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Question: 1

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. AUTOEXTEND is possible for the datafile
- B. It must be bigger than the largest SMALLFILE tablespace
- C. Additional data files may not be added
- D. It will be a dictionary-managed tablespace by default
- E. It will always have a 32K blocksize

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Question: 2

Which statement is true about the INTERSECT operator used in compound queries?

- A. Multiple INTERSECT operators are not possible in the same SQL statement
- B. It processes NULLs in the selected columns
- C. INTERSECT is of lower precedence than UNION or UNION ALL
- D. It ignores NULLs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 3

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: CDF

Explanation:

<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>

Question: 4

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

Answer: CF

Explanation:

https://www.w3resource.com/oracle/datetime-functions/oracle-current_timestamp-function.php

Question: 5

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?

- A. in the undo tablespace
- B. in the SYSAUX tablespace
- C. in the SGA
- D. in the PGA
- E. in the temporary tablespace

Answer: E

Explanation:

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

Question: 6

You have been tasked to create a table for a banking application.

One of the columns must meet three requirements:

Be stored in a format supporting date arithmetic without using conversion functions

Store a loan period of up to 10 years

Be used for calculating interest for the number of days the loan remains unpaid

Which data type should you use?

- A. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
- B. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
- C. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE
- D. TIMESTAMP
- E. TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 7

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)
```

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

Explanation:

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>

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/NETAG/listenercfg.htm#NETAG292>

Question: 8

Which three statements are true concerning logical and physical database structures? (Choose three.)

- A. All tablespaces may have one or more data files
- B. The extents of a segment must always reside in the same datafile
- C. A smallfile tablespace might be bigger than a bigfile tablespace
- D. A segment can span multiple data files in some tablespaces
- E. A segment's blocks can be of different sizes
- F. A segment might have only one extent
- G. Segments can span multiple tablespaces

Answer: BCF

Explanation:

Question: 9

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

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

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Question: 10

Which three functions are performed by dispatchers in a shared server configuration? (Choose three.)

- A. writing inbound request to the common request queue from all shared server connections
- B. checking for outbound shared server responses on the common outbound response queue
- C. receiving inbound requests from processes using shared server connections
- D. sending each connection input request to the appropriate shared server input queue

- E. broadcasting shared server session responses back to requesters on all connections
- F. sending shared server session responses back to requesters on the appropriate connection

Answer: A,C,F

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/manproc001.htm#ADMIN11168

Question: 11

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

- A. It can be used only in SQL*Plus
- B. It displays values for variables used only in the WHERE clause of a query
- C. It can be used in SQL Developer and SQL*Plus
- D. It displays values for variables created by the DEFINE command
- E. It displays values for variables prefixed with &&

Answer: C, E

Explanation:

Question: 12

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, E, F

Explanation:

Question: 13

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 &&col1, &&col2 FROM &table WHERE &&condition = &&cond;
- B. SELECT &col1, &col2 FROM &&table WHERE &condition;
- C. SELECT &col1, &col2 FROM "&table" WHERE &condition;
- D. SELECT '&&col1', '&&col2' FROM &table WHERE '&&condition' = '&cond';
- E. SELECT &&col1, &&col2 FROM &table WHERE &&condition;

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 14

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTJD	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 LIKE 'D_';

D. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = 'D_%';

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question: 15

Examine this command:

```
ALTER DATABASE
    MOVE DATAFILE Vu01/sales1.dbf
    TO Vu01/sales01.dl) f
    REUSE ;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A, E

Explanation:

Question: 16

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

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

Answer: A,D,F

Explanation:

Question: 17

Which two statements are true regarding Oracle database space management within blocks managed by Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Question: 18

Evaluate these commands which execute successfully:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq  
  INCREMENT BY 1  
  START WITH 1  
  MAXVALUE 100000  
  CYCLE  
  CACHE 5000;
```

