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Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-040

Exam Name: Oracle database 10g:new features for
adminsitrators

Version: Demo

QUESTION NO: 1

Which three methods can you use to run an Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) analysis over a specific time period? (Choose three.)

- A. Enterprise Manager GUI
- B. DBMS_TRACE package APIs
- C. DBMS_ADVISOR package APIs
- D. DBMS_MONITOR package APIs
- E. \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin/addmrpt.sql script

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

To make use of ADDM, a PL/SQL interface called DBMS_ADVISOR has been implemented. This PL/SQL interface may be called through the supplied \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin/addmrpt.sql script, called directly, or used in combination with the Oracle Enterprise Manager application. Besides this PL/SQL package a number of views (with names starting with the DBA_ADVISOR prefix) allow retrieval of the results of any actions performed with the DBMS_ADVISOR API. The preferred way of accessing ADDM is through the Enterprise Manager interface, as it shows a complete performance overview including recommendations on how to solve bottlenecks on a single screen. When accessing ADDM manually, you should consider using the ADDMRPT.SQL script provided with your Oracle release, as it hides the complexities involved in accessing the DBMS_ADVISOR package.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which background process does Automatic Shared Memory Management use to coordinate the sizing of memory components?

- A. PMON
- B. SMON
- C. MMNL
- D. MMAN
- E. MMON

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Automatic Shared Memory Management feature uses a new background process named Memory Manager (MMAN). MMAN serves as the SGA Memory Broker and coordinates the sizing of the memory components. The SGA Memory Broker keeps track of the sizes of the components and pending resize operations REF.: Metalink Note:268197.1: New Background Processes In 10g

QUESTION NO: 3

Which six files are maintained in the Flash Recovery Area? (Choose six.)

- A. control file
- B. RMAN files
- C. password file
- D. parameter file
- E. flashback logs
- F. data file copies
- G. core dump files
- H. archived log files
- I. RMAN recovery scripts
- J. control file autobackups

Answer: A,B,E,F,H,J

Explanation:

The Flash Recovery Area is a unified storage location for all recovery-related files and activities in an Oracle Database. It includes Control File, Archived Log Files, Flashback Logs, Control File Autobackups, Data Files, and RMAN files.

QUESTION NO: 4

Consider the following scenario:

You have a directory, data, under the disk group tdgroup

A. You want to create an alias for one of the data files and you execute the following command:

```
ALTER DISKGROUP tdgroupA  
ADD ALIAS '+tdgroupA/data/datafile.dbf'  
FOR '+tdgroupA.231.45678';
```

Which task would be accomplished by the command?

- B. The command drops the file +tdgroupA.231.45678
- C. The command physically relocates the file to +tdgroupA/data and renames the file to datafile.dbf.
- D. The command creates a copy of the +tdgroupA.231.45678 file and places it in +tdgroupA/data after renaming the file to datafile.dbf.
- E. The command creates a synonym, datafile.dbf, and places it in +tdgroupA/data and does not remove the +tdgroupA.231.45678 file.
- F. The command creates a file, datafile.dbf, in +tdgroupA/ data and removes the references for +tdgroupA.231.45678 from the data dictionary views.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Alias names (or just "aliases") are intended to provide a more user-friendly means of referring to ASM files, rather than using the system-generated filenames. You can create an alias for a file when you create it in the database, or you can add an alias to an existing file using the ADD ALIAS clause of the ALTER DISKGROUP statement. You can create an alias in any system-generated or user-created ASM directory. You cannot create an alias at the root level (+), however. The following statement adds a new alias name for a system-generated file name:

```
ALTER DISKGROUP dgroup1  
ADD ALIAS '+dgroup1/mydir/second.dbf'  
FOR '+dgroup1/sample/datafile/mytable.342.3';  
REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Administrator Guide, 12-28
```

QUESTION NO: 5

Exhibit



One the evening of April 22, you are working on a database created using Oracle Database 10g. This database operates in the ARCHIVELOG mode. You discover that you need crucial data that was dropped from the database at 8:00 a.m. No full backup has been taken after April 15. What would you do?

- A. recover the database until April 10
- B. recover the database until April 15
- C. recover the database until 22:59 a.m.
- D. recovery is not possible; manually re-create the object

Answer: C

Explanation:

RMAN simplifies recovery operations using backups taken from earlier database incarnation so that it is easy as recovering a backup from the same incarnation. The simplified recovery through RESETLOGS feature is an enhancement to recovery operations so that previous incarnation backups can be used for recovery of the current database incarnation. You use this feature when you have performed an incomplete recovery (or a recovery using a backup control file) and

opened the database with the RESETLOGS option. To perform incomplete recovery, use the SET UNTIL command to specify the time, SCN, restore point, or log sequence number at which recovery terminates. Alternatively, specify the UNTIL clause on the RESTORE and RECOVER commands. REF.: Oracle(r) Database 10g: New features for Oracle 8i, 18-21 and Oracle(r) 10g Backup and Recovery Basics, 3-4

QUESTION NO: 6

You are unable to move the Unified Job Scheduler occupant from the SYSAUX tablespace to the USERS tablespace. What could be the reason?

- A. None of the SYSAUX occupants can be relocated.
- B. The USERStablespace is a bigfile tablespace (BFT).
- C. The united Job Scheduler occupant cannot be relocated.
- D. The SYSAUX occupants can be relocated to the SYSTEMtablespace only.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A - Not true. Some off the occupants can be move

B - Not true. The USERS occupant, isn't, by default a BFT tablespace , and even tought , you should be able to move anything to a BFT tablespace . The point it's about to move, SYSAUX occupant.

