



Exam : 1Z0-042

Title : Oracle Database 10g: Administration I

Ver : 06.24.09

QUESTION 1:

You executed the following command to back up the control file:

ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE;

What do you find in the trace file?

- A. Image of the control file
- B. Location of the control file
- C. Contents of the control file in text format
- D. SQL command to re-create the database
- E. SQL command to re-create the control file
- F. Contents of the control file in binary format

Answer: E

QUESTION 2:

Your boss at Certkiller .com wants you to clarify Oracle 10g. Which two steps are performed the first time any UPDATE statement is issued after the instance is started? Choose two

- A. Creating the parse tree of the statement
- B. Writing the modified data blocks to the data files
- C. Writing the modified data to the archived redo log files
- D. Updating the control file to indicate the most recent checkpoint
- E. Updating the data file header to indicate the most recent checkpoint
- F. Reading the blocks to database buffer cache if they are not already there

Answer: C, D

QUESTION 3:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You have been asked to use a centralized administrative tool to administer your database servers and application servers. In order to achieve the objective, which component would you configure on each database server?

- A. Database Control
- B. Management Server
- C. Management Repository
- D. Application Server Control
- E. Oracle Management Agent

Answer: E

QUESTION 4:

The data file belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace is corrupted and no backup of the file is available.

How do you recover the data file?

- A. The data file cannot be recovered.
- B. The data file can be restored from the SYSTEM auto backup.
- C. Take the tablespace offline, drop it, and re-create it.
- D. Recovery Manager (RMAN) is used to recover the data file.
- E. The ALTER DATABASE CREATE DATAFILE . command is used to recover the data file.

Answer: A

QUESTION 5:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You started the instance using the init.ora file. You have two control files and three redo log groups in your database. You decided to protect the database against failures by adding one more control file.

Which file is the appropriate way to perform this task?

- A. Shut down the instance, copy the control file to the third location and open the database.
- B. Abort the instance, copy the control file to the third location, modify the CONTROL_FILES parameter in the init.ora file and open the database.
- C. Copy the control file to the third location, modify the CONTROL_FILES parameter in the init.ora file, restart the instance and open the database.
- D. Shut down the instance, copy the control file to the third location, modify the CONTROL_FILES parameter in the init.ora file and open the database.
- E. Shut down the instance, startup in the mount state, copy the control file to the third location, modify the CONTROL_FILES parameter in init.ora and open the database.

Answer: D

QUESTION 6:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You find that the database performance degrades while you backup the Certkiller database using Recovery Manager (RMAN). The Certkiller database is running in shared server mode.

The database instance is currently using 60% of total operating system memory. You suspect the shared pool fragmentation to be the reason. Which action would you consider to overcome the performance degradation?

- A. Configure Java Pool to cache the java objects.
- B. Configure Streams Pool to enable parallel processing.
- C. Increase Shared Pool size to cache more PL/SQL objects.
- D. Increase Database Buffer Cache size to increase cache hits.
- E. Configure Large Pool to be used by RMAN and shared server.
- F. Increase the total System Global Area (SGA) size to increase memory hits.

Answer: E

QUESTION 7:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You decided to manage client and server connections using Local Naming method in Certkiller .com. When you try to connect to the database you get the following error:

ERROR:

ORA-12154:TNS:couldnot resolve service name

Which network configuration files would you look into to resolve this error? Choose two.

- A. snmp.ora
- B. names.ora
- C. spfile.ora
- D. sqlnet.ora
- E. listener.ora
- F. tnsnames.ora

Answer: D, F

QUESTION 8:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. In your production database, the size of Database Buffer Cache needs to be increased immediately for the current as well as future instances of the database. The Oracle instance has been configured to accommodate any changes in the size of the memory structures.

At this is production database, you want to accomplish this task with no impact on the user's connections.

Which activity must you have completed before accomplishing this task?

- A. You must have started the database instance in restricted mode.
- B. You must have started the database instance in NORMAL mode.

- C. You must have started the database instance with server parameter file.
- D. You must have started the database instance but must not have mounted.
- E. You must have started the database instance but must not have opened.

Answer: C

QUESTION 9:

Your Certkiller .com database is in ARCHIVELOG mode. The data file that belongs to the SYSTEM tablespace has become corrupted. Up to what point can you recover the database?

- A. Until last commit
- B. Until the time you perform recovery
- C. Until the time the data file got corrupted
- D. Until the point where the last transaction began
- E. You cannot recover the SYSTEM tablespace and must re-create the database.

Answer: A

QUESTION 10:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. The UNDO_RETENTION parameter in your database is set to 1000 and undo retention is not guaranteed. Which statement regarding retention of undo data is correct?

- A. Undo data becomes obsolete after 1,000 seconds.
- B. Undo data gets refreshed after 1,000 seconds.
- C. Undo data will be stored permanently after 1,000 seconds.
- D. Committed undo data would be retained for 1,000 seconds if free undo space is available.
- E. Undo data will be retained in the UNDO tablespace for 1,000 seconds, then it gets moved to the TEMPORARY tablespace to provide read consistency.

Answer: D

QUESTION 11:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You find that users with DBA role are using more CPU resources than what is allocated in their profiles. Which action would you take to ensure that resource limits are imposed on these users?

- A. Assign the DEFAULT profile to the users
- B. Set the RESOURCE_LIMIT parameter to TRUE in the parameter file
- C. Create a new profile with CPU restrictions and assign it to the users
- D. Specify the users as members of the DEFAULT_CONSUMER_GROUP
- E. Revoke the DBA role and grant CONNECT and RESOURCE role to the users

Answer: B

QUESTION 12:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. In your Oracle database 10g installation you have set ORACLE_BASE to /u01/app/oracle. Which objective will be achieved by this setting?

- A. The Oracle kernel will be placed in this location.
- B. The Oracle software will be placed in this location.
- C. The server parameter file (SPFILE) will be placed in this location.
- D. The database files will be placed in this location, if not specified explicitly.
- E. The location will be considered for the base of Oracle Managed Files (OMF).
- F. The location will be considered for the base of Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA).

Answer: F

QUESTION 13:

The operating system file cratabin the Linux platform gets updated whenever you create a new database on the same host machine. What kind of information is stored in this file?

- A. OracleSIDonly
- B. Oracle homes only
- C. Oracle install timestamp
- D. Oracle inventory pointer files
- E. Oracle database creation timestamp
- F. OracleSIDsand Oracle homes only
- G. OracleSIDs, Oracle homes and flag for auto startup

Answer: G

QUESTION 14:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. Your database is configured for automatic undo management. UNDO_RETENTION is set to 3 hours.

You want to flash back a table that was created last year.
How far back can the flashback query go?

- A. 3 hours
- B. 6 months
- C. until last year
- D. until last commit
- E. until the point when the undotablespace was refreshed
- F. until the database is shut down and the memory erased

Answer: A

QUESTION 15:

In your Certkiller .com production database, you find that the database users are able to create and read files with unstructured data, available in any location on the host machine from an application.

You want to restrict the database users to access files in a specific location on the host machine.

What could do to achieve this?

- A. Modify the value for the UTL_FILE_DIR parameter in the parameter file
- B. Grant read and write privilege on the operating system path to the database users
- C. Modify the value for the LDAP_DIRECTORY_ACCESS parameter in the parameter file
- D. Modify the value for the PLSQL_NATIVE_LIBRARY_DIR parameter in the parameter file
- E. Create a directory object referring to the operating system path, and grant read and write privilege on the directory object to the database users

Answer: A

QUESTION 16:

Your boss at Certkiller .com wants you to clarify Oracle 10g. What statement about the Shared Server configuration is valid?

- A. Program Global Area (PGA) is stored in Shared pool.
- B. User session data and Cursor state are stored in Largepool and Stack space is stored Shared pool.
- C. User session data is stored in Shared pool and Stack space and Cursor state are stored in Largepool.
- D. User session data and Cursor state are stored in Largepool and Stack space is stored outside the System Global (SGA).

E. User session data and Cursor state are stored outside the System Global Area (SGA) and Stack space is stored inside the SGA.

Answer: D

QUESTION 17:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. On a Monday morning, you find the database instance aborted. After inspecting the alert log file, you execute the STARTUP command in SQL*Plus to bring the instance up. What statement is true?

- A. PMON coordinates media recovery.
- B. SMON coordinates instance recovery.
- C. PMON coordinates instance recovery.
- D. Undo Advisor would roll back all uncommitted transactions.
- E. SQL*PLUS reports an error with the message asking you to perform instance recovery.

Answer: B

QUESTION 18:

In your Certkiller .com database server the parameter PLSQL_CODE_TYPE has been set to NATIVE.

Which object would be achieved by the setting?

- A. The source PL/SQL code will be stored in native machine code.
- B. The source PL/SQL code will be stored in interpreted byte code.
- C. The compiled PL/SQL code will be stored in native machine code.
- D. The compiled PL/SQL code will be stored in interpreted byte code.

Answer: C

PLSQL_CODE_TYPE specifies the compilation mode for PL/SQL library units.

Values:

*INTERPRETED

PL/SQL library units will be compiled to PL/SQL bytecode format. Such modules are executed by the PL/SQL interpreter engine.

*NATIVE

PL/SQL library units (with the possible exception of top-level anonymous PL/SQL blocks) will be compiled to native (machine) code. Such modules will be executed natively without incurring any interpreter overhead.

QUESTION 19:

Exhibit:

Instance name	: certkiller13
Host name	: fubar.europe.certkiller.com
IP address	: 162.67.17.123
Enterprise Manager Console HTTP Port number	: 5500

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You have started the database instance and you want to manage your database remotely with Enterprise Manager through a Web browser.

Which two URLs would you use to access the Database Control? (Choose two.)

- A. <http://162.67.17.123:5500/em>
- B. <http://www.162.67.17.123:5500/em>
- C. [http://fubar.europe.Certkiller .com:5500/em](http://fubar.europe.Certkiller.com:5500/em)
- D. [http:// Certkiller 13.162.67.17.123:5500/em](http://Certkiller 13.162.67.17.123:5500/em)
- E. [http:// Certkiller 13.fubar.europe. Certkiller .com:5500](http://Certkiller 13.fubar.europe.Certkiller.com:5500)
- F. [http://www. Certkiller 13.fubar.europe. Certkiller .com:5500/em](http://www.Certkiller 13.fubar.europe.Certkiller.com:5500/em)
- G. [http:// Certkiller 13.fubar.europe. Certkiller .com:5500/em](http://Certkiller 13.fubar.europe.Certkiller.com:5500/em)

Answer: A, C

QUESTION 20:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. While loading data into the Certkiller STAFF table using Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control, you find the status of the job as failed. On further investigation, you find the following error message in the output log:

ORA-01653 unable to extend table HR. Certkiller STAFF by 8 intablespaceUSERS

Which task would you perform to load the data successfully without affecting the users who are accessing the table?

