



Exam : Oracle 1z0-052

Title : Oracle 1z0-052
Oracle Database 11g:
Administrator I

Update : Demo

1. View the Exhibit and examine the attributes of an undo tablespace.

Undo Retention Settings	Undo Tablespace for this Instance
Undo Retention (minutes) 15	Tablespace <u>UNDOTBS1</u> Change Tablespace
Retention Guarantee <u>No</u>	Size (MB) 115
	Auto-Extensible <u>No</u>

In an OLTP system, the user SCOTT has started a query on a large table in the peak transactional hour that performs bulk inserts. The query runs for more than 15 minutes and then SCOTT receives the following error:

ORA-01555: snapshot too old

What could be the reason for this error?

- A. The query is unable to get a read-consistent image.
- B. There is not enough space in Flash Recovery Area.
- C. There is not enough free space in the flashback archive.
- D. The query is unable to place data blocks in undo tablespace

Answer: A

2. Which two statements are true about the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)? (Choose two.)

- A. All AWR tables belong to the SYSTEM schema.
- B. The AWR contains systemwide tracing and logging information.
- C. The snapshots collected by the AWR are accessible through data dictionary views.
- D. The snapshots collected by the AWR are used by self-tuning components in the database.

Answer: CD

3. While observing the index statistics, you find that an index is highly fragmented, thereby resulting in poor database performance. Which option would you use to reduce fragmentation without affecting the users who are currently using the index?

- A. Validate the index structure using the ANALYZE...INDEX command.

- B.Rebuild the index using the ALTER INDEX..REBUILD ONLINE command.
- C.Change the block space utilization parameters using the ALTER INDEX command.
- D.Deallocate the unused space in the index using the ALTER INDEX..DEALLOCATE UNUSED command.

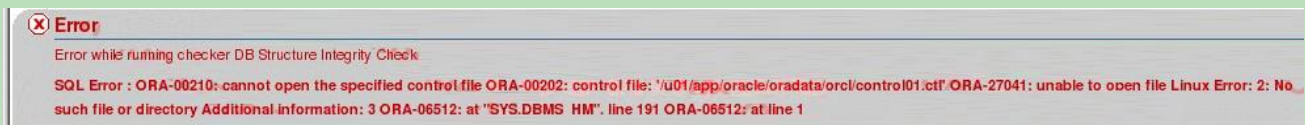
Answer: B

4. Your test database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode. Which statement is true regarding the type of backups that can be performed on the database?

- A.You can perform online whole database backups.
- B.You can perform offline whole database backups.
- C.You cannot perform schema-level export/import operations.
- D.You can perform the backup of only the SYSTEM tablespace when the database is open.

Answer: B

5. The database instance is currently using SPFILE. View the Exhibit and examine the error that you received while running the DB Structure Integrity check.



Given below are the steps to recover from the error in random order:

- 1: Shut down the instance, if not already done.
- 2: Copy one of the remaining control files to a new location.
- 3: Change the value of the CONTROL_FILES initialization parameter to correspond to the new location of the control files.
- 4: Start up the database instance to the NOMOUNT stage.
- 5: Recover the database to the point of failure of the control file.
- 6: Open the database.

Identify the correct sequence of steps?

- A.1, 2, 4, 3, 5, 6

B.2, 4, 3, 5, 6; 1 not required

C.4, 5, 6, 2, 3; 1 not required

D.5, 2, 3, 4; 1 and 6 not required

Answer: A

6. Note the following points describing various utilities in Oracle Database 11g:

1: It enables the high-speed transfer of data from one database to another.

2: It provides a complete solution for the backup, restoration, and recovery needs of the entire database.

3: It enables the loading of data from an external file into an Oracle database.

4: It provides a tape backup management for the Oracle ecosystem.

Which point describes Oracle Secure Backup?

