

QUESTION: 1

You notice that the performance of the database has degraded because of frequent checkpoints. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Disable automatic checkpoint tuning
- B. Check the size of the redo log file size and increase the size if it is small
- C. Set the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter as per the advice given by the MTTR Advisor
- D. Decrease the number of redo log members if there are more than one redo log members available in each redo log group

Answer: B, C

QUESTION: 2

Identify the memory component from which memory may be allocated for: Session memory for the shared server Buffers for I/O slaves Oracle Database Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup and restore operations

- A. Large Pool
- B. Redo Log Buffer
- C. Database Buffer Cache
- D. Program Global Area (PGA)

Answer: A

QUESTION: 3

You executed the following command to create a tablespace called SALES_DATA:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE sales_data
```

```
DATAFILE SIZE 100M
```

```
SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO;
```

Which two statements are true about the SALES_DATA tablespace? (Choose two)

- A. The database automatically determines the extent-sizing policy for the tablespace.
- B. The segments are automatically shrunk when the contents are removed from them.
- C. The allocation of extents within the tablespace is managed through the dictionary tables.
- D. The space utilization description of the data blocks in segments is recorded in bitmap blocks.

E. The space utilization description of the data blocks in segments is managed through free lists.

Answer: A, D

QUESTION: 4

In which of the scenario will the DBA perform recovery? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The alert log file is corrupted
- B. A tablespace is accidentally dropped
- C. One of the redo log members is corrupted
- D. A database user terminates the session abnormally
- E. The hard disk on which the data files is stored is corrupted

Answer: B, E

QUESTION: 5

You want to enable archiving on your database. Presently, the database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode. Given below are the steps to accomplish the task in random order:

1. Shut down the instance.
2. Execute the ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG command.
3. Start up the instance and mount the database.
4. Set the DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST initialization parameter to \$ORACLE_HOME/dest_1.
5. Open the database.

Which is the correct sequence of steps for accomplishing the task?

- A. 4, 1, 3, 2, 5
- B. 1, 3, 4, 5, 2
- C. 1, 3, 2, 5; 4 not required
- D. 4, 1, 5, 2; 3 not required
- E. 1, 3, 4, 5; 2 not required

Answer: C

QUESTION: 6

You want to check the details of few errors that users have reported. You search for the alert log file and execute few commands to find the location of the alert log file. View the Exhibit and check the commands executed.

```
SQL> SELECT name, value FROM v$spparameter WHERE name LIKE '%dest';

NAME                                VALUE
-----
log_archive_dest
log_archive_duplex_dest
log_archive_min_succeed_dest
standby_archive_dest
db_create_file_dest
db_recovery_file_dest               /u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area
background_dump_dest
user_dump_dest
core_dump_dest
audit_file_dest                    /u01/app/oracle/admin/orcl/adump
diagnostic_dest

11 rows selected.

SQL> exit
Disconnected from Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release
11.1.0.6.0 - Production
With the Partitioning, OLAP and Data Mining options
[oracle@edt4r4p1 ~]$ echo $ORACLE_BASE
/u01/app/oracle
[oracle@edt4r4p1 ~]$ echo $ORACLE_SID
orcl
[oracle@edt4r4p1 ~]$
```









What is the location of the alert_orcl.log file?

- A. ORACLE_HOME/dbs
- B. ORACLE_HOME/rdbms
- C. /u01/app/oracle/admin/orcl/adump
- D. /u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area
- E. ORACLE_BASE/diag/rdbms/orcl/alert
- F. ORACLE_BASE/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/trace

Answer: F

QUESTION: 7

See the Exhibit:

Select	Name	Allocated Size(MB)	Space Used(MB)	Allocated Space Used(%)	Allocated Free Space(MB)	Status	Datafiles	Type	Extent Management	Segment Management
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	EXAMPLE	100.0	77.8	 77.8	22.2	✓	1	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	MYTBS1	5.0	4.6	 92.5	0.4	✓	1	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	MYTBS2	5.0	0.3	 6.2	4.7	✓	1	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	SYSAUX	911.0	867.1	 95.2	43.9	✓	1	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	SYSTEM	720.0	711.4	 98.8	8.6	✓	1	PERMANENT	LOCAL	MANUAL
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	TEMP	52.0	0.0	 0.0	52.0	✓	1	TEMPORARY	LOCAL	MANUAL
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	UNDOTBS1	115.0	7.6	 6.6	107.4	✓	1	UNDO	LOCAL	MANUAL
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	USERS	15.0	13.4	 89.2	1.6	✓	1	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO

Actual Tests

Which statements are true regarding the USERS tablespace? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. A bitmap is used to record free extents
- B. Free extents information is managed within the tablespace
- C. Free extents information is managed in the SYSAUX tablespace
- D. The data dictionary tables are updated when extents are allocated or deallocated

Answer: A, B

QUESTION: 8

Examine the values for the following initialization parameters:

FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET=0

LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL=0

Which two will be the implications of these values in your database? (Choose two.)

- A. The SGA advisor will be disabled
- B. The MTTR advisor will be disabled
- C. Automatic checkpoint tuning will be disabled
- D. Checkpoint information will not be written to the alert log file

Answer: B, C

QUESTION: 9

In your database instance, the STATISTICS_LEVEL initialization parameter is set to BASIC. What is the impact of this setting?

- A. Optimizer statistics are collected automatically.
- B. Only timed operating system (OS) statistics and plan execution statistics are collected.
- C. The snapshots for the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) are not generated automatically.
- D. Snapshots cannot be collected manually by using the DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY package.
- E. The Oracle server dynamically generates the necessary statistics on tables as part of query optimization.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 10

You have recently collected statistics on certain objects of a schema in your database. But you observe suboptimal execution plans for the queries on these objects after two days of statistics collection. The optimizer statistics retention period is set to its default value. Which action would help to use the previous set of statistics on the objects?

- A. Restore statistics from statistics history.
- B. Reduce the optimizer statistics retention period by 2 days.
- C. Set the OPTIMIZER_PENDING_STATISTICS parameter to TRUE.
- D. Reduce the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) retention period by 2 days.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 11

Which three statements regarding the server parameter file (SPFILE) are true? (Choose three.)

- A. An SPFILE is a binary file
- B. An SPFILE cannot reside on a client
- C. An SPFILE cannot contain static parameters
- D. An SPFILE can store changes persistently across instance restarts
- E. An SPFILE can be read by the database server, but it is not written to by the server

F. An SPFILE must be created manually, before creating a database, even if you use the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create the database

Answer: A, B, D

QUESTION: 12

Your test database is configured to run in NOARCHIVELOG mode. One of the data files in the USERS tablespace is lost due to a media failure. You notice that all the online redo logs have been overwritten since the last backup. What would you do to recover the data file?

- A. Take the USERS tablespace offline and re-create the lost data file
- B. Shutdown the instance, restore the data file from the last consistent backup and restart the database instance
- C. Shutdown the instance, restores all the database files from the last consistent backup and restart the database instance
- D. Take the USERS tablespace offline, restore all the data files of the USERS tablespace from the last consistent backup and make the tablespace online

Answer: C

QUESTION: 13

Examine the command:

```
SQL>DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS('SH','CUSTOMERS','PUBLISH','false');
```

Which statement describes the effect of the above command?

- A. Automatic statistics collection is stopped for the CUSTOMERS table
- B. Statistics for the CUSTOMERS table are locked and cannot be overwritten
- C. Existing statistics for the CUSTOMERS table become unusable for the query optimizer
- D. Subsequently, statistics gathered on the CUSTOMERS table are stored as pending statistics

Answer: D

QUESTION: 14

The instance abnormally terminates because of a power outage. Which statement is true about redo log files during instance recovery?

- A. Inactive and current redo log files are required to accomplish recovery
- B. Online and archived redo files are required to accomplish instance recovery
- C. All redo log entries after the last checkpoint are applied from redo log files to data files
- D. All redo log entries recorded in the current log file until the checkpoint position are applied to data files

Answer: C

QUESTION: 15

Examine the command:

SQL>ALTER USER skd ACCOUNT LOCK; Which two statements are true after the command is executed? (Choose two.)

- A. The SKD user cannot log in to the database instance
- B. The objects owned by the SKD user are not accessible to any user
- C. The other users can access the objects owned by the SKD user, on which they have access
- D. The password for the SKD user expires and the user is forced to change the password at the next log in

Answer: A, C

QUESTION: 16

For which database operation would you need the database to be in the MOUNT state?

- A. Renaming the control files
- B. Re-creating the control files
- C. Dropping a user in your database
- D. Dropping a tablespace in your database
- E. Configuring the database instance to operate in the ARCHIVELOG or NOARCHIVELOG modes

Answer: E

QUESTION: 17

The job to gather optimizer statistics for objects runs as part of the automatic maintenance window in your database instance. At a certain point of time, the maintenance window closes before the statistics are gathered for all objects. Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. The statistics collection continues until all objects are processed.
- B. The job is terminated and the statistics collected are restored to a time before the job started.
- C. This produces an error and the statistics collected are locked until the next time that the maintenance window is opened.
- D. The job is terminated and the statistics for the remaining objects are collected the next time that the maintenance window is opened.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 18

You want to move all objects of the APPS user in the test database to the DB_USR schema of the production database. Which option of IMPDP would you use to accomplish this task?

- A. FULL
- B. SCHEMAS
- C. TRANSFORM
- D. REMAP_SCHEMA
- E. REMAP_TABLESPACE

Answer: D

QUESTION: 19

You executed the following command to create a password file in the database server: `$ orapwd file = orapworcl entries = 5 ignorecase=N` Which statement describes the purpose of the above password file?

- A. It records usernames and passwords of users when granted the DBA role
- B. It contains usernames and passwords of users for whom auditing is enabled
- C. It is used by Oracle to authenticate users for remote database administrator
- D. It records usernames and passwords of all users when they are added to OSDBA or OSOPER operating groups

Answer: C

QUESTION: 20

SQL> CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE MRKT

2 DATAFILE 'u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/mrkt.dbf' size 10M LOGGING

3 EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT
AUTO; Tablespace created.

SQL> ALTER DATABASE DEFAULT TABLESPACE MRKT;

Database altered. Which two statements are true regarding the MRKT tablespace?
(Choose two.)

- A. No more data files can be added to the tablespace.
- B. Segment space is managed by free lists in the tablespace.
- C. A user created without being assigned a default tablespace uses this tablespace.
- D. The tablespace can be dropped with the current setting with segments present in it.

Answer: A, C

QUESTION: 21

View the Exhibit and examine the privileges granted to the MGR_ROLE role. The user SKD has been granted the CONNECT and RESOURCE roles only. The database administrator (DBA) grants MGR_ROLE to the user SKD by executing the command: SQL> GRANT MGR_ROLE TO SKD WITH ADMIN OPTION; Which statement is true about the user SKD after he/she is granted this role?

Exhibit:

General

Name **MGR_ROLE**

Authentication **None**

Roles

Role	Admin Option
No items found	

System Privileges

System Privilege	Admin Option
CREATE ROLE	N
CREATE USER	N
SELECT ANY TABLE	N

Object Privileges

Object Privilege	Schema	Object
No items found		

- A. The user SKD can grant only the MGR_ROLE role to other users, but not the privileges in it
- B. The user SKD can revoke the MGR_ROLE only from the users for whom he/she is the grantor
- C. The user SKD can grant the privileges in the MGR_ROLE role to other users but not with ADMIN OPTION
- D. The user SKD can grant the privileges in the MGR_ROLE role to other users, but cannot revoke privileges from them

Answer: A

QUESTION: 22

After performing a clean shut down of the database instance for maintenance, you mount the database and then execute a command to open the database:

SQL> ALTER DATABASE OPEN; Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The online redo log files and online data files are opened
- B. All the online data files headers are checked for consistency
- C. Instance recovery is performed before opening the database
- D. The path and existence of all the log file members are checked

Answer: A, B

QUESTION: 23

Examine the command that is used to create a table:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE orders ( oid NUMBER(6) PRIMARY KEY, odate DATE,  
ccode NUMBER (6),  
oamt NUMBER(10,2)  
) TABLESPACE users;
```

Which two statements are true about the effect of the above command? (Choose two.)

- A. A CHECK constraint is created on the OID column.
- B. A NOT NULL constraint is created on the OID column.
- C. The ORDERS table is the only object created in the USERS tablespace.
- D. The ORDERS table and a unique index are created in the USERS tablespace.
- E. The ORDERS table is created in the USERS tablespace and a unique index is created on the OID column in the SYSTEM tablespace.

Answer: B, D

QUESTION: 24

Which two statements are true about Shared SQL Area and Private SQL Area? (Choose two.)

- A. Shared SQL Area will be allocated in the shared pool
- B. Shared SQL Area will be allocated when a session starts
- C. Shared SQL Area will be allocated in the large pool always
- D. The whole of Private SQL Area will be allocated in the Program Global Area (PGA) always
- E. Shared SQL Area and Private SQL Area will be allocated in the PGA or large pool
- F. The number of Private SQL Area allocations is dependent on the OPEN_CURSORS parameter

Answer: A, F

QUESTION: 25

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 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

Answer: A, C, E

QUESTION: 26

Which two kinds of failures make the Data Recovery Advisor (DRA) generate a manual checklist? (Choose two.)

- A. Failure when no standby database is configured
- B. Failure because a data file is renamed accidentally
- C. Failure that requires no archive logs to be applied for recovery
- D. Failure due to loss of connectivity-for example, an unplugged disk cable

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

Advising on Repair On the "View and Manage Failures" page, the Data Recovery Advisor generates a manual checklist after you click the Advise button. Two types of failures can appear.

- Failures that require human intervention: An example is a connectivity failure when a disk cable is not plugged in.
- Failures that are repaired faster if you can undo a previous erroneous action: For example, if you renamed a data file by error, it is faster to rename it back to its previous name than to initiate RMAN restoration from backup. You can initiate the following actions:
 - Click "Re-assess Failures" after you perform a manual repair. Resolved failures are implicitly closed; any remaining failures are displayed on the "View and Manage Failures" page.
 - Click "Continue with Advise" to initiate an automated repair. When the Data Recovery Advisor generates an automated repair option, it generates a script that shows how RMAN plans to repair the failure. Click Continue if you want to execute the automated repair. If you do not want the Data Recovery Advisor to automatically repair the failure, you can use this script as a starting point for your manual repair.

QUESTION: 27

Which two statements correctly describe the relation between a data file and the logical database structures? (Choose two)

- A. An extent cannot spread across data files.
- B. A segment cannot spread across data files.
- C. A data file can belong to only one tablespace.
- D. A data file can have only one segment created in it.
- E. A data block can spread across multiple data files as it can consist of multiple operating system (OS) blocks.

Answer: A, C

QUESTION: 28

Which two statements are true regarding a tablespace? (Choose two.)

- A. It can span multiple databases
- B. It can consist of multiple data files
- C. It can contain blocks of different files
- D. It can contains segments of different sizes
- E. It can contains a part of nonpartitioned segment

Answer: B, D

QUESTION: 29

Which two statements are true regarding Oracle Data Pump? (Choose two.)

- A. EXPDP and IMPDP are the client components of Oracle Data Pump
- B. DBMS_DATAPUMP PL/SQL packages can be used indedendently of the DATA Pump clients
- C. Oracle Data Pump export and import operations can be performed only by users with the SYSDBA privilege
- D. Oracle Data Pump imports can be done from the export files generated in the Original Export Release 9.x
- E. EXPDP and IMPDP use the procedures provided by DBMS_METADATA to execute export and import commands

Answer: A, B

QUESTION: 30

Identify the two situations in which the alert log file is updated with details. (Choose two.)

- A. Running a query on a table returns "ORA-600: Internal Error"
- B. Inserting a value in a table returns "ORA-01722: Invalid Number"
- C. Creating a table returns "ORA-00955: name is already used by an existing object"
- D. Inserting a value in a table returns "ORA-00001: unique constraint (SYS.PK_TECHP) violated."
- E. Rebuilding an index using ALTER INDEX ... REBUILD fails with an error "ORA-01578: ORACLE data block corrupted (file # 14, block @ 50)."
- F. Rebuilding an index using ALTER INDEX REBUILD fails with an error "ORA-01578: ORACLE data block corrupted (file #14, block #50)."

Answer: A, E

QUESTION: 31

Which two statements are true about alerts? (Choose two.)

- A. Clearing an alert sends the alert to the alert history
- B. Response actions cannot be specified with server-generated alerts
- C. The nonthreshold alerts appear in the DBA_OUTSTANDING_ALERTS view
- D. Server-generated alerts notify the problems that cannot be resolved automatically and require administrators to be notified

Answer: A, D

QUESTION: 32

Examine the following steps performed on a database instance:

1. The DBA grants the CREATE TABLE system privilege to the SKD user with ADMIN OPTION
2. The SKD user creates a table
3. The SKD user grants the CREATE TABLE system privilege to the HR user
4. The HR user creates a table
5. The DBA revokes the CREATE TABLE system privilege from SKD

Which statement is true after step 5 is performed?

- A. The table created by SKD is not accessible and SKD cannot create new tables
- B. The tables created by SKD and HR remain, but both cannot create new tables
- C. The table created by HR remains and HR still has the CREATE TABLE system privilege
- D. The table created by HR remains and HR can grant the CREATE TABLE system privilege to other users

Answer: C

QUESTION: 33

You execute this command to drop the ITEM table, which has the primary key referred in the ORDERS table:

```
SQL> DROP TABLE scott.item CASCADE CONSTRAINTS PURGE;
```

Which two statements are true about the effect of the command? (Choose two.)

- A. No flashback is possible to bring back the ITEM table.
- B. The ORDERS table is dropped along with the ITEM table.
- C. The dependent referential integrity constraints in the ORDERS table are disabled.
- D. The dependent referential integrity constraints in the ORDERS table are removed.
- E. The table definition of the ITEM table and associated indexes are placed in the recycle bin.

Answer: A, D

QUESTION: 34

View the Exhibit and examine the privileges granted to the SL_REP user.

Roles			
Role	Admin Option	Default	
CONNECT	N	Y	
RESOURCE	N	Y	

System Privileges	
System Privilege	Admin Option
CREATE ANY TABLE	N
CREATE USER	N
GRANT ANY OBJECT PRIVILEGE	N
UNLIMITED TABLESPACE	N
UPDATE ANY TABLE	N

Object Privileges			
Object Privilege	Schema	Object	Grant Option
SELECT	SCOTT	BONUS	N
UPDATE	SCOTT	BONUS	N
SELECT	SCOTT	DEPT	N
UPDATE	SCOTT	DEPT	N

The EMP table is owned by the SCOTT user. The SL_REP user executes the following command: SQL> GRANT SELECT ON scott.emp TO hr;

Which statement describes the outcome of the command?

- A. The command executes successfully
- B. The command produces an error because the EMP table is owned by SCOTT
- C. The command produces an error because SL_REP has the GRANT ANY OBJECT PRIVILEGE without ADMIN_OPTION
- D. The command produces an error because SL_REP does not have the SELECT privilege with GRANT_OPTION on the EMP table

Answer: A

QUESTION: 35

You executed this command to create a temporary table:

```
SQL> CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE report_work_area (  
startdate DATE, enddate DATE, class CHAR(20) ) ON COMMIT PRESERVE  
ROWS;
```

Which statement is true about the rows inserted into the REPORT_WORK_AREA table during a transaction?

- A. The rows stay in the table only until session termination
- B. The rows stay in the table only until the next transaction starts on the table
- C. The rows are visible to all current sessions after the transaction is committed
- D. The rows stay available for subsequent sessions after the transaction is committed

Answer: A

QUESTION: 36

You want to access employee details contained in flat files as part of the EMPLOYEE table. You plan to add a new column to the EMPLOYEE table to achieve this. Which data types would you use for the new column?