- A. Restart the database instance and run the job
- B. Truncate the Certkiller STAFF table and run the job
- C. Delete all rows from the Certkiller STAFF table and run the job
- D. Increase the size of the USERStablespace and run the job
- E. Increase the size of the database default permanenttablespace and run the job

Answer: D

QUESTION 21:

Exhibit

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM dept;
```

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	SALES	CHICAGO
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON

4 rows selected.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	LORD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7566	JACK	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	Bill	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	400	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7989	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7991	KALLIS	CLERK	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7999	JHON	CLERK	7782	10-MAY-83	1500		10

14 rows selected.

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE dept ADD CONSTRAINT pk_dept PRIMARY KEY(deptno);
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE emp ADD CONSTRAINT fk_emp FOREIGN KEY(deptno) REFERENCES dept(deptno) ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

Table altered.

Which statement regarding the dept and emp tables are true?

- A. When you delete a row from the emp table, you would receive a constraint violation error.
- B. When you delete a row from the dept table, you would receive a constraint violation error.
- C. When you delete a row from the emp table, automatically the corresponding rows are deleted from the dept table.
- D. When you delete a row from the dept table, automatically the corresponding rows are deleted from the emp table.
- E. When you delete a row from the dept table, automatically the corresponding rows are updated with null values in the emp table.
- F. When you delete a row from the emp table, automatically the corresponding rows are updated with null values in the dept table.

Answer: D

QUESTION 22:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. Users in the Certkiller .com PROD database complain about the slow response of transactions. While investigating the reason you find that the transactions are waiting for the undo segments to be available, and undo retention has been set to zero. What would you do to overcome this problem?

- A. Increase the undo return
- B. Create more undo segments
- C. Create another undotablespace
- D. Increase the size of the undotablespace

Answer: D

QUESTION 23:

You are working on a test database where instance recovery takes a considerable amount of time. How can reduce the recovery time? Choose two.

- A. By multiplexing the control files
- B. By multiplexing the redo log files
- C. By decreasing the size of redo log files
- D. By configuring mean time to recover (MTTR) to a lower value
- E. By setting the UNDO_RETENTION parameter to a higher value

Answer: C, D

QUESTION 24:

Exhibit #1

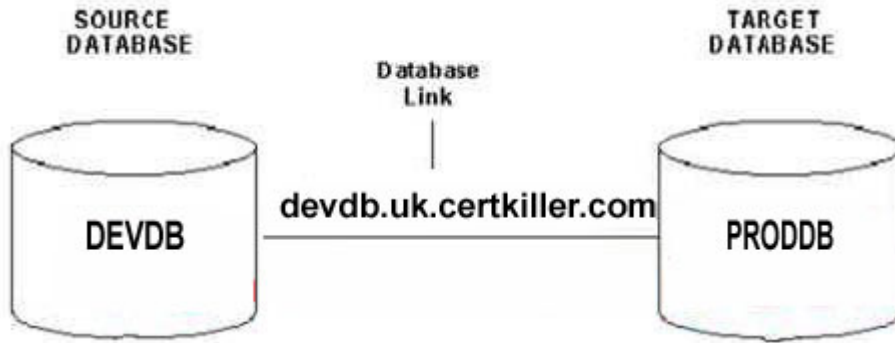


Exhibit #2, command

```
$ impdp system/manager directory = DB_DATA  
dumpfile = schemas.dat  
schemas = 1m  
flashback_name = 2002-02-03-04-05-06
```

Exhibit #3, error

```
ORA-39001: invalid document value  
ORA-39081: unable to search the location  
ORA-31640: unable to open dump file "/home/oracle/schema/schemas.dat" for read  
ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status
```

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You have created a database link, devdb.uk. Certkiller .com, between the database PRODDB and DEVDB. You want to import schema objects of the HR user using Oracle Data Pump from the development database, DEVDB, to the production database, PRODDB. View Exhibit #1 to see the source and target database. You execute the code in Exhibit #2. The code fails and produces the error displayed in Exhibit #3. What would you do to overcome the error?

- A. Remove the dumpfile option in the command
- B. Remove the flashback_time option in the command
- C. Add the user, SYSTEM, to the schemas option in the command
- D. Add the network_link= devdb.uk. Certkiller .com option in the command
- E. Remove the schemas options and add the network_link= devdb.uk. Certkiller .com option in the command
- F. Remove the dumpfile options and add the network_link= devdb.uk. Certkiller .com option in the command

Answer: F

QUESTION 25:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. The database is open. A media failure has occurred, resulting in loss of all the control files in your database. Which statement regarding the database instance is true in this scenario?

- A. The instance would hang.
- B. The instance needs to be shut down.
- C. The instance would be in the open state.
- D. The instance would abort in such cases.
- E. The instance would be in the open and invalid state.
- F. The instance would in the open state, but all the background processes will be restarted.

Answer: D

QUESTION 26:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. In a production environment, users complain about the slow response time when accessing the database. You have not optimized the memory usage of the Oracle instance and you suspect the problem to be with the memory.

To which type of object would you refer to determine the cause of the slow response?

- A. The trace file
- B. The fixed views
- C. The data dictionary views
- D. The operating system log fields
- E. The dynamic performance views.

Answer: E

QUESTION 27:

You are working on the Certkiller database.

What is the default name of the alert log file in this database?

- A. alert_ Certkiller .log
- B. alertlog_ Certkiller .log
- C. alert_log_ Certkiller .log
- D. Certkiller _alert_log.log
- E. log_alert_ : Certkiller .log
- F. trace_alert_ Certkiller .log

Answer: A

QUESTION 28:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You have set the retention

period for Automatic Repository (AWR) statistics to four days and collection interval to 15 minutes. You want to view the statistics collected and stored in AWR snapshot. Which two methods would you use to view the AWR statistics? Choose two

- A. use enterprise manager
- B. use DBMS_SQL package
- C. use DBMS_AWR package
- D. use PRVT_WORKLOAD package
- E. query the AWR snapshot repository objects
- F. use DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY package

Answer: A, F

QUESTION 29:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. As a result of performance analysis, you created an index on theprod_namecolumn of the Certkiller prodtb table, which contains about ten thousand rows. Later, you updated a product name in the table.

How does this change affect the index?

- A. A leaf will be marked as invalid.
- B. An update in a leaf row takes place.
- C. The index will be updated automatically at commit.
- D. A leaf row in the index will be deleted and inserted.
- E. The index becomes invalid when you make any updates

Answer: D

QUESTION 30:

Two database users, Jack and Bill, are accessing the Certkiller STAFF table of the Certkiller DB database. When Jack modifies a value in the table, the new value is invisible to Bill.

Which is the modified value invisible to Bill?

- A. The modified data are not available on disk.
- B. The modified data have been flushed out from memory.
- C. The modified rows of the Certkiller STAFF table have been locked.
- D. Jack has not committed the changes after modifying the value.
- E. Both users are accessing the database from two different machines.

Answer: D

QUESTION 31:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You find that reports are running for a long time in your data warehousing applications. You suspect a lack of indexes is the reason for the performance degradation.

Which advisory component would you refer to, in order to determine the appropriate indexes?

- A. Memory Advisors
- B. Segment Advisors
- C. SQL Tuning and Access Advisors
- D. Automated Workload Repository (AWR)
- E. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)

Answer: C

QUESTION 32:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. In your database server, the parameter PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL has been set to 2.

What would this setting achieve?

- A. It degrades the run time and compiler performance.
- B. It provides better run time and compiler performance.
- C. It provides better optimization of the statement during parse time.
- D. It forces the rule based optimizer to be used for statement optimization.
- E. It provides better run time performance but slightly degraded compiler performance.
- F. It provides better run time performance but slightly degraded run time performance.

Answer: E

QUESTION 33:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. Redo log files are not multiplexed in your database. Redo log blocks are corrupted in group 2, and archiving has stoppeD. All the redo logs are filled and database activity is halteD. Database writer has written everything to disk.

Which command would you execute to proceed further?

- A. RECOVER LOFIEL BLOCK GROUP 2;
- B. ALTER DATABASE DROP LOGFILE GROUP 2;
- C. ALTER DATABASE CLEAR LOGFILE GROUP 2;

- D. ALTER DATABASE RECOVER LOGFILE GROUP 2;
- E. ALTER DATABASE CLEAR UNARCHIVED LOGFILE GROUP 2;

Answer: E

QUESTION 34:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. Users in the Certkiller PROD database complain about the slow response when accessing the database. In the Active Session Waiting: Configuration page you find that the majority of the wait time is for the redo log buffer.

Further investigation using the Run Queue graph and operating system tools reveals that the redo log files are on the same disks, and that the disk I/O for the redo log files is the reason for the performance degradation.

Which two actions would you take to gain performance? Choose two

- A. Increase the size of redo log files
- B. Increase the size of redo log buffer
- C. Increase the number of redo log files
- D. Place the redo log files on a separate disk
- E. Decrease the number of redo log groups to two
- F. Increase the number Log Writer (LGWR) process

Answer: B, D

QUESTION 35:

Your boss at Certkiller .com wants you to clarify Oracle 10g. Which condition in your database forces you to perform only consistent backups?

- A. The database is in mount state.
- B. One of the tablespaces is offline.
- C. One of the tablespaces is read only.
- D. The database operates in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- E. The database operates in NOARCHIVELOG mode.

Answer: E

QUESTION 36:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. In the middle of a transaction, a user session was abnormally terminated but the instance is still up and the database is open.

Which two statements are true in this scenario? Choose two

- A. Event Viewer gives more details on the failure.
- B. The alert log file gives detailed information about the failure.
- C. PMON rolls back the transaction and releases the locks.
- D. SMON rolls back the transaction and releases the locks.
- E. The transaction is rolled back by the next session that refers to any of the blocks updates by the failed transaction.
- F. Data modified by the transaction up to the last commit before the abnormal termination is retained in the database.

Answer: C, F

QUESTION 37:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. Your database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode. The database has been configured with three redo logs groups, and there have been five log switches. You lost one non-system-critical data file from your database.

Which method would you use to recover the data file?

- A. Restore all the data files and open the database
- B. Create the data file and perform tablespacerecovery
- C. No need to restore any file, just recover the database
- D. Restore only the system data file and recover the database
- E. Restore only lost data file and perform tablespacerecovery

Answer: A

QUESTION 38:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. Your database is opened in NOARCHIVELOG mode. You decide to place the database in ARCHIVELOG mode.

How would you do this? Select two.

- A. Execute the ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG statement
- B. Select ARCHIVELOG option in the database control and restart the database to apply the changes.
- C. Shut down and start the instance, and in the NOMOUNT state execute the ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG statement.
- D. Shut down and start the instance, mount the database, then execute the ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG statement.

Answer: B, D

QUESTION 39:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You are using three database, Certkiller DB01, Certkiller DB02, and Certkiller DB03, on different host machines in your development environment. The database server configuration, such as IP address and listener port number, change frequently due to development requirements, and you have the task of notifying the developers of the changes. Which connection method would you use to overcome this overhead?

- A. Host naming
- B. Local naming
- C. Easy Connect
- D. External naming
- E. directory naming

Answer: E

QUESTION 40:

Exhibit

- 1) Certkiller.com requires that the password must contain at least five characters with one alphabetic character in upper case, one numeric and one special character
- 2) Certkiller.com requires that the new password must be different from the old password.
- 3) Certkiller.com requires that the user name and the password must be different

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. While creating a new user or changing the password for existing users, the password must adhere to the restrictions specified in the exhibit.

Which option would you use to achieve this objective?

- A. Use a trigger to validate the password
- B. Use a user defined PL/SQL block to validate the password
- C. Use a profile to include the password verify function to validate the password
- D. Use Oracle's default password verification procedure to validate the password
- E. Use a procedure name in the CREATE USER command to validate the password

Answer: C

QUESTION 41:

Your boss at Certkiller .com wants you to clarify Oracle 10g. Which statement regarding the contents of the V\$PARAMETER view is true?

- A. Displays only the list of default values
- B. Displays only the list of all basic parameters
- C. Displays the currently in effect parameter values
- D. Displays only the list of all advanced parameters
- E. Displays the list of all the parameter files of a database
- F. Displays the current contents of the server parameter file.

Answer: C

QUESTION 42:

Exhibit, HR Database properties

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM database_properties;
```

PROPERTY_NAME	PROPERTY_VALUE
DICT.BASE	2
DEFAULT_TEMP_TABLESPACE	TEMP
DEFAULT_PERMANENT_TABLESPACE	USERS
DEFAULT_TBS_TYPE	SHALLFILE
NLS_LANGUAGE	AMERICAN
NLS_TERRITORY	AMERICA
NLS_CURRENCY	\$
NLS_TBS_DEFAULT	AMERICA
NLS_NUMERIC_CHARACTERS	
NLS_CHARACTERSET	WE8ISO8859P1
NLS_CALENDAR	GREGORIAN

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You have two database, SALES and HR; created on the same machine using Oracle database 120g. For the SALES database, the initialization parameter COMPATIBLE is set to 9.2.0 and for the HR database, COMPATIBLE is set to 10.0.0. The sales_tbs tablespace is create in the SALES database as follows:

```
CREATE TABLESPACE sales_tbs DATAFILE '  
/ Certkiller / Certkiller data/sales_tbs.dbf'  
SIZE 50M EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL;
```

The hr_tbs tablespace created in the HR database is as follows:

```
CREATIVE TABLESPACE hr_tbs DATAFILE '/ Certkiller / Certkiller data/hr_tbs.dbf'  
SIZE 50M
```

Which two statements are correct in this scenario?

