ORACLE 1Z0-082

Oracle Database Administration I Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

1Z0-082

90 Questions Exam – 60% Cut Score – Duration of 150 minutes

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Know Your 1Z0-082 Certification Well:

The 1Z0-082 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Oracle Database Administration. Before you start your 1Z0-082 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Database Administration I materials like 1Z0-082 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 1Z0-082 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.
The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-
- What is in the 1Z0-082 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 1Z0-082 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 1Z0-082 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 1Z0-082 exam makes you Oracle Database Administration 2019 Certified Professional. Having the Database Administration I certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

Oracle 1Z0-082 Database Administration I Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Database Administration I
Exam Code	1Z0-082
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	150 minutes
Number of Questions	90
Passing Score	60%
Format	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
Recommended Training	**Oracle Database 19c: SQL Workshop** **Oracle Database 19c: Administration Workshop** **Oracle Database Administration 2019 Certified Professional**

	Oracle Database Learning Subscription Unlimited Learning Subscription - All Technology
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE
Sample Questions	Oracle Database Administration 2019 Certified Professional (OCP)
Recommended Practice	1Z0-082 Online Practice Exam

1Z0-082 Syllabus:

Understanding Oracle Database Architecture - Oracle Database: Administration Workshop	- Understanding Oracle Database Instance Configurations - Understanding Oracle Database Memory and Process Structures - Understanding Logical and Physical Database Structures - Understanding Oracle Database Server Architecture
Managing Database Instances - Oracle Database: Administration Workshop	- Starting Up Oracle Database Instances - Using Data Dictionary Views - Shutting Down Oracle Database Instances - Using Dynamic Performance Views - Using the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) - Using the Alert Log and Trace Files - Managing Initialization Parameter Files
Managing Users, Roles and Privileges - Oracle Database: Administration Workshop	- Assigning Quotas to Users - Applying the Principal of Least Privilege - Creating and Assigning Profiles - Administering User Authentication Methods - Managing Oracle Database Users, Privileges, and Roles
Managing Storage - Oracle Database: Administration Workshop	- Managing Resumable Space Allocation - Shrinking Segments - Deferring Segment Creation - Using Space-Saving Features - Deploying Oracle Database Space Management Features - Managing Different Types of Segments - Using Table and Row Compression - Understanding Block Space Management
Moving Data - Oracle Database: Administration Workshop	- Using External Tables - Using Oracle Data Pump - Using SQL*Loader
Accessing an Oracle Database with Oracle supplied Tools - Oracle Database: Administration Workshop	- Using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) - Using Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control - Using racle enterprise Manager Database Express - Using SQL Developer - Using SQL Plus

Configuring Oracle Net Services - Oracle Database: Administration Workshop	- Using Oracle Net Services Administration Tools - Configuring Communication Between Database Instances - Configuring the Oracle Net Listener - Connecting to an Oracle Database Instance - Comparing Dedicated and Shared Server Configurations - Administering Naming Methods
Managing Tablespaces and Datafiles - Oracle Database: Administration Workshop	- Viewing Tablespace Information - Creating, Altering and Dropping Tablespaces - Managing Table Data Storage - Implementing Oracle Managed Files - Moving and Renaming Online Data Files
Managing Undo - Oracle Database: Administration Workshop	- Understanding Transactions and Undo Data - Storing Undo Information - Configuring Undo Rentention - Comparing Undo Data and Redo Data - Understanding Temporary Undo
Restricting and Sorting Data - Oracle Database: Introduction to SQL	- Applying Rules of precedence for operators in an expression - Limiting Rows Returned in a SQL Statement - Using Substitution Variables - Using the DEFINE and VERIFY commands
Using Conversion Functions and Conditional Expressions - Oracle Database: Introduction to SQL	- Applying the NVL, NULLIF, and COALESCE functions to data - Understanding implicit and explicit data type conversion - Using the TO_CHAR, TO_NUMBER, and TO_DATE conversion functions - Nesting multiple functions
Displaying Data from Multiple Tables Using Joins - Oracle Database: Introduction to SQL	- Using Self-joins - Using Various Types of Joins - Using Non equijoins - Using OUTER joins
Using SET Operators - Oracle Database: Introduction to SQL	- Matching the SELECT statements - Using the ORDER BY clause in set operations - Using The INTERSECT operator - Using The MINUS operator - Using The UNION and UNION ALL operators
Understanding Data Definition Language - Oracle Database: Introduction to SQL	- Using Data Definition Language
Managing Views - Oracle Database: Introduction to SQL	- Managing Views

Managing Data in Different Time Zones - Oracle Database: Introduction to SQL	- Working with CURRENT_DATE, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,and LOCALTIMESTAMP - Working with INTERVAL data types
Retrieving Data using the SQL SELECT Statement - Oracle Database: Introduction to SQL	- Using Column aliases - Using The DESCRIBE command - Using The SQL SELECT statement - Using concatenation operator, literal character strings, alternative quote operator, and the DISTINCT keyword - Using Arithmetic expressions and NULL values in the SELECT statement
Using Single-Row Functions to Customize Output - Oracle Database: Introduction to SQL	- Manipulating strings with character functions in SQL SELECT and WHERE clauses - Performing arithmetic with date data - Manipulating numbers with the ROUND, TRUNC and MOD functions - Manipulating dates with the date function
Reporting Aggregated Data Using Group Functions - Oracle Database: Introduction to SQL	- Restricting Group Results - Creating Groups of Data - Using Group Functions
Using Subqueries to Solve Queries - Oracle Database: Introduction to SQL	- Using Single Row Subqueries - Using Multiple Row Subqueries
Managing Tables using DML statements - Oracle Database: Introduction to SQL	- Managing Database Transactions - Using Data Manipulation Language - Controlling transactions
Managing Sequences, Synonyms, Indexes - Oracle Database: Introduction to SQL	- Managing Indexes - Managing Synonyms - Managing Sequences
Managing Schema Objects - Oracle Database: Introduction to SQL	- Creating and using temporary tables - Managing constraints

Oracle 1Z0-082 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

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: a, c, f

Question: 2

You have been tasked to create a table for a banking application. One of the columns must meet three requirements:

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

2) Store a loan period of up to 10 years

3) 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

Question: 3

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: a, b

Question: 4

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: a, c, d

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

Question: 6

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: c, e

Question: 7

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

Question: 8

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: a, b, d

Question: 9

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: a, b

Question: 10

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

Study Guide to Crack Oracle Database Administration I 1Z0-082 Exam:

- Getting details of the 1Z0-082 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the 1Z0-082 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-082 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 1Z0-082 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 1Z0-082 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

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