



## Oracle 1Z0-082 Mock Exam

Shared by Mayo on 17-06-2026

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## Question 1

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

```
CREATE TABLESPACE ns_tbs
  DATAFILE '/u02/oracle/data/netbs_f01.dbf'
  SIZE 100G
  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?

Options:

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- 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:

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C, D

## Question 2

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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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?

### Options:

- 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/rrefsqj27781.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 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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);
```

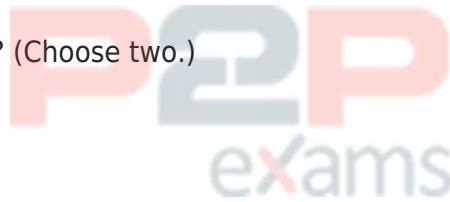
```
SAVEPOINT a;
```

```
DELETE FROM books;
```

```
ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT a;
```

```
ROLLBACK;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)



Options:

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- 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:

---

C, D

## Question 4

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which two statements are true about the DUAL table? (Choose two.)

Options:

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- 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:

B, F

## Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	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?

Options:

- 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

## Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true about the results of using the INTERSECT operator in compound queries? (Choose two.)

Options:

---

- 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:

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A, D



Explanation:

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



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