Exam Name:	Oracle Database 11g: Administration I		
Exam Type:	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-052	Total Questions:	154

Question: 1
You perform differential incremental level 1 backups of your database on each working day and
level 0 backup on Sundays, to tape. Which two statements are true about differential incremental
backups? (Choose two.)

A. The backup performed on Sundays contains all the blocks that have ever been used in the
database.
B. The backup performed on Sundays contains all the blocks that have changed since the last
level 1 backup.
C. The backup performed on each working day contains all the blocks that have changed since
the last level 0 backup.
D. The backup performed on Monday contains all the blocks that have changed since the level 0
backup, and every other working day contains all the blocks that have changed since the level
1 backup.

Answer: A, D

Question: 2
View the Exhibit to examine the output produced by the following query at three different times
since the database instance started and has experienced workloads of different capacities:

SQL> SELECT substr(component, 0, 10) COMP, current_size CS,
user_specified_size US
FROM v$memory_dynamic_components
WHERE current_size!=0;

What do you infer from this?

```
First execution:
=================
COMP                                              CS          US
------------------------------------------  ----------  ----------
shared poo                                    58720256           0
large pool                                     4194304           0
java pool                                      4194304           0
SGA Target                                   176160768           0
DEFAULT bu                                   100663296           0
Shared IO                                      8388608     8388608
PGA Target                                   117440512           0

6 rows selected.

Second execution:
=================
COMP                                              CS          US
------------------------------------------  ----------  ----------
shared poo                                    58720256           0
large pool                                     4194304           0
java pool                                      4194304           0
SGA Target                                   192937984           0
DEFAULT bu                                   117440512           0
Shared IO                                      8388608     8388608
PGA Target                                   100663296           0

6 rows selected.

Third execution:
=================
COMP                                              CS          US
------------------------------------------  ----------  ----------
shared poo                                    62914560           0
large pool                                   100663296           0
java pool                                      4194304           0
SGA Target                                   192937984           0
DEFAULT bu                                     8388608           0
Shared IO                                      8388608     8388608
PGA Target                                   100663296           0

6 rows selected.
```

A. The database instance is running with manual PGA management.
B. The database instance is running with manual shared memory management.
C. The database instance has the MEMORY_TARGET value set to a nonzero value.
D. All sessions are connected to the database instance in dedicated mode, and no RMAN or parallel query operations have been performed.

Answer: C

Question: 3

Identify two situations in which you can use Data Recovery Advisor for recovery. (Choose two.)

A. The database files are corrupted when the database is open.
B. The user has dropped an important table that needs to be recovered.
C. The archived redo log files are missing for which the backup is not available.
D. The database is not opening because the required database files are missing.

Answer: A, D

Question: 4
You have two tables with referential integrity enforced between them. You need to insert data to the child table first because it is going to be a long transaction and data for the parent table will be available in a later stage, which can be inserted as part of the same transaction. View the Exhibit to examine the commands used to create tables. Which action would you take to delay the referential integrity checking until the end of the transaction?

```
CREATE TABLE items(item_code NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT pk PRIMARY KEY DEFERRABLE
INITIALLY IMMEDIATE,
item_desc VARCHAR2(40),
qoh NUMBER(3),
price NUMBER(10,2));

CREATE TABLE orders (ord_id CHAR(5) NOT NULL,
item_code NUMBER(4) REFERENCES items(item_code) ON DELETE CASCADE DEFERRABLE
INITIALLY IMMEDIATE,
qty NUMBER(3) CONSTRAINT chk CHECK(qty > 0),
ord_dt DATE);
```

A. Set the constraint to deferred before starting the transaction.
B. Alter the constraint to NOVALIDATE state before starting the transaction.
C. Enable the resumable mode for the session before starting the transaction.
D. Set the COMMIT_WAIT parameter to FORCE_WAIT for the session before starting the transaction.

Answer: A

Question: 5
Your database is open and the LISTENER listener is running. The new DBA of the system stops the listener by using the command:

LSNRCTL> STOP

What happens to the sessions that are presently connected to the database instance?

A. The sessions are able to perform only queries.
B. The sessions are not affected and continue to function normally.
C. The sessions are terminated and the active transactions are rolled back.
D. The sessions are not allowed to perform any operations till the listener is started.

Answer: B

Question: 6
You executed this command to create a temporary table:

SQL> CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE report_work_area (startdate DATE, enddate DATE, class CHAR(20)) ON COMMIT PRESERVE ROWS;

Which statement is true about the rows inserted into the REPORT_WORK_AREA table during a transaction?

A. The rows stay in the table only until session termination.
B. The rows stay in the table only until the next transaction starts on the table.
C. The rows are visible to all current sessions after the transaction is committed.
D. The rows stay available for subsequent sessions after the transaction is committed.

