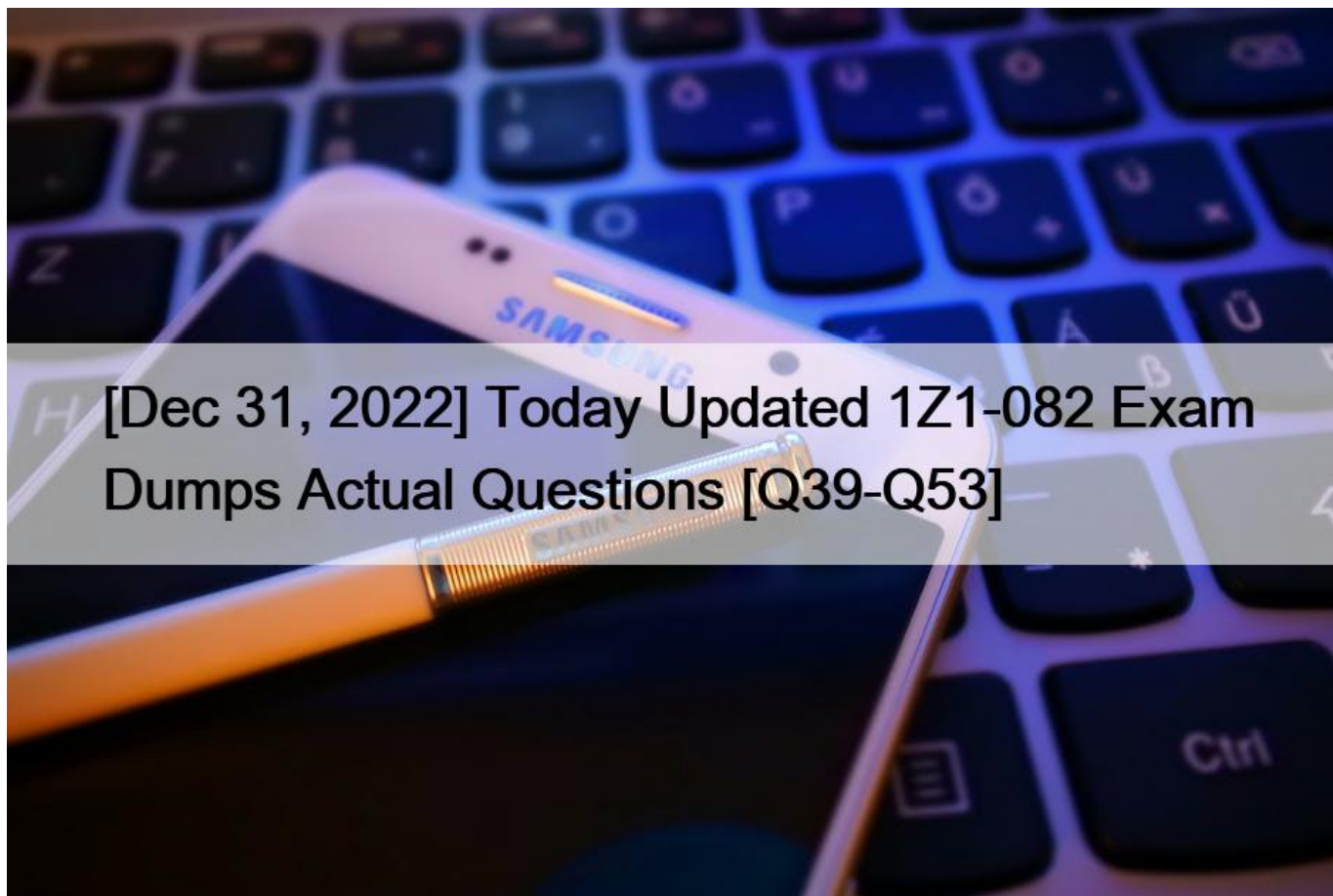


## [Dec 31, 2022 Today Updated 1Z1-082 Exam Dumps Actual Questions [Q39-Q53]



[Dec 31, 2022] Today Updated 1Z1-082 Exam Dumps Actual Questions  
1Z1-082 exam dumps with real Oracle questions and answers