- A. CLOB
- B. BLOB
- C. BFILE
- D. LONG RAW

Answer: C

QUESTION: 37

The HR user creates a stand-alone procedure as follows and grants the EXECUTE privilege on the procedure to many database users: CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE create_dept (v_deptno NUMBER, v_dname VARCHAR2, v_mgr NUMBER, v_loc NUMBER) BEGIN INSERT INTO hr.departments VALUES (v_deptno, v_dname, v_mgr, v_loc); END; The users having permission to execute the procedure are able to insert records into the DEPARTMENTS table even though they do not have the INSERT privilege on the table. You want only those users who have privileges on the DEPARTMENTS table to be able to execute the procedure successfully. What would you suggest to the PL/SQL developers to achieve this?

- A. Create the procedure with definer's right.
- B. Create the procedure with invoker's right.
- C. Grant the EXECUTE privilege with GRANT OPTION on the procedure to selected users.
- D. Create the procedure as part of a PL/SQL package and grant the EXECUTE privilege on the package to selected users.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 38

Examine the following command that is used to create a table:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE orders(oid NUMBER(6) PRIMARY KEY, odate DATE, ccode NUMBER(6), oamt NUMBER(10,2)) TABLESPACE users;
```

Which two statements are true about the effect of the above command? (Choose two.)

- A. A CHECK constraint is created on the OID column
- B. A NOT NULL constraint is created on the OID column
- C. The ORDERS table is the only object created in the USERS tablespace
- D. The ORDERS table and a unique index are created in the USERS tablespace
- E. The ORDERS table is created in the USERS tablespace and a unique index is created on the OID column in the SYSTEM tablespace

Answer: B, D

QUESTION: 39

View the Exhibit to examine the details for an incident.

Incident Details: 3937

Page Refreshed August 21, 2007 7:46:17 PM GMT+07:00 [Refresh](#)

Summary

Problem Key	ORA-7445 [qstda()+515] [SIGSEGV] [ADDR:0x0] [PC:0x9289729] [Address not mapped to object]	Data Dumped	Yes
Status	Ready	ECID	Unknown
Active	Yes	Correlation Keys	SID = 120.57367, Procid = 42.11 PQ = (0, 1187619276), Client Procid = oracle@ed14r6p1.us.oracle.com (TNS V1-V3).9007_3086911168
Timestamp	August 20, 2007 9:14:39 PM GMT+07:00	Purge Date	September 9, 2007 2:17:26 PM GMT+07:00 (Purging Enabled) Disable Purging
Impact	Unknown		
Source	System Generated		

Application Information

SQL ID	8gmyvkh84w3xj
SQL Text	select * from scott.tabjfv
User	SYS
Module	sqlplus@ed14r6p1.us.oracle.com (TNS V1-V3)
Action	Unknown

[Dump Files](#) [Checker Findings](#) [Additional Diagnostics](#)

File Name	Size (MB)	Timestamp	Path	View Contents
ora_l_ora_9007_3937.trc	2.71	August 20, 2007 9:15:14 PM GMT+07:00	/u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/incident/incdir_3937	
ora_l_ora_9007.trc	0	August 20, 2007 9:15:14 PM GMT+07:00	/u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/trace	

Which statement is true regarding the status of the incident?

- A. The DBA is working on the incident and prefers that the incident be kept in the ADR
- B. The incident is now in the Done state and the ADR can select the incident to be purged
- C. The incident has been newly created and is in the process of collecting diagnostic information
- D. The data collection for the incident is complete and the incident can be packaged and sent to Oracle Support

Answer: D

QUESTION: 40

What can you achieve by implementing reverse key index?

- A. Reverse the bytes of each column indexed including the row ID
- B. Store a bitmap for each key value instead of a list of row IDs in the leaf node
- C. Prevent contention on the highest leaf block when using sequences to generate keys
- D. Remove repeated key values from the index to fit more index entries in a given amount of disk space

Answer: C

QUESTION: 41

SQL> AUDIT DROP ANY TABLE BY scott BY SESSION WHENEVER SUCCESSFUL; What is the effect of this command?

- A. One audit record is created for every successful DROP TABLE command executed in the session of SCOTT
- B. One audit record is generated for the session when SCOTT grants the DROP ANY TABLE privilege to other users
- C. One audit record is created for the whole session if user SCOTT successfully drops one or more tables in his session
- D. One audit record is created for every session of any other user in which a table owned by SCOTT is dropped successfully
- E. One audit record is created for every successful DROP TABLE command executed by any user to drop tables owned by SCOTT

Answer: C

QUESTION: 42

You executed the following command to perform a backup of the USERS tablespace: SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE users BEGIN BACKUP; ALTER TABLESPACE users BEGIN BACKUP * ERROR at line 1: ORA-01123: cannot start online backup; media recovery not enabled What could be the reason for this error?

- A. The MTTR Advisor is disabled.
- B. The database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. The tablespace is already in backup mode.
- D. The Flash Recovery Area is not configured.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 43

Which statements listed below describe the data dictionary views?

- 1. These are stored in the SYSTEM tablespace
- 2. These are based on the virtual tables
- 3. These are owned by the SYS user

4. These can be queried by a normal user only if
O7_DICTIONARY_ACCESSIBILITY parameter is set to TRUE
5. The V\$FIXED_TABLE view can be queried to list the names of these views

- A. 1 and 3
- B. 2,3 and 5
- C. 1,2, and 5
- D. 2,3,4 and 5

Answer: A

QUESTION: 44

View the Exhibit to examine the error that occurred during the database startup.

```
SQL> startup
ORACLE instance started.
Total System Global Area 171966464 bytes
Fixed Size 775608 bytes
Variable Size 145762888 bytes
Database Buffers 25165824 bytes
Redo Buffers 262144 bytes
Database mounted.
ORA-01157: cannot identify/lock data file 4 - see DBWR trace file
ORA-01110: data file 4: '/oracle/oradata/orcl/users01.dbf'
```

You opened an RMAN session for the database. To repair the failure, you executed the following command as the first RMAN command: RMAN> REPAIR FAILURE; Which statement describes the consequence of this command?

- A. The command performs the recovery and closes the failure
- B. The command only displays the advice and the RMAN script required for recovery
- C. The command executes the RMAN script to repair the failure and remove the entry from the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)
- D. The command produces an error because the ADVISE FAILURE command was not executed before the REPAIR FAILURE command

Answer: D

QUESTION: 45

You execute this command to drop the ITEM table, which has the primary key referred in then ORDERS table: SQL> DROP TABLE scott.item CASCADE CONSTRAINTS PURGE; Which two statements are true about the effect of the command? (Choose two.)

- A. No flashback is possible to bring back the ITEM table
- B. The ORDERS table is dropped along with the ITEM table
- C. The dependent referential integrity constraints in the ORDERS table are disabled
- D. The dependent referential integrity constraints in the ORDERS table are removed
- E. The table definition of the ITEM table and associated indexes are placed in the recycle bin

Answer: A, D

QUESTION: 46

You plan to move data from a flat file to a table in your database. You decide to use SQL*Loader direct path load method to perform this task. The table in which you plan to load data in an important table having various integrity constraint defined on it. Which constraints will remain enabled by default during this operation? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. CHECK
- B. UNIQUE
- C. NOT NULL
- D. PRIMARY KEY
- E. FOREIGN KEY

Answer: B, C, D

QUESTION: 47

SQL> AUDIT DROP ANY TABLE BY scott BY SESSION WHENEVER SUCCESSFUL; What is the effect of this command?

- A. One audit record is created for every successful DROP TABLE command executed in the session of SCOTT
- B. One audit record is generated for the session when SCOTT grants the DROP ANY TABLE privilege to other users
- C. One audit record is created for the whole session if user SCOTT successfully drops one or more tables in his session
- D. One audit record is created for every session of any other user in which a table owned by SCOTT is dropped successfully
- E. One audit record is created for every successful DROP TABLE command executed by any user to drop tables owned by SCOTT

Answer: C

QUESTION: 48

User A executes the following command to drop a large table in your database: SQL> DROP TABLE trans; While the drop table operation is in progress; user B executes the following command on the same table; SQL> DELETE FROM trans WHERE tr_type='SL'; Which statement is true regarding the DELETE command?

- A. It fails to delete the records because the records are locked in the SHARE mode
- B. It deletes the rows successfully because the table is locked in the SHARE mod
- C. It fails to delete the records because the table is locked in EXCLUSIVE mode
- D. It deletes the rows successfully because the table is locked in SHARE ROW EXCLUSIVE mode

Answer: C

QUESTION: 49

In which situation may the UNDO_RETENTION parameter be ignored, even if it is set to a value?

- A. When the data file of the undo tablespace is autoextensible
- B. When there are more than one undo tablespace available in the database
- C. When the undo tablespace is of a fixed size and retention guarantee is not enabled
- D. When the undo tablespace is autoextensible and retention guarantee is not enabled

Answer: C

QUESTION: 50

You perform differential incremental level 1 backups of your database on each working day and level 0 backup on Sunday to tape: Which two statements are true about differential incremental backups? (Choose two.)

- A. The backup performed on Sundays contains all the blocks that have ever been used in the database
- B. The backup performed on Sundays contains all the blocks that have changed since the last level 1 backup

- C. The backup performed on each working day contains all the blocks that have changed since the last level 0 backup
- D. The backup performed on Monday contains all the blocks that have changed since the level 0 backup and every other working day contains all the blocks that have changed since the level 1 backup

Answer: A, D

QUESTION: 51

Your database is open and the LISTENER listener is running. The new DBA of the system stops the listener by using the command: LSNRCTL> STOP What happens to the sessions that are presently connected to the database instance?

- A. The sessions are able to perform only queries
- B. The sessions are not affected and continue to function normally
- C. The sessions are terminated and the active transactions are rolled back
- D. The sessions are not allowed to perform any operations till the listener is started

Answer: B

QUESTION: 52

The database instance has the following parameter setting:

OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX = OPS\$ OS_ROLES = FALSE

REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT = FALSE REMOTE_OS_ROLES = FALSE

TIMED_OS_STATISTICS = 0

You have a local operating system user SKD. You create a database user OPS\$SKD, and then assign external authentication. The user OPS\$SKD has the CREATE SESSION privilege. What would you achieve by the above process?

- A. The database user OPS\$SKD will be able to administer the database.
- B. The authentication detail for the database user OPS\$SKD is recorded in the password file.
- C. The local operating system user SKD will be able to access the database instance without specifying the username and password.
- D. The database user OPS\$SKD has to login with the password of the local operating system user SKD to access the database instance.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 53

Your database instance is running with full workload after database creation. You have decided to use a fixedsize undo tablespace. You want to use the undo Advisor to estimate the capacity of the undo tablespace. Which two factors must you consider before using the Undo Advisor to estimate the capacity of the undo tablespace? (Choose two.)

- A. The retention period to support flashback
- B. The expected length of the longest-running query
- C. The number of undo tablespaces in the database
- D. The size of the Flash Recovery Area for the database instance

Answer: A, B

QUESTION: 54

The instance abnormally terminates because of a power outage. Which statement is true about redo log files during instance recovery?

- A. Inactive and current redo log files are required to accomplish recovery
- B. Online and archived redo files are required to accomplish instance recovery
- C. All redo log entries after the last checkpoint are applied from redo log files to data files
- D. All redo log entries recorded in the current log file until the checkpoint position are applied to data files

Answer: C

QUESTION: 55

Note the following points describing various utilities in Oracle Database 11g:

1. It enables the high-speed transfer of data from one database to another
2. It provides a complete solution for the backup, restoration and recovery needs of the entire database
3. It enables the loading of data from an external file into table of an Oracle Database
4. It provides a tape backup management for the Oracle ecosystem

Which point describes Oracle Secure Backup?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3

- D. 4
- E. 1,2 and 4
- F. 1,2,3, and 4

Answer: D

QUESTION: 56

Examine the values for the following initialization parameters:

FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET=0

LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL=0

Which two will be the implications of these values in your database? (Choose two.)

- A. The SGA advisor will be disabled
- B. The MTTR advisor will be disabled
- C. Automatic checkpoint tuning will be disabled
- D. Checkpoint information will not be written to the alert log file

Answer: B, C

QUESTION: 57

You have an ORDERS table with the following structure:

Name	Null? Type
OID	NUMBER(6)
ODATE	DATE
CCODE	NUMBER(6)
OAMT	NUMBER(10,2)

The table has data in the ODATE column for all rows. Many orders are placed in a single day. You need to ensure that the ODATE column must contain data for every order in future. Which method would serve the purpose?

- A. Modify the column using the ALTER TABLE ... MODIFY command.
- B. Add a UNIQUE constraint to the column using the ALTER TABLE ... ADD CONSTRAINT command.
- C. Add a NOT NULL constraint to the column using the ALTER TABLE ... ADD CONSTRAINT command.
- D. Add a PRIMARY KEY constraint to the column using the ALTER TABLE ... ADD CONSTRAINT command.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 58

Identify two situations in which you can use Data Recovery Advisor for recovery. (Choose two.)

- A. The database files are corrupted when the database is open
- B. The user has dropped an important table that needs to be recovered
- C. The archived redo log files are missing for which the backup is not available
- D. The database is not opening because the required database files are missing

Answer: A, D

QUESTION: 59

You have two tables with referential integrity enforced between them. You need to insert data to the child table first because it is going to be a long transaction and data for the parent table will be available in a later stage, which can be inserted as part of the same transaction. View the Exhibit to examine the commands used to create tables. Which action would you take to delay the referential integrity checking until the end of the transaction?

Exhibit:

```
CREATE TABLE items(item_code NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT pk PRIMARY KEY DEFERRABLE
INITIALLY IMMEDIATE,
item_desc VARCHAR2(40),
qoh NUMBER(3),
price NUMBER(10,2));