- A. Hr_tbs is a bigfile tablespace.
- B. A bigfile tablespace cannot be created in the SALES database
- C. All tablespaces in HR database will be locally managed by default.
- D. Sales_tbs and hr_tbs tablespaces can share the same data file.
- E. All the tablespaces in the SALES database will be dictionary managed by default.

Answer: B, E

QUESTION 43:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. In your development environment, the developers are responsible for modifying the table structure according to the application requirements. However, you want to keep track of the ALTER TABLE commands being executed by developers, so you enable auditing to achieve this objective.

Which two views would you refer to find out the audit information? Choose two

- A. DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL
- B. DBA_AUDIT_SESSION
- C. DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL
- D. DBA_COMMON_AUDIT_TRAIL

Answer: A, C

QUESTION 44:

Your boss at Certkiller .com wants you to clarify Oracle 10g. Which two statements regarding the LOGGING clause of the CREATE TABLESPACE. .. statement are correct? Choose two.

- A. This clause is not valid for a temporary or undotablespace.
- B. If the tablespace is in the NOLOGGING mode, no operation on the tablespace will generate redo.
- C. The tablespace will be in the NOLOGGING mode by default, if not specified while creating a tablespace.
- D. The tablespace-level logging attribute can be overridden by logging specification at the table, index, materialized view, materialized view log, and partition levels.

Answer: A, D

QUESTION 45:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. Users complain that their query is taking a long time to complete. You suspect the database buffer cache size to be the reason, and you define an alert to be generated when the buffer cache hit metric goes below 85%. When you observe the dynamic performance views, you find that the buffer cache hit ratio is 81% but no alerts are being generated. What could be the reason for this problem?

- A. The advisory memory has been turned off.

- B. The DB_CACHE_ADVICE parameter has been set to OFF in the parameter file.
- C. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter has been set to BASIC in the parameter file.
- D. The TIMED_STATISTICS parameter has been set to FALSE in the parameter file.
- E. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter has been set to TYPICAL in the parameter file.

Answer: C

QUESTION 46:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. In your transaction application, you have scheduled a job to update the optimizer statistics at 05:00 pm every Friday. The job has successfully completed. Which three pieces of information would you check to confirm that the statistics have been collected? Choose three

- A. Average row size
- B. Last analyzed date
- C. Size of table in bytes
- D. Size of table in database blocks
- E. Number of free blocks in the free list
- F. Number of extents present in the table.

Answer: A, B, D

QUESTION 47:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You want to be notified when the number of disk I/O increases by 10% of what it was yesterday. You create a baseline metric for yesterday's disk I/O performance. How do you use the baseline metrics to achieve your objective?

- A. Save the baseline in the database
- B. Save the baseline in the Database Control Home Page
- C. Create a procedure to read and apply the baseline to disk I/O metrics
- D. Apply the baseline to the disk I/O metrics in the Manage Metrics page
- E. Alter the disk I/O metrics to include baseline by using the ALTER METRICS command

Answer: D

QUESTION 48:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. In the Certkiller PRODUCTION database you have granted RESUMABLE system privilege to the CONNECT role. Resumable space operation has been enabled for all

user session. You want users NOT to be aware of any kind of space-related problems while performing transactions. Instead, you want the problem to be resolved by a database trigger automatically.
Which combination of triggering time and event would you use to achieve this objective?

- A. AFTER CREATE
- B. AFTER SUSPEND
- C. BEFORE CREATE
- D. AFTER TRUNCATE
- E. BEFORE SUSPEND
- F. AFTER INSERT OR DELETE OR DELETE
- G. BEFORE INSERT OR DELETE OR DELETE

Answer: B

QUESTION 49:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You enabled tracing while creating a listener to your database.
What additional information is available to you when you enable tracing?

- A. Information about each Oracle Net connection.
- B. Information about each entry in the Listener.ora file
- C. Information about the changes done in the database
- D. Information about the different listeners in your system
- E. Information about all the non-database files required to operate the database

Answer: A

QUESTION 50:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. Your database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode and you want to perform a backup.
Which type of backup would be appropriate in this case?

- A. Hot backup
- B. Online backup
- C. consistent backup
- D. incremental backup
- E. inconsistent backup

Answer: C

QUESTION 51:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. Because of space constraints, you decided to manually shrink the table. You executed the ALTER TABLESHRINK SPACE statement to shrink the space and you receive an error as follows:

ERROR at Line 1:

ORA-10635: Invalid segment ortablespace type

What could be the reason?

- A. The table is partitioned
- B. The table name is wrong.
- C. It is an index-Organized table (IOT)
- D. The table is stored in locally managed tablespace.
- E. The table is stored in a tablespace where segment space is managed manually.

Answer: E

QUESTION 52:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You want to create your database with the automatic undo management feature enable.

Which two tasks must you perform to achieve this? Choose two.

- A. Set the UNDO_RETENTION parameter to AUTO.
- B. Create an initial undo segment in undotablespace.
- C. Set the UNDO_RETENTION parameter to 900 or more
- D. Set the initialization parameter UNDO_MANAGEMENT to AUTO
- E. Set the UNDO_MANAGEMENT parameter to the name of an undotablespace

Answer: C, E

Explanation:

Not E: E is not possible because the name of a tablespace is not a valid value for UNDO_MANAGEMENT only AUTO | MANUAL.

QUESTION 53:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. In your organization, you have four databases, Certkiller DB01, Certkiller DB02, Certkiller DB03, and Certkiller DB04, which are located in Berlin, Frankfurt, Rammstein, and Munich respectively, and which were created using Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA).

You want to perform administrative tasks on these databases that include startup and shutdown, taking regular backups, and so on, from Frankfurt using Oracle tools. Which Oracle file would you enable to perform this task?

- A. Control file
- B. Password file
- C. Parameter file
- D. Online redo log file
- E. Listener controller file
- F. Server parameter file

Answer: B

QUESTION 54:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. Your database is functional. One of the disks containing a mirrored redo log member has bad sectors in it. You are unable to fix the damaged file. How does the loss of a redo log member affect the instance of the database that is currently running?

- A. The instance would normally abort.
- B. The instance would not be affected.
- C. The instance would be invalid, so would have to be aborted.
- D. The instance would remain open, but the LGWR process would fail.
- E. The instance would remain open and would automatically create the missing file

Answer: B

QUESTION 55:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. After being hired, you find that there is only one database that is functional and that is being accessed by the applications. You want to create a replicate of the database, to be used for testing purposes. What is the best method to create a replica?

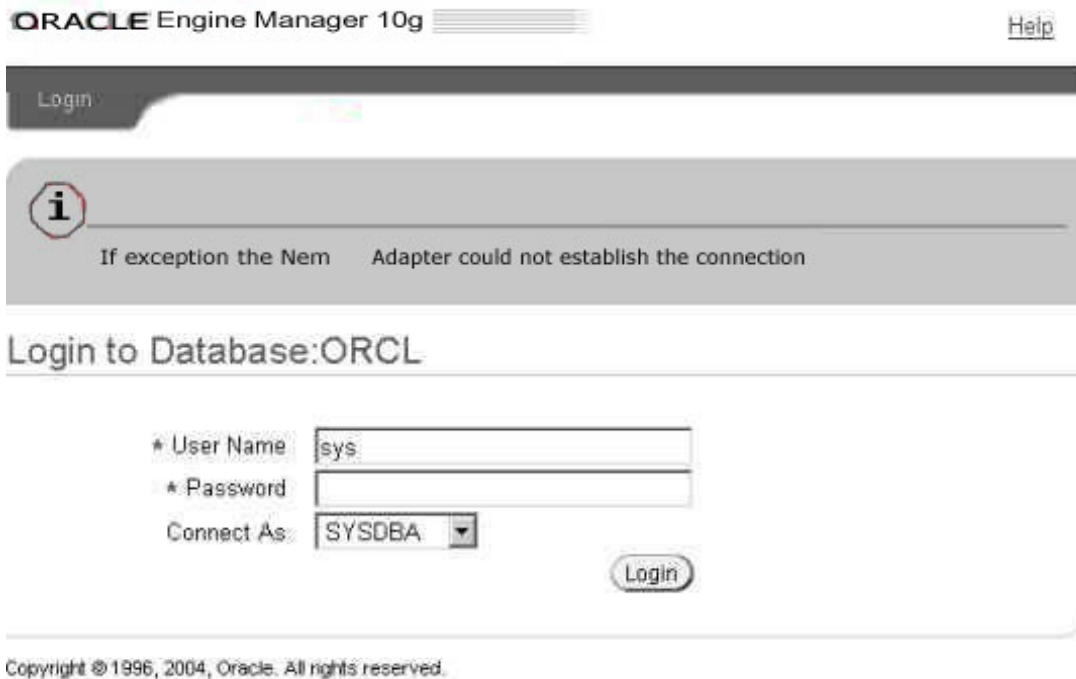
- A. Create a database by using CREATE DATABASE. ..command and manually copy the data
- B. Use Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create a template from the existing database to contain the database structure.
- C. Use DBCA to create a template from the existing database to contain the database structure and then manually copy the data using Oracle Data Pump.
- D. Use DBCA to create a template from the existing database to contain the database

structure and then use the same template to create the database in the new location.

Answer: D

QUESTION 56:

Exhibit, error



The screenshot shows the Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g login interface. At the top, it says "ORACLE Engine Manager 10g" and "Help". Below this is a "Login" button. A large error message box is displayed in the center, containing an information icon and the text: "If exception the Nem Adapter could not establish the connection". Below the error message, the text "Login to Database:ORCL" is visible. The login form includes fields for "User Name" (containing "sys"), "Password", and a "Connect As" dropdown menu (set to "SYSDBA"). A "Login" button is at the bottom right of the form. At the very bottom, a copyright notice reads: "Copyright © 1996, 2004, Oracle. All rights reserved."

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. When you try to connect to the database, you get an error (See exhibit).

What could be the possible reason for getting such an error?

- A. Database is not open
- B. Listener is not running
- C. Service name is not correct
- D. Wrong port number used in URL
- E. Usersysdoes have themediaprivilege

Answer: C

QUESTION 57:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. While granting a role, SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE, to a user, Certkiller, using Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control, you have cleared the DEFAULT check box. What will be the result?

- A. The user cannot use the role at all.
- B. The role would not be granted to the user.
- C. The user needs to enable the role explicitly.
- D. The user can start using the role immediately.
- E. The user would have the admin option for the role.

Answer: C

QUESTION 58:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You are working on Oracle Database 10g. To forward client connections to an instance, the listener must know information such as the name of the instance and where the instance's ORACLE_HOME is located.

How does the listener get this information? Choose two.