A.1

B.2

C.3

D.4

E.1, 2, and 4

F.1, 2, 3, and 4

Answer: D

7. You have issued a SHUTDOWN ABORT command to bring down your database instance. Consider the steps that will be performed later when you open the database:

1: SGA is allocated.

2: Control file is read.

3: Redo log files are read.

4: Instance recovery is started.

5: Background processes are started.

6: Data files are checked for consistency.

7: Server parameter file or the initialization parameter file is read.

Which option has the correct order in which these steps occur?

A.7, 1, 5, 2, 3, 6, 4

B.1, 2, 3,7, 5, 6, 4

C.7, 1, 4, 5, 2, 3, 6

D.1, 7, 5, 4, 2, 3, 6

Answer: A

8. Observe the information in the columns:

1: The SGAA. Text and parsed forms of all SQL statements

2: The cursor stateb. Run-time memory values for the SQL statement, such as rows retrieved

3: User-session datac. Security and resource usage information

4: The stack spaced. Local variables for the process

Which option has the correct match between the memory areas and their contents?

A.1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a

B.1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a

C.1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d

D.1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c

Answer: C

9. View the Exhibit and examine the privileges granted to the SL_REP user.

Roles		
Role	Admin Option	Default
CONNECT	N	Y
RESOURCE	N	Y

System Privileges	
System Privilege	Admin Option
CREATE ANY TABLE	N
CREATE USER	N
GRANT ANY OBJECT PRIVILEGE	N
UNLIMITED TABLESPACE	N
UPDATE ANY TABLE	N

Object Privileges			
Object Privilege	Schema	Object	Grant Option
SELECT	SCOTT	BONUS	N
UPDATE	SCOTT	BONUS	N
SELECT	SCOTT	DEPT	N
UPDATE	SCOTT	DEPT	N

The EMP table is owned by the SCOTT user. The SL_REP user executes the following command:

```
SQL> GRANT SELECT ON scott.emp TO hr;
```

Which statement describes the outcome of the command?

- A. The command executes successfully.
- B. The command produces an error because the EMP table is owned by SCOTT.
- C. The command produces an error because SL_REP has the GRANT ANY OBJECT PRIVILEGE without ADMIN_OPTION.
- D. The command produces an error because SL_REP does not have the SELECT privilege with GRANT_OPTION on the EMP table.

Answer: A

10. Examine the following statement that is used to modify the constraint on the SALES table:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE SALES MODIFY CONSTRAINT pk DISABLE VALIDATE;
```

Which three statements are true regarding the above command? (Choose three.)

- A.The constraint remains valid.
- B.The index on the constraint is dropped.
- C.It allows the loading of data into the table using SQL *Loader.
- D.New data conforms to the constraint, but existing data is not checked.
- E.It allows the data manipulation on the table using INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE SQL statements.

Answer: ABC

11. Identify the memory component from which memory may be allocated for:

- 1: Session memory for the shared server
- 2: Buffers for I/O slaves
- 3: Oracle Database Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup and restore operations

- A.Large Pool
- B.Redo Log Buffer
- C.Database Buffer Cache
- D.Program Global Area (PGA)

Answer: A

12. Which is the correct description of a pinned buffer in the database buffer cache?

- A.The buffer is currently being accessed.
- B.The buffer is empty and has not been used.
- C.The contents of the buffer have changed and must be flushed to the disk by the DBWn process.
- D.The buffer is a candidate for immediate aging out and its contents are synchronized with the block contents on the disk.

Answer: A

13. You have executed this command to change the size of the database buffer cache:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=2516582;
```

System altered.

To verify the change in size, you executed this command:

```
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER DB_CACHE_SIZE
```

```
NAME TYPE VALUE
```

```
-----  
db_cache_size big integer 4194304
```

Why is the value set to 4194304 and not to 2516582?