CREATE TABLE orders (ord_id CHAR(5) NOT NULL,
item_code NUMBER(4) REFERENCES items(item_code) ON DELETE CASCADE DEFERRABLE
INITIALLY IMMEDIATE,
qty NUMBER(3) CONSTRAINT chk CHECK(qty > 0),
ord_dt DATE);
```

- A. Set the constraint to deferred before starting the transaction
- B. Alter the constraint to NOVALIDATE state before starting the transaction
- C. Enable the resumable mode for the session before starting the transaction
- D. Set the COMMIT_WAIT parameter to FORCE_WAIT for the session before starting the transaction

Answer: A

Explanation:

Specifying Constraint State As part of constraint definition, you can specify how and when Oracle should enforce the constraint. constraint_state You can use the

constraint_state with both inline and out-of-line specification. You can specify the clauses of constraint_state in any order, but you can specify each clause only once.

DEFERRABLE Clause The DEFERRABLE and NOT DEFERRABLE parameters indicate whether or not, in subsequent transactions, constraint checking can be deferred until the end of the transaction using the SET CONSTRAINT(S) statement. If you omit this clause, then the default is NOT DEFERRABLE. Specify NOT DEFERRABLE to indicate that in subsequent transactions you cannot use the SET CONSTRAINT[S] clause to defer checking of this constraint until the transaction is committed. The checking of a NOT DEFERRABLE constraint can never be deferred to the end of the transaction. If you declare a new constraint NOT DEFERRABLE, then it must be valid at the time the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement is committed or the statement will fail. Specify DEFERRABLE to indicate that in subsequent transactions you can use the SET CONSTRAINT[S] clause to defer checking of this constraint until after the transaction is committed. This setting in effect lets you disable the constraint temporarily while making changes to the database that might violate the constraint until all the changes are complete. You cannot alter the deferability of a constraint. That is, whether you specify either of these parameters, or make the constraint NOT DEFERRABLE implicitly by specifying neither of them, you cannot specify this clause in an ALTER TABLE statement. You must drop the constraint and re-create it.

QUESTION: 60

You have statistics collected for some selected tables. Your requirement is that the statistics for the tables and all dependent indexes must not be overwritten by further statistics collection until a certain point of time. How would you achieve this?

- A. Lock statistics for the tables.
- B. Change STALE_PERCENT to zero for the tables.
- C. Set the TIMED_STATISTICS parameter to TRUE.
- D. Set the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter to BASIC.
- E. Set the OPTIMIZER_USE_PENDING parameter statistics to TRUE.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Statistics are collections of data that provide more details about the database and the objects in it. Optimizer statistics are used by the query optimizer to choose the best execution plan for each SQL statement. Database statistics provide information for performance monitoring.

QUESTION: 61

Automatic Shared Memory Management is disabled for your database instance. You realize that there are cases of SQL statements performing poorly because of repeated

parsing activity, resulting in degradation of performance. What would be your next step to improve performance?

- A. Run the SQL Access Advisor
- B. Run the memory Advisor for the SGA
- C. Run the memory Advisor for the PGA
- D. Run the memory advisor for the shared pool
- E. Run the memory advisor for the buffer cache

Answer: D

Explanation:

Using the Memory Advisor through OEM The Memory Advisor can be used only when the automatic memory management (AMM) feature is disabled. The Memory Advisor has three advisors that give recommendations on: the Shared Pool in the SGA, the Buffer Cache in the SGA, and the PGA.

QUESTION: 62

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

Answer: D

QUESTION: 63

Which two files in the database can be configured for automatic backups by using the autobackup feature in Recovery Manager (RMAN)? (Choose two.)

- A. Data Files
- B. Control Files
- C. Parameter Files
- D. Online Redo Log Files
- E. Server Parameter File

Answer: B, E

QUESTION: 64

Which two statements are true regarding the usage of the SQL*LOADER utility? (Choose two.)

- A. You can load data into multiple tables during the same load session
- B. You can load data from multiple files to a table during the same load session
- C. You cannot perform selective data loading based on the values available in the records
- D. You can use an export file generated by the EXPDP utility as an input data file to load the data
- E. You can load data only if the input file is available on the disk and tape but not a named pipes

Answer: A, B

QUESTION: 65

In which situation may the UNDO_RETENTION parameter be ignored, even if it is set to a value?

- A. When the data file of the undo tablespace is autoextensible
- B. When there are more than one undo tablespace available in the database
- C. When the undo tablespace is of a fixed size and retention guarantee is not enabled
- D. When the undo tablespace is autoextensible and retention guarantee is not enabled

Answer: C

QUESTION: 66

Note the following structures in your database server:

1. Extents
2. OS Blocks
3. Tablespace
4. Segments
5. Oracle Data Block

Which option has the correct arrangement of these structures from the smallest to the largest?

- A. 2, 5, 1, 4, 3
- B. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- C. 5, 2, 1, 3, 4
- D. 2, 1, 5, 4, 3

Answer: A

QUESTION: 67

You want to access employee details contained in flat files as part of the EMPLOYEE table. You plan to add a new column to the EMPLOYEE table to achieve this. Which data types would you use for the new column?

- A. CLOB
- B. BLOB
- C. BFILE
- D. LONG RAW

Answer: C

QUESTION: 68

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database with the following backup strategy:

1. On Sunday, an incremental level 0 tape backup is performed
 2. Monday through Saturday, a cumulative incremental level 1 tape backup is performed
- Which two statements are true regarding the backups performed? (Choose two.)

- A. The backup performed in step 1 backs up all blocks that have ever been in use in the database
- B. The backup performed in step 2 copies all the blocks changed since the most recent level 0 backup
- C. The backup performed in step 1 backs up all the blocks changed since the most recent level 1 backup
- D. The backup performed in step 2 backs up all blocks that have changed since the most recent incremental backup at level 1

Answer: A, B

Explanation:

backup-level Description The backup-level placeholder specifies the level of a backup created with the backup command. Syntax backup-level::= full | incr_level | incr | offsite incr_level::= 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 Semantics full Specifies that Oracle Secure Backup should back up all files defined in a dataset regardless of when they were last backed up. This option is equivalent to level 0. This is the default value. incr_level Specifies an incremental level from 1 to 9 and backs up only those files that have changed since the last backup at a lower level. Incr Specifies that Oracle Secure Backup should back up any file that has been modified since the last incremental backup at the same level or lower. The incr option is equivalent to level 10. This level is platform dependent and is incompatible with some client operating systems such as the Netapp filer's Data ONTAP. Offsite Equivalent to a full (level 0) backup except that Oracle Secure Backup keeps a record of this backup in such a way that it does not affect the full or incremental backup schedule. This option is useful when you want to create a backup image for offsite storage without disturbing your schedule of incremental backups.

QUESTION: 69

View the Exhibit and examine the attributes of an undo tablespace. In an OLTP system, the user SCOTT has started a query on a large table in the peak transactional hour that performs bulk inserts. The query runs for more than 15 minutes and then SCOTT receives the following error: ORA-01555: snapshot too old What could be the reason for this error?

Exhibit:

Undo Retention Settings		Undo Tablespace for this Instance	
Undo Retention (minutes)	15	Tablespace	UNDOTBS1
Retention Guarantee	No		Change Tablespace
		Size (MB)	115
		Auto-Extensible	No

- A. The query is unable to get a read-consistent image.
- B. There is not enough space in Flash Recovery Area.

- C. There is not enough free space in the flashback archive.
- D. The query is unable to place data blocks in undo tablespace.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 70

Which two operations can be performed on an external table? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a view on the table
- B. Create an index on the table
- C. Create a synonym on the table
- D. Add a virtual column to the table
- E. Update the table using the UPDATE statement
- F. Delete rows in the table using the DELETE command

Answer: A, C

QUESTION: 71

Which two statements are true regarding listeners? (Choose two.)

- A. Listeners use only the TCP/IP protocol.
- B. Multiple listener processes can run simultaneously on a host.
- C. Multiple database instances can be registered with a single listener.
- D. The listener-related errors can be traced only at the administrative level.
- E. Only one database instance can be registered with a single listener at any time.

Answer: B, C

QUESTION: 72

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.

Answer: A, C, E

QUESTION: 73

You set the following parameters in the parameter file and restarted the database:

MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=0

MEMORY_TARGET=500M PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=90M

SGA_TARGET=270M Which two statements are true about these parameters after the database instance is restarted? (Choose two.)

- A. The MEMORY_MAX_TARGET parameter is automatically set to 500 MB.
- B. The PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET and SGA_TARGET parameters are automatically set to zero.
- C. The value of the MEMORY_MAX_TARGET parameter remains zero until it is changed manually.
- D. The lower bounds of PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET and SGA_TARGET parameters are set to 90 MB and 270 MB, respectively.

Answer: A, D

QUESTION: 74

You have issued a SHUTDOWN ABORT command to bring down your database instance. Consider the steps that will be performed later when you open the database:

1. SGA is allocated.
2. Control file is read.
3. Redo log files are opened.
4. Instance recovery is started.
5. Background processes are started.
6. Data file headers are checked for consistency.
7. Server parameter file or the initialization parameter file is read. Which option has the correct order in which these steps occur?

- A. 7, 1, 5, 2, 3, 6, 4
- B. 1, 2, 3, 7, 5, 6, 4
- C. 7, 1, 4, 5, 2, 3, 6
- D. 1, 7, 5, 4, 2, 3, 6

Answer: A

QUESTION: 75

A user, who is authenticated externally, logs in to a remote machine and connects to the database instance. What action would you take to ensure that a user cannot connect to the database instance by merely logging in to a remote machine?

- A. Set REMOTE_OS_ROLES to FALSE
- B. Set OS_ROLES parameter to FALSE
- C. Set the REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT parameter to FALSE
- D. Set the REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORD_FILE parameter to NONE

Answer: C

QUESTION: 76

Which two statements are true about setting the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter to a nonzero value? (Choose two.)

- A. The MTTR advisor will be disabled
- B. Automatic checkpoint tuning will be enabled
- C. The value for the LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL initialization parameter will be override the value for FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET
- D. The time taken to recover the instance after the crash is always exactly the same as the value given for the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter

Answer: B, C

QUESTION: 77

You want to create a role to meet these requirements:

1. The role is to be protected from unauthorized usage.
2. The password of the role is not to be embedded in the application source code or stored in a table. Which method would you use to restrict enabling of such roles?

- A. Create the role with external authentication.
- B. Create the role as a secure application role. C. Create the role as a password-protected role.
- D. Create a role and use Fine-Grained Access Control (FGAC) to secure the role.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 78

Note the following points describing various utilities in Oracle Database 11g: Which point describes the Oracle Data Pump utility?

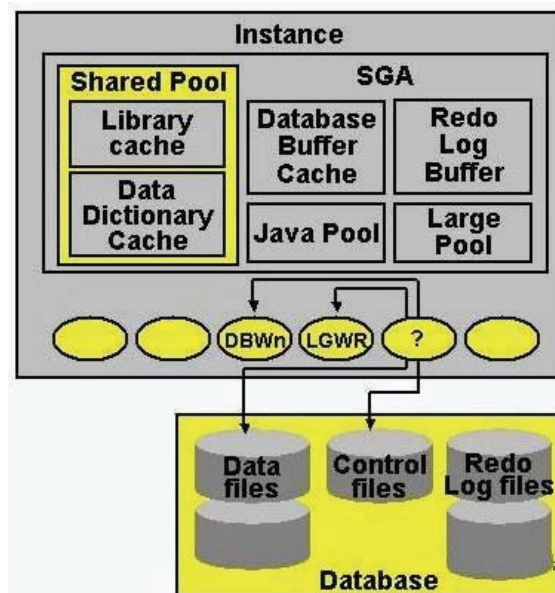
1. It enables the transfer of data from one database to another
2. It provides a complete solution for the backup, restoration and recovery needs of the entire database
3. It enables the loading of data from an external file into tables of an Oracle Database
4. It provides a tape backup management for the Oracle ecosystem

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 1 and 3
- F. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: A

QUESTION: 79

See the Exhibit:



Identify the component marked with a question mark:

- A. Checkpoint (CKPT)
- B. Process Monitor (PMON)
- C. Archiver Processes (ARcn)

- D. Recoverer Process (RECO)
- E. Memory Manager Process (MMAN)

Answer: A

QUESTION: 80

Your database is configured in shared server mode. However, your senior DBA asks you to modify the value of the PRIVATE_SGA limit in the profile of the users. What could be the reason for this?

- A. To limit the User Global Area (UGA) memory allocated to a session from the SGA
- B. To limit the amount of memory to be used for the dispatcher queue of a session in SGA
- C. To limit the amount of memory to be used for the request pool in System Global Area (SGA)
- D. To control the amount of memory allocated in SGA for the local variables for each shared server process

Answer: A

QUESTION: 81

You used the IMMEDIATE option to shutdown your database instance. Consider the steps that will be performed later when you open the database:

1. SGA is allocated.
2. Control file is read.
3. Redo log files are read.
4. Instance recovery is started.
5. Background processes are started.
6. Data files are checked for consistency.
7. Server parameter file or the initialization parameter file is read. Which option has the correct order in which these steps occur?

- A. 7, 1, 5, 2, 3, 6, 4
- B. 1, 5, 7, 2, 3, 6; step 4 is not required
- C. 7, 1, 5, 2, 3, 6 step 4 is not required
- D. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 4; step 7 is not required

Answer: C

QUESTION: 82

Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) has been enabled for your database instance. The initialization parameters for the components that are managed by ASMM are not set. After observing the effects of ASMM, you executed the following command: `SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE = 100M;` Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. The minimum memory size for the database buffer cache is set to 100 MB.
- B. The maximum memory size that can be obtained by the database buffer cache during ASMM is set to 100 MB.
- C. The minimum memory size allocated for a server process in the database buffer cache in dedicated mode is set to 100 MB.
- D. The maximum memory size from the database buffer cache that can be released for dynamic distribution during ASMM is set to 100 MB.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 83

Examine the values for the following initialization parameters:

`FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET=0`

`LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL=0`

Which two will be the implications of these values in your database? (Choose two.)

- A. The SGA advisor will be disabled
- B. The MTTR advisor will be disabled
- C. Automatic checkpoint tuning will be disabled
- D. Checkpoint information will not be written to the alert log file

Answer: B, C

QUESTION: 84

View the Exhibit to examine the output for the `CROSSCHECK BACKUP` command.

```
RMAN> crosscheck backup;
using channel ORA_DISK_1
crosschecked backup piece: found to be 'EXPIRED'
backup piece
handle=/u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/ORCL/backupset/2007_08_16/o1_mf_nnndf_TAG20070816T130434_3d7t7nby_.bkp RECID=1
STAMP=630767076
crosschecked backup piece: found to be 'EXPIRED'
backup piece
handle=/u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/ORCL/backupset/2007_08_16/o1_mf_ncsnf_TAG20070816T130434_3d7t7gpsx_.bkp RECID=2
STAMP=630767302
Crosschecked 2 objects
```

Which statement is true about the output of the command?

- A. The backup piece is expired as the new backup is available
- B. The backup piece is expired because the operating-system file was not found
- C. The backup piece is expired because the retention period for the backup has expired
- D. The backup piece is expired because the backup set to which it belongs is not complete

Answer: B

Explanation:

EXPIRED and AVAILABLE Status You can view the status of backup sets and copies recorded in the RMAN repository through LIST, vs views, or recovery catalog views (if you use RMAN with a catalog). Table 2-4 describes the meaning of each status. The crosscheck command only processes files created on the same device type as the channels used for the crosscheck. The crosscheck command checks only objects marked available or expired in the repository by examining the files on disk for disk channels or by querying the media manager for sbt channels. The CROSSCHECK command only processes files created on the same device type as the channels used for the crosscheck. The CROSSCHECK command checks only objects marked AVAILABLE or EXPIRED in the repository by examining the files on disk for DISK channels or by querying the media manager for sbt channels.

Table 2-4 Meaning of Crosscheck Status

Status	Description
EXPIRED	<p>Object is not found either in file system (for DISK) or in the media manager (for sbt). A backup set is EXPIRED if any backup piece in the set is EXPIRED.</p> <p>The CROSSCHECK command does not delete files that it does not find, but updates their repository records to EXPIRED. You can run DELETE EXPIRED to remove the repository records for expired files and any existing physical files whose status is EXPIRED.</p> <p>If backups are EXPIRED, then you can reexecute the crosscheck later and determine whether expired backups are available. This precaution is especially useful when you use RMAN with a media manager. For example, if some backup pieces or copies were erroneously marked as EXPIRED because the PARMS channel settings were incorrect, then after ensuring that the files really do exist in the media manager, run the CROSSCHECK BACKUP command again to restore those files to AVAILABLE status.</p>
AVAILABLE	Object is available for use by RMAN. For a backup set to be AVAILABLE, all backup pieces in the set must have the status AVAILABLE.

CROSSCHECK Purpose Use the CROSSCHECK command to synchronize the physical reality of backups and copies with their logical records in the RMAN repository.

QUESTION: 85

The instance abnormally terminates because of a power outage. Which statement is true about redo log files during instance recovery?

- A. Inactive and current redo log files are required to accomplish recovery
- B. Online and archived redo files are required to accomplish instance recovery
- C. All redo log entries after the last checkpoint are applied from redo log files to data files
- D. All redo log entries recorded in the current log file until the checkpoint position are applied to data files

Answer: C

QUESTION: 86

Which statement is true about loading data using the conventional path of SQL*Loader?

- A. Redo is not generated while performing conventional path loads
- B. Only PRIMARY KEY, UNIQUE KEY and NOT NULL constraints are checked
- C. No exclusive locks are acquired when the conventional path loads are performed
- D. Instead of performing transactions, SQL*Loader directly writes data blocks to the data files
- E. INSERT triggers are disabled before the conventional path load and reenabled at the end of the load

Answer: C

QUESTION: 87

Why does performance degrade when many UPDATE, INSERT or DELETE statements are issued on a table that has an associated bitmap index?

- A. The DML operations re-create the bitmap index blocks
- B. The bitmap index is rebuilt automatically after a DML operation
- C. The smallest amount of a bitmap that can be locked is a bitmap segment
- D. Additional time is taken to remove NULL values from the bitmap index after a DML operation

Answer: C

QUESTION: 88

View the Exhibit and examine the undo tablespace attributes. Your database instance is experiencing a large volume of transactions from non-DBA users in the last one hour. The undo tablespace UNDOTBS1 is full with transactions and no transaction was committed more than one hour ago. The database has two more undo tablespaces. What happens to the new DML operations in this scenario? Exhibit:

Undo Retention Settings		Undo Tablespace for this Instance	
Undo Retention (minutes)	60	Tablespace	UNDOTBS1 Change Tablespace
Retention Guarantee	Yes	Size (MB)	115
		Auto-Extensible	No

- A. The DML commands will fail
- B. The undo data generated by the DML is stored in one of the two other undo tablespaces
- C. The undo data generated by the DML will overwrite the extents that contain committed undo data
- D. The undo data generated by the DML is stored in the SYSTEM undo segment of the SYSTEM tablespace

Answer: A

Explanation:

Tablespaces in the Preconfigured Database (continued)

- TEMP: Your temporary tablespace is used when you execute a SQL statement that requires the creation of temporary segments (such as a large sort or the creation of an index). Just as each user is assigned a default tablespace for storing created data objects, each user is assigned a temporary tablespace. The best practice is to define a default temporary tablespace for the database, which is assigned to all newly created users unless otherwise specified. In the preconfigured database, the TEMP tablespace is specified as the default temporary tablespace. This means that if no temporary tablespace is specified when the user account is created, Oracle Database assigns this tablespace to the user.
- UNDOTBS1: This is the undo tablespace used by the database server to store undo information. If a database uses Automatic Undo Management, it must have exactly one active undo tablespace per instance at any given time. This tablespace is created at database creation time.
- USERS: This tablespace is used to store permanent user objects and data. In the preconfigured database, the USERS tablespace is the default tablespace for all objects created by nonsystem users. For the SYS and SYSTEM users (the system users), the default permanent tablespace remains SYSTEM.

- **EXAMPLE:** This tablespace contains the sample schema* that can be installed when you create the database. The sample schemas provide a common platform for examples. Oracle documentation and courseware contain examples based on the sample schemas.

Note: To simplify administration, it is common to have a tablespace for indexes alone.

QUESTION: 89

You want to configure and schedule offline database backups to run automatically. Which tool or utility would you use to achieve this?

- A. The XML script
- B. The PL/SQL script
- C. The DBMS_SCHEDULER package
- D. Enterprise Manager to schedule the backup

Answer: D

QUESTION: 90

In which of the scenario will the DBA perform recovery? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The alert log file is corrupted
- B. A tablespace is accidentally dropped
- C. One of the redo log members is corrupted
- D. A database user terminates the session abnormally
- E. The hard disk on which the data files is stored is corrupted

Answer: B, E

QUESTION: 91

Which two statements are true regarding undo tablespaces? (Choose two.)

- A. The database can have more than one undo tablespace
- B. The UNDO_TABLESPACE parameter is valid in both automatic and manual undo management
- C. Undo segments automatically grow and shrink as needed, acting as circular storage buffer for their assigned transactions

D. An undo tablespace is automatically created if the UNDO_TABLESPACE parameter is not set and the UNDO_MANAGEMENT parameter is set to AUTO during the database instance start up

Answer: A, C

QUESTION: 92

Your database instance is configured with automatic undo management and the UNDO_RETENTION parameter is set to 900 seconds. You executed the following command to enable retention guarantee: SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE undotbs1 RETENTION GUARANTEE; What affect would this command have on the database?

- A. The extents in the undo tablespace retain data until the next full database backup
- B. The extents containing committed undo in the undo tablespace are not overwritten for at least 15 minutes
- C. The extents containing committed data in the undo tablespace are not overwritten until the instance is shut down
- D. The extents containing committed undo in the undo tablespace are transferred to Flash Recovery Area before being overwritten

Answer: B

QUESTION: 93

You configured the Flash Recovery Area for your database. The database instance has been started in ARCHIVELOG mode and the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 parameter is not set. What will be the implications on the archiving and the location of archive redo log files?

- A. Archiving will be disabled because the destination for the redo log files is missing
- B. The database instance will shut down and the error details will be logged in the alert log file
- C. Archiving will be enabled and the destination for the archived redo log file will be set to the Flash Recovery Area implicitly
- D. Archiving will be enabled and the location for the archive redo log file will be created in the default location \$ORACLE_HOME/log

Answer: C

Explanation:

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n The **LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n** parameters (where n = 1, 2, 3, ... 10) define up to ten archive log destinations. The parameter integer suffix is defined as the handle displayed by the **V\$ARCHIVE_DEST** dynamic performance view. Values: **SERVICE** Specifies a standby destination. Oracle Net (IPC or TCP) transmits the archivelog. A standby instance must be associated with the destination. The value represented by **tnsnames_service** corresponds to an appropriate service name in **tnsnames.ora**. **LOCATION** Specifies a local file system destination. You must specify this parameter for at least one destination. **MANDATORY** Specifies that archiving to the destination must succeed before the redo log file can be made available for reuse. **OPTIONAL** Specifies that successful archiving to the destination is not required before the redo log file can be made available for reuse. If the "must succeed count," set with **LOG_ARCHIVE_MIN_SUCCEED_DEST**, is met, the redo logfile is marked for reuse. This is the default. **REOPEN** Specifies the minimum number of seconds before the archiver process (**ARCn**, foreground, or log writer process) should try again to access a previously failed destination. Future attempts are made when the next redo log file is archived. If a destination is **MANDATORY**, then Oracle recommends that you specify a **REOPEN** time that reduces the possibility of primary database shutdown due to lack of available online redo log files. If you do not specify seconds, then the default value is 300

QUESTION: 94

Which is the correct description of a pinned buffer in the database buffer cache?

- A. The buffer is currently being accessed
- B. The buffer is empty and has not been used
- C. The contents of the buffer have changed and must be flushed to the disk by the **DBWn** process
- D. The buffer is a candidate for immediate aging out and its contents are synchronized with the block contents on the disk

Answer: A

QUESTION: 95

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

Answer: B

QUESTION: 96

While observing the index statistics, you find that an index is highly fragmented, thereby resulting in poor database performance. Which option would you use to reduce fragmentation without affecting the users who are currently using the index?

- A. Validate the index structure using the ANALYZE INDEX command
- B. Rebuild the index using the ALTER INDEX REBUILD ONLINE command
- C. Change the block space utilization parameters using the ALTER INDEX ... command
- D. Deallocate the unused space in the index using the ALTER INDEX ... DEALLOCATE UNUSED command

Answer: B

QUESTION: 97

See the Exhibit to observe the roles assigned to the SL_REP user.

General

Name

SL_REP

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
SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE	N	N

Which statement is true about the assignment of the SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE role to the SL_REP user?

- A. The user must enable the role explicitly
- B. The user can grant the role to other users
- C. The user cannot use the role until the DBA enables it explicitly
- D. The user can start using the role immediately without any changes

Answer: A

QUESTION: 98

To make audit information more productive, the DBA executes the following command before starting an audit operations: `SQL>ALTER SYSTEM SET AUDIT_TRAIL=DB,EXTENDED SCOPE=SPFILE;` Which statement is true regarding the audit record generated when auditing starts after restarting the database?

- A. It contains only the plan for the SQL statement executed by the user
- B. It contains the SQL text executed by the user and the bind variables used with it
- C. It contains the plan and statistics associated with the SQL statement executed by the user
- D. It contains the plan for the SQL statement executed by the user and the bind variables used with it

Answer: B

QUESTION: 99

database, DEVDB, to the production database, PRODDB. A database link devdb.us.oracle.com is created between PRODDB and DEVDB. You execute the following command on the PRODDB database server:

```
$ impdp system/manager directory = DB_DATA
```

```
dumpfile = schemas.dat
```

```
schemas = hr
```

```
flashback_time = "TO_TIMESTAMP('25-08-2007 14:35:00', 'DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')"
```

The command fails displaying the following error:

```
ORA-39001: invalid argument value
```

```
ORA-39000: bad dump file specification
```

```
ORA-31640: unable to open dump file "/home/oracle/schema/schemas.dat" for read
```

```
ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status
```

What would you do to overcome the error?

- A. Add the user, SYSTEM, to the schemas option.
- B. Add the network_link = devdb.us.oracle.com option.
- C. Change the dumpfile option to schema.dat@devdb.us.oracle.com.

- D. Replace the schemas option with the network_link = devdb.us.oracle.com
- E. Replace the dumpfile option with the network_link = devdb.us.oracle.com

Answer: E

Explanation:

The Data Pump import command, impdp, can now use this database link to directly access remote data. The command line parameter NETWORK_LINK points to the source database via its database link. When you use the network_link parameter, you directly import from the remote database. There is no export made, and directories are not used.

QUESTION: 100

Which two statements are true about the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)? (Choose two.)

- A. The ADDM requires at least four AWR snapshots for analysis
- B. The ADDM runs after each AWR snapshot is collected automatically by MMON
- C. The results of the ADDM analysis are stored in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)
- D. The ADDM analysis provides only diagnostics information but does not provide recommendations
- E. The ADDM calls other advisors if required, but does not provide recommendations about the advisors

Answer: B, C

QUESTION: 101

Which task would you perform before you run Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) in silent or suppressed mode for an installation?

- A. Run the root.sh script.
- B. Create the oraInst.loc file.
- C. Create the tnsnames.ora file.
- D. Run the oraInstRoot.sh script.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Installation Option: Silent Mode



To install and configure Oracle products with OUI in silent mode, perform the following steps:

1. Create the `oraInst.loc` file (if it does not already exist).
2. Prepare a response file based on file templates that are delivered with the Oracle software.
3. Record a response file:
`.runInstaller -record -destinationFile <filename>`
4. Run OUI in silent or suppressed mode.
5. If required, run NetCA and the DBCA in silent mode.

QUESTION: 102

You are working on an instance started using the SPFILE. You want to move the Flash Recovery Area of your database to a new location. You want the Flashback log files to be stored in the new location. Given below are the steps to accomplish the task in random order:

- 1) Shut down the instance.
- 2) Change the value of the `DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST` initialization parameter to a new value.
- 3) Execute the `ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK OFF` command.
- 4) Start up the instance and mount the database.
- 5) Execute the `ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON` command.
- 6) Open the database.

Select the correct order in which these tasks need to be performed.

- A. 2, 1, 4, 3, 5, 6
- B. 1, 4, 3, 2, 6, 5
- C. 1, 4, 2, 6, 3, 5
- D. 3, 2, 1, 4, 5, 6

Answer: A

Explanation:

How to change Flash Recovery Area to a new location? If you need to move the Flash Recovery Area of your database to a new location, invoke SQL*Plus to change the `DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST` initialization parameter. For example:
`ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST='+disk1' SCOPE=BOTH`

SID='*'; After you change this parameter, all new Flash Recovery Area files will be created in the new location. The permanent files (control files and online redolog files), flashback logs and transient files can be left in the old Flash Recovery Area location. The database will delete the transient files from the old Flash Recovery Area location as they become eligible for deletion. For the FLASHBACK logfiles to be able to pick up the new 'db_recovery_file_dest' location, the flashback option needs to be toggled off and on. This can be done like this:

- Shutdown the Database
- Startup mount the Database: SQL> startup mount;
- Toggle the Flashback off:
SQL> alter database flashback off;
- Toggle the Flashback on:
SQL> alter database flashback on;
- Open the Database:
SQL> alter database open;

If you need to actually move your current permanent files, transient files, to the new Flash Recovery Area, then follow the following steps:

- 1) To move the existing backupsets and archived redo log files, use the following command: RMAN> BACKUP AS COPY ARCHIVELOG ALL DELETE INPUT;
RMAN> BACKUP DEVICE TYPE DISK BACKUPSET ALL DELETE INPUT;

QUESTION: 103

You are in the middle of a transaction updating a very important table. The machine on which a database was running reboots because of power outage. This caused a database instance failure. Which statement is true in this situation?

- A. The online redo log files and archived redo log files are required to accomplish the recovery
- B. The uncommitted transaction will be committed at the next startup of the database instance
- C. The uncommitted transaction is rolled back automatically at the next opening of the database
- D. The DBA has to perform the recovery on the database to recover the uncommitted transaction

Answer: C

QUESTION: 104

View the Exhibit to examine the output produced by the following query at three different times since the database instance started and has experienced workloads of different capacities: SQL> SELECT substr(component, 0, 10) COMP, current_size CS, user_specified_size US FROM v\$memory_dynamic_components WHERE current_size!=0; What do you infer from this?

Exhibit:

```
First execution:
=====
COMP                                CS                                US
-----
shared poo                        58720256                        0
large pool                        4194304                         0
java pool                        4194304                         0
SGA Target                       176160768                       0
DEFAULT bu                       100663296                       0
Shared IO                         8388608                        8388608
PGA Target                       117440512                       0

6 rows selected.

Second execution:
=====
COMP                                CS                                US
-----
shared poo                        58720256                        0
large pool                        4194304                         0
java pool                        4194304                         0
SGA Target                       192937984                       0
DEFAULT bu                       117440512                       0
Shared IO                         8388608                        8388608
PGA Target                       100663296                       0

6 rows selected.

Third execution:
=====
COMP                                CS                                US
-----
shared poo                        62914560                        0
large pool                       100663296                       0
java pool                        4194304                         0
SGA Target                       192937984                       0
DEFAULT bu                       8388608                         0
Shared IO                         8388608                        8388608
PGA Target                       100663296                       0

6 rows selected.
```

- A. The database instance is running with manual PGA management.
- B. The database instance is running with manual shared memory management.
- C. The database instance has the MEMORY_TARGET value set to a nonzero value.
- D. All sessions are connected to the database instance in dedicated mode, and no RMAN or parallel query operations have been performed.

Answer: C

Explanation:

MEMORY_TARGET specifies the Oracle system-wide usable memory. The database tunes memory to the MEMORY_TARGET value, reducing or enlarging the SGA and PGA as needed. In a text-based initialization parameter file, if you omit MEMORY_MAX_TARGET and include a value for MEMORY_TARGET, then the database automatically sets MEMORY_MAX_TARGET to the value of MEMORY_TARGET. If you omit the line for MEMORY_TARGET and include a

value for MEMORY_MAX_TARGET, the MEMORY_TARGET parameter defaults to zero. After startup, you can then dynamically change MEMORY_TARGET to a nonzero value, provided that it does not exceed the value of MEMORY_MAX_TARGET.

QUESTION: 105

Your database instance is started using the server parameter file (SPFILE). You executed a command to change the value of the LOG_BUFFER initialization parameter: ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_BUFFER=32M SCOPE=BOTH; What would be the outcome of this command?

- A. The command succeeds only if Automatic Memory Management is not enabled.
- B. The command succeeds, but you need to restart the database for changes to take effect.
- C. The command returns an error because the size of the redo log buffer cannot be changed dynamically.
- D. The parameter value is changed and it comes into effect as soon as space becomes available in the System Global Area (SGA).

Answer: C

QUESTION: 106

The database instance is currently using SPFILE. View the Exhibit and examine the error that you received while running the DB Structure Integrity check. Given below are the steps to recover from the error in random order:

1. Shut down the instance, if not already done.
2. Copy one of the remaining control files to a new location.
3. Change the value of the CONTROL_FILES initialization parameter to correspond to the new location of the control files.
4. Start up the database instance to the NOMOUNT stage.
5. Recover the database to the point of failure of the control file.
6. Open the database. Identify the correct sequence of steps?

Exhibit:



- A. 1, 2, 4, 3, 5, 6
- B. 2, 4, 3, 5, 6; 1 not required
- C. 4, 5, 6, 2, 3; 1 not required
- D. 5, 2, 3, 4; 1 and 6 not required

Answer: A

QUESTION: 107

You are working on a new Oracle Database 11g server, where only the software is installed and no database is created. You plan to create a database on this server using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA). Some of the requirements set for your database creation task are:

1. Configure the database to operate in shared server mode.
2. Disable automatic maintenance tasks such as optimizer statistics collection.
3. Configure a naming method to help the remote user connect to the database instance.
4. Use Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storing the database files.
5. Configure daily database backup to flash recovery area.
6. Configure Enterprise Manager Database Control to manage the database.

Which of these requirements can be met while creating the database?

- A. 4 and 6
- B. 2, 3, 4, and 6
- C. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6

Answer: C

QUESTION: 108

Examine the following output:

```
SQL> SELECT index_name,status
       FROM dba_indexes
       WHERE status='UNUSABLE';
```

INDEX_NAME	STATUS
EIND	UNUSABLE

Which two statements about the above index are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It is ignored by the query optimizer.
- B. It is not used while the index is being rebuilt.

- C. The index cannot be rebuilt, and has to be re-created.
- D. The index is automatically rebuilt when used the next time.

Answer: A, B

QUESTION: 109

In a system, large online transaction processing (OLTP) jobs run during the daytime that require a large database buffer cache. In the night, the system supports batch jobs that require a higher value to be set for the large pool. You must simultaneously configure the memory components to accommodate the peak requirement. What would you do to automate this configuration for the memory components with change in mode of working?

- A. Set the SGA_TARGET initialization parameter to zero.
- B. Set the PRE_PAGE_SGA initialization parameter to TRUE.
- C. Set the MEMORY_MAX_TARGET initialization parameter to zero.
- D. Set the SGA_TARGET initialization parameter to a nonzero value.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 110

You have executed this command to change the size of the database buffer cache:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=2516582; System altered.
To verify the change in size, you executed this command:

```
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER DB_CACHE_SIZE
```

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
db_cache_size	big integer	4194304

Why is the value set to 4194304 and not to 2516582?

- A. Because 4194304 is the granule size
- B. Because 4194304 is the standard block size
- C. Because 4194304 is the largest nonstandard block size defined in the database
- D. Because 4194304 is the total size of data already available in the database buffer cache

Answer: A

Explanation:

Regardless of whether you are using automatic or manual memory management, you'll find that memory is allocated to the various pools in the SGA in units called granules. A single granule is an area of memory of 4MB, 8MB, or 16MB in size. The granule is the smallest unit of allocation, so if you ask for a lava pool of 5MB and your granule size is 4MB. Oracle will actually allocate 8MB to the lava pool (8 being the smallest number greater than or equal to 5 that is a multiple of the granule size of 4). The size of a granule is determined by the size of your SGA (this sounds recursive to a degree, as the size of the SGA is dependent on the granule size). You can view the granule sizes used for each pool by querying `V$SGA_DYNAMIC_COMPONENTS`. In fact, we can use this view to see how the total SGA size might affect the size of the granules:

QUESTION: 111

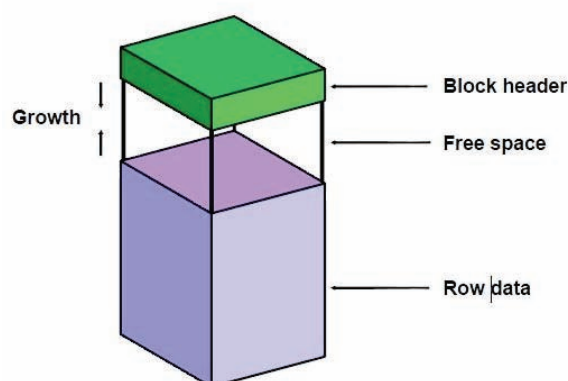
Identify two situations in which the block header grows in a data block. (Choose two.)

- A. When row directories need more row entries
- B. When there is row migration in the data block
- C. When there is an increase in the PCTFREE value for the data block
- D. When more transaction slots are required than are initially configured

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

Database Block: Contents



Database Block: Contents

- **Block header:** The block header contains the segment type (such as table or index), data block address, table directory, row directory, and transaction slots of size 24

bytes each, which are used when modifications are made to rows in the block. The block header grows downward from the top.

- Row data: This is the actual data for the rows in the block. Row data space grows upward from the bottom.
- Free space: Free space is in the middle of the block, enabling the header and the row data space to grow when necessary. Row data takes up free space as new rows are inserted or as columns of existing rows are updated with larger values.

Examples of events that cause header growth:

- Row directories that need more row entries
- More transaction slots required than initially configured

Initially, the free space in a block is contiguous. However, deletions and updates may fragment the free space in the block. The free space in the block is coalesced by the Oracle server when necessary.

QUESTION: 112

You are installing Oracle Database 11g on your server. During the installation Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) prompts you to enter the path of the inventory directory and also prompts you to specify an operating system group name. Which statement is true in this case?

- A. The ORACLE_BASE parameter is not set.
- B. The installation is being performed by the root user.
- C. The operating system group that will be specified should have root user as its member.
- D. The installation is being performed without the "Create Starter Database" option selected.
- E. The operating system group that will be specified must have permission to write to the inventory directory.

Answer: E

QUESTION: 113

You are installing Oracle Database 11g on a machine. When you run the installer, the Universal Installer (OUI) shows the message that says one of the product-specific prerequisite checks has failed: Checking available swap space requirements
Expected result: 1512MB

Actual Result: 1018MB

Check complete. The overall result of this check is: Failed <<<< Problem: The system does not have the required swap space. What happens to the installation in this situation?

- A. It can be continued.

- B. It resizes the swap space automatically when you proceed further.
- C. It can be continued, but the instance cannot be started without increasing the swap space.
- D. It shows a message saying one or more prerequisite checks have failed and the installation cannot proceed.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 114

View the Exhibit.

Extent Allocation

☒ Automatic

☐ Uniform

Size KB

Segment Space Management

☒ Automatic

Objects in the tablespace automatically manage their free space. It offers high performance for free space management.

☐ Manual

Objects in the tablespace will manage their free space using free lists. It is provided for backward compatibility.

Compression Options

Enabling data segment compression can reduce disk usage.

Compression ☒ Disabled

☐ Enabled on direct-path INSERT operations only

☐ Enabled on all operations

Enable logging

☒ Yes

Generate redo logs for creation of tables, indexes and partitions, and for subsequent inserts. Recoverable

☐ No

Redo log entries are smaller, the above operations are not logged and not recoverable.

Block information

Block Size (B) **8192**

You want to create a tablespace to contain objects with block size 16 KB. But while configuring the storage you find that the block size that you can provide is only 8 KB. Which configuration could have enabled the block selection of 16 KB?

- A. Choosing the extent allocation type to uniform
- B. Choosing the Segment Space Management option to manual
- C. Setting autoextension on for the data file mentioned for the tablespace
- D. Setting the DB_16K_CACHE_SIZE parameter for the database instance to a nonzero value

Answer: D

Explanation:

DB_16K_CACHE_SIZE parameter used to specify size of cache in 16K buffers i.e. other than default size specified by using DB_BLOCK_SIZE. This can be used only when DB_BLOCK_SIZE is not set 16384. Do not set this parameter value to zero if any tablespace has block size as 16KB. This parameter can be set only when operating system specific minimum block size not restricted greater than 4KB.

QUESTION: 115

Which two statements about the background process of the database writer are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It is possible to have multiple database writers in an Oracle instance.
- B. It writes dirty buffers, if any, to data files whenever a checkpoint occurs.
- C. It writes dirty buffers, if any, to data files whenever a transaction commits.
- D. It writes dirty buffers, if any, to data files before the log writer (LGWR) writes.

Answer: A, B

QUESTION: 116

The TRANS_SUMMARY table contains product-wise transaction details that get updated with every transaction in the system. Each row has cumulative transaction details of a single product and every product is identified by a product code, which is the primary key. As part of the archival process, the company wants to transfer the rows in the TRANS_SUMMARY table to the TRANS_SUMMARY_DUP table at the end of every quarter of the year. Along with existing products, the company deals with many new products during every quarter. Which method is best suited for this quarterly data transfer?

- A. Using the MERGE command
- B. Using the SQL*Loader utility
- C. Using the correlated UPDATE command

D. Using the INSERT command to perform bulk operation

Answer: A

QUESTION: 117

Which two statements are true regarding a PL/SQL package body? (Choose two.)

- A. It cannot be created without a package specification.
- B. It cannot invoke subprograms defined in other packages.
- C. It can contain only the subprograms defined in the package specification.
- D. It can be changed and recompiled without making the package specification invalid.

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

Package Specification and Body Package bodies:

- Are separate from package specifications. Because of this, the code of the body can be changed and recompiled, and other objects that are dependent on the specification are not marked invalid.
- Contain the code for subprograms defined in the package specification. This is where the work is done. The specification shows how to call subprograms within the package: the body is the code section
- Cannot be compiled unless the package specification has already been compiled. You can create a specification without a body- but you cannot create a body without a specification.
- May be wrapped to hide details of the code. Wrap is a stand-alone program that obfuscates PL SQL source code so that you can deliver PL SQL applications without exposing your source code. For more information about the use of wrap, see the PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference.

QUESTION: 118

In your database instance, the user sessions are connected to the database server from the remote machines. You want to achieve the following for these users:

1. The user account must be locked after four unsuccessful login attempts.
2. The user must be prompted to change the password at regular intervals.
3. The user may not have more than three simultaneous sessions.
4. The user session must automatically be logged off if more than 10 minutes elapsed time used.

How would you accomplish the above?

- A. By assigning profiles for the users
- B. By implementing Fine-Grained Auditing (FGA)
- C. By granting a secure application role to the users
- D. By implementing the Database Resource Manager plan

Answer: A

QUESTION: 119

Observe the information in the columns:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. The SGA | a. Text and parsed forms of all SQL statements |
| 2. The cursor state | b. Run-time memory values for the SQL statement, such as rows retrieved |
| 3. User-session data | c. Security and resource usage information |
| 4. The stack space | d. Local variables for the process |

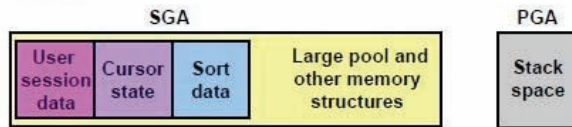
Which option has the correct match between the memory areas and their contents?

- A. 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a
- B. 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a
- C. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
- D. 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c

Answer: C

Explanation:

Oracle Shared Server: User session data is held in the SGA.



Remember to consider shared server memory requirements when sizing the SGA.

SGA and PGA

The contents of the SGA and PGA differ when dedicated servers or shared servers are used:

- Text and parsed forms of all SQL statements are stored in the SGA.
- The cursor state contains run-time memory values for the SQL statement, such as rows retrieved.
- User-session data includes security and resource usage information.
- The stack space contains local variables for the process.

Technical Note

The change in the SGA and PGA is transparent to the user; however, if you are supporting multiple users, you need to increase the `LARGE_POOL_SIZE` initialization parameter. Each shared server process must access the data spaces of all sessions so that any server can handle requests from any session. Space is allocated in the SGA for each session's data space. You limit the amount of space that a session can allocate by setting the `PRIVATE_SGA` resource limit in the Database Services region of the General page of the user's profile.

QUESTION: 120

You are using Enterprise Manager to schedule backups for your database. Which type of script would be generated by the backup scheduler?

- A. XML script
- B. PL/SQL script
- C. Operating system script
- D. Recovery Manager (RMAN) script

Answer: D

Explanation:

- Recovery Manager (RMAN): Oracle tool that provides a complete solution for the backup, restoration, and recovery needs of the entire database or of specific database files.

QUESTION: 121

Note the following functionalities of various background processes:

1. Record the checkpoint information in data file headers.
2. Perform recovery at instance startup.
3. Cleanup unused temporary segments.
4. Free the resources used by a user process when it fails.
5. Dynamically register database services with listeners.

6. Monitor sessions for idle session timeout.

Which option has the correct functionalities listed for a background process?

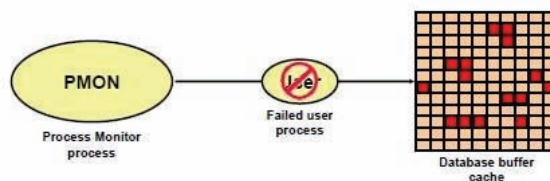
- A. Archiver Process (ARCn): 1, 2, 5
- B. System Monitor Process (SMON): 1, 4, 5
- C. Process Monitor Process (PMON): 4, 5, 6
- D. Database Writer Process (DBWn): 1, 3, 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

Process Monitor Process (PMON)

- Performs process recovery when a user process fails
 - Cleans up the database buffer cache
 - Frees resources that are used by the user process
- Monitors sessions for idle session timeout
- Dynamically registers database services with listeners



1 - 30

Copyright © 2007, Oracle. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Process Monitor Process (PMON)

The Process Monitor process (PMON) performs process recovery when a user process fails. PMON is responsible for cleaning up the database buffer cache and freeing resources that the user process was using. For example, it resets the status of the active transaction table, releases locks, and removes the process ID from the list of active processes.

PMON periodically checks the status of dispatcher and server processes, and restarts any that have stopped running (but not any that Oracle Database has terminated intentionally). PMON also registers information about the instance and dispatcher processes with the network listener.

Like SMON, PMON checks regularly to see whether it is needed; it can be called if another process detects the need for it.

QUESTION: 122

Which statement is true about the UNDO_RETENTION parameter when retention guarantee is not enabled?

- A. It is the time period after which the undo data becomes obsolete.
- B. It is the time period after which the committed undo data would be transferred to a temporary tablespace.
- C. It is the minimum time period up to which the committed undo data would be retained if free undo space is available.

D. It is the time period after which the undo data is transferred to the Flash Recovery Area to provide read consistency.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 123

Which statement is true about a whole consistent database backup on a database running in ARCHIVELOG mode?

Exhibit:

The screenshot shows the 'General' tab for a user named SL_REP. The configuration details are as follows:

- Name: SL_REP
- Profile: DEFAULT
- Authentication: Password
- Default Tablespace: USERS
- Temporary Tablespace: TEMP
- Status: UNLOCK
- Default Consumer Group: None

Below the general settings is a 'Roles' section containing a table with the following data:

Role	Admin Option	Default
CONNECT	N	Y
RESOURCE	N	Y
SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE	N	N

- A. The backup will consist of used data blocks only.
- B. The database must be shut down to accomplish the backup.
- C. The backup can be accomplished without shutting down the database.
- D. The backup will contain all database files that have never been backed up.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 124

You have a large amount of historical data in a flat file. Some analysts in your organization need to query this data in the file. The file is too large to load the data in it into your current database. Which is the most effective method to access this data in your database?

- A. Use the database link.

- B. Use the SQL*Loader utility.
- C. Use the Oracle Data Pump utility.
- D. Create an external table and leave the data in the flat file.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 125

Which statements are true regarding the creation of an incident package file by using the EM Workbench Support? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. You can add SQL test cases to the incident package.
- B. You can add or remove the trace files to the package.
- C. You cannot create an incremental incident package when the physical files are purged from the ADR.
- D. You can create the incremental incident package ZIP file for new or modified diagnostic information for the incident package already created.

Answer: A, B, D

QUESTION: 126

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database. You want to ensure the recovery of the database to the point of failure. Which configuration will you do to accomplish the task?

- A. Multiplex all database files.
- B. Configure the Flash Recovery Area.
- C. Configure the database instance for ARCHIVELOG mode.
- D. Configure the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 127

View the Exhibit and examine the user information. The user has been granted CONNECT and RESOURCE roles and no individual system privileges. The SL_REP user executes this command to create a table: SQL> CREATE TABLE orders (oid number(6), odate date, ccode number(4), oamt number(10,2)) TABLESPACE purchase_space; The PURCHASE_SPACE tablespace already exists in the database. Which statement describes the effect of the command?
Exhibit:

General		
Name	SL_REP	
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

- A. The command executes successfully and creates the table in the USERS tablespace.
- B. The command executes successfully and creates the table in the PURCHASE_SPACE tablespace.
- C. The command produces an error because the user does not have the privilege to create the table.
- D. The command produces an error because the user does not have quota in the PURCHASE_SPACE tablespace.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 128

A constraint in a table is defined with the INITIALLY IMMEDIATE clause. You executed the ALTER TABLE command with the ENABLE VALIDATE option to enable the constraint that was disabled. What are the two effects of this command? (Choose two.)

- A. It fails if any existing row violates the constraint.
- B. It does not validate the existing data in the table.
- C. It enables the constraint to be enforced at the end of each transaction.
- D. It prevents insert, update, and delete operations on the table while the constraint is in the process of being enabled.

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

Deferred constraints are constraints that are checked only when a transaction is committed. If constraint violations are detected at commit time, the entire transaction is rolled back. These constraints are most useful when both the parent and child rows in a foreign key relationship are entered at the same time, as in the case of an order entry system in which the order and the items in the order are entered at the same time. For deferrable constraints, primary key and unique keys need non-unique indexes; if the column or columns already have a unique index on them, constraint creation fails because those indexes cannot be deferred. Constraint Checking (continued) A constraint that is defined as deferrable can be specified as one of the following:

- Initially immediate specifies that by default it must function as an immediate constraint unless explicitly set otherwise.
- Initially deferred specifies that by default the constraint must be enforced only at the end of the transaction.

Note: If an appropriate index already exists on the column, it is used for the constraint. An additional index does not need to be created for primary keys and unique keys.

QUESTION: 129

Which naming method uses the tnsnames.ora file to store the connect descriptor used by the client while connecting to the database instance from a remote machine?

- A. Host naming method
- B. Local naming method
- C. External naming method
- D. Directory naming method

Answer: B**Explanation:**

Database Configuration Options Your installation process continues:

5. Navigate through the OUI pages and specify your database configuration options. OUI displays a summary of your installation choices.

6. Click Install to begin your installation of the Oracle software.

If you chose to create a starter database as part of the installation, OUI invokes all of these configuration assistants:

- Oracle Net Configuration Assistant: This configures basic network components during installation including:
 - Listener names and protocol addresses
 - Naming methods that the client will use to resolve connect identifiers to connect descriptors
 - Net service names in a tnsnames.ora file

- Directory server usage
- Oracle Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA): This creates the starter database that you selected. When this configuration assistant finishes, you can unlock accounts and change passwords.

QUESTION: 130

Which three operations require undo data? (Choose three.)

- A. Committing a transaction
- B. Flashing back a transaction
- C. Recovering a failed transaction
- D. Running a read-consistent query
- E. Changing a tablespace status from READ ONLY to READ WRITE

Answer: B, C, D

Explanation:

Module 10 - Managing Undo Data Objectives These notes teach you about managing undo data including the method used to implement automatic undo data management. You will also learn to create and modify undo segments and how to query the data dictionary to retrieve undo segment information. • Beginning with Release 11 g, for a default installation, Oracle Database automatically manages undo. There is typically no need for DBA intervention.

- If your installation uses Oracle Flashback operations, you may need to perform some undo management tasks to ensure the success of these operations.

Undo Purpose

Undo records are used to:

- Roll back transactions when a ROLLBACK statement is issued
- Recover the database
- Provide read consistency
- Analyze data as of an earlier point in time by using Oracle Flashback Query
- Recover from logical corruptions using Oracle Flashback features

QUESTION: 131

Which two activities are NOT supported by the Data Recovery Advisor (DRA)? (Choose two.)

- A. Recover from failures in the RAC environment.
- B. Diagnose and repair a data file corruption online.
- C. Diagnose and repair a data file corruption offline.
- D. Diagnose and repair failures on a standby database.

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

Data Recovery Advisor The Data Recovery Advisor automatically gathers data failure information when an error is encountered. In addition, it can proactively check for failures. In this mode, it can potentially detect and analyze data failures before a database process discovers the corruption and signals an error. (Note that repairs are always under human control.) Data failures can be very serious. For example, if your current log files are missing, you cannot open your database. Some data failures (like block corruptions in data files) are not catastrophic because they do not take the database down or prevent you from opening the Oracle instance. The Data Recovery Advisor handles both cases: the one when you cannot start up the database (because required database files are missing, inconsistent, or corrupted) and the one when file corruptions are discovered during run time. **Supported Database Configurations** In the current release, the Data Recovery Advisor supports single-instance databases. Oracle Real Application Clusters databases are not supported. The Data Recovery Advisor cannot use blocks or files transferred from a standby database to repair failures on a primary database. Furthermore, you cannot use the Data Recovery Advisor to diagnose and repair failure on a standby database. However, the Data Recovery Advisor does support failover to a standby database as a repair option (as mentioned above).

QUESTION: 132

Which two statements are true regarding the SGA_TARGET initialization parameter? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be increased up to the value of the SGA_MAX_SIZE parameter.
- B. Increasing the value of the SGA_TARGET parameter distributes the increased memory among all the autotuned components.
- C. Reducing the value of the SGA_TARGET parameter deallocates memory from both autotuned and manually sized components.
- D. Increasing the value of SGA_TARGET up to the value of SGA_MAX_SIZE disables the automatic shared memory management feature.

Answer: A, B

QUESTION: 133

Which statement is true about the Manageability Monitor (MMON) background process?

- A. It transfers statistics from memory to disk at regular intervals.

- B. It coordinates the rebalance activity for disk groups when ASM is used.
- C. It communicates with the Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instance on behalf of the database instance.
- D. It performs dynamic memory management when Automatic Shared Memory Management is enabled for the database instance.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Other Processes There are several other background processes that might be running. These can include the following: The Manageability Monitor process (MMON) performs various manageability-related background tasks, for example:

- * Issuing alerts whenever a given metrics violates its threshold value
- * Taking snapshots by spawning additional process (MMOX slaves)
- * Capturing statistics value for SQL objects that have been recently modified

The Lightweight Manageability Monitor process (MMXL) performs frequent tasks related to lightweight manageability, such as session history capture and metrics computation. The Memory Manager process (MMAN) is used for internal database tasks. It manages automatic memory management processing to help allocate memory where it is needed dynamically in an effort to avoid out-of-memory conditions or poor buffer cache performance.

QUESTION: 134

View the Exhibit1, which shows the options that are selected to create the user SL_REP. View the Exhibit2 and examine the contents of DATABASE_PROPERTIES. Which two statements are true regarding this user? (Choose two.)

Exhibit1 (exhibit):

Database Instance: orcl > Users > Logged in As SYS

Create User

Show SQL Cancel OK

General Roles System Privileges Object Privileges Quotas Consumer Group Privileges Proxy Users

* Name

Profile

Authentication

* Enter Password

* Confirm Password

For Password choice, the role is authorized via password.

☐ Expire Password now

Default Tablespace

Temporary Tablespace

Status ☒ Locked ☐ Unlocked

General Roles System Privileges Object Privileges Quotas Consumer Group Privileges Proxy Users

Exhibit2 (exhibit):

```
SQL> SELECT property_name, property_value FROM database_properties;
```

PROPERTY_NAME	PROPERTY_VALUE
DICT.BASE	2
DEFAULT_TEMP_TABLESPACE	TEMP
DEFAULT_PERMANENT_TABLESPACE	USERS
DEFAULT_EDITION	ORA\$BASE
Flashback Timestamp TimeZone	GMT
TDE_MASTER_KEY_ID	
DEFAULT_TBS_TYPE	SMALLFILE
NLS_LANGUAGE	AMERICAN
NLS_TERRITORY	AMERICA
NLS_CURRENCY	\$
NLS_ISO_CURRENCY	AMERICA
NLS_NUMERIC_CHARACTERS	.,
NLS_CHARACTERSET	AL32UTF8
NLS_CALENDAR	GREGORIAN
NLS_DATE_FORMAT	DD-MON-RR
NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE	AMERICAN
NLS_SORT	BINARY
NLS_TIME_FORMAT	HH.MI.SSXXFF AM
...	
...	
...	

- A. The user is authenticated by the operating system.
- B. The objects created by the user are placed in the USERS tablespace.
- C. The user does not require quota on the TEMP tablespace to perform sort operations.

D. The user is forced to change the password at the first login to the database instance.

E. The objects created by the user in future are unlocked to be accessed by all the users in the database by default.

Answer: B, C

QUESTION: 135

Which two statements are true regarding transactions in an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

A. Multiple transactions can use the same undo segment.

B. A transaction is assigned an undo segment when it is started.

C. More than one transaction cannot share the same extent in the undo tablespace.

D. The transactions use system undo segment to store undo data if all the segments in the undo tablespace are used.

Answer: A, B

Explanation:

Segments The level of logical database storage above an extent is called a segment. A segment is a set of extents that are allocated for a certain logical structure. Different types of segments include:

- **Data segments:** Each nonclustered, non-index-organized table has a data segment, with the exception of external tables, global temporary tables, and partitioned tables in which each table has one or more segments. All of the table's data is stored in the extents of its data segment. For a partitioned table, each partition has a data segment. Each cluster has a data segment. The data of every table in the cluster is stored in the cluster's data segment.

- **Index segments:** Each index has an index segment that stores all of its data. For a partitioned index, each partition has an index segment.

- **Undo segments:** One UNDO tablespace is created for each database instance. This tablespace contains numerous undo segments to temporarily store undo information. The information in an undo segment is used to generate read-consistent database information and, during database recovery, to roll back uncommitted transactions for users.

- **Temporary segments:** Temporary segments are created by the Oracle database when a SQL statement needs a temporary work area to complete execution. When the statement finishes execution, the temporary segment's extents are returned to the instance for future use. Specify either a default temporary tablespace for every user, or a default temporary tablespace that is used database-wide. **Transactions and Undo Data** When a transaction starts, it is assigned to an undo segment. Throughout the life of the transaction, when data is changed, the original (before the change) values

are copied into the undo segment. You can see which transactions are assigned to which undo segments by checking the V\$TRANSACTION dynamic performance view. Undo segments are specialized segments that are automatically created by the instance as needed to support transactions. Like all segments, undo segments are made up of extents, which, in turn, consist of data blocks. Undo segments automatically grow and shrink as needed, acting as a circular storage buffer for their assigned transactions. Transactions fill extents in their undo segments until a transaction is completed or all space is consumed. If an extent fills up and more space is needed, the transaction acquires that space from the next extent in the segment. After all extents have been consumed, the transaction either wraps around back into the first extent or requests a new extent to be allocated to the undo segment.

QUESTION: 136

You are using flat files as the data source for one of your data warehousing applications. To optimize the application performance, you plan to move the data from the flat files to clustered tables in an Oracle database. While migrating the data, you want to have minimal impact on the database performance and optimize the data load operation. Which method would you use to load data into the Oracle database?

- A. Use the external table population.
- B. Use the Oracle Data Pump export and import utility.
- C. Use the conventional path data load of the SQL*Loader utility.
- D. Use the INSERT INTO...SELECT command to load the data.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 137

Given below is a list of scenarios:

1. A user terminates his session abnormally.
2. The connection between the server and the client application terminates because of a network failure.
3. A schema is accidentally dropped.
4. The tablespace is accidentally dropped from the database.
5. The hard disk gets corrupted and the data files in the disk are lost.
6. The database instance abnormally shuts down because of power failure.

Which scenarios require DBA intervention to perform recovery?

- A. 1, 3, and 6
- B. 4, 5, and 6
- C. 3, 4, and 5
- D. 1, 2, and 6

Answer: C

QUESTION: 138

Which two statements are true regarding B-tree index? (Choose two.)

- A. The leaf blocks in the index are doubly linked.
- B. The leaf node stores a bitmap for each key value.
- C. The rows with NULL value in key columns also have entries in the index.
- D. The deletion of a row from the table causes a logical deletion in index leaf block and the space becomes available for the new leaf entry.

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

B-Tree Index Structure of a B-tree Index At the top of the index is the root, which contains entries that point to the next level in the index. At the next level are branch blocks, which in turn point to blocks at the next level in the index. At the lowest level are the leaf nodes, which contain the index entries that point to rows in the table. The leaf blocks are doubly linked to facilitate the scanning of the index in an ascending as well as descending order of key values. **Format of Index Leaf Entries** An index entry has the following components:

- **Entry header:** Stores the number of columns and locking information
- **Key column length-value pairs:** Define the size of a column in the key followed by the value for the column (The number of such pairs is the maximum of the number of columns in the index.)
- **ROWID:** Row ID of a row that contains the key values

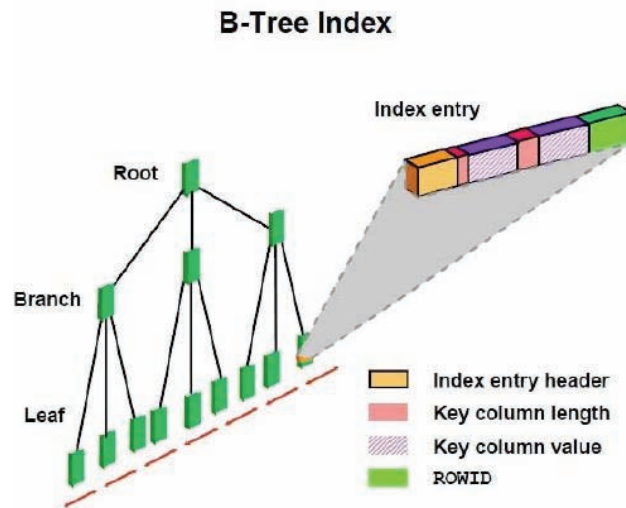
B-Tree Index (continued)

Index Leaf Entry Characteristics

In a B-tree index on a nonpartitioned table:

- Key values are repeated if there are multiple rows that have the same key value unless the index is compressed
 - There is no index entry corresponding to a row that has all key columns that are NULL. Therefore, a WHERE clause specifying NULL always results in a full table scan.
 - A restricted ROWID is used to point to the rows of the table because all rows belong to the same segment
- Effect of DML Operations on an Index** The Oracle server maintains all the indexes when DML operations are carried out on a table. Here is an explanation of the effect of a DML command on an index:
- Insert operations result in the insertion of an index entry in the appropriate block.
 - Deleting a row results only in a logical deletion of the index entry. The space used by the deleted row is available for new sequential leaf entries.

- Updates to the key columns result in a logical delete and an insert to the index. The PCTFREE setting has no effect on the index except at the time of creation. A new entry may be added to an index block even if it has less space than that specified by PCTFREE.



Types of Indexes These are several types of index structures that are available depending on your needs. Two of the most common are:

- B-tree index
 - Default index type; in the form of a balanced tree
- Bitmap index:
 - Has a bitmap for each distinct value indexed
 - Each bit position represents a row that may or may not contain the indexed value.
 - Best for low-cardinality columns

QUESTION: 139

In your production database, data manipulation language (DML) operations are executed on the SALES table. You have noticed some dubious values in the SALES table during the last few days. You are able to track users, actions taken, and the time of the action for this particular period but the changes in data are not tracked. You decide to keep track of both the old data and new data in the table long with the user information. What action would you take to achieve this task?

- Apply fine-grained auditing.
- Implement value-based auditing.
- Impose standard database auditing to audit object privileges.
- Impose standard database auditing to audit SQL statements.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 140

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database. The database is open, and you plan to perform Recovery Manager (RMAN) backups. Which three statements are true about these backups? (Choose three.)

- A. The backups would be consistent. B.
The backups would be inconsistent.
- C. The backups would be possible only if the database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- D. The backups would be possible only if the database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
- E. The backups need to be restored and the database has to be recovered in case of a media failure.

Answer: B, C, E

Explanation:

•Recovery Manager (RMAX): Oracle Tool that provides a complete solution for the backup, restoration, and recovery needs of the entire database or of specific database files

QUESTION: 141

View the Exhibit and examine the output of the query.