- A. It gets it from the parameter file.
- B. The listener prompts for details on startup.
- C. The listener gathers information from the control file.
- D. The instance automatically registers with the default listener.
- E. The listener gets this information through the listener.ora file.

Answer: D, E

QUESTION 59:

Exhibit, requirements

A. Certkiller.com requires that the objects created by the user must be stored in a tablespace, CERTKILLERTBS1 if the TABLESPACE option is not defined during the object creation.

B. Certkiller.com requires that the user should be able to use 10MB of space in the tablespace CERTKILLERTBS1

B. Certkiller.com requires that the user must change the password immediately after logging in for the first time.

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. While setting up the database for your production environment, you want to create a user according to the requirements in the exhibit.

Which three options of the CREATE USER command would you use to achieve this objective? Choose three

- A. Profile
- B. Account lock

- C. Account unlock
- D. Password expire
- E. Quota 10MB on Certkiller TBS1
- F. Password never expire
- G. Default tablespace Certkiller TBS1
- H. Quota unlimited on Certkiller TBS1
- I. Temporary tablespace TEMP
- J. Temporary tablespace SYSTEM

Answer: D, E, G

QUESTION 60:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You want to configure database backups to be run automatically.

Which tool or utility would you use to achieve this?

- A. The DBMS_JOB package
- B. The BACKUP_JOB package
- C. The DBMS_BACKUP_RESTORE package
- D. The calendar tool in the Operating System (OS)
- E. The backup scheduler in Enterprise Manager (EM)
- F. The DBMS_BACKUP_SCHEDULER packager inline mode

Answer: E

QUESTION 61:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You want to administer your database servers, which are running on different host machines, using the Web-enabled grid control interface. You have configured the agent on the host machines. You have started the Oracle Database 10g Grid Control utility on your machine.

Which two additional components would you configure to achieve this objective?
Choose two

- A. Application Server Control
- B. Oracle Management Service
- C. Oracle Enterprise Manager Repository
- D. Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control

Answer: C, D

QUESTION 62:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You are using Recovery Manager (RMAN) to perform backups in your databases.

Which four backup operations can be performed using RMAN? Choose four.

- A. A backup of the target database when it is mounted
- B. A backup of online redo log files when the database is open
- C. A backup of only used data blocks in the file being backup up
- D. A backup of online, read/write data files when the database is open
- E. A backup of only those data blocks that have changed since a previous backup
- F. A backup of online, read/write data files when the database is in the NOMOUNT state.

Answer: A, C, D, E

QUESTION 63:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You want to create a new optimized database for your transactional production environment to be used by a financial application. While creating the database, you want the Oracle Software to take care of all basic settings to optimize the database performance.

Which method would you use to achieve this objective?

- A. Use the CREATE DATABASE. .. command to create the database with Oracle-managed files.
- B. Use the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create the database with Oracle-managed files.
- C. Use the Enterprise Manager to create a new database with the Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) option.
- D. Use Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create the database with Transaction Processing template.
- E. Use the CREATE DATABASE. .. command to create the database with Automatic Storage Management (ASM) file system.

Answer: D

QUESTION 64:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You determine that archiving was not successful in one of the destinations. You want to check the alert log file for more information on this.

Which initialization parameter gives you the location of the alert log file?

- A. USER_DUMP_DEST
- B. CORE_DUMP_DEST

- C. ALERT_LOG_DEST
- D. ALERT_DUMP_DEST
- E. TRACE_DUMP_DEST
- F. BACKGROUND_DUMP_DEST

Answer: F

QUESTION 65:

Your boss at Certkiller .com wants you to clarify Oracle 10g. Which statement regarding the usage of redo log files during instance recovery is true?

- A. Transactions are rolled back using redo log files.
- B. Transactions are rolled forward using redo log files.
- C. Transactions are rolled back using redo log files and archived log files.
- D. Transactions are rolled forward using redo log files and rolled back using redo log files.

Answer: B

QUESTION 66:

You execute the following command in your Certkiller .com production database to change the width of the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table:

```
ALTER TABLE customers  
MODIFY (cust_name VARCHAR2 (40))  
/
```

When you execute the command, it displays the following error message:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-00054: resource busy and acquire with NOWAIT specified

What could be the reason for the error message?

- A. The database instance is not available.
- B. The ALTER TABLE command does not have WAIT option
- C. The table or a row in the table is currently locked by another user session.
- D. The database instance is busy processing other user sessions commands.
- E. The CUSTOMERS table has no long running query active at the time when this request is made.
- F. The server process executing the ALTER TABLE command is busy with another command execution

Answer: C

QUESTION 67:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. When you tried to connect to the database, you received the following error:

ERROR:

ORA-12541:TNS:no_listener

You found that the listener is not running on the server, so you issued the following command in the Listener Control utility to start the listener.

lsnrctl>START

What statement is true?

- A. It would attempt to start the default listener
- B. it would start the most recently created listener.
- C. It would display an error with a message asking for the listener name to be specified.
- D. It would show you a list of listeners and prompts for the listener name that you want to start.

Answer: A

QUESTION 68:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. One of the database users accidentally deleted all the rows of a critical table and committed the delete at 1:30 p.m. Your senior database administrator, Certkiller, asks you to retrieve the lost data.

Which two actions would you use to ensure that there is no impact on other connected users while retrieving the deleted rows? Choose two.

- A. Use a flashback query to retrieve the rows that were deleted
- B. Use conventional incremental export and then import the affected object
- C. Shutdown the database in NORMAL mode and restart the database instance
- D. Use DBMS_META package to reconstruct the object using undo segments
- E. Use Tablespace Point in Time Recovery (TSPITR) method to recover the table and the data
- F. Use Oracle Data Pump with flashback_time option to export the table and then import the affected object.

Answer: B, E

QUESTION 69:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You need to rename a data file of a tablespace.

How would you perform this?

- A. Bring the database to the NOMOUNT state, rename the data file using the operating system, and then execute the ALTER TABLESPACE. .. RENAME DATAFILE. .. statement.
- B. Take the tablespace that contains the data file offline, rename the data file using the operating system, and then execute the ALTER DATABASE. .. RENAME DATAFILE. .. statement.
- C. Take the tablespace that contains the data file offline, rename the data file using the operating system, and then execute the ALTER TABLESPACE. .. RENAME DATAFILE. .. statement.
- D. Make the tablespace that contains the data file read only, rename the data file using the operating system, and then execute the ALTER TABLESPACE. .. RENAME DATAFILE. .. statement.

Answer: C

QUESTION 70:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. According to your backup strategy, you performed an incremental level 0 backup of your database.
Which statement regarding this backup is true?

- A. The backup is similar to image copy.
- B. The backup contains all used data blocks.
- C. The backup contains only unused data blocks.
- D. The backup contains all data blocks changed since the last incremental level 1 backup.

Answer: B

QUESTION 71:

Exhibit

```
SQL> CREATE USER      certkilleruser03
IDENTIFIED BY oracle
DEFAULT TABLESPACE   certkillertbs7
TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp
PROFILE default
/
SQL> select create system, create salary 10      Certkilleruser03;
```

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. While executing the command line to create a table, the user gets the following error message and the CREATE TABLE. .. command fails.

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01950: no privileges on tablespace

What could be the possible reason for this error message?

- A. The tablespace Certkiller tbs7 is full.
- B. The user is not the owner of the SYSTEM tablespace.
- C. The user does have quota on the Certkiller 7 tablespace.
- D. The user does not have sufficient system privileges to create table in the Certkiller 7 tablespace.
- E. The user does not have sufficient privileges to create table on the default permanent tablespace

Answer: C

QUESTION 72:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You are using Recovery Manager (RMAN) for backup and recovery of your database. You executed the delete command in RMAN to delete a backup of a tablespace. Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. The backup status will be marked expired in RMAN recovery catalog.
- B. The backup status will be marked deleted in RMAN recovery catalog after you execute the crosscheck command.
- C. The backup will be deleted physically from the OS (Operating system) and the backup information is removed from the recovery catalog.
- D. The backup status will be marked deleted and you must delete the backup file manually from the OS (Operating system).
- E. The backup status will be marked deleted and you must delete the backup file manually from the OS (Operating system), if you are not using Oracle Managed Files (OMF).

Answer: C

QUESTION 73:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. Your listener process, L1, is currently listening to three databases: CertK INDB04, Certkiller DB05 and Certkiller DB06. Using Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) you create one more database, Certkiller DB07, and enable dynamic registration. Which two commands of Listener Control Utility (lsnrctl) would you use to determine whether the dynamic registration occurred for the database, Certkiller DB07, with the L1 listener process? Choose two

- A. SHOW L1
- B. SPAWN L1
- C. STATUS L1
- D. SERVICES L1

- E. STATUS LISTENER
- F. SERVICES LISTENER
- G.SHOWcurrent_listener

Answer: C, E

QUESTION 74:

Your boss at Certkiller .com wants you to clarify Oracle 10g. Which statement is true about the analysis of the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)?

- A. The analysis does not provide the output for the performance of SQL statements.
- B. The results of analysis are stored in tables, belonging to SYS user, in the SYSAUX tablespace.
- C. The results of analysis are stored in tables, belonging to SYS user, in the SYSTEM tablespace.
- D. The analysis runs automatically after each Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots.
- E. The ADDM analysis is done manually after each Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots.
- F. The results of analysis are stored in tables, belonging to SYSMAN user, in the SYSTEMtablespace.

Answer: D

QUESTION 75:

Exhibit, list of privileges.

1. **RESTRICTED SESSION** privilege
2. **SELECT ANY TABLE** privilege
3. **RESOURCE** role
4. **SYSOPER** privilege
5. **EXEMPT ACCESS POLICY** privilege
6. **SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE** role

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. The database user, Certkiller USER07, has the CONNECT role assigned. You want this user to be able to:

A) connect to the database when the database is in restricted mode

AND

B) query the tables created by other users.

Which minimal set of privileges and roles would you select from the list in the exhibit to grant to the user?

A. 1 only

- B. 6 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4
- D. 3 and 4
- E. 1 and 6
- F. 2 and 4

Answer: F

QUESTION 76:

Exhibit

```
test.de.certkiller.com
(DESCRIPTION=
 (ADDRESS_LIST=
 (LOAD_BALANCE=off)
 (FAILOVER=ON)
 (ADDRESS= (PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=test1-server) (PORT=1521))
 (ADDRESS= (PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=test2-server) (PORT=1521)))
CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=test.de.certkiller.com)))
```

Your database is not configured for session failover. Yourtnsnames.orafile contains the details shown in the exhibit.

Which feature is enabled in this case?

- A. Load balancing
- B. Instance failover
- C. Database failover
- D. Connect-time failover
- E. Transparent Application Failover (TAF)

Answer: D

QUESTION 77:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. One of the user sessions was terminated abnormally in the middle of a transaction.

What does Oracle database do to recover it?

- A. Uses undo data for roll forward
- B. Uses Flashback Log for recovery
- C. Uses online redo logs to roll back
- D. Uses undo data to roll back the transaction
- E. Uses Recovery Manager (RMAN) to roll back
- F. Uses the System Monitor (SMON) background process to perform instance recovery

Answer: D

QUESTION 78:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You suspect that in one of your applications the customer table is being accessed by some unauthorized users. Which option would you use to monitor the queries being executed on the customer table?

- A. Monitor the alert.log file
- B. Enable server-side SQL tracing for user sessions
- C. Enable fine-grained auditing for the customer table
- D. Enable Fine-Grained Access Control (FGAC) for the customer table
- E. Write a database trigger on the customer table on the SELECT event

Answer: D

QUESTION 79:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. Your database is in the MOUNT state and you execute the following command to open it
ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
What two actions are performed as a result of this command? Choose two.

