

# Oracle

## 1Z0-006

### Oracle Database Foundations

Questions And Answers PDF Format:

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# Latest Version: 6.0

## Question: 1

In a database, how is a many-to-many (N:N) relationship between two entities typically resolved?  
Response:

- A. By creating a composite entity (junction table) with foreign keys to both entities
- B. By combining the attributes of both entities into a single entity
- C. By denormalizing the database structure for better performance
- D. By using a one-to-many (1:N) relationship between the entities

**Answer: A**

## Question: 2

Which database model stores data in objects with attributes and methods, similar to object-oriented programming?  
Response:

- A. Hierarchical Database Model
- B. Object-Oriented Database Model
- C. Network Database Model
- D. Relational Database Model

**Answer: B**

## Question: 3

What is the highest level of data abstraction in a database system?  
Response:

- A. Physical level
- B. Logical level
- C. External level
- D. Conceptual level

**Answer: D**

### Question: 4

How is the result set sorted in ascending order using a SELECT statement?

Response:

- A. ASC
- B. DESC
- C. ORDER BY
- D. SORT ASCENDING

**Answer: C**

### Question: 5

When creating a foreign key relationship, which of the following statements is true?

Response:

- A. The foreign key must have the same name as the primary key in the referencing table.
- B. The foreign key and primary key must be of different data types.
- C. The foreign key must have a unique index applied to it.
- D. The foreign key can be null in the referencing table.

**Answer: A**

### Question: 6

At which level of data abstraction is the database schema defined?

Response:

- A. Physical level
- B. Logical level
- C. External level
- D. Conceptual level

**Answer: D**

### Question: 7

What does ACID stand for in the context of database transactions?

Response:

- A. Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability
- B. Aggregate, Commit, Isolate, Distribute
- C. Association, Constraint, Index, Data
- D. All Columns In Database

**Answer: A**

### Question: 8

Which of the following activities is NOT part of the requirements gathering process for database design?  
Response:

- A. Creating Entity-Relationship Diagrams (ERDs)
- B. Conducting interviews with key stakeholders
- C. Analyzing existing data and systems
- D. Implementing database security measures

**Answer: D**

### Question: 9

Why is it important to accurately map entities, columns, and data types in a database?  
Response:

- A. It simplifies the process of creating primary keys for each table.
- B. It ensures that data can be retrieved and stored correctly in the database.
- C. It eliminates the need for creating relationships between tables.
- D. It guarantees that the database can handle a large number of concurrent users.

**Answer: B**

### Question: 10

When should a composite unique identifier be used in a database design?  
Response:

- A. When there is a one-to-one (1:1) relationship between two entities
- B. When an entity has a many-to-many (N:N) relationship with another entity
- C. When there are multiple attributes that together uniquely identify an entity
- D. When a foreign key is used to link two entities together

**Answer: C**

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