```
SQL> SELECT name,value,isspecified
      FROM v$sppparameter
      WHERE name
      LIKE '%sga%';
```

NAME	VALUE	ISSPECIFIED
sga_max_size		FALSE
pre_page_sga		FALSE
lock_sga		FALSE
sga_target	427819008	TRUE

What do you infer from this?

- A. The SGA_TARGET is a static parameter.
- B. The instance is started, but the database is not yet open.
- C. The server parameter file (SPFILE) was used to start the instance.

D. The SGA_TARGET parameter does not have any effect on the database instance until the SGA_MAX_SIZE parameter is specified.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 142

View the Exhibit and examine the output.

```
LSNRCTL> SERVICES LISTENER2
Connecting to (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP) (HOST=estb.us.abc.com) (PORT=1525)))
Services Summary...
Service "orcl.oracle.com" has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "orcl", status UNKNOWN, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
    Handler(s):
      "DEDICATED" established:2 refused:0
        LOCAL SERVER
The command completed successfully
```

Which two statements are true regarding the LISTENER2 listener? (Choose two.)

- A. The ORCL instance is registered dynamically with the listener.
- B. The ORCL instance is registered statically in the listener.ora file.
- C. The number of current client connections handled by the service handler is two.
- D. The total number of client connections handled so far by the service handler is two.

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

Database Service Registration For a listener to forward client connections to an instance, the listener must know the name of the instance and where the instance's ORACLE_HOME is located. The listener can find this information in two ways:

- Dynamic service registration: Oracle8i and later instances automatically register with the default listener on database startup. No additional listener configuration is required for the default listener.
- Static service registration: Earlier releases of the Oracle database do not automatically register with the listener and, therefore, require that the listener configuration file contain a list of all database services that the listener will serve. You may still choose to use static service registration with newer releases if:
 - Your listener is not on the default port of 1521, and you do not want to configure your instance to register with a nondefault port
 - Your application requires static service registration

QUESTION: 143

You plan to implement the distributed database system in your company. You invoke Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create a database on the server. During the installation, DBCA prompts you to specify the Global Database Name. What must this name be made up of?

- A. It must be made up of a database name and a domain name.
- B. It must be made up of the value in ORACLE_SID and HOSTNAME.
- C. It must be made up of the value that you plan to assign for INSTANCE_NAME and HOSTNAME.
- D. It must be made up of the value that you plan to assign for ORACLE_SID and SERVICE_NAMES.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using the DBCA to Create a Database (continued) 3. Database Identification: Enter the Global Database Name in The form database_name.domain_name, and the system identifier (SID). The SID defaults to the database name and uniquely identifies the instance associated with the database. 4. Management Options: Use this page to set up your database so that it can be managed with Oracle Enterprise Manager. Select the default: "Configure the Database with Enterprise Manager." Optionally, this page allows you to configure alert notifications and daily disk backup area settings. Note: You must configure the listener before you can configure Enterprise Manager (as shown earlier).

QUESTION: 144

User SCOTT wants to perform a bulk insert operation in the EMP_DEP table. SCOTT receives the following error after the INSERT statement is issued and few rows are inserted:

INSERT INTO EMP_DEP (emp_id,name,salary,dep_name,mgr_id) * ERROR at line 1: ORA-01653: unable to extend table SCOTT.EMP_DEP by 128 in tablespace USERS Identify two actions either of which will help you resolve this problem. (Choose two.)

- A. Grant the RESOURCE role to SCOTT.
- B. Add data files to the USERS tablespace.
- C. Grant the CREATE ANY TABLE privilege to SCOTT.
- D. Increase the space for SCOTT on the USERS tablespace.
- E. Increase the size of the data file associated with the USERS tablespace.

Answer: B, E

Explanation:

The Oracle docs note this on the ora-01653 error: ORA-01653: unable to extend table string.string by string in tablespace string Cause: Failed to allocate an extent of the required number of blocks for a table segment in the tablespace indicated. Action: Use ALTER TABLESPACE ADD DATAFILE statement to add one or more files to the tablespace indicated. Oracle MOSC Documents offer great resources on resolving ORA-01653, namely the nature of the problem as it relates to space availability: ----- This error does not necessarily indicate whether or not you have enough space in the tablespace, it merely indicates that Oracle could not find a large enough area of free contiguous space in which to fit the next extent. Diagnostic Steps: ----- 1. In order to see the free space available for a particular tablespace, you must use the view DBA_FREE_SPACE. Within this view, each record represents one fragment of space. How the view DBA_FREE_SPACE can be used to determine the space available in the database is described in Note 121259.1 Using DBA_FREE_SPACE Furthermore, MOSC offers these choices in resolving ORA-01653 (as quoted below): Manually COALESCE Adjacent Free Extents Add a DATAFILE Resize DATAFILE Enable AUTOEXTEND Defragment tablespace View temporary segments for space

QUESTION: 145

Some non-DBA users in your database have been granted ANY TABLE system privileges and they are able to access data dictionary base tables. You decide to restrict their access to data dictionary objects. Which method would you adopt to achieve this objective?

- A. Revoke the RESOURCE role from the users.
- B. Set the value of the OS_ROLES parameter to TRUE.
- C. Use Database Resource Manager to restrict user access to objects.
- D. Grant ANY TABLE system privileges again without ADMIN OPTION.
- E. Set the value of the O7_DICTIONARY_ACCESSIBILITY parameter to FALSE.

Answer: E

QUESTION: 146

The session of user SCOTT receives the following error after executing an UPDATE command on the EMP table: ERROR at line 1: ORA-00060: deadlock detected while waiting for resource On investigation, you find that a session opened by user JIM has a transaction that caused the deadlock. Which two statements are true regarding the session of SCOTT in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The session is terminated after receiving the error and JIM can continue with his transaction.

- B. SCOTT should perform a COMMIT or ROLLBACK to allow JIM to continue with his transaction.
- C. The session is rolled back after receiving the error and JIM can continue with his transaction.
- D. SCOTT has to reexecute the last command in the transaction after he commits the transaction.

Answer: B, D

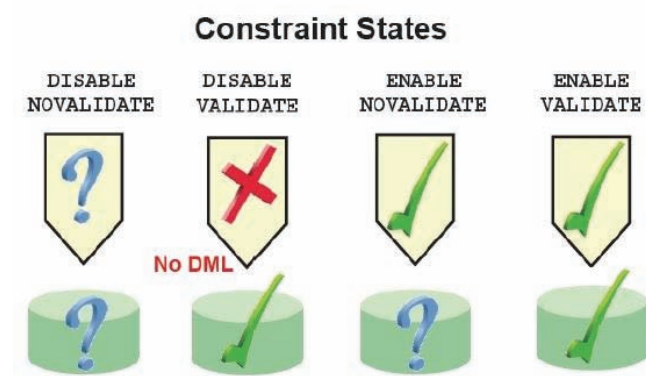
QUESTION: 147

Examine the following statement that is used to modify the primary key constraint on the SALES table: SQL> ALTER TABLE SALES MODIFY CONSTRAINT pk DISABLE VALIDATE; Which three statements are true regarding the above command? (Choose three.)

- A. The constraint remains valid.
- B. The index on the constraint is dropped.
- C. It allows the loading of data into the table using SQL *Loader.
- D. New data conforms to the constraint, but existing data is not checked.
- E. It allows the data manipulation on the table using INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE SQL statements.

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation:



Constraint States (continued) **DISABLE NOVALIDATE:** New as well as existing data may not conform to the constraint because it is not checked. This is often used when the data is from an already validated source and the table is read-only, so no new data is being entered into the table. **NOVALIDATE** is used in data warehousing situations where the data has already been cleaned up. No validation is needed, thereby saving time. **DISABLE VALIDATE:** If a constraint is in this state, modification of the constrained columns is not allowed because it would be

inconsistent to validate the existing data and then allow unchecked data to enter the table. This is often used when existing data must be validated but not modified and when the index is not otherwise needed for performance. **ENABLE NOVALIDATE:** New data conforms to the constraint, but existing data is in an unknown state. This is frequently used when it is known that clean and conforming data exists in the table so there is no need for validation. However, new violations are not allowed to enter the system. **ENABLE VALIDATE:** Both new and existing data conform to the constraint. This is the typical and default state of a constraint.

QUESTION: 148

You execute the following command to change the status of the SALES tablespace: `SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE sales OFFLINE;` Which statements describe the effect of the command? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The tablespace would require recovery to go back online.
- B. A checkpoint is taken on all data files that are associated with the SALES tablespace.
- C. The sessions that subsequently try to access the objects in the SALES tablespace receive an error.
- D. The new status of the SALES tablespace is recorded in the control file when the database instance is closed.

Answer: B, C

Explanation:

Altering a Tablespace (continued)

- **Offline:** You can take an online tablespace offline so that this portion of the database is temporarily unavailable for general use. The rest of the database is open and available for users to access data. When you take it offline, you can use the following options:

- **Normal:** A tablespace can be taken offline normally if no error conditions exist for any of the data files of the tablespace. Oracle Database ensures that all data is written to disk by taking a checkpoint for all data files of the tablespace as it takes them offline.

- **Temporary:** A tablespace can be taken offline temporarily even if there are error conditions for one or more files of the tablespace. Oracle Database takes the data files (which are not already offline) offline, performing checkpointing on them as it does so. If no files are offline, but you use the Temporary clause, media recovery is not required to bring the tablespace back online. However, if one or more files of the tablespace are offline because of write errors, and you take the tablespace offline temporarily, the tablespace requires recovery before you can bring it back online.

- **Immediate:** A tablespace can be taken offline immediately without Oracle Database taking a checkpoint on any of the data files. When you specify Immediate, media recovery for the tablespace is required before the tablespace can be brought

online. You cannot take a tablespace offline immediately if the database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode.

- For Recover: The FOR RECOVER setting has been deprecated. The syntax is supported for backward compatibility.

QUESTION: 149

Identify the two situations in which you use the alert log file in your database to check the details. (Choose two.)

- A. Running a query on a table returns "ORA-600: Internal Error."
- B. Inserting a value in a table returns "ORA-01722: invalid number."
- C. Creating a table returns "ORA-00955: name is already used by an existing object."
- D. Inserting a value in a table returns "ORA-00001: unique constraint (SYS.PK_TECHP) violated."
- E. Inserting a row in a table returns "ORA-00060: deadlock detected while waiting for resource."

Answer: A, E

QUESTION: 150

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.

Answer: A, C, E

QUESTION: 151

You are working on a database that must be functioning 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode. Which two options do you have for performing user-managed backups? (Choose two.)

- A. You can perform consistent backups only.

- B. You can perform a complete database backup without shutting down the database instance.
- C. You can back up data files only when all data files have the same SCN recorded in the control file.
- D. You can back up only those data files whose headers are frozen by using ALTER TABLESPACE BEGIN BACKUP or ALTER DATABASE BEGIN BACKUP commands.

Answer: B, D

QUESTION: 152

You have set Tablespace Full Metrics Threshold values for the USERS tablespace as follows: Warning (%): 90 Critical (%): 95 Which background process is responsible for issuing alerts when the threshold is crossed?

- A. System monitor (SMON)
- B. Process monitor (PMON)
- C. Memory manager process (MMAN)
- D. Manageability Monitor process (MMON)

Answer: D

QUESTION: 153

User SCOTT executes the following command on the EMP table but has not issued COMMIT, ROLLBACK, or any data definition language (DDL) command: SQL> SELECT ename FROM emp 2 WHERE job='CLERK' FOR UPDATE OF empno; SCOTT has opened another session to work with the database instance. Which three operations would wait when issued in SCOTT's second session? (Choose three.)

- A. LOCK TABLE emp IN SHARE MODE;
- B. LOCK TABLE emp IN EXCLUSIVE MODE;
- C. UPDATE emp SET sal=sal*1.2 WHERE job='MANAGER' D.
- INSERT INTO emp(empno,ename) VALUES (1289,'Harry');
- E. SELECT ename FROM emp WHERE job='CLERK' FOR UPDATE OF empno;

Answer: A, B, E

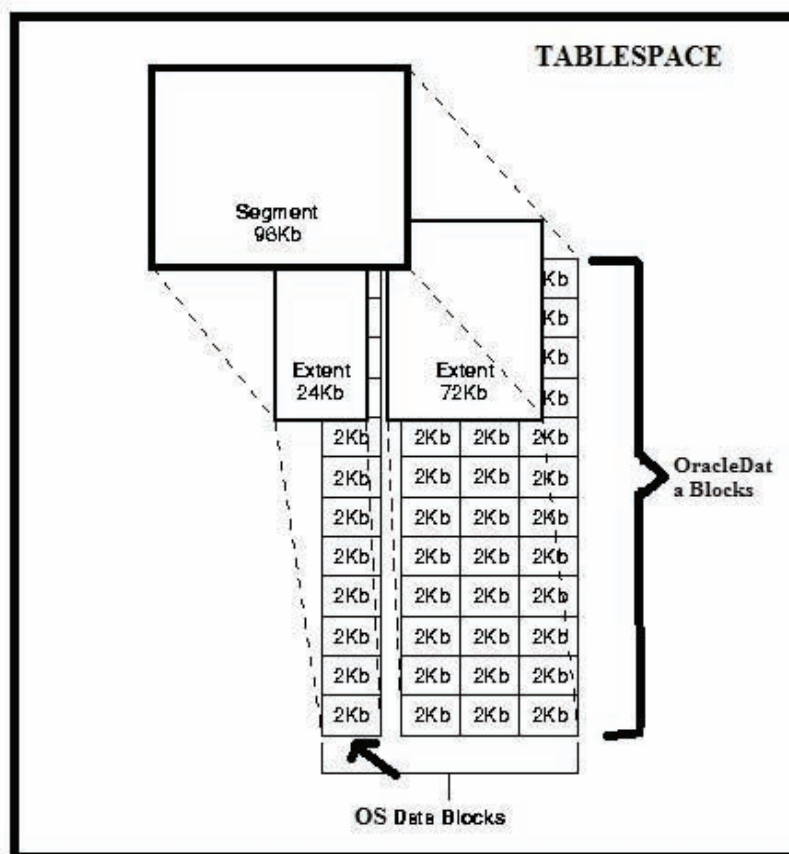
QUESTION: 154

Which three statements are true about logical structures of the Oracle database?
(Choose three.)

- A. Each segment contains one or more extents.
- B. Multiple tablespaces can share a single data file.
- C. A data block is the smallest unit of input/output (I/O) in data files.
- D. It is possible to have tablespaces of different block sizes in a database.
- E. Each data block in the database always corresponds to one operating system block.

Answer: A, C, D

Explanation:



QUESTION: 155

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database. You configured the database to run in ARCHIVELOG mode. Which two statements are true in this scenario?
(Choose two.)

- A. You must shut down the database instance to perform the backups.

- B. You must configure the Flash Recovery Area (FRA) for the database.
- C. You can perform complete database backups without closing the database.
- D. All the previous closed database backups including control files become invalid after you configure the database to ARCHIVELOG mode.

Answer: C, D

QUESTION: 156

Which two statements are true regarding listeners? (Choose two.)

- A. Listeners use only the TCP/IP protocol.
- B. Multiple listener processes can run simultaneously on a host.
- C. Multiple database instances can be registered with a single listener.
- D. The listener-related errors can be traced only at the administrative level.
- E. Only one database instance can be registered with a single listener at any time.

Answer: B, C

QUESTION: 157

View the Exhibit to examine the output of the DBA_OUTSTANDING_ALERTS view. After 30 minutes, you executed the following command:

```
SQL> SELECT reason,metric_value FROM dba_outstanding_alerts;
```

REASON	METRIC_VALUE
Tablespace [TEST] is [28 perce 28.125 nt] full	28.125

What could be the reason for the elimination of the other rows in the output?
Exhibit:

```
SQL> SELECT reason,metric_value FROM dba_outstanding_alerts;
```

REASON	METRIC_VALUE
Tablespace [TEST] is [28 percent] full	28.125
Metrics "Current Logons Count" is at 29	29
Metrics "Database Time Spent Waiting (%)" is at 99.03754 for event class "Application"	99.0375405
db_recovery_file_dest_size of 4294967296 bytes is 97.29% used and has 116228096 remaining bytes available.	97

- A. An Automatic Workload Repository snapshot has been taken recently.
- B. The non-threshold-based alerts are transferred to DBA_ALERT_HISTORY.
- C. The threshold alerts conditions are cleared and the alerts are transferred to DBA_ALERT_HISTORY.
- D. The threshold alerts related to database metrics are permanently stored in DBA_ALERT_HISTORY but not the threshold alerts related to instance metrics.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Alert Types and Clearing Alerts There are two kinds of server-generated alerts: threshold and nonthreshold. Most server-generated alerts are configured by setting a warning and critical threshold values on database metrics. You can define thresholds for more than 120 metrics, including the following:

- Physical Reads Per Sec
- User Commits Per Sec
- SQL Service Response Time

Except for the Tablespace Space Usage metric, which is database related, the other metrics are instance related. Threshold alerts are also referred to as stateful alerts, which are automatically cleared when an alert condition clears. Stateful alerts appear in DBA_OUTSTANDING_ALERTS and, when cleared, go to DBA_ALERT_HISTORY. Other server-generated alerts correspond to specific database events such as ORA- * errors, "Snapshot too old" errors, Recovery Area Low On Free Space, and Resumable Session Suspended. These are non-threshold-based alerts, also referred to as stateless alerts. Stateless alerts go directly to the history table. Clearing a stateless alert makes sense only in the Database Control environment because Database Control stores stateless alerts in its own repository.

QUESTION: 158

You have two database servers SEMP and SACCT. The database in the SEMP server maintains the employee information and the database in the SACCT server maintains the accounts payable information. The employees submit the expense reports to the accounts payable department. A user of the accounts payable database wants to extract the employee information from the database in the SEMP server for crossverification. Which schema object enables the user to access the information from the remote database?

- A. Cluster
- B. Database link
- C. Mapping table
- D. Materialized view

Answer: B

QUESTION: 159

In a new installation of Oracle Database 11g, you perform these activities:

1. Organize software and data on different subdirectories to avoid poor performance.
2. Use consistent naming conventions for database files.
3. Separate administrative information pertaining to the database in different directories. Which option corresponds to the type of activities you performed?

- A. Oracle Managed Files
- B. Oracle Grid Architecture
- C. Optimal Flexible Architecture
- D. Oracle database architecture
- E. Automatic Storage Management

Answer: C

Explanation:

Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA)

OFA is designed to:

- Organize large amounts of software
- Facilitate routine administrative tasks
- Facilitate switching between multiple Oracle databases
- Manage and administer database growth

Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA)

OFA is a method for configuring the Oracle database and other databases. OFA takes advantage of the capabilities of the OS and disk subsystems to create an easy-to-administer configuration that allows maximum flexibility for growing and high-performance databases. The methods described here are the basics of OFA. OFA is designed to:

- Organize large amounts of complicated software and data on the disk to avoid device bottlenecks and poor performance
- Facilitate routine administrative tasks (such as software and data backup) that are often vulnerable to data corruption
- Facilitate switching between multiple Oracle databases
- Manage and administer database growth
- Help eliminate fragmentation of free space in the data dictionary, isolate other fragmentation, and minimize resource contention

For details about the goals and implementation of OFA, see the Oracle Installation Guide for your platform.

QUESTION: 160

You configured the Flash Recovery Area (FRA) for your database. The database instance is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. The default location for the archived redo log files is the Flash Recovery Area. Which two files are removed automatically if the space is required in the FRA as per the retention policy? (Choose two.)

- A. Flashback log files
- B. Backups that have become obsolete
- C. User managed backups of the data files and control files
- D. Archived redo log files that have multiple copies in a different archive location and not backed up

Answer: A, B

Explanation:

Configuring the Flash Recovery Area Flash recovery area:

- Strongly recommended for simplified backup storage management
- Space on disk (separate from working database files)
- Location specified by the DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST parameter
- Size specified by DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST parameter
- Large enough for backups, archived logs, flashback logs, mirrored control files, and mirrored redo logs
- Automatically managed according to your retention policy

Configuring the flash recovery area means determining location, size, and retention policy. Configuring the Flash Recovery Area The flash recovery area is a space that is set aside on the disk to contain archived logs, backups, flashback logs, mirrored control files, and mirrored redo logs. A flash recovery area simplifies backup storage

management and is strongly recommended. You should place the flash recovery area on a disk that is separate from the working set of database files. Otherwise, the disk becomes a single point of failure for your database. The amount of disk space to allocate for the flash recovery area depends on the size and activity levels of your database. As a general rule, the larger the flash recovery area, the more useful it is. Ideally, the flash recovery area should be large enough for copies of your data and control files and for flashback, online redo, and archived logs needed to recover the database with the backups kept based on the retention policy. (In short, the flash recovery area should be at least twice the size of the database so that it can hold one backup and several archived logs.) Space management in the flash recovery area is governed by a backup retention policy. A retention policy determines when files are obsolete, which means that they are no longer needed to meet your data recovery objectives. The Oracle database automatically manages this storage by deleting files that are no longer needed.

QUESTION: 161

All the database users are presently connected to the database instance and working. The HR user has opened three database sessions and executed the following command in one of his sessions: `SQL> UPDATE persons SET ccode='U031' WHERE ccode='U029';` 123 rows updated. `SQL> DELETE FROM persons WHERE exp='Y';` 3 rows deleted. The SYS user opens a new session after HR executed the above commands. Which sessions can see the effect of the UPDATE and DELETE commands?

- A. All sessions of the HR user only
- B. All sessions of the HR user and the SYS user
- C. The session of the HR user that executed the commands
- D. All the sessions for which the database users have access privilege to the PERSONS table

Answer: C

QUESTION: 162

View the Exhibit and examine the attributes of an undo tablespace. In an OLTP system, the user SCOTT has started a query on a large table in the peak transactional hour that performs bulk inserts. The query runs for more than 15 minutes and then SCOTT receives the following error: ORA-01555: snapshot too old What could be the reason for this error?

Exhibit:

Undo Retention Settings	Undo Tablespace for this Instance
Undo Retention (minutes) 15	Tablespace UNDOTBS1 Change Tablespace
Retention Guarantee No	Size (MB) 115
	Auto-Extensible No

- A. The query is unable to get a read-consistent image.
- B. There is not enough space in Flash Recovery Area.
- C. There is not enough free space in the flashback archive.
- D. The query is unable to place data blocks in undo tablespace.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The ORA-01555 is caused by Oracle read consistency mechanism. If you have a long running SQL that starts at 10:30 AM, Oracle ensures that all rows are as they appeared at 10:30 AM, even if the query runs until noon! Oracle does this by reading the "before image" of changed rows from the online undo segments. If you have lots of updates, long running SQL and too small UNDO, the ORA-01555 error will appear.

QUESTION: 163

The user HR receives the following error while inserting data into the TTK table: ERROR at line 1: ORA-01653: unable to extend table HR.TTK by 128 in tablespace SMD Upon investigation, you find that SMD is a small file tablespace. Which three action would allow the user to insert data? (Choose three.)

- A. Add a data file to the SMD tablespace.
- B. Add a data file to the temporary tablespace associated with the user HR.
- C. Resize the data file associated with the SMD tablespace to make it larger.
- D. Alter the data file associated with the SMD tablespace to grow automatically.
- E. Change the segment space management for the SMD tablespace to automatic.

Answer: A, C, D

Explanation:

The Oracle docs note this on the ora-01653 error: ORA-01653: unable to extend table string.string by string in tablespace string Cause: Failed to allocate an extent of the required number of blocks for a table segment in the tablespace indicated. Action: Use ALTER TABLESPACE ADD DATAFILE statement to add one or more files to the tablespace indicated. Oracle MOSC Documents offer great

resources on resolving ORA-01653, namely the nature of the problem as it relates to space availability: ----- This error does not necessarily indicate whether or not you have enough space in the tablespace, it merely indicates that Oracle could not find a large enough area of free contiguous space in which to fit the next extent. Diagnostic Steps: ----- 1. In order to see the free space available for a particular tablespace, you must use the view DBA_FREE_SPACE. Within this view, each record represents one fragment of space. How the view DBA_FREE_SPACE can be used to determine the space available in the database is described in Note 121259.1 Using DBA_FREE_SPACE Furthermore, MOSC offers these choices in resolving ORA-01653 (as quoted below): Manually COALESCE Adjacent Free Extents Add a DATAFILE Resize DATAFILE Enable AUTOEXTEND Defragment tablespace View temporary segments for space

QUESTION: 164

Which two statements are true about checkpointing? (Choose two.)

- A. The checkpoint frequency decreases with the smaller redo log file size.
- B. It ensures that all committed data is written to the data files during normal shutdown.
- C. The frequent full checkpoint in a database can cause the overall degradation of the database performance.
- D. It prompts the Checkpoint (CKPT) process to write data to the data files and redo information to the online redo log files.

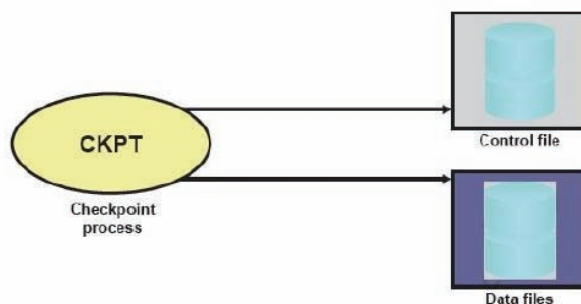
Answer: B, C

Explanation:

Checkpoint Process (CKPT)

• **Records checkpoint information in**

- Control file
- Each data file header



Checkpoint Process (CKPT) A checkpoint is a data structure that defines a system change number (SCN) in the redo thread of a database. Checkpoints are recorded in the control file and in each data file header. They are a crucial element of recovery. When a checkpoint occurs, Oracle Database must update the headers of all data files to record the details of the checkpoint. This is done by the CKPT process. The CKPT process does not write blocks to disk; DBWn always performs that work. The SCNs recorded in the file headers guarantee that all changes made to database blocks prior to that SCN have been written to disk. The statistic DDWR checkpoints displayed by the SYSTEM_STATISTICS monitor in Oracle Enterprise Manager indicate the number of checkpoint requests that have completed.

QUESTION: 165

Which two statements are true regarding the Oracle Data Pump export and import operations? (Choose two.)

- A. You cannot export data from a remote database.
- B. You can rename tables during an import operation.
- C. You can overwrite existing dump files during an export operation.
- D. You can compress the data during export but not the metadata because it is not supported.

Answer: B, C

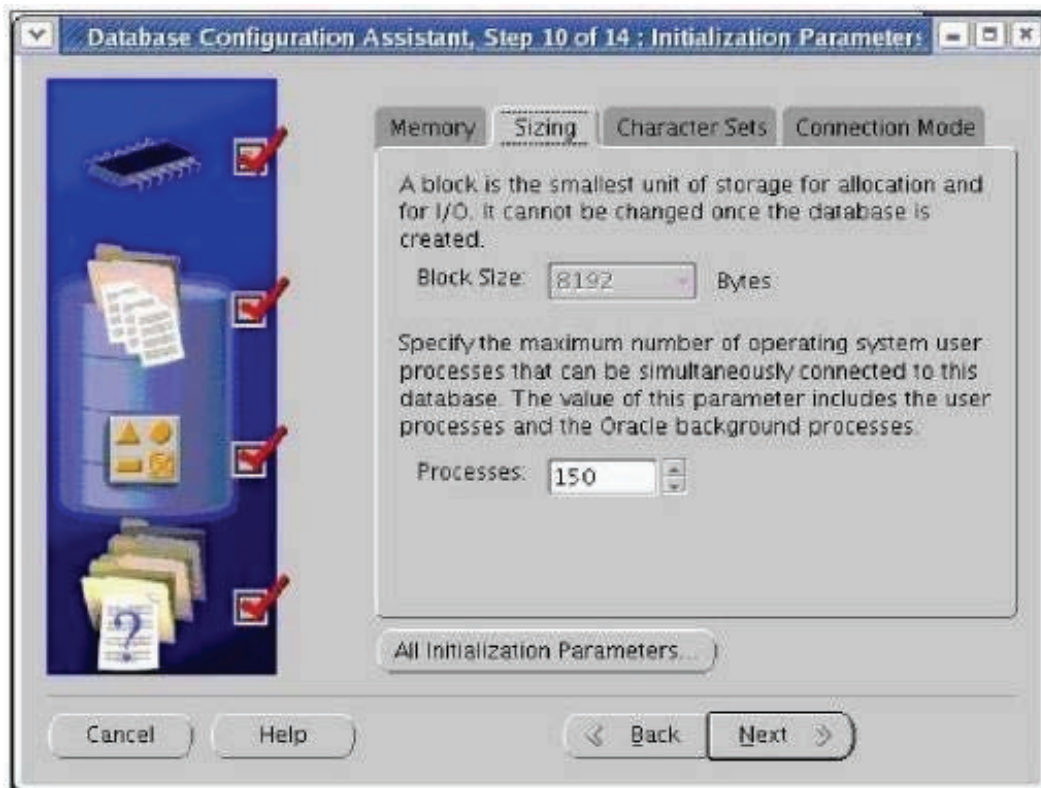
Explanation:

- **Data Pump:** Enables the high-speed transfer of data from one database to another (For example, you may want to export a table and import it into another database.)

Oracle Data Pump: Benefits The EXCLUDE, INCLUDE, and CONTENT parameters are used for fine-grained object and data selection. You can specify the database version for objects to be moved (using the VERSION parameter) to create a dump file set that is compatible with a previous release of the Oracle database that supports Data Pump. You can use the PARALLEL parameter to specify the maximum number of threads of active execution servers operating on behalf of the export job. You can estimate how much space an export job would consume (without actually performing the export) by using the ESTIMATE_ONLY parameter. Network mode enables you to export from a remote database directly to a dump file set. This can be done by using a database link to the source system. During import, you can change the target data file name, scheme, and tablespace. In addition you can specify a percentage of data to be sampled and unloaded from the source database when performing a Data Pump export. This can be done by specifying the SAMPLE parameter. You can use the COMPRESSION parameter to indicate whether the metadata should be compressed in the export dump file so that it consumes less disk space. If you compress the metadata, it is automatically uncompressed during import.

QUESTION: 166

View the Exhibit.



You are creating an additional database by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA). You opted to create a General Purpose database and during the database creation realize that the Block Size field is not enabled. What could be the reason for this?

- A. You have chosen the File System option as the storage option.
- B. You have chosen the Automatic Storage Management (ASM) as the storage option.
- C. The data block size can be increased only when DBCA is invoked from Oracle Universal Installer (OUI).
- D. You are using General Purpose template and not the Custom Database template to create the database.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Using the DBCA to Create a Database The DBCA provides several options to allow you to create a database to meet your needs. The DBCA provides a series of pages where you enter configuration information. On most pages, the DBCA provides default settings that you can accept if they apply. The steps involved in creating a

database using the DBCA are as follows: 1. Operations: Select "Create a Database." 2. Database Templates: Select the type of database template to be used in creating the database. There are two database templates (Data Warehouse and General Purpose and Transaction Processing) that copy a preconfigured database, including the data files. These data files include control files, redo log files, and data files for various included tablespaces. Click Show Details to see the configuration for each type of database. For more complex environments, you may want to select the Custom Database option.

QUESTION: 167

Your database is functional with a peak load for the last one hour. You want to preserve the performance statistics collected during this period to be used for comparison when you analyze the performance of the database in the future. What action would you take to achieve this task?

- A. Insert finding directives for ADDM tasks in the future.
- B. Create a baseline on a pair of snapshots spanning the peak-load period.
- C. Decrease the snapshot interval in the AWR to collect more snapshots during the peakload period.
- D. Set the snapshot retention period in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) to zero to avoid automatic purging of snapshots.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Database Maintenance Proactive database maintenance is made easy by the sophisticated infrastructure of the Oracle database, including the following main elements:

- The Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) is a built-in repository in each Oracle database. At regular intervals, the Oracle database makes a snapshot of all its vital statistics and workload information and stores this data in the AWR. The captured data can be analyzed by you, by the database itself, or by both.
 - Using automated tasks, the database performs routine maintenance operations such as regular backups, refreshing optimizer statistics, and database health checks.
- Reactive database maintenance includes critical errors and conditions discovered by database health checkers:
- For problems that cannot be resolved automatically and require administrators to be notified

(such as running out of space), the Oracle database provides server-generated alerts. The Oracle database by default monitors itself and sends out alerts to notify you of problems. The alerts notify you and often also provide recommendations on how to resolve reported problem.

- Recommendations are generated from a number of advisors, each of which is responsible for a subsystem. For example, there are memory, segment, and SQL advisors.

QUESTION: 168

Which of these is true about undo tablespace?

- A. Undo tablespace is a temporary tablespace
- B. Undo tablespace has only one datafile
- C. Undotablespace has a datafile which is reused in cyclic manner

Answer: A

QUESTION: 169

Your database is in shutdown state. What will happen if you issue next command:
SQL> startup

- A. instance will started
- B. instance started and DB is mounted
- C. instance started, DB opened and finally mounted
- D. instance started, DB mounted and finally opened

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
SQL> startup 1
```

```
SQL> startup nomount 2
```

```
SQL> alter database mount; 3
```

```
SQL> alter database open; 4
```

ORACLE

Copyright © 2008, Oracle. All rights reserved

Startup Options: Examples

The slide shows the SQL*Plus syntax to start up the database.

1. This command starts the instance, associates the database files to it, and mounts and opens the database
2. This command starts the instance and the database is not mounted
3. This command mounts a database from the NOMOUNT state.
4. This command opens the database from the MOUNT state.

QUESTION: 170

Which two statements are true about standard database auditing? (Choose two.)

- A. DDL statements can be audited.
- B. Statements that refer to standalone procedure can be audited.
- C. Operations by the users logged on as SYSDBA cannot be audited.
- D. Only one audit record is ever created for a session per audited statement even though it is executed more than once.

Answer: A, B

QUESTION: 171

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 are the two possible solutions to enable SMITH to query the data in V\$SESSION? (Choose two.)

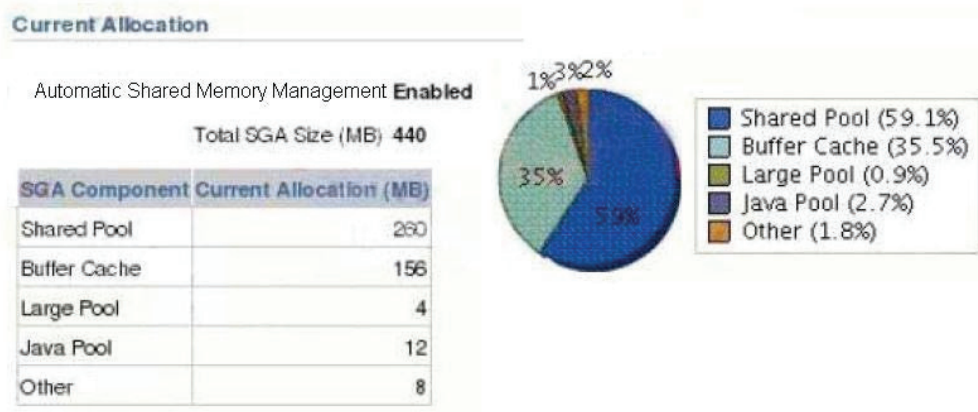
- A. granting SELECT privilege to SMITH on V\$SESSION
- B. granting SELECT privilege to SMITH on V_\$SESSION
- C. asking the user SMITH to run the catalog.sql script
- D. granting SELECT privilege to SMITH on V\$FIXED_TABLES
- E. setting the O7_DICTIONARY_ACCESSIBILITY parameter to TRUE
- F. creating a view based on V\$SESSION and granting SELECT privilege to SMITH on the view that was created

Answer: B, F

QUESTION: 172

View Exhibit1 and Exhibit2 to examine the current memory allocation and parameter settings, respectively. Why are advisors not available for the shared pool and the buffer cache?

09 (exhibit):



10 (exhibit):

pre_page_sga	boolean	FALSE
sga_max_size	big integer	600M
sga_target	big integer	0
db_cache_advice	string	ON
memory_max_target	big integer	600M
memory_target	big integer	600M
pga_aggregate_target	big integer	0
db_cache_size	big integer	0
shared_pool_reserved_size	big integer	13212057
shared_pool_size	big integer	0

- A. because the DB_CACHE_ADVICE parameter is set to OFF
- B. because Automatic Memory Management (AMM) is disabled for the database instance
- C. because Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) is enabled for the database instance
- D. because the values for the DB_CACHE_SIZE and SHARED_POOL_SIZE parameters were not set initially

Answer: C

QUESTION: 173

You receive complaints from users regarding the high waiting time for their transactions. On investigation, you find that some users are not committing their transactions though they are not performing any activity for a long time. As a result, SQL statements need to wait for rowlevel locks. Which two actions could you take to prevent this locking problem in the future? (Choose two.)

- A. Decrease the IDLE_TIME resource limit in the profile assigned to the blocking users.
- B. Use Database Resource Manager to automatically log out sessions that block others and are idle
- C. Set the limit in the profile of blocking users to control the number of blocks to be accessed in a session.
- D. Decrease the maximum number of interested transaction list (ITL) slots for the segments on which the blocking user performs the transaction.

Answer: A, B

QUESTION: 174

Your database instance is functional for the past one month. The Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot retention is set to 7 and the STATISTICS_LEVEL initialization parameter is set to TYPICAL. You receive a complaint about the poor performance of the database between 7 PM and 9 PM of the previous day. Choose two actions any of which can be referred to first to diagnose the problem. (Choose two.)

- A. Use the Active Session History report.
- B. Use the AWR Compare Periods report.
- C. Use an ADDM analysis between 7 PM and 9 PM of the previous day.
- D. Use the AWR Compare Period report between 7 PM and 9 PM of the previous day.

Answer: B, C

QUESTION: 175

View the Exhibit and examine the PL/SQL package and procedure. You made changes to the COMPUTE_TAX function inside the EMP_ADMIN package body. Which statement is true after you recompile the EMP_ADMIN package body?