C - True answer, as you con check , by the following query SELECT occupant_name , move_procedure , FROM v\$sysaux_occupants ; OCCUPANT_NAME MOVE_PROCEDURE -----

AO DBMS_AW.MOVE_AWMETA EM
emd_maintenance.move_em_tblspc JOB_SCHEDULER *** MOVE PROCEDURE NOT
APPLICABLE ** LOGMNR SYS.DBMS_LOGMNR_D.SET_TABLESPACE LOGSTDBY
SYS.DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SET_TABLESPACE ODM MOVE_ODM ORDIM *** MOVE
PROCEDURE NOT APPLICABLE *** ORDIM/PLUGINS *** MOVE PROCEDURE NOT
APPLICABLE *** ORDIM/SQLMM *** MOVE PROCEDURE NOT APPLICABLE *** SDO
MDSYS.MOVE_SDO STATSPACK Use export/import (see export parameter file spuexp.par)
STREAMS TEXT DRI_MOVE_CTXSYS ULTRASEARCH MOVE_WK WM
DBMS_WM.move_proc

D - Not true. Can move SYSAUX occupants, when is possible, to any tablespace that you want.

REF.: Metalink Note: 243246.1: 10G : SYSAUX Tablespace

QUESTION NO: 7

You enabled block change tracking for faster incremental backups in your database.

Which background process writes to the change tracking file?

- A. RBAL
- B. CKPT
- C. SMON
- D. PMON
- E. MMON
- F. CTWR
- G. DBWR

Answer: F

Explanation:

CTWR : This is a new process Change Tracking Writer (CTWR) which works with the new block changed tracking features in 10g for fast RMAN incremental backups. REF.: Metalink Note:268197.1: New Background Processes In 10g

QUESTION NO: 8

You want to enforce a company's business policy on several objects by using a single policy function. Which two types of policies can be assigned to the policy_type argument in the dbms_ols.add_policy procedure to achieve the above objective? (Choose two.)

- A. DBMS_OLS.STATIC
- B. DBMS_OLS.DYNAMIC
- C. DBMS_OLS.SHARED_STATIC
- D. DBMS_OLS.CONTEXT_SENSITIVE
- E. DBMS_OLS.SHARED_CONTEXT_SENSITIVE

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

DBMS_OLS. SHARED_STATIC

The policy function executes once, Once, then the predicate is cached in the SGA, and it's Shared Across Multiple Objects, like Hosting environments, such as data warehouses where the same predicate must be applied to multiple database objects DBMS_OLS.

SHARED_CONTEXT_SENSITIVE The policy function executes first time and the object is reference in a database session Predicates are cached in the private session memory UGA so policy functions can be shared among objects. REF.: Oracle(r) Database Security Guide 10g Release 2 (10.2) - p 15-30

QUESTION NO: 9

The Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) analysis runs every 60 minutes on your database. Your database is facing a series of interrelated problems over a period of two hours. You need to ensure that the ADDM analysis is run over a time span of two hours in future. What would you do?

- A. Create two custom ADDM tasks.
- B. Modify the AWR snapshot time interval to two hours.
- C. Create a new scheduler window for a time period of two hours.
- D. Modify the time interval by using the DBMS_JOB.INTERVAL procedure.
- E. Modify the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot retention period to two hours.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) provides a holistic tuning solution. ADDM analysis can be performed over any time period defined by a pair of AWR snapshots taken on a particular instance. Analysis is performed top down, first identifying symptoms and then refining them to reach the root causes of performance problems. The goal of the analysis is to reduce a single throughput metric called DB time. DB time is the cumulative time spent by the database server in processing user requests. It includes wait time and CPU time of all non-idle user sessions. DB time is displayed in the V\$SESS_TIME_MODEL and \$SYS_TIME_MODEL views. REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Performance Guide, 6-12

QUESTION NO: 10

The database is currently running in the NOARCHIVELOG mode. What would be the first step to configure Flashback Database?

- A. Enable flashback logging.
- B. Start the database in the ARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. Issue the ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON; command.
- D. Set the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 11

Consider the following command to add a new disk group called "tdgroupA" with two failover groups:

```
CREATE DISKGROUP tdgroupA NORMAL REDUNDANCY  
FAILOVERGROUP control01 DISK  
'/devices/A1',
```

```
'/devices/A2',  
'/devices/A3'  
FAILOVERGROUP control02 DISK  
'/devices/B1',  
'/devices/B2',  
'/devices/B3';
```

The disk "/devices/A1" is currently a member disk of a disk group by name "tdgroup1"

Which task would be accomplished by the command?

- A. The command would result in an error because a disk group can have only one failover group.
- B. This command would result in an error because /devices/A1 disk is a member of another disk group tdgroup1.
- C. A new disk group calledtdgroupA will be added with two failover groups and the /devices/A1 disk will get reattached to the new disk group without being detached from the existing one.
- D. A new disk group calledtdgroupA will be added with two failover groups and the /devices/A1 disk will be ignored for the new disk group because it is a member of an existing disk group tdgroup1.
- E. A new disk group calledtdgroupA will be added with two failover groups and the /devices/A1 disk gets detached from the existing disk group tdgroup1 and attached to the new disk group tdgroupA disk group.

