

1Z1-082 Certification Sample Questions & 1Z1-082 Dump Collection



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Oracle 1Z1-082 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Using Subqueries to Solve Queries	- Describe the types of subqueries (single-row, multi-row, multiple-column) - Use multiple-row subqueries with multiple-row operators (IN, ANY, ALL) - Use scalar subqueries in SQL - Use subqueries in the WHERE clause and HAVING clause - Define subqueries - Use single-row subqueries with single-row and multiple-row operators
Using Single-Row Functions to Customize Output	- Use character, number, and date functions in SELECT statements - Describe the use of conversion functions (TO_CHAR, TO_NUMBER, TO_DATE) - Use CASE and DECODE for conditional expressions - Describe various types of functions available in SQL
Managing Data in Different Time Zones	- Describe the use of datetime functions (CURRENT_DATE, EXTRACT, LOCALTIMESTAMP) - Explain the concepts of time zones and daylight savings - Use various datetime data types (DATE, TIMESTAMP, INTERVAL)
Introduction to Oracle Database	- Explain Oracle Database server architecture - Describe Oracle processes (PMON, SMON, DBWn, LGWR, CKPT, others) - Describe Oracle Database Cloud Service (DBCS) architecture and features - Describe Oracle Database instance and memory structures - Explain database storage structures (data blocks, segments, tablespaces, data files) - Describe Oracle Database architecture
Managing Oracle Database Instances	- View the alert log and access dynamic performance views - Use the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) - Manage initialization parameter files (SPFILE, PFILE) - Start up and shut down an Oracle Database instance

Reporting Aggregated Data Using the Group Functions	- Describe group functions (AVG, SUM, MIN, MAX, COUNT) - Use the GROUP BY clause to group data - Use the HAVING clause to filter grouped data
Understanding Oracle Database Architecture - Database Storage Structures	- Create and manage tablespaces - Describe the logical and physical database structures - Describe tablespaces and data files - Manage space in tablespaces
Managing Users, Roles, and Privileges	- Create and manage roles - Create and manage database user accounts - Grant and revoke privileges - Differentiate system privileges and object privileges
Restricting and Sorting Data	- Use the NULL operators (IS NULL, IS NOT NULL) - Sort data using the ORDER BY clause - Use comparison operators and logical operators (AND, OR, NOT) - Use the WHERE clause to limit retrieved rows - Use the LIKE and IN operators - Use the BETWEEN comparator
Using Conversion Functions and Conditional Expressions	- Apply the NVL, NULLIF, and COALESCE functions - Use the TO_CHAR, TO_NUMBER, and TO_DATE conversion functions - Use nested functions - Use the CAST function for data type conversion
Working with Oracle Cloud Exadata Express Cloud Service	- Identify the prerequisites for Exadata Express Cloud Service - Describe the features and benefits of Exadata Express Cloud Service - Navigate the Exadata Express Cloud Service console - Provision and manage an Exadata Express Cloud Service instance
Displaying Data from Multiple Tables Using Joins	- Use CROSS joins - Use OUTER joins (LEFT, RIGHT, FULL) - Use Equijoins and Non-equijoins - Join a table to itself using self-join - Describe different types of joins and their features
Retrieving Data using the SQL SELECT Statement	- Use the ORDER BY clause - Execute a basic SELECT statement - Describe how schema objects work - Use SQL row functions (character, number, date, conversion, general) - List the capabilities of SQL SELECT statements - Use scalar and correlated subqueries
Understanding Oracle Database Architecture - Oracle Database Instance	- Explain the memory structures (SGA, PGA) - Understand Oracle Database instance management - Describe the background processes
Managing Schema Objects	- Manage sequences and synonyms - Manage constraints (NOT NULL, UNIQUE, PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY, CHECK) - Create and modify tables - Create indexes and views
Using the Set Operators	- Use set operators to combine multiple queries into a single query - Describe set operators (UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT, MINUS)

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Oracle Database Administration I Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64

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

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 65

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?

```
SELECT &&col1, &&col2
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 66

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation

NEW QUESTION # 67

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:

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

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 68

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

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

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 69

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