- A. because 4194304 is the granule size
- B. because 4194304 is the standard block size
- C. because 4194304 is the largest nonstandard block size defined in the database
- D. because 4194304 is the total size of data already available in the database buffer cache

Answer: A

14. These are points that describe the contents of different memory components:

- 1: Descriptive information or metadata about schema objects that are queried by using SQL statements
- 2: The run-time area for data manipulation language (DML) or data definition language (DDL) statements
- 3: Results of SQL queries and PL/SQL functions
- 4: Executable forms of SQL cursors, PL/SQL programs, and Java classes
- 5: The information necessary to reconstruct changes made to the database by a transaction

Which of these will be stored in the Shared Pool if the necessary configurations are done?

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 and 5
- C. 1, 3, and 4
- D. 3, 4, and 5
- E. 1, 2, 3, and 4

Answer: C

15. Which two statements are true about Shared SQL Area and Private SQL Area? (Choose two.)

- A. Shared SQL Area will be allocated in the shared pool.
- B. Shared SQL Area will be allocated when a session starts.
- C. Shared SQL Area will be allocated in the large pool always.

D.Private SQL Area will be allocated in the Program Global Area (PGA) always.

E.Shared SQL Area and Private SQL Area will be allocated in the PGA or large pool.

F.The number of Private SQL Area allocations is dependent on the OPEN_CURSORS parameter.

Answer: AF

16. Note the following functionalities of various background processes:

1: Record the checkpoint information in data file headers.

2: Perform recovery at instance startup.

3: Cleanup unused temporary segments.

4: Free the resources used by a user process when it fails.

5: Dynamically register database services with listeners.

6: Monitor sessions for idle session timeout.

Which option has the correct functionalities listed for a background process?

A.Archiver Process (ARCn): 1, 2, 5

B.System Monitor Process (SMON): 1, 4, 5

C.Process Monitor Process (PMON): 4, 5, 6

D.Database Writer Process (DBWn): 1, 3, 4

Answer: C

17. Note the functionalities of various background processes:

1: Perform recovery at instance startup.

2: Free the resources used by a user process when it fails.

3: Cleanup the database buffer cache when a process fails.

4: Dynamically register database services with listeners.

5: Monitor sessions for idle session timeout.

6: Cleanup unused temporary segments.

7: Record the checkpoint information in control file.

Which option has the correct functionalities listed for a background process?