- A. All control files are opened
- B. All redo files are opened
- C. The password file is opened
- D. The parameter file is opened
- E. All online data files are opened

Answer: B, E

QUESTION 80:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. Client connection requests are failing because the listener is not responding. You want to forward client connect requests to another listener if one listener is not responding. How do you achieve this?

- A. Enable instance failover
- B. Configure shared server
- C. Enable database failover

- D. Enable connect-time failover
- E. Enable Transparent Application Failover (TAF)

Answer: D

QUESTION 81:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You added atablespace to your database. Because of the changes to the physical structure of your database, you performed a backup of the control file to trace. After this, you lost only the control files and the instance aborted due to a hardware failure. How would you proceed to recover the database?

- A. Start the instance and open the database, instance recovery automatically recovers control files
- B. Create a file based on the contents of the trace file and save it to the control file locations and start the database
- C. Re-create the database (The recovery of the control file is not possible because you have lost all the control files.)
- D. Start the instance, in the NOMOUNT state, re-create the control file using the CREATE CONTROLFILE command stored in the trace file.
- E. Start the instance and MOUNT the database, then re-create the control file using the CREATE CONTROLFILE command stored in the trace file.

Answer: D

QUESTION 82:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. You received the following error while working on your database:

ORA-01555: snapshot too old

In which situation would you receive such an error?

- A. You performed rollback after commit.
- B. If a log switch occurs in your database.
- C. The archiver fails to generate an archived log file.
- D. Instance recovery fails to find one of the redo log files.
- E. A long-running query is unable to get read-consistent image.
- F. If you perform manual undo management operations in auto mode.

Answer: E

A long query cannot get a read consistent image.

Not D:

Makes no sense. If Oracle could not find a file he would say the file was not found.

QUESTION 83:

Exhibit #1, structure

EMPLOYEES

Column Name	Datatype
EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2
EMAIL	VARCHAR2
PHONE_NUMBER	VARCHAR2
HIRE_DATE	DATE
JOB_ID	VARCHAR2
SALARY	NUMBER
COMMISSION_PCT	NUMBER
MANAGER_ID	NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER

DEPARTMENTS

Column Name	Datatype
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_NAME	VARCHAR2
MANAGER_ID	NUMBER
LOCATION_ID	NUMBER

EMP_DEP

Column Name	Datatype
EMP_ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2
SALARY	NUMBER
DEP_NAME	VARCHAR2
MGR_ID	NUMBER

Exhibit #2,insertcommand

```
INSERT INTO EMP_DEP (emp_id, name, salary, dep name, mgr_id)
SELECT e.employee_id,
       e.first_name || ' ' || e.last_name,
       e.salary,
       d.department_name,
       e.manager_id
FROM   employees e,
       departments d
where  e.department_id = d.department_id;
```

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. Use exhibit #1 to see the structure of the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS and EMP_DEP tables.

User Certkiller C wants to insert rows from EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS table into EMP_DEP table by using the code in exhibit #2.

While user Certkiller C executes the command, it errors out, displaying the following error message:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01653: unable to allocate extent table A.EMP_DEP by 8 in tablespace USERS
What would have caused the error?

- A. The user Certkiller C does not have space quota.
- B. RESOURCE role has not been granted to user Certkiller C.
- C. User Certkiller C does not have insert privilege on EMP_DEP table.
- D. The EMP_DEP table is residing on a temporary tablespace.
- E. The default tablespace of user Certkiller C does not have enough free space.
- F. The tablespace where EMP_DEP table resides does not have enough free space.

Answer: F

QUESTION 84:

Exhibit

Edit View Delete Actions Add Datafile Go								
Select	Name	Inner	Extent Management	Segment Management	Status	Size (MB)	Used (MB)	Used (%)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	USERS	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	5.000	2.750	55.00
<input type="radio"/>	UNDOTBS1	UNDO	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	35.000	13.875	39.64
<input type="radio"/>	TEMP	TEMPORARY	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	20.000	6.000	30.00
<input type="radio"/>	SYSTEM	PERMANENT	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	450.000	440.563	97.90
<input type="radio"/>	SYSAUX	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	320.000	267.750	83.67
<input type="radio"/>	PROD	PERMANENT	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	10.000	.125	1.25

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. Use the exhibit to see details about existing tablespaces in the Oracle 10g database.

You want to add a new tablespace to your database. Which three statements regarding a new tablespace are true? Choose three.

- A. A new tablespace can be a bigfile tablespace.
- B. A new tablespace cannot be an undo tablespace.
- C. A new tablespace cannot be a temporary tablespace.
- D. A new tablespace can be a locally managed tablespace.
- E. A new tablespace can be a dictionary-managed tablespace.
- F. A new tablespace can use automatic segment space management.

Answer: B, D, E

QUESTION 85:

Exhibit

Server Error

The following information

Could not connect to the server

Please contact the administrator.

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. While trying to access Enterprise Manager Database Control by using a browser, you get an error. See exhibit.

On further investigation, you find that the Oracle database 10g installation has just finished and your colleague, Certkiller who installed the software, has not noted down all the port numbers.

How do you determine the port number of the HTTP listener that is being used by Enterprise Manager DatabaseControl?

- A. From thesqlnet.orafile
- B. From thetnames.orafile
- C. From thelistener.orafile
- D. From theportlist.orafile
- E. By using Operating Systemutilities

Answer: D

QUESTION 86:

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

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

Answer: D

The Automatic Shared Memory Management feature uses a new background process named Memory Manager (MMAN). MMAN serves as the SGA Memory Broker and coordinates the sizing of the memory components. The SGA Memory Broker keeps track of the sizes of the components and pending resize operations

REF. : Metalink Note:268197.1: New Background Processes In 10g

QUESTION 87:

Consider the following scenario:

You have a directory, data, under the disk group tdgroupA. You want to create an alias for one of the data files and you execute the following command:

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

Which task would be accomplished by the command?

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

Answer: D

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

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

QUESTION 88:

Exhibit



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

What would you do?

- A. recover the database until April 10
- B. recover the database until April 15
- C. recover the database until 22 7:59 a.m.
- D. recovery is not possible; manually re-create the object

Answer: C

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

To perform incomplete recovery, use the SET UNTIL command to specify the time, SCN, restore point, or log sequence number at which recovery terminates. Alternatively, specify the UNTIL clause on the RESTORE and RECOVER commands.

REF. : Oracle(r) Database 10g: New features for Oracle 8i, 18-21 and Oracle(r) 10g Backup and Recovery Basics, 3-4

QUESTION 89:

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

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

Answer: C

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

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

C - True answer, as you can check , by the following query :

```
SELECT occupant_name, move_procedure,  
OCCUPANT_NAME MOVE_PROCEDURE  
FROM v$sysaux_occupants;
```

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

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

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

QUESTION 90:

You want to enforce a company's business policy on several objects by using a single policy function.

Which two types of policies can be assigned to the policy_type argument in the dbms_ols.add_policy procedure to achieve the above objective? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: C, E

DBMS_OLS.SHARED_STATIC

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

DBMS_RLS.SHARED_CONTEXT_SENSITIVE

The policy function executes first time and the object is reference in a database session. Predicates are cached in the private session memory UGA so policy functions can be shared among objects.

REF. : Oracle(r) Database Security Guide 10g Release 2 (10.2) - p 15-30

QUESTION 91:

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

What would you do?

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

Answer: B

The Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) provides a holistic tuning solution. ADDM analysis can be performed over any time period defined by a pair of AWR snapshots taken on a particular instance. Analysis is performed top down, first identifying symptoms and then refining them to reach the root causes of performance problems.

The goal of the analysis is to reduce a single throughput metric called DB time. DB time is the cumulative time spent by the database server in processing user requests. It includes wait time and CPU time of all non-idle user sessions. DB time is displayed in the V\$SESS_TIME_MODEL and V\$SYS_TIME_MODEL views.

REF. : Oracle(r) 10g Performance Guide, 6-12

QUESTION 92:

You are connecting to an Oracle database server from a client by using the following connect string:

```
SQL> CONNECT hr/hr@pdserver.us.oracle.com:1521/proddb
```

Which naming method is being used in this case?

- A. Local Naming
- B. Easy Connect
- C. External Naming
- D. Directory Naming

Answer: B

QUESTION 93:

In your database, the users SYS and SYSTEM have been assigned the profiles, ADMIN_PROF1 and ADMIN_PROF2, respectively. The rest of the database administrators are assigned the profile ADMIN_PROF3.

You create a profile, USER_PROF, and assign it to the application user, Adams. After a week you realize that the profile is no longer required and you decide to drop it.

What will Adam's profile be after the USER_PROF profile has been dropped?

- A. no profiles
- B. the default profile
- C. same as the profile of SYS user
- D. same as the profile of SYSTEM user

Answer: B

QUESTION 94:

While setting up the database for your production environment, you want to create a user with following requirements.

- 1.The objects created by the user must be stored in a tablespace, TBS1, if the TABLESPACE option is not defined during the object creation.
 - 2.The user should be able to use 10MB of space in the tablespace TBS1.
 - 3.The user must change the password immediately after logging in for the first time.
- Which three options of the CREATE USER command would you use to achieve this objective? (Choose three.)

- A. profile
- B. account lock
- C. account unlock
- D. password expire
- E. quota 10MB on TBS1
- F. password never expire
- G. default tablespace TBS1
- H. quota unlimited on TBS1
- I. temporary tablespace TEMP
- J. temporary tablespace SYSTEM

Answer: D,E,G

QUESTION 95:

You want to create a new optimized database for your transactional production environment to be used by a financial application. While creating the database, you want the Oracle software to take care of all basic settings to optimize the database performance. Which method would you use to achieve this objective?

- A. Use the CREATE DATABASE .. command to create the database with Oracle-managed files.
- B. Use the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create the database with Oracle-managed files.
- C. Use Enterprise Manager to create a new database with the Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) option.
- D. Use Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create the database with Transaction Processing template.
- E. Use the CREATE DATABASE .. command to create the database with Automatic Storage Management (ASM) file system.

Answer: D

QUESTION 96:

You observe that in your PROD database, customer information is being modified by some unauthorized users. You want to keep track of all of the transactions happening on the table using PL/SQL. Which type of PL/SQL subprogram or construct would you use to accomplish this task?

- A. functions
- B. packages
- C. procedures
- D. database triggers
- E. anonymous PL/SQL block

Answer: D

QUESTION 97:

You want to be notified when the space usage of an existing critical tablespace has reached 75% of the allocated space. Which option would you use to achieve this?

- A. run a procedure to check the tablespace space usage
- B. define the warning threshold for the tablespace at 75% in Database Control
- C. create a trigger to be executed when tablespace space usage reaches 75%

- D. submit a job by using DBMS_JOB package to check the free space in the tablespace at regular intervals
- E. define the warning threshold to be 75% for the tablespace by ALTER TABLESPACE .. ADD THRESHOLD command

Answer: B

QUESTION 98:

You have been asked to create three users, PUB1, PUB2 and PUB3, for three newly hired employees and to allocate unlimited quota on their default tablespace PUBLISHER_TBS with no other privileges. After creating the users, which method can you use for granting the required privileges?

- A. grant CONNECT role to all of the three users
- B. grant RESOURCE role to all of the three users
- C. grant both CONNECT and RESOURCE role to all of the three users
- D. execute ALTER USER .. QUOTA UNLIMITED ON publisher_tbs command for all of the three users
- E. create role with UNLIMITED TABLESPACE system privilege and assign the role to all of the three users

Answer: D

QUESTION 99:

You have two databases, FINDB and PAYDB, on single operating system and using Optimal Flexible architecture (OFA). FINDB is functional and is currently being accessed by the users. While starting up the instance for the PAYDB database you get the following error:

ORA-01081: cannot start - already running ORACLE - shut it down first

Which environmental variable would you set before starting up the PAYDB database to overcome this error?