### How to Prepare for Oracle 1z0-082: Oracle Database Administration 1 Exam **Preparation Guide for Oracle 1z0-082: Oracle Database Administration 1 Exam Introduction**

Oracle, based in California, is an American multinational Information Technology company. Oracle is an international company that develops software applications for business. To help enterprises develop their operations, Oracle provides a variety of cloud-based applications and systems as well as hardware and services. Data management, business analytics, IT operations management, enterprise resource planning, security, and emerging technologies are the focus of Oracle's applications. Oracle is best known for its database software and technology. Oracle Database, a relational Database Management System (DBMS), is one of the most popular corporate database products.

Oracle also develops and builds tools and technologies for database management systems for middle-tier applications, Human Capital Management systems (HCM), Customer Relationship Management systems (CRM), Enterprise Resource Planning systems (ERP), and Supply Chain Management systems (SCM). Oracle Database commonly known as Oracle Database Management System (DBMS) is a multi-model database management system. It is a widely used database to run tasks for Data warehousing and Online Transaction processing databases. Different service providers make Oracle Database accessible on cloud, premises, or a hybrid cloud installation.

## Average Salary for Oracle 1z0-082: Oracle Database Administration 1 Exam

Oracle Database administrator roles are in great demand nowadays. The average salaries of Oracle 1Z0-068 Exam Certified professional in:

- England - 71,000 POUND- Europe - 80,000 Euro- United State - 94,000 USD- India - 69,96,000 16,42,330 INR **NO.39**

Which two statements are true about undo and undo tablespaces?

- \* There can be only one undo tablespace created in a database.
- \* An instance will crash if the active undo tablespace is lost.
- \* An undo tablespace may be owned by only one instance.
- \* undo segments are owned by SYSTEM.
- \* undo segments are owned by SYSBACKUP.

**NO.40** Which two tasks can you perform using DBCA for databases? (Choose two.)

- \* Configure a nonstandard block size for a new database
- \* Register a new database with an available Enterprise Manager Management server
- \* Change the standard block size of an existing database
- \* Configure incremental backups for a new database
- \* Enable flashback database for an existing database

**NO.41** Which two statements are true about the results of using the INTERSECT operator in compound queries?

(Choose two.)

- \* Column names in each SELECT in the compound query can be different
- \* The number of columns in each SELECT in the compound query can be different
- \* Reversing the order of the intersected tables can sometimes affect the output
- \* INTERSECT returns rows common to both sides of the compound query
- \* INTERSECT ignores NULLs

**NO.42** Which two statements are true regarding Oracle database space management within blocks managed by Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM)? (Choose two.)

- \* PCTFREE defaults to 10% for all blocks in all segments for all compression methods
- \* ASSM assigns blocks to one of four fullness categories based on what percentage of the block is allocated for rows
- \* Update operations always attempt to find blocks with free space appropriate to the length of the row being updated
- \* Insert operations always attempt to find blocks with free space appropriate to the length of the row being inserted
- \* A block will always be eligible for inserts if the row is short enough to fit into the block

**NO.43** You want to use table compression suitable for OLTP that will:

1. Compress rows for all DML statements on that table
2. Minimize the overheads associated with compression

Which compression option is best suited for this?

- \* COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY LOW
- \* ROW STORE COMPRESS BASIC
- \* COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR ARCHIVE LOW
- \* COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR ARCHIVE HIGH
- \* ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED

Explanation/Reference: [https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/options/compression/advanced-compression-wp-](https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/options/compression/advanced-compression-wp-12c-1896128.pdf)

12c-1896128.pdf

**NO.44** Which three statements are true about a self join? (Choose three.)

- \* The ON clause must be used
- \* The query must use two different aliases for the table
- \* It must be an equijoin
- \* It must be an inner join
- \* The ON clause can be used
- \* It can be an outer join