Answer: B

Explanation:

You use the ADD clause of the ALTER DISKGROUP statement to add disks to a disk group, or to add a failure group to the disk group. The ALTER DISKGROUP clauses that you can use when adding disks to a disk group are similar to those that can be used when specifying the disks to be included when initially creating a disk group. Because no FAILGROUP clauses are included in the ALTER DISKGROUP statement, each disk is assigned to its own failure group. The NAME clauses assign names to the disks, otherwise they would have been assigned system-generated names. Therefore, the following statement would fail because /devices/diskA1 already belong to tdgroup1. REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Administrator Guide, 12-21

QUESTION NO: 12

Exhibit

CUSTOMERS		
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
ACCOUNT_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
LAST_CREDIT_DATE	NULL	DATE
LAST_DEBIT_DATE	NULL	DATE
LAST_CREDIT_AMOUNT	NULL	NUMBER (20,2)
LAST_DEBIT_AMOUNT	NULL	NUMBER (20,2)
AMOUNT	NULL	NUMBER (20,2) ActualTests

You have created the following auditing policy:

BEGIN

```

dmbs_fga.add_policy
( object_schema => 'DNX',
  object_name => 'CUSTOMERS'
  policy_name => 'policy_acc_principal',
  audit_condition => NULL,
  audit_column => 'ACCOUNT_ID, AMOUNT',
  audit_column_opts => DBMS_FGA.ALL_COLUMNS,
  audit_trail => DBMS_FGA.DB_EXTENDED,
  statement_types => 'INSERT, UPDATE');
END;

```

Which statement is true about the fine-grained auditing implemented by this policy?

- A. An audit record is created for all INSERT and UPDATE statements on either the ACCOUNT_ID or AMOUNT columns.
- B. An audit record is created for all INSERT and UPDATE statements on both the ACCOUNT_ID or AMOUNT columns.
- C. An audit record is created for all INSERT and UPDATE statements and the UPDATE statement on the AMOUNT column.
- D. An audit record is created for all INSERT and UPDATE statements when the ACCOUNT_ID or the AMOUNT column contains a NULL value.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Not A: DBMS_FGA.ALL_COLUMNS imply that the operation must be on BOTH account_id AND amount. Thus, options A and B are wrong! An option is provided to audit based on whether ANY or ALL of the relevant columns are used in the statement: audit_column_opts =>

DBMS_FGA.ALL_COLUMNS / DBMS_FGA.ANY_COLUMNS Audit trail writes the SQL text and SQL bind information to LOBs. Pp 17-14

QUESTION NO: 13

You need to ensure that the database users should be able to use the various flashback query features in order to go back in time by four hours. What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. set SQL_TRACE=true
- B. set UNDO_RETENTION=14400
- C. set FAST_START_MTTT_TARGET=240
- D. set LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL=240
- E. set DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET=14400
- F. issue ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON; command
- G. set the RETENTION GUARANTEE clause for the undotablespace

Answer: B,G

Explanation:

Flashback Table, Flashback Query, Flashback Transaction Query and Flashback Version Query all rely on undo data, records of the effects of each update to an Oracle database and values overwritten in the update. Creating a guaranteed restore point at a particular SCN enforces the requirement that you can perform a Flashback Database operation to return your database to its state at that SCN, even if flashback logging is not enabled for your database. REF.: Backup and Recovery Basics - p1-12 and 5-4

QUESTION NO: 14

Which statement regarding the COMPATIBLE parameter is correct?

- A. It is a dynamic parameter.
- B. It is an advanced parameter.
- C. It is a new parameter in Oracle 10g.
- D. It can have any value between 8.0.0 and 10.1.0 in Oracle 10g database.
- E. After it is set to 10.0.0 or greater and the database is opened, it cannot be set back.

The default value for the COMPATIBLE parameter is the release number of the most recent major release, in Oracle 10G R2 , the default value is 10.2.0. The minimum value is 9.2.0. If you create an Oracle Database using the default value, you can immediately use all the new features in this release, and you can never downgrade the database. REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Administrator Guide , 2-34

QUESTION NO: 15

You are using Recovery Manager (RMAN) to perform backups. In which three situations would you perform a compressed backup? (Choose three.)

- A. Your database includes a large number of BFILEs.
- B. You are making image copies, and you have not enabled tablespace compression.
- C. You are backing up to tape and your tape device performs its own compression.
- D. You are using disk-based backups and disk space in your Flash Recovery Area, or other disk-based backup destinations are limited.
- E. You are performing your backups to some device over a network where reduced network bandwidth is more important than CPU usage.
- F. You are using some archival backup media, such as CD or DVD, where reducing backup sizes saves media costs and archival storage.

Answer: D,E,F

Explanation:

D - If you are using disk-based backups and disk space in your flash recovery area or other disk-based backup destination is limited

E - If you are performing your backups to some device over a network and reduced network bandwidth is more important than CPU usage

F - If you are using some archival backup media such as CD or DVD, where reducing

backup sizes saves on media costs and archival storage REF.: Backup and Recovery Basics - p4-6

QUESTION NO: 16

You plan to create a database 'PROD' using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA). Which two tasks can you automate while created the database using the DBCA? (Choose two.)

- A. database backups
- B. user quota increment
- C. tablespace defragmentation
- D. gathering optimizer statistics
- E. data export using Data Pump
- F. data export using conventional export

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

On the DBCA Operations window, select Create a Database to start a wizard that enables you to create and configure a database. The wizard requests your input on the following: * Database Templates

- * Database Identification
- * Management Options (enable backup and
- * Database Credentials
- * Storage Options
- * Database File Locations
- * Recovery Configuration
- * Database Content
- * Initialization Parameters
- * Database Storage
- * Database Creation Options

REF.: Oracle(r) 10g 2 Days DBA , p 2-7

QUESTION NO: 17

Which two dynamic performance views would you query to determine the endian format of your platform? (Choose two.)