```
CREATE TABLE ord_items (  
  ord_no    NUMBER(4) DEFAULT ord seq NEXTVAL NOT NULL,  
  item_no   NUMBER(3),  
  qty       NUMBERS),  
  expiry_date DATE,  
  CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no),
```

CONSTRAINT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY (ord_no) REFERENCES orders (ord_no));

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

- A. If sequence ORD_SEQ is dropped then the default value for column ORD_NO will be NULL for rows inserted into ORD_ITEMS
- B. Any user inserting rows into table ORD_ITEMS must have been granted access to sequence ORD_SEQ
- C. 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
- 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,C

Explanation:

Question: 19

Which three instance situations are possible with the Oracle Database server without multi-tenant? (Choose three.)

- A. two or more instances on separate servers all associated with one database
- B. one instance on one server associated with one database
- C. one instance on one server associated with two or more databases on the same server
- D. one instance on one server not associated with any database
- E. one instance on one server associated with two or more databases on separate servers

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Question: 20

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.)

- A. Column positions must be used in the ORDER BY clause
- B. Only column names from the first SELECT statement in the compound query are recognized
- C. 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
- D. Each SELECT statement in the compound query must have its own ORDER BY clause
- E. Each SELECT statement in the compound query can have its own ORDER BY clause

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Question: 21

Which four account management capabilities can be configured using Oracle profiles? (Choose four.)

- A. the number of hours for which an account is locked after the configured number of login attempts has been reached
- B. the number of days for which an account may be inactive before it is locked
- C. the maximum amount of CPU time allowed for a user's sessions before their account is locked
- D. the ability to prevent a password from ever being reused
- E. the number of password changes required within a period of time before a password can be reused
- F. the number of days for which an account is locked after the configured number of login attempts has been reached
- G. the maximum number of sessions permitted for a user before the account is locked

Answer: D,E,F,G

Explanation:

Question: 22

Which three statements are true about single-row functions? (Choose three.)

- A. They can be used only in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
- B. The argument can be a column name, variable, literal or an expression
- C. The data type returned can be different from the data type of the argument
- D. They can be nested to any level
- E. They can accept only one argument
- F. They return a single result row per table

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql_certificate/using_single_row_functions_questions.htm

Question: 23

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

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/options/compression/advanced-compression-wp-12c-1896128.pdf>

Question: 24

Which two statements are true about space-saving features in an Oracle Database? (Choose two.)

- A. Private Temporary Tables (PTTS) store metadata in memory only
- B. An index created with the UNUSABLE attribute has no segment
- C. If they exist for a session, Private Temporary Tables (PTTs) are always dropped at the next COMMIT OR ROLLBACK statement
- D. An index that is altered to be UNUSABLE will retain its segment
- E. A table that is truncated will always have its segment removed

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Question: 25

Which two statements are true about the PMON background process? (Choose two.)

- A. It registers database services with all local and remote listeners known to the database instance
- B. It frees resources held by abnormally terminated processes
- C. It records checkpoint information in the control file
- D. It frees unused temporary segments
- E. It kills sessions that exceed idle time

Answer: BE

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/process.htm

Performs process recovery when a user process fails – Cleans up the database buffer cache – Frees resources that are used by the user process • Monitors sessions for idle session timeout

Question: 26

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

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/cncpt/transactions.html#GUID-7690181F-8293-47B9-ADC1-905BD9C3AF57>

Question: 27

Examine the description of the SALES1 table:

Name	Null	Type
SALES_ID	NCT NULL	NUMBER
STOREJD	NCT NULL	NUMBER
ITEMS_ID		NUMBER
QUANTITY		NUMBER
SALES DATE		DATE

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. INTERSECT
- B. UNION ALL
- C. UNION
- D. SUBTRACT
- E. MINUS

Answer: E

Explanation:

Question: 28

Your database instance is started with a PFILE.

Examine these parameters:

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

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

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SOLRF/statements_2017.htm#SOLRF00902

Question: 29

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 table segment shrink
- C. Online index segment shrink
- D. Automatic data file extension (AUTOEXTEND)
- E. Capacity planning growth reports based on historical data in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

Question: 30

You execute this command:

```
[oracle@host01 ^]$ expdp system/oracle \  
> FULL=Y \  
> DUMPFILE =exp_db_fnil.dmp \  
> PARAELEL=4 \  
> LOGFILE=exp_db_full.log \  
> JOB_KME^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.)

- 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: BC

Explanation:

Reference: <https://blog.oracle48.nl/killing-and-resuming-datapump-expdp-and-impdp-jobs/>

Question: 31

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: ACD

Explanation:

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/authorization.htm#DBSEG224

Question: 32

Which two statements are true about the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement? (Choose two.)

- A. Aggregating functions and columns used in HAVING clauses must be specified in the SELECT list of a query
- B. WHERE and HAVING clauses can be used in the same statement only if applied to different table columns
- C. The HAVING clause can be used with aggregating functions in subqueries
- D. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows before dividing them into groups
- E. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows after dividing them into groups

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Question: 33

Which two statements are true about UNDO and REDO? (Choose two.)

- A. The generation of UNDO generates REDO
- B. DML modifies Oracle database objects and only generates UNDO
- C. The generation of REDO generates UNDO
- D. DML modifies Oracle database objects and only generates REDO
- E. DML modifies Oracle database objects and generates UNDO and REDO

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

<https://www.experts-exchange.com/articles/13880/UNDO-AND-REDO-IN-ORACLE.html>

Question: 34

The SCOTT/TIGER user exists in two databases, BOSTON_DB and DALLAS_DB, in two different locations.

Each database has a tnsnames.ora file defining DALLAS_DB as a service name.

Examine this command:

```
CREATE DATABASE LINK dblink1 CONNECT TO scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger USING 'dallas_db';
```

How do you execute the command so that only SCOTT in BOSTON_DB can access the SCOTT schema in DALLAS_DB?

- A. as SCOTT in DALLAS_DB
- B. as SCOTT in BOSTON_DB
- C. as SCOTT in BOSTON_DB and SYS in DALLAS_DB
- D. as SYS in both the databases
- E. as SCOTT in both the databases

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/ds_concepts002.htm#ADMIN12085 Database links are either private or public. If they are private, then only the user who created the link has access; if they are public, then all database users have access.

https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/statements_5006.htm#SQLRF01205

Question: 35

Which three statements are true about the DESCRIBE command? (Choose three.)

- A. It displays the PRIMARY KEY constraint for any column or columns that have that constraint
- B. It can be used from SQL Developer
- C. It displays the NOT NULL constraint for any columns that have that constraint
- D. It can be used to display the structure of an existing view
- E. It displays all constraints that are defined for each column
- F. It can be used only from SQL*Plus

Answer: C,D,F

Explanation:

Question: 36

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
CL'S T_ID	NCT NULL	NUMBER
CL'S T_FI RS T_NAME	NCT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CL'S T_LAS T_NAME	NCT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CL'S T_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCH&R2(30)
CL'S T_C RED I T_L IM IT		NUMBER

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_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND due_amount IS NOT NULL;`
- B. `SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level != NULL AND cust_credit_level != NULL;`
- C. `SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL AND due_amount <> NULL;`
- D. `SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level != NULL AND due_amount != NULL;`
- E. `SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;`

Answer: E

Explanation:

Question: 37

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.)

