Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-082

Oracle Database Administration I

NEW QUESTION 1
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: AB

NEW QUESTION 2
Examine this description of the TRANSACTIONS table:

```
Name                        Null?         Type
--------------------        -----------   --------------------
TRANSACTION_ID              NOT NULL      VARCHAR2(6)
TRANSACTION_DATE                          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: BD

NEW QUESTION 3
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: BDE

NEW QUESTION 4
Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)? (Choose two.)

A. The ADR base defaults to $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin ifneither 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: AE

NEW QUESTION 5
You execute this command:

```
[oracle@host01 ~]$ expdp system/oracle \
> FULL=Y \
> DUMPFILE=exp_db_full.dmp \
> PARALLEL=4 \
> LOGFILE=exp_db_full.log \
> JOB_NAME=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: AE

NEW QUESTION 6
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: BC

NEW QUESTION 7
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_linit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
B. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_linit * .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: BC

NEW QUESTION 8
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

NEW QUESTION 9
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 least50 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: BD

NEW QUESTION 10
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: CE

NEW QUESTION 10
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: BCF

NEW QUESTION 14
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. invoie_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: BD

NEW QUESTION 15
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: BCD

NEW QUESTION 17
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: ACD

NEW QUESTION 22
Examine this command and some partial output:

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

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: B

NEW QUESTION 24
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 extend 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: ADG

NEW QUESTION 29
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: DE

NEW QUESTION 34
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: CDF

NEW QUESTION 35
Examine these commands:

```
[oracle@host01 ~]$ sqlplus u1/oracle

SQL> SELECT * FROM emp;

ENO              ENAME          DN
---------        ----------     -------------
1                Alan           2
2                Ben            2


SQL> exit
[oracle@host01 ~]$ cat emp.dat


3,Cur1,4
4,Bob,4
[oracle@host01 ~]$ sqlldr u1/oracle TABLE=emp
```

Which two statements are true about the sqlldr execution? (Choose two.)

A. It overwrites data in EMP with data in EMP.DAT
B. It uses the database buffer cache to load data
C. It generates a log that contains control file entries, which can be used with normal SQL*Loader operations
D. It generates a sql script that it uses to load data from EMP.DAT to EMP
E. It appends data from EMP.DAT to EMP

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 40
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: BCE

NEW QUESTION 43
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: ADE

NEW QUESTION 47
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: CE

NEW QUESTION 52
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: AB

NEW QUESTION 55
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: AB

NEW QUESTION 58
Examine the description of the PROMOTIONS table:

```
Name                    Null?              Type
-----------------------------------------------------------
PROMO_ID                NOT NULL           NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME              NOT NULL           VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY         NOT NULL           VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_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 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: DE

NEW QUESTION 62
Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

```
CREATE TABLE sales1 (prod_id, cust_id, quantity_sold, price)
AS
SELECT product_id, customer_id, quantity_sold, price
  FROM sales
  WHERE 1 = 1;
```

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_AMOUNTFROM customersWHEREcust_incoms_level IS NOT NULLAND due_amount IS NOT NULL;
B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level != NULLAND cust_credit_level !=NULL;
C. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level <> NULLAND due_amount <> NULL;
D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level != NULLAND due_amount !=NULL;
E. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNTFROM customersWHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULLAND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 67
You execute this command:
CREATE SMALLFILE TABLESPACE sales
DATAFILE '/u01/app/oracle/sales01.dbf SIZE 5G
SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO;
Which two actions must you take to ensure UNDOTBS01 is used as the default UNDO 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: DE

NEW QUESTION 72
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: AE

NEW QUESTION 76
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: AC

NEW QUESTION 78
Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

```
Name                     Null?           Type
-----------------------------------------------------------------
CUST_ID                  NOT NULL        NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME          NOT NULL        VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME           NOT NULL        VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL                        VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                        NUMBER
```

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

NEW QUESTION 83
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: ABF

NEW QUESTION 86
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: ABF

NEW QUESTION 88
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: DE

NEW QUESTION 93
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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 97
Evaluate these commands which execute successfully:

```
Name                     Null?        Type
------------------------------------ -------- ---------------------------
TRANSACTION_ID                       NOT NULL VARCHAR2(6)
TRANSACTION_TYPE                              VARCHAR2(3)
BORROWED_DATE                                 DATE
BOOK_ID                                       VARCHAR2(6)
MEMBER_ID                                     VARCHAR2(6)
```

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: BE

NEW QUESTION 101
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: BEF

NEW QUESTION 103
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: CDE

NEW QUESTION 107
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: C

NEW QUESTION 111
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: CDF

NEW QUESTION 114
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_authen_prefix        string
```

What must you do so that KING is authenticated by the OS when connecting to the database instance?

A. Set OS_AUTHEN_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: D

NEW QUESTION 117
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

NEW QUESTION 119
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: A

NEW QUESTION 124
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 tablespsaces

Answer: CFG

NEW QUESTION 125
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