Answer: A

Question: 7
In which of the scenarios will the DBA perform recovery? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The alert log file is corrupted.
B. A tablespace is accidentally dropped.
C. One of the redo log members is corrupted.
D. A database user terminates the session abnormally.
E. The hard disk on which the data file is stored is corrupted.

Answer: B, E

Question: 8
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

Question: 9
You are working on an instance started using the SPFILE. You want to move the Flash Recovery Area of your database to a new location. You want the Flashback log files to be stored in the new location. Given below are the steps to accomplish the task in random order:

1) Shut down the instance.
2) Change the value of the DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST initialization parameter to a new value.
3) Execute the ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK OFF command.
4) Start up the instance and mount the database.
5) Execute the ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON command.
6) Open the database.

Select the correct order in which these tasks need to be performed.

A. 2, 1, 4, 3, 5, 6
B. 1, 4, 3, 2, 6, 5
C. 1, 4, 2, 6, 3, 5
D. 3, 2, 1, 4, 5, 6

Answer: A

Question: 10
A user, who is authenticated externally, logs in to a remote machine and connects to the database instance. What action would you take to ensure that a user cannot connect to the database instance by merely logging in to a remote machine?

A. Set REMOTE_OS_ROLES to FALSE.
B. Set the OS_ROLES parameter to FALSE.
C. Set the REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT parameter to FALSE.
D. Set the REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORD_FILE parameter to NONE.

Answer: C

Question: 11
Your database instance is started using the server parameter file (SPFILE). You executed a command to change the value of the LOG_BUFFER initialization parameter:

ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_BUFFER=32M SCOPE=BOTH;

What would be the outcome of this command?

A. The command succeeds only if Automatic Memory Management is not enabled.
B. The command succeeds, but you need to restart the database for changes to take effect.
C. The command returns an error because the size of the redo log buffer cannot be changed dynamically.
D. The parameter value is changed and it comes into effect as soon as space becomes available in the System Global Area (SGA).

Answer: C

Question: 12
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?

⊗ Error
Error while running checker DB Structure Integrity Check

SQL Error : ORA-00210: cannot open the specified control file ORA-00202: control file: '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/control01.ctl' ORA-27041: unable to open file Linux Error: 2: No such file or directory Additional information: 3 ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_HM", line 191 ORA-06512: at line 1

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

Question: 13
View the Exhibit and examine the parameters. User A executes the following command to update the TRANS table:

SQL> UPDATE B.trans SET tr_amt=tr_amt+500 WHERE c_code='C005';
Before user A issues a COMMIT or ROLLBACK command, user B executes the following command on the TRANS table:
SQL> ALTER TABLE trans MODIFY (tr_type VARCHAR2(3));

What would happen in this scenario?

```
NAME                                   TYPE          VALUE
------------------------------------   -----------   -----------------
ddl_lock_timeout                       integer       60
distributed_lock_timeout               integer       60
dml_locks                              integer       748
gc_files_to_locks                      string
lock_name_space                        string
lock_sga                               boolean       FALSE
```

A. The ALTER TABLE command modifies the column successfully.
B. The DDL operation gets higher priority and transaction for user A is rolled back.
C. The ALTER TABLE command waits indefinitely until user A ends the transaction.
D. The ALTER TABLE command fails after waiting for 60 seconds due to the resource being busy.

Answer: D

Question: 14
View the Exhibit to examine the details for an incident. Which statement is true regarding the status of the incident?

A. The DBA is working on the incident and prefers that the incident be kept in the ADR.
B. The incident is now in the Done state and the ADR can select the incident to be purged.
C. The incident has been newly created and is in the process of collecting diagnostic information.
D. The data collection for the incident is complete and the incident can be packaged and sent to Oracle Support.

Answer: D

Question: 15
User A executes the following command to drop a large table in your database:

SQL> DROP TABLE trans;

While the drop table operation is in progress, user B executes the following command on the same table:

SQL> DELETE FROM trans WHERE tr_type='SL';

Which statement is true regarding the DELETE command?

A. It fails to delete the records because the records are locked in SHARE mode.
B. It deletes the rows successfully because the table is locked in SHARE mode.
C. It fails to delete the records because the table is locked in EXCLUSIVE mode.
D. It deletes the rows successfully because the table is locked in SHARE ROW EXCLUSIVE mode.

Answer: C

Question: 16
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

Question: 17
View the Exhibit. Which statements are true regarding the USERS tablespace? (Choose all that
apply.)

