



1Z0-052^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Administration Workshop I

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QUESTION 1

When would you use memory advisors?

- A. to get a recommendation whether Automatic Memory Management (AMM) or Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) should be implemented.
- B. to determine the impact of adding or reducing memory on DB Time
- C. to generate memory-related alerts when memory demand exceeds a specified percentage
- D. to determine the impact of adding memory on hard parse count
- E. to determine the impact of adding memory on logical and physical reads

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

USER1.EMP has a referential integrity constraint defined on EMP.DNO that references USER1.DEPT.DNO.

USER1 executes these commands:

```
SQL> UPDATE dept SET loc='UK' where dno=1;  
1 row updated
```

```
SQL> UPDATE emp SET sal=1000 where eno=100;  
1 row updated
```

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE dept DROP (dno);
```

What will be the outcome and why?

- A. It will execute successfully and drop the DEPT.DNO and EMP.DNO columns
- B. It will fail because there is an uncommitted transaction on USER1.EMP
- C. It will execute successfully and drop DEPT.DNO
- D. It will fail because a referential integrity constraint is defined on USER1.EMP
- E. It will fail because there is an uncommitted transaction on USER1.DEPT

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

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?

Exhibit:

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Which three statements are correct about temporary tables? (Choose three.)

- A. Indexes and views can be created on temporary tables.
- B. Both the data and the structure of temporary tables can be exported.
- C. Temporary tables are always created in a user's temporary tablespace.
- D. The data inserted into a temporary table in a session is available to other sessions.
- E. Data manipulation language (DML) locks are never acquired on the data of temporary tables.

Correct Answer: ACE

QUESTION 5

A database user SMITH tries to query the V\$SESSION view and fails to access it as follows:



```
SQL> connect smith/smith
Connected.
SQL> SELECT * FROM v$session;
SELECT * FROM v$session
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA00942: table or view does not exist
```

Which solution will enable SMITH to query the data in V\$SESSION?

- A. granting SELECT privilege to SMITH on V\$SESSION
- B. granting SELECT privilege to SMITH on V_\$SESSION
- C. asking the user SMITH to run the catalog.sql script
- D. granting SELECT privilege to SMITH on V\$FIXED_TABLES
- E. setting the O7_DICTIONARY_ACCESSIBILITY parameter to TRUE

Correct Answer: B

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