- A. V\$DATABASE
- B. V\$INSTANCE
- C. V\$PLATFORM
- D. V\$TABLESPACE
- E. V\$CONTROLFILE
- F. V\$TRANSPORTABLE_PLATFORM

Answer: A,F

Explanation:

```
SQL>SELECT d.PLATFORM_NAME , ENDIAN_FORMAT
FROM V$TRANSPORTABLE_PLATFORM tp , V$DATABASE d
WHERE tp.PLATFORM_NAME = d.PLATFORM_NAME ;
```

QUESTION NO: 18

Which three statements regarding the Policy Framework in Enterprise Manager (EM) are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. Policies are evaluated automatically by Enterprise Manager.
- B. Policy violations are prioritized as High, Medium, or Informational by category.
- C. Policies can be disabled completely, or flagged as ignored, for the specified target.
- D. Policies are evaluated based on configuration and metrics collected in Policy Repository.
- E. Policies can be flagged as ignored, but never completely disabled, for the specific target.
- F. Policy violations must be corrected, otherwise the database will shut down until corrective action occurs.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

The Oracle Management Agent on a host collects host configuration information for the host and database configuration information for the Oracle databases on the host and communicates that information over HTTPS to the Oracle Management Service, which stores it in the Oracle Management Repository. You can use Enterprise Manager to see whether targets in your enterprise configuration (such as hosts, databases, and listeners) are following the policies for those target types. The policies include different categories of policy rules, such as configuration, security, and storage rules. The policy rules are given different priorities, including High, Medium, and Informational. Enterprise Manager compares the targets for which policy rules exist with the policy rules for that target type, and identifies the policy violations for the target. You can examine the policy violations for one or more targets and choose to fix or ignore individual violations. For more information about managing violations, see *Managing Policy Violations*. You can also disable one or more policy rules for a target type. When a policy rule for a target type is disabled, targets of that type are no longer evaluated to see if they comply with the rule.

QUESTION NO: 19

You want to retain the job entries for the last five days and purge all job entries from the job log that are older than five days. Select the command that will enable you to do the job.

- A. EXECUTE DBMS_SCHEDULER.PURGE_LOG (log_history => 5, which_log =>'JOB_LOG');
- B. EXECUTE DBMS_SCHEDULER.PURGE_LOG();
- C. EXECUTE DBMS_SCHEDULER.PURGE_LOG (log_history => 5, job_name =>'JOB_LOG');

D. EXECUTE DBMS_SCHEDULER.PURGE_LOG (log_history => 5,which_log =>'WINDOW_LOG');

Answer: A

Explanation:

Purging Logs Manually

The PURGE_LOG procedure enables you to manually purge logs. As an example, the following statement purges all entries from both the job and window logs:

DBMS_SCHEDULER.PURGE_LOG(); Another example is the following, which purges all entries from the job log that are older than three days. The window log is not affected by this statement.

DBMS_SCHEDULER.PURGE_LOG(log_history =>3, which_log => 'JOB_LOG'); (A) The following statement purges all window log entries older than 10 days and all job log entries older than 10 days that relate to job1 and to the jobs in class2:

DBMS_SCHEDULER.PURGE_LOG(log_history => 10, job_name => 'job1, sys.class2'); REF.:

Oracle(r) 10g Administrator Guide , 28-

14

QUESTION NO: 20

Which three actions are required to configure the Flashback Database? (Choose three.)

- A. set Flash Recovery Area
- B. enable Flashback logging
- C. create FLASHBACKtablespace
- D. create a user calledflashoper
- E. start the database in the ARCHIVELOG mode
- F. start the database in the NOARCHIVELOG mode

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

The requirements for enabling Flashback Database are:

* Your database must be running in ARCHIVELOG mode, because archived logs are used in the Flashback Database operation.

* You must have a flash recovery area enabled, because flashback logs can only be stored in the flash recovery area.

* Enable flashback logging . To enable logging for Flashback Database, set the

DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_

TARGET initialization parameter and issue the ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON

statement.REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Backup and Recovery Basics, 5-2 and 5-

QUESTION NO: 21

Which four statements regarding the Clone Database tool are correct? (Choose four.)

- A. It clones Oracle databases from release 8.1.7 or later.
- B. It clones a source database while the database is in NOMOUNT state.
- C. It clones a source database while the database is in MOUNT state.
- D. It clones an Oracle database by using Recovery Manager (RMAN).
- E. It clones a source database at the specified Oracle home and starts the new database instance in the open mode.
- F. It clones a source database and makes the new database instance consistent with the source database up to the backup time of archived log.

Answer: A,C,D,F

Explanation:

Note: The question is wrong. There isn't a "CLONE DATABASE tool". There are only DBCA and RMAN tools to clone a database. Explanation: Observation: If we want to clone a database using the DBCA, first we create a database template; after that doesn't matter if the database source is in NOMOUNT or MOUNT state. Cloning Databases Using DBCA The "Template Management" section of the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) can be used to clone databases. The following method creates a clone of an existing database including both the structure and the data:

1. Start the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA).
2. On the "Welcome" screen click the "Next" button.
3. On the "Operations" screen select the "Manage Templates" option and click the "Next" button.
4. On the "Template Management" screen select the "Create a database template" option and select the "From an existing database (structure as well as data)" sub-option then click the "Next" button.
5. On the "Source database" screen select the relevant database instance and click the "Next" button.
6. On the "Template properties" screen enter a suitable name and description for the template, confirm the location for the template files and click the "Next" button.
7. On the "Location of database related files" screen choose either to maintain the file locations or to convert to OFA structure (recommended) and click the "Finish" button.
8. On the "Confirmation" screen click the "OK" button.
9. Wait while the Database Configuration Assistant progress screen gathers information about the source database, backs up the database and creates the template.

