, ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), NEXT_DAY('MONDAY') FROM employees;
- * SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 'MONDAY') FROM employees;

- * SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(MONTHS_BETWEEN(hire_date, SYSDATE), 6) FROM employees;
- * SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 1) FROM employees;

QUESTION 62

Which four statements are true regarding primary and foreign key constraints and the effect they can have on table data? (Choose four.)

- * A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys
- * A table can have only one primary key and foreign key
- * The foreign key columns and parent table primary key columns must have the same names
- * It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to remain in the child table at the time the parent row is deleted
- * It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to be deleted automatically from the child table at the time the parent row is deleted
- * Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table level
- * Primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both the column and table level

QUESTION 63

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.)

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

QUESTION 64

Which three statements are true about Oracle synonyms? (Choose three.)

- * A synonym cannot be created for a PL/SQL package
- * A synonym can be available to all users
- * A SEQUENCE can have a synonym
- * A synonym created by one user can refer to an object belonging to another user
- * Any user can drop a PUBLIC synonym

Explanation/Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_7001.htm

QUESTION 65

The INVOICE table has a QTY_SOLD column of data type NUMBER and an INVOICE_DATE column of data type DATE.

NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-RR.

Which two are true about data type conversions involving these columns in query expressions?

(Choose two.)

- * CONCAT(qty_sold, invoice_date) : requires explicit conversion
- * invoice_date = ’15-march-2019′ : uses implicit conversion
- * invoice_date > ’01-02-2019′ : uses implicit conversion
- * qty_sold BETWEEN `101′ AND ‘110’ : uses implicit conversion

* qty_sold = `0554982`#8242; uses implicit conversion

QUESTION 66

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.)

- * You can no longer monitor it
- * You can reattach to it and monitor it
- * It is paused and can be resumed
- * It continues to run in the background
- * It terminates

QUESTION 67

Which two are true about shrinking a segment online? (Choose two.)

- * It is not possible to shrink either indexes or Index Organized Tables (IOTs)
- * It always eliminates all migrated rows if any exist in the table
- * To shrink a table it must have a PRIMARY KEY constraint
- * To shrink a table it must have a UNIQUE KEY constraint
- * To shrink a table it must have row movement enabled
- * It must be in a tablespace that uses Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM)

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_3001.htm

QUESTION 68

Which three statements are true about time zones, date data types, and timestamp data types in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- * The CURRENT_TIMESTAMP function returns data without time zone information
- * A TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE data type column is stored in the database using the time zone of the session that inserted the row
- * A TIMESTAMP data type column contains information about year, month, and day
- * The DBTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC)
- * The SESSIONTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC)

QUESTION 69

Which two statements are true regarding a SAVEPOINT? (Choose two.)

- * Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a CREATE INDEX statement
- * Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a TRUNCATE statement
- * Only one SAVEPOINT may be issued in a transaction
- * A SAVEPOINT does not issue a COMMIT
- * Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a DELETE statement

QUESTION 70

You execute this query:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd Mon') as MondayForMonth  
from Month
```

What is the result?

- * It executes successfully but does not return any result
- * It returns the date for the first Monday of the next month
- * It generates an error
- * It returns the date for the last Monday of the current month

QUESTION 71

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?

- * T1, an index segment for the primary key, a LOB segment, and a lobindex segment
- * no segments are created
- * T1 only
- * T1 and an index segment created for the primary key only
- * T1, an index segment for the primary key, and a LOB segment only

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 72

Which four statements are true regarding primary and foreign key constraints and the effect they can have on table data? (Choose four.)

- * A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys
- * A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key
- * The foreign key columns and parent table primary key columns must have the same names
- * It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to remain in the child table at the time the parent row is deleted
- * It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to be deleted automatically from the child table at the time the parent row is deleted

- * Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table level
- * Primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both the column and table level

QUESTION 73

Which two statements are true about trace files produced by the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

- * They can be written by server processes
- * Trace files are written to the Fast Recovery Area (FRA)
- * They can be written by background processes
- * All trace files contain error information that require contacting Oracle Support
- * Trace file names are based on the database name concatenated with a sequential number

Explanation/Reference: https://gerardnico.com/db/oracle/trace_file

QUESTION 74

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?
- * INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
 - * INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
 - * TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE
 - * TIMESTAMP
 - * TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE

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