- A. CONCAT (qty_sold, invoice_date) : requires explicit conversion
- B. invoice_date = '15-march-2019' : uses implicit conversion
- C. invoice_date > '01-02-2019' : uses implicit conversion
- D. qty_sold BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : uses implicit conversion
- E. qty_sold = '0554982' uses implicit conversion

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Question: 38

Which three are types of segments in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

- A. undo
- B. index
- C. stored procedures
- D. sequences
- E. tables
- F. clusters

Answer: A,E,F

Explanation:

Reference: <http://www.adp-gmbh.ch/ora/concepts/segments.html>

Question: 39

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: A,D

Explanation:

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

Question: 40

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: CE

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/18/sqlrf/Single-Row-Functions.html#GUID-B93F789D-B486-49FF-B0CD-0C6181C5D85C>

Question: 41

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?

- A. SELECT emp_id, ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), NEXT_DAY('MONDAY') FROM employees;
- B. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 'MONDAY') FROM employees;
- C. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(MONTHS_BETWEEN(hire_date, SYSDATE), 6) FROM employees;
- D. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 1) FROM employees;

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 42

The ORCL database has RESUMABLE TIMEOUT = 7200 and DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION = FALSE

User U1 has a 1 MB quota in tablespace DATA.

U1 executes this command:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE t1 AS  
(SELECT object_name, sharing, created  
FROM dba_objects);
```

U1 complains that the command is taking too long to execute.

In the alert log, the database administrator (DBA) finds this:

```
2017-03-06T12:15:17.183438+05:30
```

```
statement in resumable session 'User U1(136), Session 1, Instance 1' was suspended due to ORA-01536: space quota  
exceeded for tablespace 'DATA'
```

Which are three actions any one of which the DBA could take to resume the session? (Choose three.)

- A. Add a data file to DATA
- B. Drop other U1 objects in DATA
- C. Increase U1's quota sufficiently in DATA
- D. Set DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION to TRUE
- E. Grant UNLIMITED TABLESPACE to U1
- F. Set AUTOEXTEND ON for data files in DATA

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

Question: 43

Which three statements are true about the Oracle Data Dictionary? (Choose three.)

- A. Data dictionary views are created by joins of dictionary base tables and DBA-defined tables
- B. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator
- C. Views with the same name but different prefixes, such as CDB, DBA, ALL and USER, reference the same base tables from the data dictionary
- D. Base tables can be queried directly
- E. It is owned by the SYSTEM user
- F. Usernames of all users including database administrators are stored in the data dictionary

Answer: C,D,F

Explanation:

Question: 44

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 be the value of the SERVICE_NAMES parameter on the client side
- B. It must resolve to a valid connect descriptor in the server's tnsnames.ora file
- C. It must resolve to a valid connect descriptor in the client's tnsnames.ora file
- D. It must be the name of the database to whose instance HR wishes to connect
- E. It must be the name of the server running the database to whose instance HR wishes to connect

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 45

Which two statements are true about views used for viewing tablespace and datafile information? (Choose two.)

- A. Tablespace free space can be viewed in V\$TABLESPACE
- B. V\$TABLESPACE displays information that is contained in the controlfile about tablespaces
- C. V\$TABLESPACE displays information about tablespaces contained in the data dictionary
- D. Tablespace free space can be viewed in DBA_TABLESPACES
- E. 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

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

Question: 46

Examine the description of the PROMOTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
------	-------	------

PROMC_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMC_NAME	NOT NULL	"ARCEARS(30)
PROMC_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMC_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 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;

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Question: 47

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

Explanation:

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.

Question: 48

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

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

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

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

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A87860_01/doc/server.817/a85397/operator.htm

Precedence is the order in which Oracle evaluates different operators in the same expression. When evaluating an expression containing multiple operators, Oracle evaluates operators with higher precedence before evaluating those with lower precedence. Oracle evaluates operators with equal precedence from left to right within an expression.

Question: 49

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_au.then_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

Explanation:

<https://oracle-base.com/articles/misc/os-authentication>

Question: 50

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 prcnio_id IN
  (SELECT p r o m o _ i d
   FROM promotions
   WHERE promo_ccst < ALL
    (SELECT MAX(promo_co s t)
     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?

- A. It gives an error because the ALL keyword is not valid
- B. It gives an error because the GROUP BY clause is not valid
- C. It executes successfully but does not give the required result
- D. It executes successfully and gives the required result

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 51

Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES? (Choose three.)

- A. A TRUNCATE command issued in a session causes all rows in a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE for the issuing session to be deleted.
- B. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows inserted by a session are available to any other session whose user has been granted select on the table.
- C. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE space allocation occurs at session start.
- D. Any GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows existing at session termination will be deleted.

E. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE'S definition is available to multiple sessions.

F. A DELETE command on a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE cannot be rolled back.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

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

Question: 52

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: A,C

Explanation:

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

Question: 53

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 TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY') - '01-JAN-2019' FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE - '01-JAN-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 SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2019') FROM DUAL;

Answer: CE

Explanation:

Question: 54

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: BF

Explanation:

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

Question: 55

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

- A. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys
- B. A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key
- C. The foreign key columns and parent table primary key columns must have the same names
- D. 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
- E. 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
- F. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table level
- G. Primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both the column and table level

Answer: A,C,E,G

Explanation:

Question: 56

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 57

What is true about non-equijoin statement performance? (Choose two.)

- A. Table aliases can improve performance
- B. The BETWEEN condition always performs better than using the >= and <= conditions
- C. The join syntax used makes no difference to performance
- D. The BETWEEN condition always performs less well than using the >= and <= conditions
- E. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/58476906/1z0-071-oracle-exam-question-which-answers-is-correct>

Question: 58

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_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST and DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST each specify with at least 50 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_CREATE_FILE_DEST specifies a location with at least 100 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,C

Explanation:

Question: 59

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 " haa 1 instance(s).

Instance "DB01", status UNKNOWN, has 1 handler(s) for this service... The command completed successfully

Why does the DB01.abc.com service show unknown status?

- A. The service DB01.abc.com is dynamically registered
- B. The LOCAL_LISTENER database parameter is not set to a service name that refers to LISTENER_1
- C. The service DB01.abc.com is statically registered
- D. The listener is not listening on the default port 1521
- E. The SID_LIST_LISTENER section is not contained in the LISTENER.ORA file

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 60

Which three statements are true about the tools used to configure Oracle Net Services? (Choose three.)

- A. The Oracle Net Configuration Assistant is only used when running the Oracle installer
- B. Oracle Net Manager can be used to centrally configure listeners on any database server target
- C. The Isnrctl utility requires a listener.ora file to exist before it is started
- D. Oracle Net Manager can be used to locally configure naming methods on a database server
- E. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure listeners on any managed database server
- F. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure net service names for any database server target

Answer: DEF

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/netag/introducing-oracle-net-services.html#GUID-6B1F0584-887D-4D2A-B982-40ACF15DF985>

- G. Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control combines configuration functionality across multiple file systems, along with listener administrative control to provide an integrated environment for configuring and managing Oracle Net Services.
- Oracle Net Manager provides configuration functionality for an Oracle home on a local client or server host.

Question: 61

Which two statements are true regarding the UNION and UNION ALL operators? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

Question: 62

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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: 63

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: BEF

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/dbseg/performing-privilege-analysis-find-privilege-use.html#GUID-AD683DDB-D345-4702-B1F4-37B79F276B66>

Question: 64

Which three statements are true about undo segments and the use of undo by transactions in an Oracle database instance? (Choose three.)

- A. An undo segment may be used by multiple transactions simultaneously
- B. Undo segments can wrap around to the first extent when a transaction fills the last extent of the undo segment
- C. Undo segments have a minimum of three extents

- D. Undo segments can extend when a transaction fills the last extent of the undo segment
- E. A single transaction may use multiple undo segments simultaneously
- F. Undo segments must be stored in a BIGFILE tablespace
- G. Undo segments must be stored in a SMALLFILE tablespace

Answer: A,D,G

Explanation:

Question: 65

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/admqg/getting-started-with-database-administration.html#GUID-EB851101-07BE-4038-BB9D-06E01CC7F5D5>

Question: 66

Table EMPLOYEES contains columns including EMPLOYEE_ID, JOB_ID and SALARY.

Only the EMPLOYEE_ID column is indexed.

Rows exist for employees 100 and 200.

Examine this statement:

