# 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**
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 3**
Which three statements are true about the tools used to configure Oracle Net Services? (Choose three.)

A. The Oracle Net Configuration Assistant is only used when running the Oracle installer
B. Oracle Net Manager can be used to centrally configure listeners on any database server target
C. The lsnrctl utility requires a listener.ora file to exist before it is started
D. Oracle Net Manager can be used to locally configure naming methods on a database server
E. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure listeners on any managed database server
F. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure net service names for any databaseserver target

**Answer:** BDE


**NEW QUESTION 4**
Examine this command:
CREATE UNDO TABLESPACE undotbs01
DATAFILE 'undotbs_01.dbf' SIZE 100M
AUTOEXTEND ON;
Which two actions must you take to ensure UNDOTBS01 is used as the default UNDO tablespace? (Choose two.)

A. Add the SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO clause
B. Set UNDO_TABLESPACE to UNDOTBS01
C. Add the NOLOGGING clause
D. Make certain that the database operates in automatic undo management mode
E. Add the ONLINE clause

**Answer:** BD


**NEW QUESTION 5**
Which three statements are true about advanced connection options supported by Oracle Net for connection to Oracle Database instances? (Choose three.)

A. Connect Time Failover requires the use of Transparent Application Failover (TAF)
B. Source Routing requires the use of a name server
C. Source Routing enables the use of Connection Manager (CMAN) which enables network traffic to be routed through a firewall
D. Load Balancing can balance the number of connections to dispatchers when using a Shared Server configuration
E. Load Balancing requires the use of a name server
F. Connect Time Failover requires the connect string to have two or more listener addresses configured

**Answer:** BCF


**NEW QUESTION 6**

You execute this query:
SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd "Monday for" fmMonth rrrr') What is the result?

A. It executes successfully but does not return any result
B. It returns the date for the first Monday of the next month
C. It generates an error
D. It returns the date for the last Monday of the current month

**Answer:** B

## NEW QUESTION 7
In the ORCL database, UNDOTBS1 is the active undo tablespace with these properties:
\1. A size of 100 MB
\2. AUTOEXTEND is off
\3. UNDO_RETENTION is set to 15 minutes
\4. It has RETENTION GUARANTEE
UNDOTBS1 fills with uncommitted undo 10 minutes after the database opens. What will happen when the next update is attempted by any transaction?

A. It succeeds and the generated undo is stored in SYSTEM.
B. It fails and returns the error message "ORA-30036: unable to extend segment by 8 in undo tablespace 'UNDOTBS1' ".
C. It succeeds and the least recently written undo block of UNDOTBS1 is overwritten by the generated undo.
D. It succeeds and the generated undo is stored in SYSAUX.
E. It succeeds and the least recently read undo block of UNDOTBS1 is overwritten by the generated undo.

**Answer:** C

## NEW QUESTION 8
You have been tasked to create a table for a banking application. One of the columns must meet three requirements:
> Be stored in a format supporting date arithmetic without using conversion functions
> Store a loan period of up to 10 years
> 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

## 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 two statements are true about the PMON background process? (Choose two.)

A. It registers database services with all local and remote listeners known to the database instance
B. It frees resources held by abnormally terminated processes
C. It records checkpoint information in the control file
D. It frees unused temporary segments
E. It kills sessions that exceed idle time

**Answer:** AB

**NEW QUESTION 14**
Which four statements are true regarding primary and foreign key constraints and the effect they can have on table data? (Choose four.)

A. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys
B. A table can have only one primary key and foreign key
C. The foreign key columns and parent table primary key columns must have the same names
D. It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to remain in the child table at the time the parent row is deleted
E. It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to be deleted automatically from the child table at the time the parent row is deleted
F. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table level
G. Primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both the column and table level

**Answer:** ACEG

**NEW QUESTION 18**
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.)

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:** DE

**NEW QUESTION 23**
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 28**
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 29**
In the SALES database, DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION is TRUE. Examine this command:
SQL> CREATE TABLE T1(c1 INT PRIMARY KEY, c2 CLOB);
Which segment or segments, if any, are created as a result of executing the command?

A. T1, an index segment for the primary key, a LOB segment, and a lobindex segment
B. no segments are created
C. T1 only
D. T1 and an index segment created for the primary key only
E. T1, an index segment for the primary key, and a LOB segment only

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 31**
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:** DF


**NEW QUESTION 35**
Which three statements are true about single-row functions? (Choose three.)

A. They can be used only in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
B. The argument can be a column name, variable, literal or an expression
C. The data type returned can be different from the data type of the argument
D. They can be nested to any level
E. They can accept only one argument
F. They return a single result row per table

**Answer:** BCF


**NEW QUESTION 36**
Which statement is true about aggregate functions?

A. Aggregate functions can be nested to any number of levels
B. The AVG function implicitly converts NULLS to zero
C. Aggregate functions can be used in any clause of a SELECT statement
D. The MAX and MIN functions can be used on columns with character data types

**Answer:** A


**NEW QUESTION 40**
Which three statements are true about a self-join? (Choose three.)

A. The ON clause must be used
B. The query must use two different aliases for the table
C. It must be an equi join
D. It must be an inner join
E. The ON clause can be used
F. It can be an outer join

**Answer:** BDE


**NEW QUESTION 43**
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 48**
View the Exhibits and examine the structure of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.
You want to display PROD_IDS whose promotion cost is less than the highest cost PROD_ID in a promotion time interval.
Examine this SQL statement:

```
SELECT prod_id
  FROM costs
WHERE promo_id IN
      (SELECT promo_id
         FROM promotions
      WHERE promo_cost < ALL
            (SELECT MAX(promo_cost)
               FROM promotions
            GROUP BY (promo_end_date - promo_begin_date)));
```

