



1Z0-082^{Q&As}

Oracle Database Administration I

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QUESTION 1

In the SALES database, DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION is TRUE.

Examine this command:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: B

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

Before creating a set of tables, if it is known that a significant number of them will not be populated, then consider setting this parameter to true. This saves disk space and minimizes install time

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

Session altered.

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

Table created.

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

no rows selected

QUESTION 2

Which three statements are true about using SQL*Plus?

- A. It has its own commands that are separate from any SQL statements.
- B. It must be downloaded from the Oracle Technology Network (OTN).
- C. It can run scripts entered at the SQL prompt.
- D. It can run Recovery Manager (RMAN) commands.



E. It has both command-line and graphical user interfaces (GUI).

F. It can run scripts passed to it by a shell script.

Correct Answer: ACF

QUESTION 3

Which two statements are true about views? (Choose two.)

A. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being updated or inserted in the underlying table through the view.

B. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being displayed when querying the view.

C. Views can be updated without the need to re-grant privileges on the view.

D. A view must only refer to tables in its defining query.

E. Views can be indexed.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 4

Which three statements are true about sequences in a single instance Oracle database?

A. Sequences can always have gaps.

B. A sequence can issue duplicate values.

C. A sequence's unallocated cached values are lost if the instance shuts down.

D. Two or more tables cannot have keys generated from the same sequence.

E. A sequence can only be dropped by a DBA.

F. A sequence number that was allocated can be rolled back if a transaction fails.

Correct Answer: ABC

QUESTION 5

Table ORDER_ITEMS contains columns ORDER_ID, UNIT_PRICE and QUANTITY, of data type NUMBER.



Examine these SQL statements:

Statement 1:

```
SELECT MAX(unit_price * quantity) "Maximum Order"
```

```
FROM order_items;
```

Statement 2:

```
SELECT MAX(unit_price * quantity) "Maximum Order"
```

```
FROM order_items
```

```
GROUP BY order_id;
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. Statement 1 returns only one row of output.
- B. Statement 2 returns only one row of output.
- C. Both statements will return NULL if either UNIT_PRICE or QUANTITY contains NULL.
- D. Both the statements give the same output.
- E. Statement 2 may return multiple rows of output.

Correct Answer: AE

<https://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.8.3.0/ref/rrefsqlj27781.html>

The Expression can contain multiple column references or expressions, but it cannot contain another aggregate or subquery. It must evaluate to a built-in data type. You can therefore call methods that evaluate to built-in data types. (For example, a method that returns a java.lang.Integer or int evaluates to an INTEGER.) If an expression evaluates to NULL, the aggregate skips that value.

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