```
UPDATE employees
```

```
  SET (job_id, salary) = (SELECT job_id, salary FROM  
  employees
```

```
    WHERE employee_id = 200)
```

```
  WHERE employee_id = 100;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Employee 100 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 200
- B. Employee 200 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 100
- C. Employee 200 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 100
- D. Employee 100 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 200
- E. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same JOB_ID as before the update command
- F. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same SALARY as before the update command

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Question: 67

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.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

Question: 68

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

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

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

Question: 69

Which three statements are true about inner and outer joins? (Choose three.)

- A. A full outer join returns matched and unmatched rows
- B. An inner join returns matched rows
- C. Outer joins can only be used between two tables per query
- D. A full outer join must use Oracle syntax
- E. Outer joins can be used when there are multiple join conditions on two tables
- F. A left or right outer join returns only unmatched rows

Answer: A,B,F

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.studytonight.com/dbms/joining-in-sql.php>

Question: 70

Examine this description of the TRANSACTIONS table:

Maine	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION—ID	NOT NULL	"ARCHARZ(6)
TRANSACTIONDATE		DATE
AMOUNT		NUMBER (10,2)
CUSTOMER ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

Which two SQL statements execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100 "DUES" FROM transactions;
- B. SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS "DATE", amount + 100 DUES FROM transactions;
- C. SELECT customer_id AS CUSTOMER-ID, transaction_date AS TRANS_DATE, amount + 100 "DUES AMOUNT" FROM transactions;
- D. SELECT customer_id CUSTID, transaction_date TRANS_DATE, amount + 100 DUES FROM transactions;
- E. SELECT customer_id AS 'CUSTOMER-ID', transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100 'DUES AMOUNT' FROM transactions;

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Question: 71

The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column of data type NUMBER.

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT 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 TO_CHAR(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: CE

Explanation:

Question: 72

Which statement is true about aggregate functions?

- A. Aggregate functions can be nested to any number of levels
- B. The AVG function implicitly converts NULLS to zero
- C. Aggregate functions can be used in any clause of a SELECT statement
- D. The MAX and MIN functions can be used on columns with character data types

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 73

Your database instance was shut down normally and then started in NOMOUNT state. You then execute this command:

```
ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;
```

Which two actions are performed? (Choose two.)

- A. The online redo logs are opened
- B. The online data files are opened
- C. The alert log records the execution details
- D. The Oracle background processes are started

- E. The initialization parameter file is read
- F. The control file is read

Answer: C,F

Explanation:

<http://facedba.blogspot.com/2014/07/oracle-database-startup-stages-and.html>

Question: 74

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: EF

Explanation:

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

Question: 76

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?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 77

Which three statements are true regarding indexes? (Choose three.)

- A. A UNIQUE index can be altered to be non-unique
- B. A SELECT statement can access one or more indices without accessing any tables
- C. A table belonging to one user can have an index that belongs to a different user
- D. An update to a table can result in updates to any or all of the table's indexes
- E. When a table is dropped and is moved to the RECYCLE BIN, all indexes built on that table are permanently dropped
- F. An update to a table can result in no updates to any of the table's indexes

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A87860_01/doc/server.817/a76956/indexes.htm

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501_01/server.920/a96521/indexes.htm

Question: 78

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

Explanation:

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

Question: 79

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)

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

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Question: 81

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: ABC

Explanation:

Reference: <https://antognini.ch/2016/10/whats-the-difference-between-row-migration-and-row-chaining/>

Question: 82

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)

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, leaving the inserted row still to be committed
- D. The second ROLLBACK command undoes the insert

E. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted and commits the inserted row

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Question: 83

Which three statements are true about external tables in Oracle 18c and later releases? (Choose three.)

