1Z0-052

Oracle Database 11g - Administration I

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

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Introduction to 1Z0-052 Exam on Oracle Database 11g - Administration I

You can use this document to collect all the information about Oracle Database 11g - SQL Administration I (1Z0-052) certification. The Oracle 1Z0-052 certification is mainly targeted to those candidates who are from Database background and want to flourish their career with Oracle Database 11g Administrator Certified Associate (OCA) credential. The Oracle Database 11g - SQL Administration I certification exam validates your understanding of the Oracle Database technology and sets the stage for your future progression.

Oracle 1Z0-052 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Database 11g: SQL Administration I
Exam Code	1Z0-052
Exam Product Version	Oracle Database 11g
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	90 Mins
Number of Questions	70
Passing Score	66%
Validated Against	This exam has been validated against Oracle Database 11g Release 2 version 11.2.0.1.0.
Format	Multiple Choice
Recommended Training	Oracle Database 11g: Administration Workshop I
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE - Oracle
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-052 Online Practice Exam**

Oracle 1Z0-052 Exam Syllabus:

Subjects	Sub Topics
Exploring the Oracle Database Architecture	- Explain the Memory Structures - Describe the Process Structures - Overview of Storage Structures
Preparing the Database Environment	- Identify the tools for Administering an Oracle Database - Plan an Oracle Database installation - Install the Oracle software by using Oracle Universal Installer (OUI)
Creating an Oracle Database	- Create a database by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)
Managing the Oracle Instance	- Setting database initialization parameters - Describe the stages of database startup and shutdown - Using alert log and trace files - Using data dictionary and dynamic performance views
Configuring the Oracle Network Environment	- Configure and Manage the Oracle Network - Using the Oracle Shared Server architecture
Managing Database Storage Structures	- Overview of tablespace and datafiles - Create and manage tablespaces - Space management in tablespaces
Administering User Security	- Create and manage database user accounts - Grant and revoke privileges - Create and manage roles - Create and manage profiles
Managing Data and Concurrency	- Monitor and resolve locking conflicts
Managing Undo Data	- Overview of Undo - Transactions and undo data - Managing undo
Implementing Oracle Database Security	- Database Security and Principle of Least Privilege - Work with Standard Database Auditing
Database Maintenance	- Use and manage optimizer statistics - Use and manage Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) - Use advisory framework - Manage Alerts and Thresholds
Performance Management	- Use Automatic Memory Management - Use Memory Advisors - Troubleshoot invalid and unusable objects
Intelligent Infrastructure Enhancements	- Use the Enterprise Manager Support Workbench - Managing Patches
Backup and Recovery Concepts	- Identify the types of failure that can occur in an Oracle database - Describe ways to tune instance recovery - Identify the importance of checkpoints, redo log files, and archived log files - Overview of flash recovery area - Configure ARCHIVELOG mode

Subjects	Sub Topics
Performing Database Backups	- Create consistent database backups - Back up your database without shutting it down - Create incremental backups - Automate database backups - Manage backups, view backup reports and monitor the flash recovery area
Performing Database Recovery	- Overview of Data Recovery Advisor - Use Data Recovery Advisor to Perform recovery (Control file, Redo log file and Data file)
Moving Data	- Describe and use methods to move data (Directory objects, SQL*Loader, External Tables) - Explain the general architecture of Oracle Data Pump - Use Data Pump Export and Import to move data between Oracle databases

1Z0-052 Sample Questions:

01) The database of your company is running in the ARCHIVELOG mode. You use Recovery Manager (RMAN) to implement backup and recovery in your database. On Tuesday, after the incremental level 0 backup, you take an incremental level 1 backup of the database.
Which data blocks will be backed up by this incremental level backup if the backup taken is a cumulative incremental backup?
a) all the data blocks in the database
b) all the used data blocks in the database
c) all the unused data blocks in the database
d) only the data blocks that have been added since the last full backup
e) the data blocks that are different from the incremental level 2 backup
f) the data blocks that have been changed after the backup taken on Monday
g) the data blocks that have been modified after the incremental level 0 backup

02) Which statements about the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) are true? (Choose all that apply.)
a) Tables in the AWR are stored in the SYSAUX tablespace and are owned by SYSMAN.
b) The default AWR retention period is 10 days.
c) By default, snapshots are taken and stored in the AWR every 60 minutes.
d) The AWR contains snapshots of database metrics that are used for self-tuning.
e) You can only access snapshots collected in the AWR using the DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY package.
f) The SMON background process writes snapshots to the AWR at regular intervals.