**NO.45** Which three statements are true about dropping and unused columns in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- \* A primary key column referenced by another column as a foreign key can be dropped if using the CASCADE option.
- \* An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the block containing that column is next queried.
- \* An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the row containing that column is next queried.
- \* Partition key columns cannot be dropped.
- \* A DROP COLUMN command can be rolled back
- \* A column that is set to UNUSED still counts towards the limit of 1000 columns per table

**NO.46** Examine the description of the customers table:

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (2)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CITY		VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER (6,2)

You need to display last names and credit limits of all customers whose last name starts with A or B in lower or upper case, and whose credit limit is below 1000.

Examine this partial query:

```
SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit FROM customers
```

Which two where conditions give the required result?

A)

```
WHERE (UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE INITCAP('A') OR UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE INITCAP('B'))  
AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit) < ROUND(1000);
```

C)

```
WHERE UPPER(cust_last_name) BETWEEN UPPER('A') AND 'B')  
AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit) < 1000;
```

D)

```
WHERE UPPER(cust_last_name) IN ('A', 'B')  
AND cust_credit_limit < 1000;
```

```
WHERE (UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'A%' OR UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'B%')  
AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit) < 1000;
```

E)

```
WHERE (INITCAP(cust_last_name) LIKE 'A%' OR INITCAP(cust_last_name) LIKE 'B%')
AND cust_credit_limit < 1000;
```

- \* Option A
- \* Option B
- \* Option C
- \* Option D
- \* Option E

**NO.47** 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', hire\_date) FROM employees;
- \* SELECT emp\_id, NEXT\_DAY(ADD\_MONTHS(hire\_date, 6), 'MONDAY', hire\_date) 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;

**NO.48** 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

**NO.49** Examine this command:

```
ALTER DATABASE
  MOVE DATAFILE '/u01/sales1.dbf'
  TO '/u01/sales01.dbf'
  REUSE;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- \* DML may be performed on tables with one or more extents in this data file during the execution of this command.
- \* The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered READ ONLY before executing the command.
- \* The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered OFFLINE before executing the command.
- \* If Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used, then the file is renamed but moved to DB\_CREATE\_FILE\_DEST.
- \* The file is renamed and stored in the same location

**NO.50** 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)

Explanation/Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14200/statements\\_3001.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_3001.htm)

**NO.51** Which two statements are true regarding the UNION and UNION ALL operators? (Choose two.)

- \* Duplicates are eliminated automatically by the UNION ALL operator
- \* The number of columns selected in each SELECT statement must be identical
- \* The names of columns selected in each SELECT statement must be identical
- \* The output is sorted by the UNION ALL operator
- \* NULLS are not ignored during duplicate checking

**NO.52** The SALES\_Q1 and USERS tablespaces exist in one of your databases and TEMP is a temporary tablespace.

Segment creation is not deferred.

You execute this command:

```
CREATE USER sales
  IDENTIFIED BY sales_123
  DEFAULT TABLESPACE sales_q1
  TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp
  QUOTA 5M ON users;
```

Which three statements must be true so that the SALES user can create tables in SALES\_Q1? (Choose three.)

- \* The sales user must have a quota on the TEMP tablespace
- \* The sales user must have a quota on the SALES\_Q1 tablespace to hold the initial extents of all tables they plan to create in their schema
- \* The sales user must have been granted the CREATE SESSION privilege
- \* The sales user must have their quota on the users tablespace removed
- \* The sales user must have a quota on the SALES\_Q1 tablespace to hold all the rows to be inserted into any table in their schema
- \* The sales user must have been granted the CREATE TABLE privilege

**NO.53** The EMPLOYEES table contains columns EMP\_ID of data type NUMBER and HIRE\_DATE of data type DATE.

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Which query can be used?

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- \* 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;

### 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**.

**Exam Sure Pass Oracle Certification with 1Z1-082 exam questions:**

<https://www.examcollectionpass.com/Oracle/1Z1-082-practice-exam-dumps.html>