- A. External table files can be used for other external tables in a different database
- B. The ORACLE_LOADER access driver can be used to unload data from a database into an external table
- C. The ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver can be used to unload data from a database into an external table
- D. They cannot be partitioned
- E. The ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver can be used to load data into a database from an external table
- F. They support UPDATES but not INSERTS and DELETES

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/18/admin/managing-tables.html#GUID-F6948F0E-0557-4C42-9145-1897DE974CC3>

Question: 84

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: ACD

Explanation:

<https://oracle-base.com/articles/9i/ansi-iso-sql-support>

Question: 85

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: AB

Explanation:

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

Question: 86

You execute this query:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd "Monday for" fmMonth rrrr')
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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. Add the SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO clause
- B. Set UNDO_TABLESPACE to UNDOTBS01
- C. Add the NOLOGGING clause
- D. Make certain that the database operates in automatic undo management mode
- E. Add the ONLINE clause

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Question: 88

Which three statements are true about views in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. Views can be updated without the need to re-grant privileges on the view
- 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. Data Manipulation Language (DML) can always be used on views
- E. Inserting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error
- F. Deleting 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: AEF

Explanation:

Question: 89

You execute this command:

```
CREATE SMALLFILE TABLESPACE sales  
DATAFILE '/u01/app/oracle/sales01.dbf'  
SIZE 5G  
SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO;
```

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

- A. It must be smaller than the smallest BIGFILE tablespace
- B. Free space is managed using freelists
- C. Any data files added to the tablespace must have a size of 5 gigabytes
- D. It uses the database default blocksize
- E. It is a locally managed tablespace

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Question: 90

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 91

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

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

Reference:

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

Question: 92

Which two statements are true about Enterprise Manager (EM) Express?

- A. You can use a single instance of EM Express to manage multiple database running on the same server.
- B. EM Express uses a separate repository database to store target database metadata.
- C. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation using DBCA.
- D. You can shut down a database instance using EM Express.
- E. You cannot start up a database instance using EM Express.

Answer: C, D

Explanation:

Question: 93

Examine this SQL statement:

```
SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name "Last Name"  
FROM customers  
WHERE country_id = 10  
UNION  
SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name  
FROM customers  
WHERE country_id = 30
```

Identify three ORDER BY clauses, any one of which can complete the query successfully. (Choose three.)

- A. ORDER BY "Last Name"
- B. ORDER BY 2, 1
- C. ORDER BY 2, cust_id
- D. ORDER BY CUST_NO
- E. ORDER BY "CUST_NO"

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

Question: 94

Which two statements are true about the configuration and use of UNDO_RETENTION with GURANTEED RETENTION? (Choose two.)

- A. UNDO_RETENTION specifies for how long Oracle attempts to keep expired and unexpired UNDO.
- B. UNDO_RETENTION specifies how long all types of UNDO are retained.
- C. Unexpired UNDO is always retained.
- D. Active UNDO is always retained.
- E. UNDO_RETENTION specifies for how long Oracle attempts to keep unexpired UNDO.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Question: 95

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.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

<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.

Question: 96

Which three files are used by conventional path SQL*Loader when the TABLE option is not specified? (Choose three.)

- A. dump files
- B. control files
- C. password files
- D. bad files
- E. input files

Answer: B, D, E

Explanation:

Question: 97

The stores table has a column START_DATE of data type DATE, containing the date the row was inserted. You only want to display details of rows where START_DATE is within the last 25 months.

Which where clause can be used?

- A. WHERE MON'THS_BETWEEN (SYSDATE, start_date) <= 25
- B. WHERE ADD_MONTHS(start_date, 25) <= SYSDATE
- C. WHERE TO_XUMBER(start_date - SYSDATE) <= 25
- D. WHERE MON'THS_BETWEEN (start_date, SYSDATE) <= 25

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 98

Which two statements are true about segment types in an Oracle Database?

- A. Table segments always have two or more extents.
- B. Temporary segments are only stored in a temporary tablespace.
- C. Undo segments are only stored in an undo tablespace.
- D. Cluster segments may contain data from multiple tables.
- E. Index segments always have two or more extents.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 99

Examine these SQL statements which execute successfully:

```
CREATE TABLE emp
(emp_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_fk PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR2(15)
salary NUMBER(8, 2), mgr NUMBER(2));

ALTER TABLE emp ADD CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk
FOREIGN KEY (mgr)
REFERENCES emp(emp_no) ON DELETE SET NULL;

ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_fk;

ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk;
```

Which two statements are true after execution?

- A. The primary key constraint will be enabled and deferred.
- B. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and deferred.
- C. The foreign key constraint will be disabled.
- D. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and immediate.
- E. The primary key constraint will be enabled and immediate.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 100

While one of your databases was in mount state, the datafiles were renamed because they had been moved to a new file system. The database was then opened.

Which two statements are true?

- A. DBA_DATA_FILES displays the original name for the data files.
- B. V\$DATAFILE displays the new names for the data files.
- C. DBA_DATA_FILES displays both the new name and the old name for the data files.
- D. DBA_DATA_FILES displays the new name for the data files.
- E. DBA_DATA_FILES must be resynchronized manually with the control file in order to have it display the new file names.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Question: 101

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.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Question: 102

An Oracle database session has an uncommitted transaction in progress which updated 5000 rows in a table.

Which three situations does the transaction complete thereby committing the updates?

- A. when a DBA issues a successful SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL statement and the user then issues a COMMIT
- B. when a CREATE INDEX statement is executed successfully in the same session
- C. when a COMMIT statement is issued by the same user from another session in the same database instance
- D. when the session logs out successfully

- E. when a DBA issues a successful SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE statement and the user then issues a COMMIT
- F. when a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement is executed unsuccessfully in the same session

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Question: 103

Which three statements are true about roles?