03) You are working on your production database. The database resides on a Windows Server machine. The USERS tablespace of your database is running out of space. The USERS tablespace contains the D:\DATA\USERS01.DBF datafile of size 10 MB.
Which two statements will add more space to the datafile of the USERS tablespace? (Choose two.)
a) ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE 'D:\DATA\USERS01.DBF' RESIZE 20M;
b) ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE 'D:\DATA\USERS01.DBF' AUTOEXTEND ON;
c) ALTER TABLESPACE USERS DATAFILE 'D:\DATA\USERS01.DBF' RESIZE 20M;

d) ALTER TABLESPACE USERS ADD DATAFILE 'D:\DATA\USERS.DBF' SIZE 10M;
e) ALTER TABLESPACE USERS DATAFILE 'D:\DATA\USERS01.DBF' AUTOEXTEND ON;

04) Which statement about the shared SQL or private SQL area of the library cache is TRUE?
a) The shared SQL area is associated with only one private SQL area.
b) The shared SQL area is stored in the library cache in the shared pool.
c) The shared SQL area is allocated at instance startup.
d) Only one private SQL area can be allocated at a time.

05) You have altered the size of the database buffer cache using the following statement:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=335566624 SCOPE=BOTH;
Which two statements about the result are true? (Choose two.)
a) The value of the DB_CACHE_SIZE parameter is modified only in memory if the PFILE was used to start the instance.
b) The value of the DB_CACHE_SIZE parameter is modified only in the PFILE, if the PFILE was used to start the instance.
c) The value of the DB_CACHE_SIZE parameter is modified in both the SPFILE and PFILE, if the PFILE was used to start the instance.
d) The value of the DB_CACHE_SIZE parameter is modified in both memory and the SPFILE, if the SPFILE was used to start the instance.
e) The value of the DB_CACHE_SIZE parameter is modified only for the current instance and will be changed back to the previous value after the instance is shut down and restarted.

06) You are using Custom Packaging to create an incident package. Which two actions could you perform when creating the zip file? (Choose two.)
a) Automatically close the incident when the package is created.
b) Upload the package to Oracle Support Services.
c) Create an incremental package.
d) Add, edit, or remove trace files in the package.

07) The users of the database in your company are complaining that they are not able to access the data in the master table of the database, and their queries seem to be waiting for a response. Upon investigation, you discover that the table has been locked exclusively by the user JOHN.
You query the DBA_LOCK view and see that JOHN's session has a value of Blocking for the BLOCKING_OTHERS column.
What should you do to make the data available to the other users?
a) Use the ALTER USER statement to time out JOHN's session.
b) Use the ALTER SESSION KILL statement to kill JOHN's session.
c) Use the ALTER SESSION statement to release the locks held by JOHN.
d) Use the ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION statement to kill JOHN's session.

08) You must retain the committed undo data in the undo tablespace for 10 minutes without hampering the uncommitted transactions in the database.
Which action can you take to achieve this objective?
a) Set the UNDO_RETENTION parameter to 10 and guarantee the undo retention.
b) Set the UNDO_RETENTION parameter to 600 and guarantee the undo retention.
c) Set the UNDO_RETENTION parameter to 10 and do not guarantee the undo retention.

d) Set the UNDO_RETENTION parameter to 600 and do not guarantee the undo retention.

09) Where does the Oracle server record changes made to the data for recovery operations?
a) parameter file
b) trace files
c) control file
d) datafiles
e) redo log files

10) Examine the following image for details on the KITUSER3 user.

General

Name **KITUSER3**
Profile **DEFAULT**
Authentication **Password**
Default Tablespace **USERS**
Temporary Tablespace **TEMP**
Status **UNLOCK**
Default Consumer Group **None**

Roles

Role	Admin Option	Default
CONNECT	N	Y
RESOURCE	N	Y

KITUSER3 has been granted no other system or object privileges.
Which statement about the KITUSER3 user is true?
a) KITUSER3 can create a table in the USERS tablespace without any quota being assigned.
b) KITUSER3 can issue SELECT queries on any table, but cannot create tables.
c) KITUSER3 can create tables, but not other types of database objects.
d) KITUSER3 can issue SELECT queries on tables owned by other users in the database.

Answers to 1Z0-052 Exam Questions:

QUESTION: 01 Answer: g	QUESTION: 02 Answer: a, c, d	QUESTION: 03 Answer: a, b	QUESTION: 04 Answer: b	QUESTION: 05 Answer: a, d
QUESTION: 06 Answer: c, d	QUESTION: 07 Answer: d	QUESTION: 08 Answer: d	QUESTION: 09 Answer: e	QUESTION: 10 Answer: a

Note: If you find any typo or data entry error in these sample questions, we request you to update us by commenting on this page or write an email on feedback@oraclestudy.com