By default the template files are located in the "\$ORACLE_HOME/assistants/dbca/templates" directory.

QUESTION NO: 22

The _____ procedure is used to determine which statements are needed to make your materialized view eligible for fast refresh and usable for general rewrite.

- A. REFRESH
- B. TUNE_MVIEW
- C. REGISTER_MVIEW
- D. EXPLAIN_REWRITE
- E. REFRESH_DEPENDENT

Answer: B

Explanation:

The TUNE_MVIEW procedure shows you how to optimize your CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW statement and to meet other requirements such as materialized view log and rewrite equivalence relationship for fast refresh and general query rewrite. TUNE_MVIEW analyzes and processes the CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW statement and generates two sets of output results: one for the materialized view implementation and the other for undoing the create materialized view operations

REF.: Oracle Performance Guide - SQL Access Advisor 17-35

QUESTION NO: 23

The _____ identifies and helps to resolve performance problems relating to the execution of SQL statements by recommending which indexes, materialized views, or materialized view logs to create, drop, or retain.

- A. Undo Advisor
- B. MTTR Advisor
- C. Memory Advisor
- D. Segment Advisor
- E. SQL Tuning Advisor
- F. SQL Access Advisor

Answer: F

Explanation:

The SQL Access Advisor helps you achieve your performance goals by recommending the proper set of materialized views, materialized view logs, and indexes for a given workload . The SQL Access Advisor recommends bitmap, function-based, and B-tree indexes. A bitmap index offers a reduced response time for many types of ad hoc queries and reduced storage requirements

compared to other indexing techniques. B-tree indexes are most commonly used in a data warehouse to index unique or near-unique keys. Another component of the SQL Access Advisor also recommends how to optimize materialized views so that they can be fast refreshable and take advantage of general query rewrite.

REF.: Oracle Performance Guide - SQL Access Advisor 17-1

QUESTION NO: 24

You need to create a schedule that will run a job on the second Friday of each month. What should the repeat interval of the schedule be set to?

- A. `FREQ= MONTHLY; BYDAY = 2FRI;` B.
- `FREQ= MONTHLY; BYDAY = FRI2;` C.
- `FREQ= MONTHLY; BYDAY = -2FRI;` D.
- `FREQ= MONTHLY; BYDAY = FRI(2);`

Answer: A

Explanation:

Examples of Calendaring Expressions The following examples illustrate simple repeat intervals. For simplicity, it is assumed that there is no contribution to the evaluation results by the start date.

Run every Friday. (All three examples are equivalent.)

`FREQ= DAILY; BYDAY = FRI;`

`FREQ= WEEKLY; BYDAY = FRI;`

`FREQ= YEARLY; BYDAY = FRI;`

Run on the second Wednesday of each month.

`FREQ= MONTHLY; BYDAY = 2WED;`

REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Administrator Guide , 27-14

QUESTION NO: 25

Which three file types are managed by Data Pump jobs? (Choose three.)

- A. out files
- B. log files
- C. alert files
- D. SQL files
- E. error files
- F. dump files

Answer: B,D,F

Explanation:

There are three types of files managed by Data Pump jobs:

- * Dump files to contain the data and metadata that is being moved
- * Log files to record the messages associated with an operation
- * SQL files to record the output of a SQLFILE operation. A SQLFILE operation is invoked using the Data Pump Import SQLFILE parameter and results in all of the SQL DDL that Import will be executing based on other parameters, being written to a SQL file.

REF.: Oracle(r) Database Utilities, 1-10

QUESTION NO: 26

You want an ASM instance to manage the files of your database. To achieve this objective, you specify the following parameters in the parameter file of the database.

```
INSTANCE_TYPE = RDBMS
LARGE_POOL_SIZE = 8MB
DB_BLOCK_SIZE = 4K
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST = +dgroupA
LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT = "$ORACLE_SID_%s_%t.%t"
DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST = +dgroupA
COMPATIBLE = 10.1.0.2.0
CONTROL_FILES = +dgroupA
```

Which parameter would be ignored while starting up the instance?

- A. DB_BLOCK_SIZE
- B. CONTROL_FILES
- C. LARGE_POOL_SIZE
- D. LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST
- E. LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT
- F. DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST

Answer: E

Explanation:

If you want ASM to be the default destination for creating database files, you must specify an incomplete ASM filename in one or more of the following initialization parameters:

- DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST
- DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_n
- DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST
- CONTROL_FILES
- LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n
- LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST

- STANDBY_ARCHIVE_DEST

Some additional initialization parameter considerations:

- LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT is ignored if a disk group is specified for

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST (for example, LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST = +dgroup1).

- DB_BLOCK_SIZE must be one of the standard block sizes (2K, 4K, 8K, 16K or 32K bytes).

- LARGE_POOL_SIZE must be set to at least 1 MB.

REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Administrator Guide, 12-39

QUESTION NO: 27

Which statement regarding the implementation of shared policy functions is correct?

A. The policies need to have the same name.

B. The policy type must be DBMS_RLS.DYNAMIC.

C. The shared policy function can be enforced on any number of objects.

D. The shared policy function cannot be enforced on more than two objects.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Both static and context-sensitive policies can be shared across multiple database objects, so that queries on another database object can use the same cached predicate. Shared policies enable you to further decrease the overhead of reexecuting policy functions for every query, reducing any performance impact. REF.: Oracle(r) Database Security Guide, xxviii

QUESTION NO: 28

Tom is the DBA of DNX Bank. The users of the banking system are complaining that all debit transactions are taking too long to execute. The details of the application used for this purpose are listed below:

Application - Bank_DNX to access banking accounts

Module - CUSTLEDGER

Action DEBIT_ENTRY

Which command should Tom execute in order to gather static for the states problem?

A. EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE

('BANK_DNX','CUSTLEDGER');

B. EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENALBLE ('BANK_DNX');

C. EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE ('DEBIT_ENTRY');

D. EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE

('BANK_DNX','CLUSTLEDGER','DEBIT_ENTRY');

E. EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE
('CLUSTLEDGER', 'DEBIT_ENTRY');

Answer: D

Explanation:

DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables statistic gathering for a given combination of Service Name, MODULE and ACTION. Calling this procedure enables statistic gathering for a hierarchical combination of Service name, MODULE name, and ACTION name on all instances for the same database. Statistics are accessible by means of the V\$SERV_MOD_ACT_STATS view.

Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE(  
  service_name IN VARCHAR2,  
  module_name N VARCHAR2 ,  
  action_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ALL_ACTIONS);
```

Parameters

service_name Name of the service for which statistic aggregation is enabled.

module_name Name of the MODULE. An additional qualifier for the service. It is a required parameter.

action_name Name of the ACTION. An additional qualifier for the Service and MODULE name. Omitting the parameter (or supplying ALL_ACTIONS constant) means enabling aggregation for all Actions for a given Server/Module combination. In this case, statistics are aggregated on the module level.

REF.: Oracle(r) Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference

QUESTION NO: 29

You created a database (using Database Configuration Assistant [DBCA]) by using one of the default templates. The default permanent tablespace for the non-system users, excluding DBSNMP and OUTLN users, will be set to _____.

- A. USERS
- B. SYSTEM
- C. SYSAUX
- D. EXAMPLE

Answer: A

Explanation:**USERS**

This tablespace is used to store permanent user objects and data. Like the TEMP tablespace , every database should have a tablespace for permanent user data that is assigned to users. Otherwise, user objects will be created in the SYSTEM tablespace , which is not good practice. In the preconfigured database, USERS is assigned the default tablespace , and space for all objects created by non-system users comes from this tablespace . For system users, the default permanent tablespace remains SYSTEM. REF.: Oracle(r) 10g 2 Days DBA, 6-7

QUESTION NO: 30

Examine the following command to create an external table from EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS database tables.

1. CREATE TABLE employee_ext
2. (employee_id, first_name, department_name)
3. ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
4. (
5. TYPE ORACLE_LOADER
6. DEFAULT DIRECTORY ext_dir
7. LOCATION ('emp1.dmp')
8.)
9. PARALLEL
10. AS
11. SELECT e.employee_id, e.first_name, e.last_name, d.department_name
12. FROM employees e, departments d;

Which line of the command would cause an error?

- A. line 2, because the column names have been specified
- B. line 7, because file name must have a .dat extension
- C. line 3, because ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL has been specified
- D. line 9, because the PARALLEL option cannot be specified with one file name
- E. line 12, because there is no join defined between EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS table
- F. line 5, because ORACLE_LOADER is not a valid structure for external table creation with the SELECT statement

Answer: F

Explanation:

External tables are created using the SQL CREATE TABLE...ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL statement. When you create an external table, you specify the following attributes :

1. TYPE - specifies the type of external table. The two available types are the ORACLE_LOADER

type and the ORACLE_DATAPUMP type. Each type of external table is supported by its own access driver.

* The ORACLE_LOADER access driver is the default. It can perform only data loads, and the data must come from text datafiles. Loads from external tables to internal tables are done by reading from the external tables' text-only datafiles.

* The ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver can perform both loads and unloads. The data must come from binary dump files. Loads to internal tables from external tables are done by fetching from the binary dump files. Unloads from internal tables to external tables are done by populating the external tables' binary dump files.

2. DEFAULT DIRECTORY - specifies the default location of files that are read or written by external tables. The location is specified with a directory object, not a directory path.

3. ACCESS PARAMETERS - describe the external data source and implements the type of external table that was specified. Each type of external table has its own access driver that provides access parameters unique to that type of external table.

4. LOCATION - specifies the location of the external data. The location is specified as a list of directory objects and filenames. If the directory object is not specified, then the default directory object is used as the file location.

REF.: Oracle(r) Database 10g Utilities, 12-2

QUESTION NO: 31

You have three production database, HRDB, FINDB, and ORGDB, that use the ASM instance. At the end of the day, you execute the following command on the ASM instance to shut down:

```
SQL> shutdown immediate;
```

What is the result of executing this command?

- A. All the instances, including the ASM instance, are shut down in the ABORT mode.
- B. The ASM instance is shut down, but the other instances are still running.
- C. The ASM instance is still functional, but the other instances are shut down.
- D. All the instances, including the ASM instance, are shut down in the IMMEDIATE mode.
- E. HRDB, FINDB, and ORGDB instances are shut down in the ABORT mode and the ASM instance is shut down in the IMMEDIATE mode.
- F. HRDB, FINDB, and ORGDB instances are shut down in the NORMAL mode and the ASM instance is shut down.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When a Datapump Export or Import session is launched, a Datapump Job is automatically started. This way, we can:

* detach from and reattach to long-running jobs without affecting the job itself.

- * monitor jobs from multiple locations
- * stop a job: suspend it temporarily to leave other applications requesting more resources to get them restart it later
- * kill any Datapump job anytime
- * see the progress of the import or export operations

You can retrieve the job, ownername and state from the following views:

```
SQL> SELECT OWNER_NAME, JOB_NAME, STATE FROM DBA_DATAPUMP_JOBS;
OWNER_NAME JOB_NAME STATE
```

```
-----
-----
SCOTT SCOTTEXP DEFINING
SYSTEM SYSEXP EXECUTING
SYSTEM SYSIMP STOPPING
SYSTEM
FULLEXP NOT RUNNING
SYSTEM EXPFULL IDLING
REF.: Metalink Note: 262557.1
```

QUESTION NO: 32

Exhibit

```
CREATE TABLE emp
( employee_id NUMBER(6)
  first_name  VARCHAR2(26):
  last_name   VARCHAR2(25)
  CONSTRAINT emp_last_name_nn NOT NULL,
  salary      NUMBER(8,2),
  manager_id  NUMBER(6),
  department_id  NUMBER(4)
  TABLESPACE example:
  ActualTests
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX emp_id_pk ON emp(employee_id);
```

Examine the SQL statement used to create the EMP table. You need to shrink the EMP table segment. Which SQL statement would you execute as a prerequisite before you execute the ALTER TABLE emp SHRINK SPACE; command?

- A. ALTER TABLESPACE emp OFFLINE;
- B. ALTER TABLESPACE emp READ ONLY;
- C. ALTER TABLE emp DEALLOCATE UNUSED;
- D. ALTER TABLE emp ENABLE ROW MOVEMENT;

E. ALTER TABLE emp DISABLE ALL TRIGGERS;
F ALTER TABLE emp ENABLE NOVALIDATE CONSTRAINT emp_last_name_nn;

Answer: D

Explanation:

Segment shrink reclaims unused space both above and below the high water mark. In contrast, space deallocation reclaims unused space only above the high water mark. In shrink operations, by default, the database compacts the segment, adjusts the high water mark, and releases the reclaimed space. Segment shrink requires that rows be moved to new locations. Therefore, you must first enable row movement in the object you want to shrink and disable any rowid -based triggers defined on the object.

REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Administrator Guide, 14-48

QUESTION NO: 33

While exporting data by using Data Pump, you find that the export runs for long period. Because this action is being performed during peak hours, you decide to stop the job and restart it during off-peak hours. Which view would you query to determine the name and status of the stopped job?

- A. DBA_JOBS
- B. V\$SESSION
- C. V\$SESSION_LONGOPS
- D. DBA_DATAPUMP_JOBS
- E. DBA_DATAPUMP_SESSIONS

Answer: D

Explanation:

When a Datapump Export or Import session is launched, a Datapump Job is automatically started. This way, we can:

- * detach from and reattach to long-running jobs without affecting the job itself.
- * monitor jobs from multiple locations
- * stop a job: suspend it temporarily to leave other applications requesting more resources to get them restart it later
- * kill any Datapump job anytime
- * see the progress of the import or export operations

REF.: Metalink Note: 262557.1

QUESTION NO: 34

In the server parameter file (SPFILE), the UNDO_TABLESPACE initialization parameter is set to UNDOTBS. You executed the following SQL statement to rename the UNDOTBS undo tablespace: ALTER TABLESPACE undotbs RENAME TO undotbs_old;

Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. The tablespace will be renamed but the data file headers will not be updated.
- B. The above SQL statement will fail because you cannot rename an undo tablespace.
- C. The tablespace will be renamed and all the changes will be logged in the alert log file.
- D. The tablespace will be renamed but a message will be added to the alert log file indicating that you should change the corresponding initialization parameter files.
- E. To be able to rename the UNDOTBS undo tablespace, you would need to set the UNDO_TABLESPACE initialization parameter to some other tablespace name and then execute the above SQL command.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using the RENAME TO clause of the ALTER TABLESPACE, you can rename a permanent or temporary tablespace. The COMPATIBLE parameter must be set to 10.0 or higher. If the tablespace is an undo tablespace and if the following conditions are met, then the tablespace name is changed to the new tablespace name in the server parameter file (SPFILE).

- The server parameter file was used to start up the database.
- The tablespace name is specified as the UNDO_TABLESPACE for any instance. If a traditional initialization parameter file (PFILE) is being used then a message is written to the alert log stating that the initialization parameter file must be manually changed.

REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Administrator Guide, 8-19

QUESTION NO: 35

Identify four uses of the Oracle Scheduler. (Choose four.)

- A. Enables you to set idle time limits for a resource plan.
- B. Enables you to schedule job execution based on time.
- C. Enables you to execute jobs in a clustered environment.
- D. Enables you to assign priorities to the consumer groups.
- E. Enables you to map a consumer group to an Oracle user.
- F. Enables you to create a job that makes use of saved programs and schedules.
- G. Enables you to periodically execute operating system script files located on the same server as the database.

Answer: B,C,F,G

Explanation:

A - FALSE. Isn't a Oracle scheduler capability.

B - TRUE. Schedule job execution based on time or events. The most basic capability of a job scheduler is the ability to schedule a job to run at a particular date and time or when a particular event occurs. C - TRUE. Execute and manage jobs in a clustered environment. A cluster is a set of database instances that cooperates to perform the same task. Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) provides scalability and reliability without any change to your applications. The Scheduler fully supports execution of jobs in such a clustered environment. To balance the load on your system and for better performance, you can also specify the database service where you want a job to run.

D - FALSE. The Scheduler activity is logged and information such as the status of the job and the last run time of the job can be easily tracked, this way the DBA would track with particular JOB time and statistics , not consumer groups.

E - FALSE. See D

F - TRUE. For example, consider the situation where a patch needs to be applied to a database that is in production. To minimize disruptions, this task will need to be performed during non-peak hours. This can be easily accomplished using the Scheduler. Instead of having IT personnel manually carry out this task during non-peak hours, you can instead create a job and schedule it to run at a specified time using the Scheduler. G - TRUE. Application developers can create programs and program libraries that end users can use to create or monitor their own jobs. In addition to typical database jobs, you can schedule and monitor jobs that run as part of an application suite.

REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Administrator Guide, 26-1 and 26-2

QUESTION NO: 36

You enabled Flashback Database with the following command:

```
ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON;
```

Which view would you query to determine whether the Flashback Database has been enabled?

- A. V\$SGA
- B. V\$DATABASE
- C. V\$INSTANCE
- D. V\$FLASHBACK_DATABASE_LOG
- E. V\$FLASHBACK_DATABASE_STAT
- F. V\$FLASHBACK_DATABASE_LOGFILE

Answer: B

Explanation:

```
SQL>DESC V$DATABASE;
```

```
Name Type
```

```
-----
```

```
...
```

```
...
```

```
FLASHBACK_ON VARCHAR2(18)
```

```
...
```

```
...
```

```
SQL> select FLASHBACK_ON from V$DATABASE;
```

```
FLASHBACK_ON
```

```
-----
```

```
YES
```

QUESTION NO: 37

You flashed back the jobs table at 11:00 a.m. to its state at 9:30 a.m. At 11:15 a.m., you decided to retrieve the jobs table as it was at 10:12 a.m. What would you do to retrieve the jobs table fast and with minimum impact to other objects?

- A. drop and re-create the table
- B. perform point-in-time recovery
- C. use the ROLLBACK command with SCN
- D. use the FLASHBACK TABLE command
- E. use the FLASHBACK DATABASE command

Answer: D

Explanation:

Oracle Flashback Table provides the DBA the ability to recover a table or set of tables to a specified point in time in the past very quickly, easily, and without taking any part of the database offline. In many cases, Flashback Table eliminates the need to perform more complicated point-in-time recovery operations. Flashback Table restores tables while automatically maintaining associated attributes such as current indexes, triggers and constraints, and not requiring the DBA to find and restore application-specific properties. Using Flashback Table causes the contents of one or more individual tables to revert to their state at some past SCN or time. Flashback Table uses information in the undo tablespace to restore the table. You do not have to restore any data from backups, and the rest of your database remains available while the Flashback Table operation is being performed.

REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Backup and Recovery Basics, 7-4

QUESTION NO: 38

You executed the following command to drop a user:

```
DROP USER scott CASCADE;
```

Which two statements regarding the above command are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. All the objects of scott are moved to the Recycle Bin.
- B. Any objects in the Recycle Bin belonging to scott are purged.
- C. All the objects owned by scott are permanently dropped from the database.
- D. All the objects of scott in the Recycle Bin must be purged before executing the DROP command.
- E. Any objects in the Recycle Bin belonging to scott will not be affected by the above DROP command.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

When you drop a user, any objects belonging to the user are not placed in the recycle bin and any objects in the recycle bin are purged.

REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Administrator Guide, 15-39

QUESTION NO: 39

You want to execute the following statements in resumable mode:

```
CREATE TABLE ... AS SELECT
```

```
CREATE INDEX
```

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW
```

Which two methods can be used to enable a session for resumable space allocation? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT initialization parameter to true. B. Set the RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT initialization parameter to none. C. Execute the ALTER SESSION ENABLE RESUMABLE statement.
- D. Execute the ALTER DATABASE ENABLE RESUMABLE statement.
- E. Set the RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT initialization parameter to a nonzero value.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

The default for a new session is resumable mode disabled, unless the RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT initialization parameter is set to a nonzero value. You can enable resumable space allocation system wide and specify a timeout interval by setting the RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT initialization parameter. For example, the following setting of the RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT parameter in the

initialization parameter file causes all sessions to initially be enabled for resumable space allocation and sets the timeout period to 1 hour:

```
RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT = 3600
```

If this parameter is set to 0, then resumable space allocation is disabled initially for all sessions.

This is the default. A user can enable resumable mode for a session, using the following SQL statement: ALTER SESSION ENABLE RESUMABLE; To disable resumable mode, a user issues the following statement: ALTER SESSION DISABLE RESUMABLE;

REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Administrator Guide, 14-11

QUESTION NO: 40

You created a tablespace with the following statement:

```
CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE adtbs  
DATAFILE '/probdb/data/adtbs.dbf' SIZE 10G;
```

There is now a requirement to increase the size of the tablespace.

Which two ALTER statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs RESIZE 20G;
- B. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE;
- C. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs AUTOEXTEND ON;
- D. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbs1.dbf' SIZE 10G;
- E. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs MODIFY DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbs.dbf' AUTOEXTEND ON;

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

```
C:\sqlplus /nolog
```

```
SQL*Plus: Release 10.2.0.1.0 - Production on Sat Jan 28 20:34:23 2006
```

```
Copyright (c) 1982, 2005, Oracle. All rights reserved.
```

```
SQL> conn / as sysdba
```

```
Connected.
```

```
SQL> CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE adtbs  
DATAFILE 'C:\adtbs.dbf' SIZE 1G;
```

```
Tablespace created.
```

```
(A)
```

```
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs RESIZE 2G
```

```
Tablespace altered.
```

```
(B) and (D)
```

```
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE 'C:\adtbs.dbf' SIZE 1G;
```

```
ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE 'C:\adtbs.dbf' SIZE 1G
```

```
ERROR at line 1:
```

```
ORA-32771: cannot add file to bigfile tablespace
```

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