- A. All roles granted to a user are set on by default when the user logs in.
- B. Object privileges may not be granted to roles.
- C. The SET ROLE statement can disable one or more roles for a session.
- D. Roles must be password protected.
- E. Roles may be granted to roles.
- F. The SET ROLE statement can enable one or more roles for a session.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

Question: 104

Which two actions can you perform using DBCA for an existing database?

- A. Create a template that can be used to clone the database.
- B. Change the server mode from dedicated to shared, and vice versa.
- C. Change the character set.
- D. Create an additional listener.
- E. Create nonstandard block size tablespaces.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Question: 105

Which statement is true about database links?

- A. Private database link creation requires the same user to exist in both the local and the remote databases.
- B. A public database link can be created only by sys.
- C. A database link can be created only between two Oracle databases.
- D. A public database link can be used by a user connected to the local database instance to connect to any schema in the remote database instance.
- E. A database link created in a database allows a connection from that database's instance to the target database's Instance, but not vice versa.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 106

Which two statements are true about User Authentication in an Oracle Database?

- A. Operating System authentication may be used for system-privileged administrative users.
- B. REKOTE_LOGIN_PASSMOREFILE must be set to exclusive to permit password changes for system-privileged administrative users.
- C. Password authentication must be used for system-privileged administrative users.
- D. Password File authentication must be used for system-privileged administrative users.
- E. Password File authentication is supported for any type of database user.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Question: 107

In the promotions table, the PROMO_BEGIN_DATE column is of data type date and the default date format is DD-MON-RR.

Which two statements are true about expressions using PROMO_BEGIN_DATE contained in a query?

- A. TO_NUMBER(promo_begin_date) - 5 will return a number.
- B. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE - sysdate will return a number.
- C. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE - sysdate will return an error.
- D. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE - 5 will return a date.
- E. TO_DATE(PROMO_BEGIN_DATE * 5) will return a date.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Question: 108

Which two statements are true about Oracle synonyms?

- A. A synonym has an object number.
- B. A synonym can be created on an object in a package.
- C. A synonym can have a synonym.
- D. All private synonym names must be unique in the database.
- E. Any user can create a PUBLIC synonym.

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

Question: 109

Examine the description of the PRODUCT_STATUS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PRDDID STATUS	NOT NULL NOT NULL	KSBEFH VARCHAR2(10)

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 || q's not available" FROM product_status where status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
- B. SELECT prod_id || q'l's not available)' FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
- C. SELECT prod_id "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" || q'<'s not available)' FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK
- D. SELECT prod_id || q' (*s not available)' "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK
- D. SELECT prod_id || q' (s not available) • 'CURRENT AVAILABILITY' FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK
- E. SELECT prod_id q's not available" FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK*;

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

Question: 110

Which three statements are true about Deferred Segment Creation in Oracle databases?

- A. It Is supported for Index Organized Tables (IOTs) contained in locally managed tablespaces.
- B. Sessions may dynamically switch back and forth from deferred to immediate segment creation.
- C. It is the default behavior for tables and indexes.
- D. It is supported for SYS-owned tables contained in locally managed tablespaces.
- E. Indexes inherit the deferred or immediate segment creation attribute from their parent table

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

Question: 111

Which three statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)?

- A. It Is held Inside an Oracle database schema.
- B. The ADR base is specified In the diagnostic_dest database parameter.
- C. It is only used for Oracle Database diagnostic information.
- D. It is a file-based repository held outside any database.
- E. It can be used for problem diagnosis of a database when that database's instance is down.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Question: 112

The sales table has columns prod_id and quantity_sold of data type number. In two queries, execute successfully? x

- A. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(-) > 10;
- B. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(-) > 10 GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(-) > 10;
- C. SELECT COUNT(prod_id) FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 GROUP BY prod_id;
- D. SELECT COUNT(prod_id) FROM sales GROUP BY prod_id WHERE quantity_sold > 55000;
- E. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(-) > 10 GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(-) > 10;

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Question: 113

Hull? Type

PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL NUMBER(10)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL NUMBER(10)
TIME_ID ~ CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL DATE
FROM_ID	NOT NULL NUMBER(5)
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL NUMBER(10,2)
PRICE	NUMBER(10,2)
AMOUNT_SOLD	NOT NULL NUMBER(10,2)

```
CREATE TABLE sales1 (prod_id, cust_id, quantity_sold, price) AS
```

```
SELECT product_id, customer_id, quantity_sold, price FROM sales  
WHERE 1 = 1X
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. SALES1 has not NULL constraints on any selected columns which had those constraints in the sales table.
- B. SALES1 has primary key and unique constraints on any selected columns which had those constraints in the sales table.
- C. SALES1 is created with 55,000 rows.
- D. SALES1 is created with no rows.
- E. SALES1 is created with 1 row.

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

Question: 114

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the tables.

You execute this SQL statement:

