1Z0-052^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Administration Workshop I

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QUESTION 1

In a database, EXAMPLE is the default tablespace and DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION is FALSE. Examine these commands executed by SYS:

```
SQL> CREATE USER u1 IDENTIFIED BY oracle;
SQL> CREATE TABLE u1.tab1 (c1 number);
```

What will be the outcome and why?

A. U1.TAB1 will be created

B. It will fail because U1 has no quota on EXAMPLE

C. It will fail because U1 has no default tablespace

D. It will fail because U1 does not have the CREATE TABLE privilege

E. It will fail because U1 does not have the CREATE SESSION privilege

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

In which situation would you use static database registration for a listener?

A. When multiple databases are to be registered with the listener

B. When DBAs need to connect remotely to start up the database instance

C. When users need to connect the database instance using the host naming method

D. When the database instance that is to be registered with the listener is configured in shared server mode

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

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 runtime 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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Which four are true about transaction, table, and row locks in an Oracle Database? (Choose four.)

A. Transaction locks are released when that transaction executes a COMMIT statement

B. DML statements lock modified tables in exclusive mode

C. Transaction locks are released when that transaction executes a ROLLBACK statement

D. DDL statements never lock the objects that they modify

E. A table\\'s row-level locks escalate to table locks when a majority of rows in that table are locked in exclusive mode

F. SELECT statements are never blocked by row-level locks

G. DML statements lock modified rows in exclusive mode

Correct Answer: BCFG

QUESTION 5

You have to create a table, STUDENTS, with the columns: STUDENT_ID, STUDENT_NAME,

DATE_OF_BIRTH, and COURSE_ID.

The following constraints have to be enforced on this table:

1) Each student must be uniquely identifiable by the STUDENT_ID.

2) STUDENT_ID column should not be left blank.

3) The student should not be less than 15 years of age.

4) The student can only take a course that is specified in the COURSE table in the database.

Which three constrains must be explicitly enforced on this table? (Choose three.)

A. check constraint on the COURSE_ID column

B. foreign key constraint on the COURSE_ID column

C. check constraint on the DATE_OF_BIRTH column

D. unique key constraint on the STUDENT_ID column

E. not null constraint on the DATE_OF_BIRTH column

F. primary key constraint on the COURSE_ID column

Correct Answer: BCF

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