

Free Questions for 1Z0-082 by certsinside

Shared by Rich on 15-04-2024

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

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

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

Options:

- 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:

Α

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine this description of the books table containing 100 rows:

Name		Null?		Type		
	TRANSACTION_ID	NOT	NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)		
	TRANSACTION_DATE			DATE		
	AMOUNT			NUMBER(10,2)		
	CUSTOMER_ID			VARCHAR2 (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?

Options:

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

Answer:

A, C, E

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the description of the customers table:

```
Name Null? Type

CUST_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2(2)

CUST_LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(30)

CITY VARCHAR2(10)

CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(6,2)
```

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

Examine this partial query:

SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit FROM customers

Which two where conditions give the required result?

```
A)
```

D)

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

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

C)

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

```
WHERE (UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'A%' OR UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'B%')
   AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit) < 1000;</pre>
E)
WHERE (INITCAP(cust_last_name) LIKE 'A%' OR INITCAP(cust_last_name) LIKE 'B%')
   AND cust_credit_limit < 1000;
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

E- Option E

Answer:

C, E

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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
0A0007000A070000 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?

Options:

- 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:

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine this command:

SQL> ALTER TABLE ORDERS SHRINK SPACE COMPACT

Which two statements are true?

Options:

- 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.



C, D

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true about the Oracle Data Dictionary?

Options:

- 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

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the description of the employees table:

```
Name Null? Type

EMP_ID NOT NULL NUMBER

EMP_NAME 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?

Options:

- A- SELECT join_date FROM employees WHERE join_date > '10-02-2018';
- B- SELECT join_date I I ' ' II 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;

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