- A. ORA_PATH
- B. ORACLE_SID
- C. ORACLE_BASE
- D. ORACLE_HOME
- E. LD_LIBRARY_PATH

Answer: B

QUESTION 100:

Your database is in the NOARCHIVELOG mode. Since last night's offline backup, the logs in group 1 have been written to twice. This morning, the SYSTEM data file has become corrupted. Up to what point can it be recovered?

- A. until the last commit
- B. cannot be recovered
- C. until the last offline backup
- D. until the beginning of the last transaction

Answer: C

QUESTION 101:

Exhibit.

SQL> SELECT * FROM emp;							
EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	BILL	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10
14 rows selected.							
SQL> DELETE FROM emp WHERE empno=7934;							
1 row deleted.							
SQL> UPDATE emp SET comm=400 WHERE empno=7844;							
1 row updated.							
SQL> INSERT INTO emp VALUES(7999,'JHON','CLERK',7782,'10-MAY-83',1500,NULL,10);							
1 row created.							

Which statement causes more undo generation?

- A. SELECT * FROM emp;
- B. DELETE FROM emp WHERE empno=7934;
- C. UPDATE emp SET comm=400 WHERE empno=7844;
- D. INSERT INTO emp VALUES(7999,'JHON','CLERK',10MAY-83',1500,NULL,10);

Answer: B

QUESTION 102:

Where do you find information about a missing redo log file?

- A. trace file
- B. audit trail
- C. control file
- D. alert log file
- E. event viewer

Answer: D

QUESTION 103:

You are using flat files as the data source for one of your data warehousing applications. You plan to move the data from the flat file structures to an Oracle database to optimize the application performance. In your database you have clustered tables.

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 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 SQL*Loader utility
- D. use the direct path data load of Oracle export and import utility

Answer: C

QUESTION 104:

The database users are connecting to the PROD database from different applications, thereby degrading the database performance. The senior database administrator suspects the large number of concurrent connections to be the reason for low performance and asks you to restrict the number concurrent connections per database user to one.

Which action would you take to achieve this objective?

- A. set the SESSIONS to 1 in the parameter file
- B. grant SINGLE SESSION privilege to all of the users
- C. set the SESSIONS_PER_USER to 1 in the users' profile
- D. grant RESTRICTED SESSION privilege to all of the database users
- E. create a role with SINGLE SESSION privilege and assign the role to the users

Answer: C

QUESTION 105:

What advantage would you get if you increase the length of time during which the undo information would be stored in the database?

- A. roll back of large transactions
- B. roll forward to redo a transaction
- C. data concurrency for large updates
- D. read consistency for long-running transactions

Answer: D

QUESTION 106:

One of the users in the PROD database, Adams, complains that his update on the table, TRANS, is taking an unusually long time to complete. You find that the table gets locked by another database user before Adams starts his transactions, and you are unable to contact the user holding the table lock. As Adams is updating some crucial rows in the table, he should get the highest priority. Which method would you use to overcome this problem?

- A. execute the command, ALTER SESSION KILL .., to kill the blocking session
- B. execute the DBMS_SESSION.KILL_SESSION procedure to kill the blocking session
- C. execute the command, ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION .., to kill the blocking session
- D. execute the command, ALTER SESSION UNLOCK .., to release the lock for the blocking session
- E. execute the command, ALTER SYSTEM UNLOCK SESSION .., to release the lock for the blocking session

Answer: C

QUESTION 107:

Exhibit.

Addresses

Select	Protocol	Protocol Details
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	TCP/IP	Host: EDTDR6P1.us.oracle.com Port: 1521

Connect-time Fallover and Client Load Balancing

Configure whether addresses are tried randomly or sequentially during connections to the service. This setting is applicable only if there are more than one addresses configured.

- ☐ Try each address, in order, until one succeeds
- ☐ Try each address randomly, until one succeeds
- ☐ Try one address, selected at random
- ☐ Use each address in order until destination is reached
- ☒ Use only the first address

Which two options are used to enable the connect-time failover feature? (Choose two.)

- A. Use only the first address.
- B. Try one address, selected at random.
- C. Try each address, in order, until one succeeds.
- D. Try each address, randomly, until one succeeds.
- E. Use each address in order until destination reached.

Answer: C,D

QUESTION 108:

You have created a baseline metric, DISK_IO_BL, for the disk I/O metrics in your PROD database and you have been getting notifications whenever the database performance degrades. You optimize the database I/O to gain the performance and you decide to remove the baseline metrics. Which method would you use to remove the DISK_IO_BL baseline metrics?

[1Z0-042](#)

- A. The baseline, once created, cannot be removed.
B. Disable the baseline metrics in the Database Control Manage Metrics page.
C. The baseline will be automatically removed once the database performance has been optimized.
D. Drop the baseline metrics by using
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.DROP_BASELINE procedure.

Answer: D

QUESTION 109:

Exhibit.

Edit View Delete Actions Add Datafile Go								
Select	Name ▾	Type	Extent Management	Segment Management	Status	Size (MB)	Used (MB)	Used (%)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	USERS	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	5.000	2.750	<div><div></div></div> 55.00
<input type="radio"/>	UNDOTBS1	UNDO	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	35.000	13.875	<div><div></div></div> 39.64
<input type="radio"/>	TEMP	TEMPORARY	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	20.000	6.000	<div><div></div></div> 30.00
<input type="radio"/>	SYSTEM	PERMANENT	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	450.000	440.563	<div><div></div></div> 97.90
<input type="radio"/>	SYSAUX	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	320.000	267.750	<div><div></div></div> 83.67
<input type="radio"/>	PROD	PERMANENT	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	10.000	.125	<div><div></div></div> 1.25

Your Oracle 10g database has 6 tablespaces in which:

- TEMP is the default temporary tablespace
- UNDOTBS1 is the default undo tablespace
- USERS is the default permanent tablespace

In this database, which three tablespaces can be made offline? (Choose three.)

- A. TEMP
B. PROD
C. USERS
D. SYSAUX
E. SYSTEM
F. UNDOTBS1

Answer: B,C,D

QUESTION 110:

A user complains that he gets the following error message repeatedly after executing some SQL statements. The error message forces the user to log off from and log on to the database to continue his work.

ORA-02392: exceeded session limit on CPU usage, you are being logged off
Which action would you take to increase the session limit on CPU usage?

- A. Modify the profile assigned to the user.
- B. Modify the roles assigned to the users.
- C. Modify the object privileges assigned to the user.
- D. Modify the system privileges assigned to the users.
- E. Modify the value for the RESOURCE_LIMIT parameter in the parameter file.

Answer: A

QUESTION 111:

Users complain about the slow response time of queries. While investigating the cause you find that the Oracle Instance is not configured to cache all of the data blocks to satisfy the users' queries. Which component of the Oracle Instance would you change to improve performance?

- A. Java pool
- B. Large pool
- C. Shared pool
- D. Streams pool
- E. Library cache
- F. Redo log buffer
- G. Data dictionary cache
- H. Database buffer cache

Answer: H

QUESTION 112:

User SCOTT wants to export his objects using Oracle Data Pump and executes the following command:

```
$ expdp scott/tiger  
directory = EXPORT_DIR
```

```
dumpfile = scott.dmp  
include = table  
include = view:"like '%DEPARTMENTS%'"  
content = DATA_ONLY
```

Which task would the command accomplish?

- A. Oracle Data Pump would export only the data of all of the tables and views.
- B. Oracle Data Pump would export all of the table structures along with data and all the views.
- C. Oracle Data Pump would export the table data and the view definitions where the view name contains a string named DEPARTMENTS.
- D. Oracle Data Pump would export the table data and the view definitions with data where view name contains a string named DEPARTMENTS.
- E. Oracle Data Pump would export all of the table structures and the view definitions with data where view name contains a string named DEPARTMENTS.

Answer: C

QUESTION 113:

When you try to open your database, you receive the following error:

ORA-00205: error in identifying controlfile

Where would you find the details required to resolve this error?

- A. audit trail
- B. alert log file
- C. user trace file
- D. online trace file
- E. background trace file
- F. operating system event viewer

Answer: B

QUESTION 114:

You executed the STARTUP MOUNT command to start your database. For which database operation do you need to start the database in the MOUNT state?

- A. renaming the control files
- B. dropping a user in your database
- C. enabling or disabling redo log archiving
- D. dropping a tablespace in your database
- E. re-creating the control files, after you lost all the control files in your database

Answer: C

QUESTION 115:

You specified extent management as local for a tablespace. How will it affect space management in the tablespace?

- A. All the extents will be of the same size.
- B. Bitmap will be used to record free and allocated extents.
- C. Free extents will be managed by the data dictionary tables.
- D. The tablespace will be system managed and the users cannot specify the extent size.

Answer: B

QUESTION 116:

You started a long transaction. Before committing, you executed a query on one of the tables currently being modified. You received the following error:

ORA-01555: snapshot too old

How would you prevent such an error in the future? (Choose three.)

- A. guarantee undo retention
- B. add one more redo log group
- C. size the redo log files appropriately
- D. size the UNDO tablespace appropriately
- E. size the SYSTEM tablespace appropriately
- F. configure an appropriate undo retention interval
- G. change automatic undo management to manual

Answer: A,D,F

QUESTION 117:

Your database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode. You want to put the database in ARCHIVELOG mode. Which two statements regarding archive log destinations are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The destination must be global only.
- B. A maximum of five destinations can be assigned.
- C. A maximum of ten different destinations can be assigned.
- D. All the destinations are determined by the server automatically.
- E. The destination may be local or remote for a Standby Database.

F. The destination can be changed by setting the LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT initialization parameter.

Answer: C,E

QUESTION 118:

You created a new user in your database but missed assigning a default tablespace to that user. The user created a table without specifying the tablespace name. In which tablespace would the table be stored?

- A. the INDEX tablespace
- B. the USERS tablespace
- C. the SYSAUX tablespace
- D. the SYSTEM tablespace
- E. the default undo tablespace
- F. the default temporary tablespace
- G. the default permanent tablespace

Answer: G

QUESTION 119:

Your database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode and a logswitch happens every 20 minutes. On Thursday morning, media failure resulted in corruption of a data file belonging to the TOOLS tablespace. Backups are taken on every Sunday. What would you do in this situation?

- A. recover using Oracle Flashback Database technology
- B. restore the data files from backup and perform a complete recovery
- C. restore only the corrupted data file and perform tablespace recovery
- D. restore the data files from backup and perform cancel-based recovery
- E. restore the entire database from the most recent backup and start the instance and open the database

Answer: E

QUESTION 120:

You want the size of the tablespace to increase when it is full. Which option would you use?

- A. use automatic extent allocation

- B. disable threshold for the tablespace
- C. use freelists to manage the free space
- D. use automatic segment space management
- E. create the tablespace as a bigfile tablespace
- F. use the RESIZE clause while creating the tablespace
- G. enable AUTOEXTEND for at least one of the data files in the tablespace

Answer: G

QUESTION 121:

Your database performance has degraded due to frequent checkpointing. What would you do in this scenario?

- A. make redo log files smaller
- B. increase the size of the checkpoint file
- C. make the changes as per the advice given by MTTR Advisor
- D. make the changes as per the advice given by Checkpoint Advisor

Answer: C

QUESTION 122:

Exhibit:

<u>Employees</u>		
Column Name	Datatype	Constraint
Emp_id	Number	Primary Key
Emp_name	Varchar2	Not Null
Salary	Number	Check (Salary between 1000 and 12000)
Designation	Varchar2	Not Null
Department_id	Number	Reference DEPARTMENTS (DEPT_ID)

<u>Departments</u>		
Column Name	Datatype	Constraint
Dept_id	Number	Primary Key
Dept_name	Varchar2	Not Null
Location	Varchar2	Not Null

View the Exhibit to see the structure of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

Your organization plans to dissolve the department with department ID 30. You execute the following command to delete rows from the DEPARTMENTS table:

```
SQL>delete from DEPARTMENTS
```

```
where DEPT_ID = 30;
```

The command fails and displays the following error:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-02292: integrity constraint (HR.SYS_C005374) violated - child record found

Which two actions would you take to overcome this error? (Choose two.)