A.Checkpoint (CKPT): 1, 2, 5

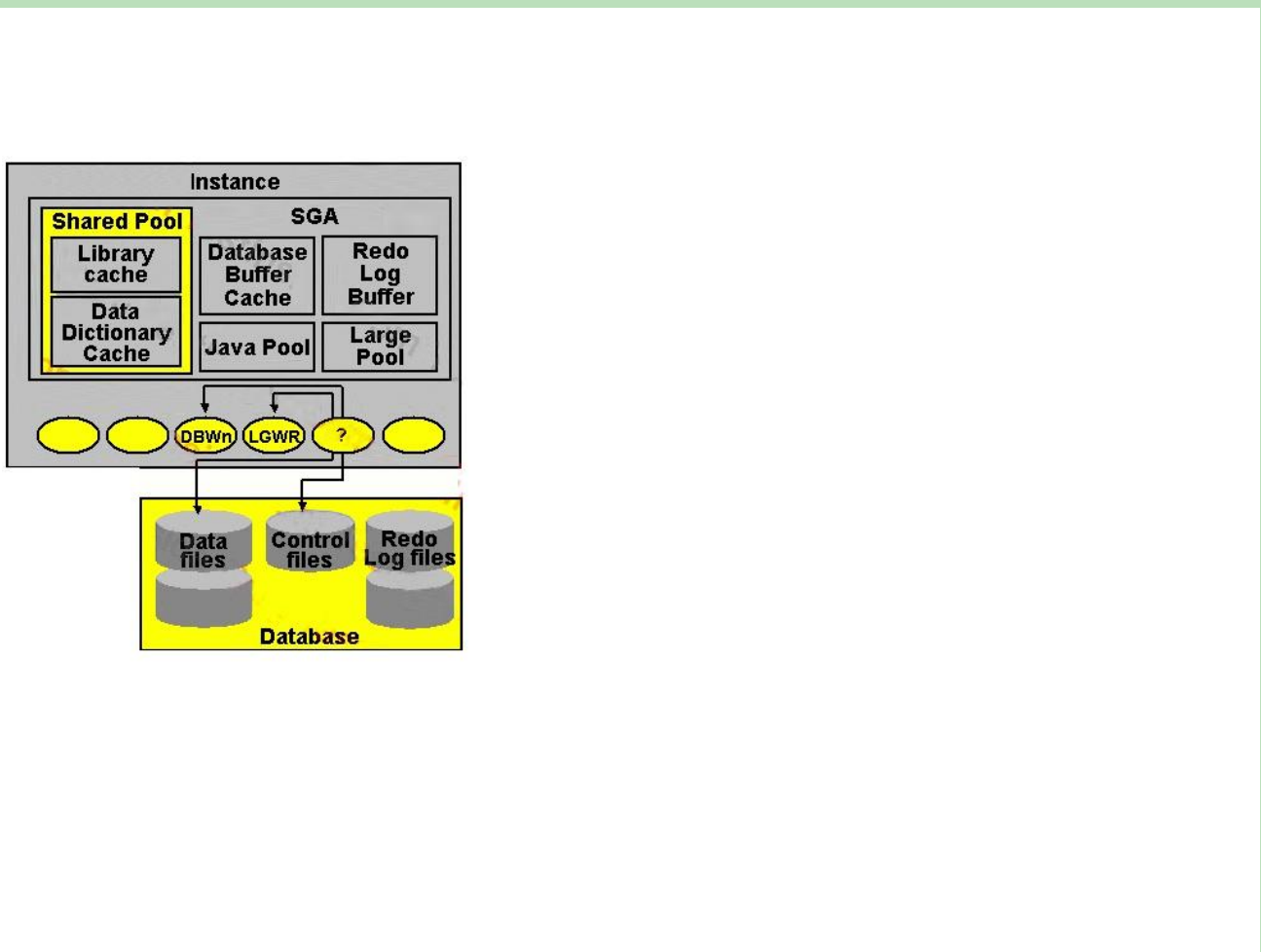
B.System Monitor (SMON): 1, 6

C.Process Monitor (PMON): 4, 6, 7

D.Database Writer (DBWR): 1, 3, 4

Answer: B

18. View the Exhibit and identify the component marked with a question mark.



A.Checkpoint (CKPT)

B.Process Monitor (PMON)

C.Archiver Processes (ARCn)

D.Recoverer Process (RECO)

E.Memory Manager process (MMAN)

Answer: A

19. Which two statements about the background process of the database writer are true? (Choose two.)

- A.It is possible to have multiple database writers in an Oracle instance.
- B.It writes dirty buffers, if any, to data files whenever a checkpoint occurs.
- C.It writes dirty buffers, if any, to data files whenever a transaction commits.
- D.It writes dirty buffers, if any, to data files before the log writer (LGWR) writes.

Answer: AB

20. You have set Tablespace Full Metrics Threshold values for the USERS tablespace as follows:

Warning (%): 90

Critical (%): 95

Which background process is responsible for issuing alerts when the threshold is crossed?

- A.System monitor (SMON)
- B.Process monitor (PMON)
- C.Memory manager process (MMAN)
- D.Manageability Monitor process (MMON)

Answer: D

21. Which three statements are true about logical structures of the Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A.Each segment contains one or more extents.
- B.Multiple tablespaces can share a single data file.
- C.A data block is the smallest unit of input/output (I/O) in data files.
- D.It is possible to have tablespaces of different block sizes in a database.
- E.Each data block in the database always corresponds to one operating system block.