Exhibit:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE emp_admin AS
    PROCEDURE give_raise_to_all;
    FUNCTION compute_tax(salary IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER;
END emp_admin;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY emp_admin AS
    FUNCTION compute_tax(salary IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER IS
    BEGIN
        IF salary < 5000 THEN
            show_detail(salary);
            RETURN salary*0.15;
        ELSE
            show_detail(salary);
            RETURN salary*0.33;
        END IF;
    END;

    PROCEDURE give_raise_to_all IS
    BEGIN
        UPDATE hr.employees SET salary=salary*1.05;
    END;
END emp_admin;
/
CREATE PROCEDURE use_p AS
    ret NUMBER(6);
    BEGIN
        ...
        ...
        ret:=emp_admin.compute_tax(8000);
        ...
        ...
    END;
/
CREATE PROCEDURE show_detail(salary NUMBER) AS
    BEGIN
        ...
        ...
    END;
/
```

- A. The USE_P procedure remains valid.
- B. The USE_P procedure becomes invalid.
- C. The SHOW_DETAIL procedure becomes invalid.

D. The EMP_ADMIN package specification becomes invalid and needs to be recompiled.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 176

Which two statements are true about the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)? (Choose two.)

- A. All AWR tables belong to the SYSTEM schema
- B. The AWR contains systemwide tracing and logging information
- C. The snapshots collected by the AWR are accessible through data dictionary views
- D. The snapshots collected by the AWR are used by self-tuning components in the database

Answer: C, D

QUESTION: 177

The user SCOTT owns the CUST table that is placed in the SALES tablespace. The user SCOTT opens a session and executes commands as follows: SQL> INSERT INTO cust VALUES(101, 'JACK'); 1 row created. SQL> INSERT INTO cust VALUES(102, 'SMITH'); 1 row created. As a DBA, you execute the following command from another session: ALTER TABLESPACE sales READ ONLY; Which statement is true regarding the effect of this command on the transaction in Scott's session?

- A. The command fails as a transaction is still pending.
- B. The transaction in Scott's session is rolled back and the tablespace becomes readonly.
- C. The command waits and the user SCOTT can execute data manipulation language (DML) statements only as part of the current transaction.
- D. The command hangs until all transactions on the objects in the tablespace commit or rollback, and then the tablespace is placed in readonly mode.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 178

Identify three situations in which you would NOT be able to drop a tablespace. (Choose three.)

- A. when the tablespace is online
- B. when the tablespace has segments with data in it
- C. when the tablespace is a default permanent tablespace for the database
- D. when the tablespace contains a table that is currently being used by transactions
- E. when the tablespace contains undo data that is needed to rollback an uncommitted transaction

Answer: C, D, E

QUESTION: 179

View the Exhibit. What would happen if Oracle Home is not empty?

Oracle Database 11g Installation - Select Installation Method

Select Installation Method

Basic Installation
 Perform full Oracle Database 11g installation with standard configuration options requiring minimal input. This option uses file system for storage, and a single password for all database accounts.

Oracle Base Location: Browse...

Oracle Home Location: Browse...

Installation Type:

UNIX DBA Group:

☒ Create Starter Database (additional 1482MB)

Global Database Name:

Database Password: Confirm Password:

This password is used for the SYS, SYSTEM, SYSMAN, and DBSNMP accounts.

Advanced Installation
 Allows advanced selections such as different passwords for the SYS, SYSTEM, SYSMAN, and DBSNMP accounts, database character set, product languages, automated backups, custom installation, and alternative storage options such as Automatic Storage Management.

Help Back Next Install Cancel

- A. The installation will not be continued until the location is empty.
- B. The installation will proceed without overwriting the existing files.
- C. The installation can be continued, but the existing files will be overwritten.
- D. The installation terminates automatically after showing an error message.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 180

You plan to configure the new Oracle Database 11g installation by performing these tasks:

- Use Automatic Storage Management (ASM) as the storage option.
- Use Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control to manage the database.
- Provide the same password for SYS, SYSTEM, SYSMAN, and DBSNMP accounts during the installation.
- Configure the database to send email notifications.

Some tools available to you for installation are:

- 1: Oracle Universal Installer (OUI)
 - 2: Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)
 - 3: Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA)
 - 4: Oracle Net Configuration Assistant
- Which tools would you use for this installation?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 1 and 2
- D. 3 and 4
- E. 1,2 and 4

Answer: E

QUESTION: 181

Which three descriptions are correct about the effects of the TRUNCATE command on a table? (Choose three.)

- A. The corresponding indexes for the table are also truncated.
- B. Delete triggers on the table are fired during the execution of the TRUNCATE command.
- C. The child table is truncated when the TRUNCATE command is applied on the parent table.
- D. The highwater mark (HWM) is set to point to the first usable data block in the table segment.
- E. No undo or very little undo data is generated during the execution of the TRUNCATE command.

Answer: A, D, E

QUESTION: 182

The tnsnames.ora file has an entry for the service alias ORCL as follows: ORCL = (DESCRIPTION = (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST =

10.156.24.216)(PORT = 1521)) (CONNECT_DATA = (SERVER = DEDICATED) (SERVICE_NAME = orcl.oracle.com))) The TNSPING command executes successfully when tested with ORCL, but you are not able to connect to the database instance with the following command: SQL> CONNECT scott/tiger@orcl What could be the reason for this?

- A. The listener is not running on the database node.
- B. The TNS_ADMIN environmental variable is set to a wrong value.
- C. The orcl.oracle.com database service is not registered with the listener.
- D. The DEFAULT_DOMAIN parameter is set to a wrong value in the sqlnet.ora file.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 183

You suspect unauthorized data manipulation language (DML) operations on a particular table. You want to track users who are performing the transactions and the values used in the transactions. You also plan to transfer these values to another table for analysis. How would you achieve this?

- A. by using triggers
- B. by using Data Pump
- C. by using external tables
- D. by using anonymous PL/SQL blocks

Answer: A

QUESTION: 184

You execute a command to resize a data file, sales.dbf, of size 200 MB in your database: ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE '/remorse/sales.dbf' RESIZE 150M; Which statement is true about this command?

- A. The command must be issued in MOUNT state.
- B. The command succeeds only if the data file is offline.
- C. The command must be issued when the database is in the archivelog mode.
- D. The command succeeds if no extent in the tablespace is currently allocated above the 150 MB boundary of the file.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 185

You executed the following commands to find the location of the alert log file:

```
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER BACKGROUND_DUMP_DEST
NAME TYPE VALUE
-----
background_dump_dest string /u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/trace
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER DIAGNOSTIC_DEST
NAME TYPE VALUE
-----
diagnostic_dest string /u01/app/oracle
```

Where is the alert log file stored? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. in the BACKGROUND_DUMP_DEST location; in text format
- B. in the BACKGROUND_DUMP_DEST location; in XML format
- C. in the BACKGROUND_DUMP_DEST location; in both text and XML format
- D. in the DIAGNOSTIC_DEST/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/alert directory; in text format
- E. in the DIAGNOSTIC_DEST/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/alert directory; in XML format
- F. in the DIAGNOSTIC_DEST/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/alert directory; in both text and XML format

Answer: A, E

QUESTION: 186

View the Exhibits and examine lock waits. Users HR and SH complain that their transactions on one of the application tables, EMP, are waiting for response. Which action would you take to release the lock and enable users HR and SH to continue with their transactions?

07 (exhibit):

Select	Username	Sessions Blocked	Session ID	Serial Number	SQL ID	Wait Class	Wait Event	P1 Value	P2 Value	P3 Value
	Blocking Sessions									
	SCOTT	2	118	2597		Idle	SQL*Net message from client	1650815232	1	C
	HR	0	109	25682	2an93d8apucz	Application	enq: TX - row lock contention	1415053318	458783	E
	SH	0	123	36316	c3bq1123z2py3	Application	enq: TX - row lock contention	1415053318	458783	E

08 (exhibit):

SESSION_ID	LOCK_TYPE	MODE_HELD	MODE_REQUESTED	BLOCKING_OTHERS
118	AE	Share	None	Not Blocking
109	AE	Share	None	Not Blocking
109	Transaction	None	Exclusive	Not Blocking
123	AE	Share	None	Not Blocking
123	Transaction	None	Exclusive	Not Blocking
109	DML	Row-X (SX)	None	Not Blocking
118	DML	Row-X (SX)	None	Not Blocking
118	DML	Row-X (SX)	None	Not Blocking
123	DML	Row-X (SX)	None	Not Blocking
118	Transaction	Exclusive	None	Blocking

- A. Kill the session of the user SCOTT with session ID118.
- B. Issue manual checkpoint using the ALTER SYSTEM command.
- C. Modify the profile used by user SCOTT to reduce the CONNECT_TIME limit.
- D. Flush the Shared Pool to remove the SQL statement causing "wait" in memory.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 187

You created a profile APP_USER and assigned it to the users. After a month, you decide to drop the profile. Some user sessions are currently connected to the database instance and are using the APP_USER profile. This command is used to drop the profile: SQL> DROP PROFILE app_user; Which statement describes the result?

- A. The command produces an error.
- B. The profile is dropped and current user sessions use the DEFAULT profile immediately.
- C. The profile is dropped and only the subsequent user sessions use the DEFAULT profile.
- D. The profile is dropped, the sessions are terminated, and the subsequent user sessions use the DEFAULT profile.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 188

Note the functionalities of various background processes:

- 1: Perform recovery at instance startup.
- 2: Free the resources used by a user process when it fails.
- 3: Cleanup the database buffer cache when a process fails.
- 4: Dynamically register database services with listeners.

5: Monitor sessions for idle session timeout.

6: Cleanup unused temporary segments.

7: Record the checkpoint information in control file.

Which option has the correct functionalities listed for a background process?

A. Checkpoint (CKPT): 1, 2, 5

B. System Monitor (SMON): 1, 6

C. Process Monitor (PMON): 4, 6, 7

D. Database Writer (DBWR): 1, 3, 4

Answer: B

QUESTION: 189

Identify the logical structure that will never have more than one data segment created for it.

A. external table

B. partitioned table C.

partitioned index D.

nonclustered table

E. global temporary table

Answer: D

QUESTION: 190

View the Exhibit and examine the command used to create the ZONEDATA table. The table contains a million rows for zonewise analysis in the DSS system. DML operations are performed very rarely on the table. You decide to prepare an index on the ZONE column to enhance the performance of the queries on the ZONE column. Which type of index would you select in this scenario?

Exhibit:

```
CREATE TABLE zonedata (col_id NUMBER(5) NOT NULL,  
    col_dt date,  
    zone VARCHAR2(5) CONSTRAINT z_check CHECK(zone IN('EAST','WEST','NORTH','SOUTH')),  
    amount NUMBER(12,2) CONSTRAINT amt_chk CHECK(amount > 0),  
    cust_id VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL,  
    category VARCHAR2(10) )
```

A. Bitmap index

B. Reverse key index

C. Normal BTree index

D. Functionbased index

Answer: A

QUESTION: 191

The user HR owns the EMP table. The user HR grants privileges to the user SCOTT by using this command:

```
SQL> GRANT SELECT,INSERT,UPDATE ON emp TO scott WITH GRANT OPTION;  
The user SCOTT executes this command to grant privileges to the user JIM:  
SQL> GRANT SELECT,INSERT,UPDATE ON hr.emp TO jim;  
Now, the user HR decides to revoke privileges from JIM using this command:  
SQL> REVOKE SELECT,INSERT,UPDATE ON emp FROM jim;
```

Which statement is true after HR issues the REVOKE command?

- A. The command fails because SCOTT still has privileges.
- B. The command succeeds and privileges are revoked from JIM.
- C. The command fails because HR cannot revoke the privileges from JIM.
- D. The command succeeds and only HR has the privilege to perform the SELECT, INSERT, and UPDATE operations on the EMP table.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 192

Which statement describes the effect on an index, when the indexed column for the rows is updated in the base table?

- A. An update in a leaf row takes place.
- B. The index becomes invalid after the update.
- C. The leaf block containing the row to be updated is marked as invalid.
- D. A row in the leaf block of the index for the key value is logically deleted and a new leaf row is inserted.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 193

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database running in ARCHIVELOG mode. The Flash Recovery Area is specified as the destination for the archived redo log files. You notice this warning in the alert log file: ORA19815: WARNING:

db_recovery_file_dest_size of 3221225472 bytes is 100.00% used, and has 0 remaining bytes available. What would you do to reclaim the used space in the Flash Recovery Area? (Choose two.)

- A. Back up the Flash Recovery Area.
- B. Decrease the retention time for the database backup and flashback log files.
- C. Manually delete all the archived log files from the Flash Recovery Area by using operating system (OS) commands.
- D. Manually delete all the expired backup sets from the Flash Recovery Area by using operating system (OS) commands.

Answer: A, B

QUESTION: 194

View the Exhibit and examine the setting for a table.

Tablespace	
Name	USERS
Extent Management	Local
Segment Management	Automatic
Allocation Type	SYSTEM
Logging	Yes

Extents	
Initial Size	64 KB

Space Usage	
Free Space (PCTFREE)(%)	10

Number of Transactions		Buffer Pool	
Initial	1	Buffer Pool	DEFAULT
Maximum	255		

Which statement is true about the PCTFREE setting for the table?

- A. It sets the minimum percentage of a data block to be reserved to contain chained rows from other blocks.
- B. It sets the minimum percentage of a data block to be reserved as free space before the server prevents inserts into the block.
- C. It sets the minimum percentage of a data block to be reserved to contain the bitmap used to maintain the free block information.

D. It sets the minimum percentage of a block that can be used for row data plus overhead before new rows are added to the block.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 195

Which tablespaces are mandatory in an Oracle database for it to be operational? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Undo tablespace
- B. USERS tablespace
- C. SYSAUX tablespace
- D. SYSTEM tablespace
- E. Temporary tablespace

Answer: C, D

QUESTION: 196

You executed the following commands in an RMAN session for your database instance that has failures: RMAN> LIST FAILURE; After some time, you executed the following command in the same session: RMAN> ADVISE FAILURE; But there are new failures recorded in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) after the execution of the last LIST FAILURE command. Which statement is true for the above ADVISE FAILURE command in this scenario?

- A. It produces a warning for new failures before advising for CRITICAL and HIGH failures.
- B. It ignores new failures and considers the failures listed in the last LIST FAILURE command only.
- C. It produces advice only for new failures and the failures listed in the last LIST FAILURE command are ignored.
- D. It produces an error with recommendation to run the LIST FAILURE command before the ADVISE FAILURE command.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 197

View the Exhibit and examine the initialization parameter settings.

```
SQL> show parameter target
```

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
archive_lag_target	integer	0
db_flashback_retention_target	integer	1440
fast_start_io_target	integer	0
fast_start_mttr_target	integer	0
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
pga_aggregate_target	big integer	150M
sga_target	big integer	408M

Which three initialization parameters are to be set manually as they are not automatically tuned? (Choose three.)

- A. LOG_BUFFER
- B. SORT_AREA_SIZE
- C. JAVA_POOL_SIZE
- D. STREAMS_POOL_SIZE
- E. DB_16K_CACHE_SIZE
- F. DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE

Answer: A, E, F

QUESTION: 198

In your database, the current status of a PL/SQL procedure has become INVALID. Which action would fix the problem and make the PL/SQL procedure usable?

- A. Recompile the PL/SQL procedure.
- B. Modify the procedure to run with a definer's right.
- C. Modify the procedure to run with an invoker's right.
- D. Grant the EXECUTE privilege on the PL/SQL procedure to PUBLIC.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 199

The database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. Examine the initialization parameters and their values set to enable archiving on your database server:

```
LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT = arch_%t_%s_%r.arc  
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 = 'LOCATION = /disk1/archive'  
DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST = '/u01/oradata'  
DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST_SIZE = 20G
```

Which statement is true regarding the archived redo log files?

- A. It will be created on the local file system.
- B. It will be created only in the Flash Recovery Area.
- C. It will be created in the location specified by the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 parameter and the default location \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs.
- D. It will be created in the location specified by the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 parameter and location specified by the DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST parameter.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 200

In which situations does the Oracle Data Pump use external tables and not the direct path load while exporting a table? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. if a table is not in a cluster
- B. if a table has an active trigger
- C. if a table has an encrypted column
- D. if a table has a column of data type LONG defined on it
- E. if a table has a referential integrity constraint defined on it

Answer: B, C, E

QUESTION: 201

Your database instance is currently configured to support 1,500 connections. The Web application that uses the database allows a large number of users to work with the database simultaneously. Some users of the Web application do not interact with the server all the time. You want to increase the scalability by configuring the database instance to handle more connections. As a DBA, which configuration would you set to support more than 1,500 connections at a time?

- A. You would configure more listeners for the database.
- B. You would configure the database in shared server mode to use the connection pooling feature.

- C. You would increase the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET initialization parameter that assigns more session memory to users.
- D. You would decrease the value of the PRIVATE_SGA resource limit in the profiles used by the users to accommodate more session information.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 202

Which two statements describe good practices for an application developer to reduce locking conflicts in Oracle database? (Choose two.)

- A. Avoid coding unnecessary longrunning transactions.
- B. Allow the database to handle locks in default locking mode.
- C. Always explicitly code the locks as per the requirement of the application.
- D. Allow escalation of row locks to block locks if too many row locks cause problem.

Answer: A, B

QUESTION: 203

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 204

View the Exhibit and note the files available in the \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs folder. The ASM instance is already running. You used the following steps to start the database instance and open the database:

```
[oracle@edt4r4p1 dbs]$ echo $ORACLE_SID
orcl
[oracle@edt4r4p1 dbs]$ sqlplus
SQL*Plus: Release 11.1.0.6.0 Production
on Tue Oct 16 15:35:43 2007
Copyright (c) 1982, 2007, Oracle. All rights reserved.
Enter username:
sys/oracle as sysdba
Connected to an idle instance.
SQL> STARTUP
ORACLE instance started.
.....
```

Which file is used to start the instance in this case?

Exhibit:

```
[oracle@edt4r4p1 dbs]$ echo $ORACLE_HOME
/u01/app/oracle/product/11.1.0/db_1
[oracle@edt4r4p1 dbs]$ pwd
/u01/app/oracle/product/11.1.0/db_1/dbs
[oracle@edt4r4p1 dbs]$ ls -l *.ora
-rw-r--r-- 1 oracle oinstall 12920 May  3  2001 initdw.ora
-rw-r--r-- 1 oracle oinstall  8385 Sep 11  1998 init.ora
-rw-r--r-- 1 oracle oinstall  1329 Oct 13 16:41 initorcl.ora
-rw-r----- 1 oracle oinstall  1536 Aug 16 11:36 spfile+ASM.ora
-rw-r--r-- 1 oracle oinstall  3584 Oct 13 15:23 spfile.ora
[oracle@edt4r4p1 dbs]$
```

- A. init.ora
- B. spfile.ora
- C. initorcl.ora
- D. spfile+ASM.ora

Answer: B

QUESTION: 205

Examine the commands executed in the following sequence:

- 1: SQL> CREATE ROLE mgrrole;
- 2: SQL> GRANT create user,select any table,connect,resource TO mgrrole;
- 3: SQL> GRANT select,update ON sh.sales TO mgrrole;
- 4: SQL> CREATE ROLE ceo IDENTIFIED BY boss;
- 5: SQL> GRANT mgrrole,drop any table,create any directory TO ceo;
- 6: SQL> GRANT ceo TO mgrrole;

Which statement is true about the above commands?

- A. The commands execute successfully.
- B. Command 6 produces an error because of circular role grant.
- C. Command 5 produces an error because a role cannot be granted to another role.
- D. Command 3 produces an error because the MGRROLE role already contains system privileges. The table created by HR remains and HR still has the CREATE TABLE system privilege.
- E. The table created by HR remains and HR can grant the CREATE TABLE system privilege to other users.

Answer: B