- A. alter the foreign key constraint to include the cascade option
- B. alter the foreign key constraint to include the on delete cascade option
- C. first, drop the EMPLOYEES table and then delete the rows from the DEPARTMENTS table
- D. first, drop the DEPARTMENTS table and then delete the rows from the EMPLOYEES table
- E. first, delete all of the rows from EMPLOYEES table and then delete the rows from the DEPARTMENTS table for department id 30
- F. first, delete rows from the EMPLOYEES table for department id 30 and then delete the rows from the DEPARTMENTS table for department id 30

Answer: B,F

QUESTION 123:

As a database administrator you spend a lot of time observing and setting various storage parameter values for your application tables in order to gain performance benefits. Which task would you perform to reduce this overhead?

- A. Coalesce the application tables at a regular interval.
- B. Export and Import the application tables a regular interval.
- C. Drop and recreate the application tables at a regular interval.
- D. Move the application tables to a tablespace with less space usage.
- E. Distribute the application tables across multiple tablespaces depending on usage.
- F. Move the application tables to automatic segment space management tablespace.

Answer: F

QUESTION 124:

On which three can you use Recovery Manager (RMAN) to perform incremental backup? (Choose three.)

- A. data files
- B. control files
- C. tablespaces
- D. password file
- E. parameter file
- F. whole database
- G. flashback log file
- H. archived log files
- I. change tracking file

Answer: A,C,F

QUESTION 125:

Due to media failure you lost one of the data files belonging to the USERS tablespace, and the tablespace is not available to use. Which statement regarding the status of the database is true?

- A. The database remains open.
- B. The database gets dismounted.
- C. The database becomes read only.
- D. The database instance gets aborted.
- E. The database gets shut down automatically.
- F. The status of the database depends on the status of the USERS tablespace.

Answer: A

QUESTION 126:

In which two cases would you perform only consistent backup? (Choose two.)

- A. You are working on a database where downtime is not tolerated.
- B. You are working on a database where downtime can be tolerated.
- C. You are working on a database that operates in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- D. You are working on a database that operates in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
- E. You are working on a database where all the tablespaces are locally managed.
- F. You are working on a database where control files and redo log files are multiplexed.
- G. You are working on a database where control files and redo log files are not multiplexed.

Answer: B,D

QUESTION 127:

You have a production instance running on your server. UNDO_RETENTION is not long enough to satisfy read-consistency requirements. How do you change the UNDO_RETENTION value?

- A. by executing the ALTER SYSTEM .. command
- B. by re-creating the control file with a new value for UNDO_RETENTION
- C. by executing the ALTER DATABASE. . command in the MOUNT state
- D. by executing UPDATE. . statement on V\$PARAMETER to change the value of UNDO_RETENTION

Answer: A

QUESTION 128:

You executed the following command in the lsnrctl utility to stop the listener:

```
lsnrctl> STOP L1
```

What is the effect of this command if L1 is the only listener configured for your database?

- A. It terminates all user sessions.
- B. It prevents users from logging in to the database remotely.
- C. It halts the server until all user transactions are completeD.
- D. The server hangs, so users will receive an error asking them to login again.
- E. Connected users would get an error with the message "End of communication channel".

Answer: B

QUESTION 129:

You have a listener process, L1, currently listening for the connections to the PROD and ADMIN databases. You create a new database, PAY, using CREATE DATABASE. . command. You have not enabled dynamic instance registration. You modified the LISTENER.ORA file manually to include PAY database for L1 listener process.

Which command of Listener control utility (LSNRCTL) would you use to enable L1 process to start listening for the connections to the PAY database without disrupting any existing database communications?

- A. START
- B. RELOAD
- C. RESTART
- D. REFRESH

- E. START L1
- F. RELOAD L1
- G. RESTART L1
- H. REFRESH L1

Answer: F

QUESTION 130:

You need to rename a data file of a tablespace. How would you perform this?

- A. bring the database to the NOMOUNT state, rename the data file using the operating system, and then execute the ALTER TABLESPACE. ..RENAME DATAFILE .. statement
- B. take the tablespace that contains the data file offline, rename the data file using the operating system, execute the ALTER DATABASE. ..RENAME DATAFILE .. statement, and bring the tablespace online
- C. take the tablespace that contains the data file offline, rename the data file using the operating system, execute the ALTER TABLESPACE. ..RENAME DATAFILE .. statement, and bring the tablespace online
- D. make the tablespace that contains the data file read only, rename the data file using the operating system, execute the ALTER TABLESPACE. .. RENAME DATAFILE .. statement to rename the data file, and make the tablespace read/write

Answer: C

QUESTION 131:

When you try to start the Database Control by using the emctl start dbconsole command the following error is displayed:

TZ set to America/New_york

OC4J Configuration issue.

/u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/db_1/oc4j/j2ee/OC4J_DBConsole_orcl.us.oracle.com not found.

Which two environment variables do you need to set appropriately to avoid such errors, and start the Database Control successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. NLS_LANG
- B. ORACLE_SID
- C. ORACLE_HOME
- D. ORACLE_BASE
- E. LD_LIBRARY_PATH

Answer: B,C

QUESTION 132:

User Scott has updated the salary of one of the employees in the EMPLOYEES table and has not committed the transaction. What are the two types of locks that this scenario would lead to? (Choose two.)

- A. null lock on the row being updated
- B. null lock on the table containing the row
- C. ROW SHARE lock for the row being updated
- D. ROW EXCLUSIVE lock for the row being updated
- E. shared row-exclusive lock for the row being updated
- F. a shareable table lock for the table containing the row
- G. exclusive table-level lock for the table containing the row

Answer: D,F

QUESTION 133:

While setting up an Oracle database for one of your critical applications, you want to ensure that the database is backed up at regular intervals without your intervention. What should you do to achieve the objective?

- A. configure the database to run in ARCHIVELOG mode
- B. configure the Flash Recovery Area to enable automatic database backup
- C. schedule the database backup using DBMS_JOB package after creating the database
- D. schedule the database backup using Recovery Manager (RMAN) commands after creating the database
- E. schedule the database backup using Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) while creating the database

Answer: E

QUESTION 134:

One of the redo log members in your database is lost. You queried V\$logfile for further details. What would be the member's status?

- A. LOST
- B. INVALID
- C. EXPIRED
- D. DELETED
- E. CORRUPT

- F. UNKNOWN
- G. OBSOLETE

Answer: B

QUESTION 135:

It is a holiday and no transactions are being performed on the database. You took a consistent backup of your database without using Recovery Manager (RMAN). How would you make use of this consistent backup in RMAN?

- A. cannot be used in RMAN
- B. by starting up the database again
- C. by using the CATALOG command of RMAN
- D. by using the RECOVER CATALOG command in RMAN
- E. by re-creating the target control file to rebuild the RMAN repository

Answer: C

QUESTION 136:

Because of a power outage, instance failure has occurred. From what point in the redo log does recovery begin and where does it end?

- A. current redo log and inactive redo log
- B. checkpoint position to end of redo log
- C. beginning of redo log to end of redo log
- D. all redo logs before the point of last commit
- E. beginning of redo log to checkpoint position

Answer: B

QUESTION 137:

You are working on a 24x7 (available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week) production database. An operating system (OS) user deletes the alert log file accidentally. Which statement in this scenario is true?

- A. The database crashes.
- B. The DBA needs to re-create the file.
- C. The file gets re-created automatically.
- D. The file gets restored automatically from the last backup.
- E. The DBA needs to perform a complete database recovery.

F. The DBA needs to perform an incomplete database recovery.

Answer: C

QUESTION 138:

Anyone who knows just the host name and the listener name can have full control over the listener. They can stop the listener and also obtain detailed information about the listener, database, and the configuration of the application. How would you avoid this scenario?

- A. lock the listener
- B. hide the listener
- C. create multiple listeners
- D. run listener on a remote client
- E. set a password for the listener
- F. store listener.ora in a non-default location

Answer: E

QUESTION 139:

You work as a database administrator for Certkiller .com. Your database is in the MOUNT state and you execute the following command to open it
ALTER DATABASE OPEN;

What two actions are performed as a result of this command? Choose two.

- A. All control files are opened
- B. All redo files are opened
- C. The password file is opened
- D. The parameter file is opened
- E. All online data files are opened

Answer: B, E

QUESTION 140:

In your database, you discovered that a tempfile in a locally managed temporary tablespace has been deleted at the operating system level. How would you recover the tablespace?

- A. flash back the database
- B. perform point-in-time recovery
- C. perform a full database recovery

- D. drop and re-create the tablespace
- E. use Recovery Manager (RMAN) to recover the database

Answer: D

QUESTION 141:

You are creating a locally managed tablespace to meet the following requirements:

All the extents should be of the same size.

The data should be spread across two data files.

A bitmap should be used to record the free space within the allocated extents.

Which three options would you choose? (Choose three.)

- A. set PCTFREE and PCTUSED to 50
- B. specify extent allocation as Uniform
- C. specify extent allocation as Automatic
- D. create the tablespace as bigfile tablespace
- E. create the tablespace as smallfile tablespace
- F. set segment space management to Automatic
- G. use the RESIZE clause while creating the tablespace

Answer: B,E,F

QUESTION 142:

Exhibit:


```
SQL> select * from emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	BILL	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	400	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7999	JHON	CLERK	7782	10-MAY-83	1500		10

14 rows selected.

View the Exhibit to see the data in the emp table.

You created a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the empno column of the emp table, and the constraint is not deferred. Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. No index would be created or used in this case.
- B. A unique index on the empno column would be created.
- C. A CHECK constraint would be enforced on the empno column.
- D. A NOT NULL constraint would be enforced on the empno column.
- E. A bitmap unique index would be created on the empno column.

Answer: B,D

QUESTION 143:

You are using the backup scheduler in Enterprise Manager (EM) to schedule a backup of your database. Which type of script does the backup scheduler generate?

- A. SQL script
- B. PL/SQL script
- C. Operating System (OS) script
- D. Enterprise Manager (EM) script
- E. Recovery Manager (RMAN) script

Answer: E

QUESTION 144:

You have three databases, FINDB, PAYDB and ADMINDB, located in Sydney, Tokyo and Singapore respectively. You want to perform administrative tasks which include starting up and shutting down the databases, creating and managing tablespaces and database users, and taking regular backups, for all of the three databases from London.

Which component must be enabled and running on each host machine to achieve your objective?

- A. Oracle Management Agent
- B. Enterprise Manager with Grid Control
- C. Enterprise Manager with Database Control
- D. Operating System Socket for incoming requests
- E. Real Application Cluster (RAC) with three instances
- F. Enterprise Manager with Generic Database Management

Answer: A

QUESTION 145:

Exhibit:

EMPLOYEES

<u>Column Name</u>	<u>Datatype</u>
EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2
EMAIL	VARCHAR2
PHONE_NUMBER	VARCHAR
HIRE_DATE	DATE
JOB_ID	VARCHAR2
SALARY	NUMBER
COMMISSION_PCT	NUMBER
MANAGER_ID	NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER

DEPARTMENTS

<u>Column Name</u>	<u>Datatype</u>
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_NAME	VARCHAR2
MANAGER_ID	NUMBER
LOCATION_ID	NUMBER

EMP_DEP

<u>Column Name</u>	<u>Datatype</u>
EMP_ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2
SALARY	NUMBER
DEP_NAME	VARCHAR2
MGR_ID	NUMBER

View the Exhibit to see the structure of EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS and EMP_DEP tables.

User A wants to insert rows from EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS table into EMP_DEP table by using following insert command.