Select	Name △	Allocated Size(MB)	Space Used(MB)	Allocated Space Used(%)	Allocated Free Space(MB)	Status	Datafiles	Type	Extent Management	Segment Management
⦿	EXAMPLE	100.0	77.8	77.8	22.2	✓	1	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO
○	MYTBS1	5.0	4.6	92.5	0.4	✓	1	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO
○	MYTBS2	5.0	0.3	6.2	4.7	✓	1	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO
○	SYSAUX	911.0	867.1	95.2	43.9	✓	1	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO
○	SYSTEM	720.0	711.4	98.8	8.6	✓	1	PERMANENT	LOCAL	MANUAL
○	TEMP	52.0	0.0	0.0	52.0	✓	1	TEMPORARY	LOCAL	MANUAL
○	UNDOTBS1	115.0	7.6	6.6	107.4	✓	1	UNDO	LOCAL	MANUAL
○	USERS	15.0	13.4	89.2	1.6	✓	1	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO

A. A bitmap is used to record free extents.
B. Free extents information is managed within the tablespace.
C. Free extents information is managed in the SYSAUX tablespace.
D. The data dictionary tables are updated when extents are allocated or deallocated.

Answer: A, B

Question: 18
You are working on a new Oracle Database 11g server, where only the software is installed and
no database is created. You plan to create a database on this server using the Database
Configuration Assistant (DBCA). Some of the requirements set for your database creation task
are:

1. Configure the database to operate in shared server mode.

2. Disable automatic maintenance tasks such as optimizer statistics collection.
3. Configure a naming method to help the remote user connect to the database instance.
4. Use Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storing the database files.
5. Configure daily database backup to flash recovery area.
6. Configure Enterprise Manager Database Control to manage the database.

Which of these requirements can be met while creating the database?

A. 4 and 6
B. 2, 3, 4, and 6
C. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6
D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6

Answer: C

Question: 19
Examine the following output:

SQL> SELECT index_name,status FROM dba_indexes WHERE status='UNUSABLE';
INDEX_NAME STATUS
----------------------------- -----------
EIND UNUSABLE

Which two statements about the above index are true? (Choose two.)

A. It is ignored by the query optimizer.
B. It is not used while the index is being rebuilt.
C. The index cannot be rebuilt, and has to be re-created.
D. The index is automatically rebuilt when used the next time.

Answer: A, B

Question: 20
View the Exhibit to examine the error that occurred during the database startup.
You opened an RMAN session for the database. To repair the failure, you executed the following command as the first RMAN command:

RMAN>REPAIR FAILURE;

Which statement describes the consequence of this command?

```
SQL> startup
ORACLE instance started.
Total System Global Area  171966464 bytes
Fixed Size                   775608 bytes
Variable Size             145762888 bytes
Database Buffers           25165824 bytes
Redo Buffers                 262144 bytes
Database mounted.
ORA-01157: cannot identify/lock data file 4 - see DBWR trace file
ORA-01110: data file 4: '/oracle/oradata/orcl/users01.dbf'
```

A. The command performs the recovery and closes the failure.
B. The command only displays the advice and the RMAN script required for recovery.

C. The command executes the RMAN script to repair the failure and remove the entry from the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).
D. The command produces an error because the ADVISE FAILURE command was not executed before the REPAIR FAILURE command.

Answer: D

Question: 21
View the Exhibit to examine the output for the CROSSCHECK BACKUP command. Which statement is true about the output of the command?

```
RMAN> crosscheck backup;

using channel ORA_DISK_1
crosschecked backup piece: found to be 'EXPIRED'
backup piece
handle=/u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/ORCL/backupset/2007_08_16/o1_mf_nnndf_TAG20070816T130434_3d7t7nby_.bkp RECID=1
STAMP=630767076
crosschecked backup piece: found to be 'EXPIRED'
backup piece
handle=/u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/ORCL/backupset/2007_08_16/o1_mf_ncsnf_TAG20070816T130434_3d7tgpsx_.bkp RECID=2
STAMP=630767302
Crosschecked 2 objects
```

A. The backup piece is expired as the new backup is available.
B. The backup piece is expired because the operating-system file was not found.
C. The backup piece is expired because the retention period for the backup has expired.
D. The backup piece is expired because the backup set to which it belongs is not complete.

Answer: B

Question: 22
What can you achieve by implementing reverse key index?

A. Reverse the bytes of each column indexed including the row ID.
B. Store a bitmap for each key value instead of a list of row IDs in the leaf node.
C. Prevent contention on the highest leaf block when using sequences to generate keys.
D. Remove repeated key values from the index to fit more index entries in a given amount of disk space.

Answer: C

Question: 23
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: A, C

Question: 24
You want to move all objects of the APPS user in the test database to the DB_USER schema of the production database. Which option of IMPDP would you use to accomplish this task?