



1Z0-052^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Administration Workshop I

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QUESTION 1

Examine these SQL statements and their output:

```
SQL> select name, value
2     from v$parameter
3     where name like 'undo%';
```

NAME	VALUE
undo_management	AUTO
undo_tablespace	UNDO
undo_retention	900

```
SQL> select contents, retention
2     from dba_tablespaces
3     where tablespace_name = 'UNDO';
```

CONTENTS	RETENTION
UNDO	GUARANTEE

```
SQL> select blocks, autoextensible, maxblocks
2     from dba_data_files
3     where tablespace_name = 'UNDO';
```

BLOCKS	AUT	MAXBLOCKS
6400	NO	0

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Transactions will wait until free space becomes available in the UNDO tablespace when they have failed to allocate space
- B. Inactive UNDO will be retained for at least 15 minutes
- C. Active UNDO will be retained as long as needed by the transactions
- D. Expired UNDO will be retained as long as possible within the limits of the current size of the UNDO tablespace
- E. The UNDO tablespace will grow automatically if there is not enough space to retain active UNDO

Correct Answer: AC



QUESTION 2

You are in the middle of a transaction updating a very important table. The machine on which a database was running reboots because of power outage. This caused a database instance failure.

Which statement is true in this situation?

- A. The online redo log files and archived redo log files are required to accomplish the recovery
- B. The uncommitted transaction will be committed at the next startup of the database instance
- C. The uncommitted transaction is rolled back automatically at the next opening of the database
- D. The DBA has to perform the recovery on the database to recover the uncommitted transaction

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

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?

Exhibit:

- 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.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database running in ARCHIVELOG mode. The Flash Recovery Area is specified as the destination for the archived redo log files. You notice this warning in the alert log file:

ORA19815: WARNING: db_recovery_file_dest_size of 3221225472 bytes is 100.00% used, and has 0 remaining bytes available.



What would you do to reclaim the used space in the Flash Recovery Area? (Choose two.)

- A. Back up the Flash Recovery Area.
- B. Decrease the retention time for the database backup and flashback log files.
- C. Manually delete all the archived log files from the Flash Recovery Area by using operating system (OS) commands.
- D. Manually delete all the expired backup sets from the Flash Recovery Area by using operating system (OS) commands.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 5

Examine the command that is used to create a table:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE orders (  
oid NUMBER(6) PRIMARY KEY,  
odate DATE,  
ccode NUMBER (6),  
oamt NUMBER(10,2)  
) TABLESPACE users;
```

Which two statements are true about the effect of the above command? (Choose two.)

- A. A CHECK constraint is created on the OID column.
- B. A NOT NULL constraint is created on the OID column.
- C. The ORDERS table is the only object created in the USERS tablespace.
- D. The ORDERS table and a unique index are created in the USERS tablespace.
- E. The ORDERS table is created in the USERS tablespace and a unique index is created on the OID column in the SYSTEM tablespace.

Correct Answer: BD

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