```
INSEPT INTO fa VALUES
(23, 23%, SYSDATE,
 (SELECT channel_id FROM channels
  WHERE channel_desc = 'Direct Sales'),
 12, 1, 500M)
```

Which three statements are true?

- A. The statement will fail if a row already exists in the sales table for product 23.
- B. The sales table has five foreign keys.
- C. A product can have a different unit price at different times.
- D. A customer can exist in many countries.
- E. The statement will execute successfully and a new row will be inserted into the sales table.
- F. The statement will fail because a subquery may not be contained in a values clause.

Answer: B, C, E

Explanation:

Question: 115

Which two statements are true about substitution variables?

- A. A substitution variable prefixed with & always prompts only once for a value in a session.
- B. A substitution variable prefixed with to prompts only once for a value in a session unless it is set to undefined in the session
- C. A substitution variable can be used only in a select statement.
- D. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be enclosed in single quotation marks.
- E. A substitution variable can be used with any clause in a select statement.
- F. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be enclosed in double quotation marks.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 116

Examine the description of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	KOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
TRANSACTION_TYPE		VARCHAR2(3)
BORROWED_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		VARCHAR2(16)
MEMBER_ID		VF CHAR(6)

- 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_type = 'RM*' AND member_id = 'A101' OR member_id = 'A102');
- D. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction_type = 'RM*' OR member_id IN ('A101', 'A102'));
- E. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = 'RM' OR member_id IN ('A101', 'A102');

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

Question: 117

Which two queries execute successfully?

- A. SELECT NULLIF(NULL, 100) FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT COALESCE (100, 'AM FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT 2TOLLIF(100, 'A') FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT NULLIF(100,100) FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT COALESCE(100, NULL, 200) FROM DUAL;

Answer: E

Explanation:

Question: 118

Which three statements are true about data block storage in an Oracle Database?

- A. A block header contains a row directory pointing to all rows in the block.
- B. An index block can contain row data.
- C. Row data is stored starting at the end of the block.
- D. A data block header is of a fixed length.
- E. A table block must always contain row data.

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

Question: 119

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

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

Answer: A, C, F

Explanation:

Question: 120

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

```
CREATE TABLESPACE TBS1 DATAFILE '/u02/oracle-datamnt1/tbs1.dbf' SIZE 100M 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_32k_cache_size should be set to a value greater than db_cache_size.
- B. db_32k_cache_size must be set to a value that can be accommodated in the SGA.
- C. db_32r_cache_size must be less than db_cache_size.
- D. db_cache_size must be set to a size that is smaller than db_32k_cache_size.
- E. The /u02 file system must have at least 100G space for the datafile.
- F. The operating system must use a 32k block size.

Answer: C, D

Explanation:

Question: 121

Your database instance is started with an SPFILE.

A PFILE is also available. You execute this command:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=100K;
```

Where is the value changed?

- A. in the SPFILE, SPFILE, and memory
- B. in the SPFILE and in memory
- C. only In the SPFILE
- D. in the SPFILE and SPFILEc
- E. only in memory

Answer: D

Explanation:

Question: 122

Which three statements are true regarding single row subqueries?

- A. They must be placed on the right side of the comparison operator or condition.
- B. They must be placed on the left side of the comparison operator or condition.
- C. They can be used in the where clause.
- D. A SQL statement may have multiple single row subquery blocks.
- E. They must return a row to prevent errors in the SQL statement.
- F. They can be used in the having clause.

Answer: C, D, F

Explanation:

Question: 123

Examine the description of the product_details table:

MAKE	NUIX	TYPE
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (2)
PRODUCT-NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2<25)
PRODUCT_PRICE		NUMBER (8,2)
EXPIRY_DATE		DATE

Which two statements are true?

- A. PRODUCT_id can be assigned the PRIMARY KEY constraint.
- B. PRODUCT_price contains the value zero by default if no value is assigned to it.
- C. PRODUCT_price can be used in an arithmetic expression even if it has no value stored in it.
- D. EXPIRY_DATE contains the sysdate by default if no date is assigned to it.
- E. PRODUCT_NAKE cannot contain duplicate values.
- F. EXPIRY_DATE cannot be used in arithmetic expressions.

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

Question: 124

Which is the default column or columns for sorting output from compound queries using SET operators such as intersect In a SQL statement?

- A. the first column in the first select of the compound query
- B. the first varchar2 column in the first select of the compound query
- C. the first number column in the first select of the compound query
- D. the first number or varchar2 column in the last select of the compound query
- E. the first column in the last select of the compound query

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question: 125

Examine the description of the employees table:

Column Name	Null?	Type*
EMP_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
ENFRAME		VARCHAR2(10)
DEPT_ID		NUMBER(2)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
JOIN-DATE		DATE

NLS-DATE-FORMAT is Set to DD-MON-YY.

Which query requires explicit data type conversion?

- A. SELECT join_date FROM employees WHERE join_date > '10-02-2018';
- B. SELECT join_date || ' ' || salary FROM employees;
- C. SELECT SUBSTR(join_date, 1, 2) - 10 FROM employees;
- D. SELECT join_date + '20' FROM employees; SELECT salary * '120.50' FROM employees;

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question: 126

Which two statements are true about the Oracle Data Dictionary?

- A. It is owned by the sys user.
- B. Data dictionary base tables can be queried directly.
- C. It is owned by the system user.
- D. Data dictionary views are always created with queries that join two or more base tables.
- E. All data dictionary view joins base tables to dynamic performance views.

Answer: A, B

Explanation:

Question: 127

Examine this command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE ORDERS SHRINK SPACE COMPACT
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. The high-water mark (HWM) of orders is adjusted.
- B. Only queries are allowed on ORDERS while the shrink is executing.
- C. Queries and DML statements are allowed on ORDERS while the shrink is executing.
- D. The shrink operation causes rows to be moved to empty space starting from the beginning of the orders segment.
- E. Dependent indexes become UNUSABLE.
- F. The shrink operation causes rows to be moved to empty space starting toward the end of the orders segment.

Answer: C,

Explanation:

Question: 128

You currently have an active transaction in your session and have been granted select access to vstransaction.

Executing:

