



1Z0-082^{Q&As}

Oracle Database Administration I

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QUESTION 1

Which three activities are recorded in the database alert log? (Choose three.)

- A. Data Definition Language (DDL) statements
- B. non-default database parameters
- C. block corruption errors
- D. deadlock errors
- E. session logins and logouts

Correct Answer: BCD

All internal errors (ORA-600), block corruption errors (ORA-1578), and deadlock errors (ORA-60) that occur The values of all initialization parameters that had nondefault values at the time the database and instance start

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/monitoring001.htm#ADMIN11247

QUESTION 2

Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)? (Choose two.)

- A. The ADR base defaults to \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin if neither DIAGNOSTIC_DEST nor ORACLE_BASE is set
- B. The ADR base defaults to \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs if the DIAGNOSTIC_DEST parameter and the ORACLE_BASE environment variable are not set
- C. It supports diagnostics for Automatic Storage Management (ASM)
- D. It supports diagnostics for Oracle Clusterware
- E. It is held inside an Oracle database schema

Correct Answer: CD

The database, Oracle Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM), the listener, Oracle Clusterware, and other Oracle products or components store all diagnostic data in the ADR.

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/diag.htm#ADMIN11260>

QUESTION 3

Which two are true about a SQL statement using SET operators such as UNION? (Choose two.)

- A. The data type group of each column returned by the second query must match the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.



- B. The number, but not names, of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.
- C. The data type of each column returned by the second query must exactly match the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.
- D. The names and number of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.
- E. The data type of each column returned by the second query must be implicitly convertible to the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.

Correct Answer: AB

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/21/sqlrf/The-UNION-ALL-INTERSECTMINUS-Operators.html#GUID-B64FE747-586E-4513-945F-80CB197125EE>

QUESTION 4

You want to write a query that prompts for two column names and the WHERE condition each time it is executed in a session but only prompts for the table name the first time it is executed.

The variables used in your query are never undefined in your session.

Which query can be used?

- A. `SELECT andandcol1, andandcol2 FROM andtable WHERE andandcondition = andandcond;`
- B. `SELECT andcol1, andcol2 FROM andandtable WHERE andcondition;`
- C. `SELECT andcol1, andcol2 FROM "andtable" WHERE andcondition;`
- D. `SELECT `andandcol1`, `andandcol2` FROM andtable WHERE `andandcondition` = `andandcond`;`
- E. `SELECT andandcol1, andandcol2 FROM andtable WHERE andandcondition;`

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

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)

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 1;`
- B. `SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost || ' in ' || DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;`
- C. `SELECT DISTINCT promo_category || ' has ' || promo_cost AS COSTS FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;`
- D. `SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 2;`
- E. `SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;`

Correct Answer: CE

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