Answer: ACD

22. Identify the logical structure that will never have more than one data segment created for it.

- A.external table

- B.partitioned table
- C.partitioned index
- D.nonclustered table
- E.global temporary table

Answer: D

23. Note the following structures in your database server:

- 1: Extents
- 2: OS Blocks
- 3: Tablespace
- 4: Segments
- 5: Oracle Data Block

Which option has the correct arrangement of these structures from the smallest to the largest?

- A.2, 5, 1, 4, 3
- B.1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- C.5, 2, 1, 3, 4
- D.2, 1, 5, 4, 3

Answer: A

24. Which two statements correctly describe the relation between a data file and the logical database structures? (Choose two.)

- A.An extent cannot spread across data files.
- B.A segment cannot spread across data files.
- C.A data file can belong to only one tablespace.
- D.A data file can have only one segment created in it.
- E.A data block can spread across multiple data files as it can consist of multiple operating system (OS) blocks.

Answer: AC

25. Which three operations require undo data? (Choose three.)

- A. committing a transaction
- B. flashing back a transaction
- C. recovering a failed transaction
- D. running a read-consistent query
- E. changing a tablespace status from READ ONLY to READ WRITE

Answer: BCD

26. Which two statements are true regarding undo tablespaces? (Choose two.)

- A. The database can have more than one undo tablespace.
- B. The UNDO_TABLESPACE parameter is valid in both automatic and manual undo management.
- C. Undo segments automatically grow and shrink as needed, acting as circular storage buffer for their assigned transactions.
- D. An undo tablespace is automatically created if the UNDO_TABLESPACE parameter is not set and the UNDO_MANAGEMENT parameter is set to AUTO during the database instance start up.

Answer: AC

27. Which two statements are true regarding transactions in an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

- A. Multiple transactions can use the same undo segment.
- B. A transaction is assigned an undo segment when it is started.
- C. More than one transaction cannot share the same extent in the undo tablespace.
- D. The transactions use system undo segment to store undo data if all the segments in the undo tablespace are used.

Answer: AB

28. View the Exhibit and examine the undo tablespace attributes.

Undo Retention Settings	Undo Tablespace for this Instance
Undo Retention (minutes) 60	Tablespace <u>UNDOTBS1</u> Change Tablespace
Retention Guarantee <u>Yes</u>	Size (MB) 115
	Auto-Extensible <u>No</u>

Your database instance is experiencing a large volume of transactions from non-DBA users in the last one hour. The undo tablespace UNDOTBS1 is full with transactions and no transaction was committed more than one hour ago. The database has two more undo tablespaces.

What happens to the new DML operations in this scenario?

- A. The DML commands will fail.
- B. The undo data generated by the DML is stored in one of the two other undo tablespaces.
- C. The undo data generated by the DML will overwrite the extents that contain committed undo data.
- D. The undo data generated by the DML is stored in the SYSTEM undo segment of the SYSTEM tablespace.

Answer: A

29. Your database instance is configured with automatic undo management and the UNDO_RETENTION parameter is set to 900 seconds. You executed the following command to enable retention guarantee:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE undotbs1 RETENTION GUARANTEE;
```

What effect would this command have on the database?

- A. The extents in the undo tablespace retain data until the next full database backup.
- B. The extents containing committed undo in the undo tablespace are not overwritten for at least 15 minutes.
- C. The extents containing committed data in the undo tablespace are not overwritten until the instance is shut down.
- D. The extents containing committed undo in the undo tablespace are transferred to Flash Recovery Area before being overwritten.

Answer: B

30. In which situation may the UNDO_RETENTION parameter be ignored, even if it is set to a value?

- A. when the data file of the undo tablespace is autoextensible
- B. when there are more than one undo tablespaces available in the database
- C. when the undo tablespace is of a fixed size and retention guarantee is not enabled
- D. when the undo tablespace is autoextensible and retention guarantee is not enabled

Answer: C



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