```
SELECT xid, status FROM vStransaction;
```

in your session returns:

XID	STATUS
OA0007000A070000	ACTIVE

In which three situations will re-executing this query still return a row but with a different XID, indicating a new transaction has started?

- A. after successfully executing a commit or rollback followed by a select statement
- B. after successfully executing a create table as select statement followed by a select for update statement
- C. after successfully executing a commit or rollback followed by a DML statement
- D. after successfully executing a create table statement followed by a create index statement
- E. after successfully executing a DML statement following a failed DML statement
- F. after successfully executing a truncate statement followed by a DML statement

Answer: B, C, F

Explanation:

Question: 129

Examine the description of the customers table:

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(2)
CITY CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		VARCHAR2(30)
		VARCHAR2(11)
		NUMBER(€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 ISITCAP('A') OR UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE INITCAP('a')) AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit) < ROUND(1000);
```

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

C) WHERE UPPER(cust_last_name) IN ('AV', 'BV') AND cust_credit_limit < 1000;

D) WHERE (UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'AV OR UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'BV') AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit) < 1000;

E) WHERE (INITCAP(cust_last_name) LIKE 'AV OR INITCAP(cust_last_name) LIKE 'BV') AND cust_credit_limit < 1000;

Answer: C, E

Explanation:

Question: 130

Examine this description of the books table containing 100 rows:

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

Now 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;
```

Examine this description of the books table containing 100 rows:
Which three statements are true?

- A. The second rollback command restores the row that was inserted.
- A. The first rollback command leaves the table's 100 original rows locked.
- B. The second rollback command rolls back the rollback to savepoint a command.
- C. The first rollback command leaves the inserted row locked.
- D. The first RollBack command restores the row that was inserted.
- E. The second rollback command restores the 100 rows that were in the table originally.
- F. The first rollback command restores the 100 rows that were in the table originally.

Answer: A, C, E

Explanation:

Question: 131

The customers table has a cust_last_name column of data type varchar2.

The table has two rows whose cust_last_name values are Andersen and Ausson.

Which query produces output for cust_last_name containing Oder for the first row and Aus for the second?

- A. SELECT REPLACE(TRIM(TRAILING 'son' FROM cust_last_name), 'An', 'O') FROM customers;
- B. SELECT REPLACE(SUBSTR(cust_last_name, -3), 'An', 'O') FROM customers;
- C. SELECT REPLACE(REPLACE(cust_last_name, 'son', ''), 'An', 'O') FROM customers;
- D. SELECT INITCAP (REPLACE(TRIM('son' FROM cust_last_name), 'An', 'O')) FROM customers;

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question: 132

Examine this command:

```
ALTER DATABASE  
  MOVE DATAFILE '/U01/«*1M01 .dbf'  
  TO */u02/a@lea02.dbf';
```

Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: B, E

Explanation:

Question: 133

The orders table has a column ORDER_DATE of data type date.

The default display format for a date is DD-MON-RR.

Which two where conditions demonstrate the correct usage of conversion functions?

- A. WHERE order_date > TO_CHAR(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, 6), 'MON DD YYYY')
- B. WHERE TO_CHAR(order_date, 'MON DD YYYY') = 'JAN 20 2019'
- C. WHERE order_date > TO_DATE(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, c), 'MON DD YYYY')
- D. WHERE order_date IN (TO_DATE ('Oct 21 2018', 'Mon DD YYYY'), TC_CHAR('Nov 21 2018', 'Mon DD YYYY'))
- E. WHERE order date > TO DATE('JUL 10 2018', *MON DD YYYY')

Answer: B, E

Explanation:

Question: 134

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.

Answer: B, C, D

Explanation:

Question: 135

Which compression method is recommended for Direct-Path Insert operations?

- A. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS BASIC
- B. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED
- C. ROW STORE COMPRESS BASIC
- D. ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 136

Which two statements are true about Database Instances and Real Application Clusters (RAC)?

- A. A RAC database can have one Instance.
- B. A RAC database can have instances on separate servers.
- C. Two RAC databases can share their instances.
- D. A RAC database must have three or more Instances.
- E. A RAC database must have two or more instances.

Answer: A, B

Explanation:

Question: 137

Which two statements are true about interval data types?

- A. INTERVAL year TO month columns support yearly intervals.
- B. The value in an interval day to SECOND column can be copied into an interval year to month column.
- C. INTERVAL day to second columns support fractions of seconds.
- D. INTERVAL year to month columns only support monthly Intervals within a single year.

- E. INTERVAL year to month columns only support monthly intervals within a range of years.
- F. The year field in an interval year to month column must be a positive value.

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

Question: 138

Which three statements are true about the naming methods and their features supported by Oracle database used to resolve connection information?

- A. Local naming can be used if Connect-Time Failover Is required.
- B. A client can connect to an Oracle database instance even If no client side network admin has been configured.
- C. Directory Naming requires setting the TNS_ADMIN environment variable on the client side.
- D. Local Naming requires setting the TNS_ADMIN environment variable on the client side.
- E. Directory Naming can be used if Connect-Time Failover is required.
- F. Easy Connect supports TCP/IP and SSL.

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation:

Question: 139

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. WHERE city LIKE *%AN%*
- D. WHERE city = '%AN%'
- E. WHERE city IN ('%AN%')

F. ORDER BY last_name DESC, city ASC

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

Question: 140

Examine these commands:

```
[oracle@shost01 ~]$ sqlplus ul/orade
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM emp;
```

ENO	ENAME	DN
1	Alan	2
2	Sen	2

```
SQL> exit
```

```
[oracle@shost01 ~]$ cat emp.dat
```

```
1,Alan,2  
3,Curl,4  
4,Bob,4
```

```
[oracle@shost01 ~]$ sqldr ul/orade TABLE=emp
```

Which two statements are true about the sqldr execution?

- A. It generates a sqi script that it uses to load data from EMP.DAT TO EMP.
- B. It overwrites the data for Alan and adds data for Curl and Bob
- C. It appends data from EMP.DAT TO EMP.
- D. It overwrites all data in emp with data from emp.dat.
- E. It generates a log that contains control file entries, which can be used with normal SQL*Loader operations.

Answer: A, C