Exhibit 1.

| Table COSTS | | |
|---|---|---|
| Name | Null? | Type |
| PROD_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| TIME_ID | NOT NULL | DATE |
| PROMO_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| CHANNEL_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| UNIT_COST | NOT NULL | NUMBER(10,2) |
| UNIT_PRICE | NOT NULL | NUMBER(10,2) |

Exhibit 2.

| Table PROMOTIONS | | |
|---|---|---|
| Name | Null? | Type |
| PROMO_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER(6) |
| PROMO_NAME | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(30) |
| PROMO_SUBCATEGORY | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(30) |
| PROMO_SUBCAEGORY_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| PROMO_CATEGORY | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(30) |
| PROMO_CATEGORY_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| PROMO_COST | NOT NULL | NUMBER(10,2) |
| PROMO_BEGIN_DATE | NOT NULL | DATE |
| PROMO_END_DATE | NOT NULL | DATE |

What will be the result?

A. It gives an error because the ALL keyword is not valid
B. It gives an error because the GROUP BY clause is not valid
C. It executes successfully but does not give the required result
D. It executes successfully and gives the required result

**Answer:** D


**NEW QUESTION 52**
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 55**
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 60**
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 62**
Which two statements are true about views used for viewing tablespace and datafile information? (Choose two.)

A. Tablespace free space can be viewed in VSTABLESPACE
B. VSTABLESPACE displays information that is contained in the controlfile about tablespaces
C. VSTABLESPACE displays information about tablespaces contained in the data dictionary
D. Tablespace free space can be viewed in DBA_TABLESPACES
E. A datafile can be renamed when the database is in MOUNT state and the new file name is displayed when querying DBA_DATA_FILES after the database is opened

**Answer:** BE

**NEW QUESTION 67**
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 71**
Examine the description of the SALES1 table:

```
Name                 Null              Type
-----------------    -------------     -----------------------------
SALES_ID             NOT NULL          NUMBER
STORE_ID             NOT NULL          NUMBER
ITEMS_ID                               NUMBER
QUANTITY                               NUMBER
SALES_DATE                             DATE
```

SALES2 is a table with the same description as SALES1. Some sales data is duplicated in both tables.
You want to display the rows from the SALES1 table which are not present in the SALES2 table. Which set operator generates the required output?

A. INTERSECT
B. UNION ALL
C. UNION
D. SUBTRACT
E. MINUS

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 73**
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?

A. SELECT &&col1, &&col2FROM &tableWHERE &&condition = &&cond;
B. SELECT &col1, &col2FROM &&tableWHERE &condition;
C. SELECT &col1, &col2FROM "&table"WHERE &condition;
D. SELECT '&&col1', '&&col2'FROM &tableWHERE '&&condition' = '&cond';
E. SELECT &&col1, &&col2FROM &tableWHERE &&condition;

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 74**
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**
Which two statements are true about the ORDER BY clause when used with a SQL statement containing a SET operator such as UNION? (Choose two.)

A. Column positions must be used in the ORDER BY clause
B. Only column names from the first SELECT statement in the compound query are recognized
C. The first column in the first SELECT of the compound query with the UNION operator is used by default to sort output in the absence of an ORDER BY clause
D. Each SELECT statement in the compound query must have its own ORDER BY clause
E. Each SELECT statement in the compound query can have its own ORDER BY clause

**Answer:** BE


**NEW QUESTION 79**
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 82**
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 84**
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 87
Which three statements are true about the Oracle Data Dictionary? (Choose three.)

A. Data dictionary views are created by joins of dictionary base tables and DBA-defined tables
B. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator
C. Views with the same name but different prefixes, such as CDB, DBA, ALL and USER, reference the same base tables from the data dictionary
D. Base tables can be queried directly
E. It is owned by the SYSTEM user
F. Usernames of all users including database administrators are stored in the data dictionary

**Answer:** CDF


## NEW QUESTION 92
Which three Oracle database space management features will work with both Dictionary and Locally managed tablespaces? (Choose three.)

A. Oracle Managed Files (OMF)
B. Online table segment shrink
C. Online index segment shrink
D. Automatic data file extension (AUTOEXTEND)
E. Capacity planning growth reports based on historical data in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)

**Answer:** ADE


## NEW QUESTION 94
Which two are true about a SQL statement using SET operators such as UNION? (Choose two.)

A. The data type group of each column returned by the second query must match the data type group of the corresponding column returned by the first query.
B. The number, but not names, of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.
C. The data type of each column returned by the second query must exactly match the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.
D. The names and number of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.
E. The data type of each column returned by the second query must be implicitly convertible to the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.

**Answer:** AC


## NEW QUESTION 98
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 100
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 103
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 105**
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 108**
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 113**
Which four account management capabilities can be configured using Oracle profiles? (Choose four.)

A. the number of hours for which an account is locked after the configured number of login attempts has been reached
B. the number of days for which an account may be inactive before it is locked
C. the maximum amount of CPU time allowed for a user's sessions before their account is locked
D. the ability to prevent a password from ever being reused
E. the number of password changes required within a period of time before a password can be reused
F. the number of days for which an account is locked after the configured number of login attempts has been reached
G. the maximum number of sessions permitted for a user before the account is locked

**Answer:** DEFG

**NEW QUESTION 114**
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