```
INSERT INTO EMP_DEP (emp_id,name,salary,dep_name,mgr_id)
```

```
SELECT e.employee_id,  
e.first_name || ' ' || e.last_name,  
e.salary,
```

```
D. department_name,
```

```
e.manager_id
```

```
FROM employees e,
```

```
departments d
```

```
where e.department_id = D. department_id;
```

While user A executes the command, it errors out, displaying the following error message:

```
INSERT INTO EMP_DEP (emp_id,name,salary,dep_name,mgr_id)
```

```
*
```

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01653: unable to allocate extent table A.EMP_DEP by 8 in tablespace USERS
What would have caused the error?

- A. The user A does not have space quota.
- B. RESOURCE role has not been granted to user A.
- C. User A does not have insert privilege on EMP_DEP table.
- D. The EMP_DEP table is residing on a temporary tablespace.
- E. The default tablespace of user A does not have enough free space.
- F. The tablespace where EMP_DEP table resides does not have enough free space.

Answer: F

QUESTION 146:

You decided to increase the value for the SHARED_SERVERS parameter by using the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET SHARED_SERVERS=3 SCOPE=?;
```

Which three values can be specified for the SCOPE clause? (Choose three.)

- A. ALL
- B. PFILE
- C. BOTH
- D. NONE
- E. SPFILE
- F. MEMORY
- G. INSTANCE
- H. DATABASE

Answer: C,E,F

QUESTION 147:

Redo log files are multiplexed in your database. The disk in which you have one of the redo log members is highly fragmented. In the process of defragmentation you lose the redo log member, which is not a member of the current group. How would you recover from the loss of the redo log member?

- A. SMON would automatically restore the lost file.
- B. You would need to restore the whole database from the last backup.
- C. You would need to restore the file from the last full database backup.
- D. You would need to use flashback technology to restore the lost redo log member.
- E. You would need to use Recovery Manager (RMAN) to restore the lost redo log member.
- F. You would need to restore the missing log file by copying one of the remaining files

from the same group.

Answer: F

QUESTION 148:

Your application demands frequent connection and disconnection from the database. You have three listener processes that are listening for the database PROD. While setting up the connect string using Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control, which two options would you select to balance the connection load across all the listener processes? (Choose two.)

- A. Use only the first address.
- B. Try one address, selected at random.
- C. Try each address, in order, until one succeeds.
- D. Try each address, randomly, until one succeeds.

Answer: B,D

QUESTION 149:

You find today's performance of your production database to be the best ever. Therefore, you want to be notified in the future whenever the performance degrades by 10% of today's performance. What is the first step that you would take to ensure this?

- A. create baseline metrics for today's performance
- B. write the current database metrics to a database table and create a trigger to compare with future database statistics
- C. write the current database metrics to a flat file and create an operating script to compare with future database statistics
- D. write the current database metrics to a database table and create a procedure to compare with future database statistics
- E. write the current database metrics to a database table and submit a job using DBMS_JOB to compare with future database statistics

Answer: A

QUESTION 150:

The following are the details of your database:

Instance name : test

Host name : tech1.us.oracle.com

IP address : 145.33.230.186

Enterprise Manager Console HTTP Port number : 5500

You started the database instance and you want to manage your database remotely with Enterprise Manager through a Web browser.

Which two URLs would you use to access the Database Control? (Choose two.)

- A. <http://145.33.230.186:5500/em>
- B. <http://www.145.33.230.186:5500/em>
- C. <http://tech1.us.oracle.com:5500/em>
- D. <http://test.145.33.230.186:5500/em>
- E. <http://test.tech1.us.oracle.com:5500>
- F. <http://www.tech1.us.oracle.com:5500/em>
- G. <http://test.tech1.us.oracle.com:5500/em>

Answer: A,C

QUESTION 151:

Your database is running in the ARCHIVELOG mode. You placed a tablespace, tbs_1, offline with the immediate option. Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. The operation would fail if tbs_1 were a read-only tablespace.
- B. The operation would fail if tbs_1 were a read/write tablespace.
- C. The operation would fail if tbs_1 were the default tablespace for the database.
- D. If the above operation were successful, media recovery would be required to bring the tablespace online.
- E. If the above operation were successful, instance recovery would be required to bring the tablespace online.

Answer: D

QUESTION 152:

In your database, you may be forced to perform a recovery using the RESETLOGS option during which the redo logs would be reset to sequence number 1. You want to avoid the overwriting of old log files. Which archived log file name format ensures this?

- A. %t_%s.dbf
- B. arch_%t.arc
- C. arch_%D. arc
- D. arch_%t_%D. arc
- E. arch_%d_%s_.dbf

F. arch_%t_%s_%r.arc

Answer: F

QUESTION 153:

You manually create an additional listener process, L1, for databases PROD, PAYDB and FINDB. While starting up the listener process, you get the following error message:

```
LSNRCTL> start l1
```

```
Starting /u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/db_1/bin/tnslsnr: please wait...
```

```
TNSLSNR for Linux: Version 10.1.0.2.0 - Production
```

```
System parameter file is /u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/db_1/network/admin/listener.ora
```

```
Log messages written to /u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/db_1/network/log/l1.log
```

```
Error listening on:
```

```
(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=144.23.230.185)(port=8899))
```

```
TNS-12542: TNS:address already in use
```

```
TNS-12560: TNS:protocol adapter error
```

```
TNS-00512: Address already in use
```

```
Linux Error: 98: Address already in use
```

```
Listener failed to start. See the error message(s) above...
```

What action would you take to overcome this error without disrupting any existing database communications?

- A. stop and restart the listener process
- B. set the TNS_ADMIN environmental variable
- C. stop all running listener processes and restart the listener process
- D. change the port number to an unused port number and restart the listener process
- E. change the IP address to host machine name in the LISTENER.ORA file and restart the listener process

Answer: D

QUESTION 154:

The customer and order tables are often used in joins, thereby resulting in complex queries. You created views to simplify the writing of queries. These views are stored in ____.

- A. user tables
- B. view segment
- C. table segment
- D. data dictionary
- E. object segment

F. performance tables

Answer: D

QUESTION 155:

Users in your PROD database complain about the slow response of the transactions. While investigating the reason, you find that the transactions are waiting for the undo segments to be available, and undo retention has been set to zero. What would you do to overcome this problem?

- A. increase the undo retention
- B. create more undo segments
- C. create another undo tablespace
- D. increase the size of the undo tablespace

Answer: D

QUESTION 156:

In the instance of the PROD database, the checkpoint (CKPT) process runs after every minute. A database user updates the rows of the ORDERS table. Because of the configuration, the CKPT process gets initiated before the user commits the transaction.

What would happen to the modified blocks when the CKPT process is started?

- A. The modified blocks would be written to the data files.
- B. The modified blocks would be written to the temp files.
- C. The modified blocks would be written to the control file.
- D. The modified blocks would be written to the redo log files.
- E. The modified blocks would be written to the archived redo log files.
- F. The modified blocks would be retained in the database buffer cache.

Answer: A

QUESTION 157:

You are working on a very large database. You had performed a binary backup of the control file a month ago. After this you added a few tablespaces, and dropped a couple of tablespaces. This morning, due to hardware failure, you lost all your control files.

How would you recover the database from this situation?

- A. execute the CREATE CONTROLFILE FROM BACKUP.. command
- B. restore all database files from the last backup and apply redo logs till the point of failure
- C. restore the binary copy of the control file to the respective location and start up the database
- D. start up the database in the NOMOUNT state, generate the trace file from binary backup, and re-create the control file using the trace file and then mount and open the database
- E. restore the binary copy of the control file to the correct location, start up the instance in the mount state, backup the control file to trace, shut down the instance, edit the trace file to reflect the added and removed data files, then use the script generated in the trace file to start the instance and re-create the control file

Answer: E

QUESTION 158:

You are using the following command to clear the log file group:

ALTER DATABASE CLEAR LOGFILE GROUP 2;

In which case would the command be successful?

- A. Group 2 is the active group.
- B. Group 2 is the current group.
- C. Database is in the MOUNT state.
- D. Group 2 has been already archived.

Answer: D

QUESTION 159:

Redo log files are not multiplexed in your database. Redo log blocks are corrupted in group 2, and archiving has stopped. All the redo logs are filled and database activity is halted. Database writer has written everything to disk. Which command would you execute to proceed further?

- A. RECOVER LOGFILE BLOCK GROUP 2;
- B. ALTER DATABASE DROP LOGFILE GROUP 2;
- C. ALTER DATABASE CLEAR LOGFILE GROUP 2;
- D. ALTER DATABASE RECOVER LOGFILE GROUP 2;
- E. ALTER DATABASE CLEAR UNARCHIVED LOGFILE GROUP 2;

Answer: E

QUESTION 160:

You execute the following set of commands to create a database user and to grant the system privileges in your production environment.

```
SQL> CREATE USER user01  
IDENTIFIED BY oracle  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE tbs1  
TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp  
PROFILE default  
/
```

```
SQL> GRANT create session, create table TO user01;
```

While executing the command to create a table, the user gets the following error message and the CREATE TABLE. . command fails.

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01950: no privileges on tablespace

What could be the possible reason for this error message?

- A. The tablespace TBS1 is full.
- B. The user is not the owner of the SYSTEM tablespace.
- C. The user does not have quota on the TBS1 tablespace.
- D. The user does not have sufficient system privileges to create table in the TBS1 tablespace.
- E. The user does not have sufficient privileges to create table on the default permanent tablespace.

Answer: C

QUESTION 161:

Initially, for the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) statistics, the retention period is set to 7 days, the collection interval is set to 30 minutes and the collection level is set to Typical in your production database.

You have been using the Memory Advisor for the last three months to generate recommendations for tuning memory components. However, when you observe the Memory Advisor on a Friday, you find that the statistics are available only for two days, Thursday and Friday, of that week.

What would have caused the statistics to be removed?

- A. On Wednesday, the statistics have been purged.
- B. On Wednesday, the retention period has been set to zero.
- C. On Wednesday, the collection interval has been set to zero.
- D. On Wednesday, the collection level has been changed to All.
- E. On Wednesday, the retention period has been set to one day.
- F. On Wednesday, the retention period has been set to two days.
- G. On Wednesday, the collection level has been changed to Typical.
- H. On Wednesday, the collection interval has been set to 1440 minutes.

Answer: F

QUESTION 162:

One of the user sessions was terminated abnormally in the middle of a transaction. What does Oracle database do to recover it?

- A. uses undo data for roll forward
- B. uses Flashback Log for recovery
- C. uses online redo logs to roll back
- D. uses undo data to roll back the transaction
- E. uses Recovery Manager (RMAN) to roll back
- F. uses the System Monitor (SMON) background process to perform instance recovery

Answer: D

QUESTION 163:

You are in the middle of a transaction and very crucial data has been modified. Because of a hardware failure, the instance has shut down before synchronizing all the database files. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. On startup, SMON coordinates instance recovery.
- B. On startup, CKPT coordinates instance recovery.
- C. On startup, use RMAN to perform instance recovery.
- D. Uncommitted changes will be rolled back after the database is opened.
- E. On startup, perform media recovery and then instance recovery.
- F. On startup, all the files will be synchronized and you get both committed and uncommitted data.

Answer: A,D

QUESTION 164:

You want to administer your PROD database from a remote host machine using a Web-enabled interface. Which Oracle tool would you use to accomplish this task efficiently without using command-line interfaces?

- A. SQL*Plus
- B. iSQL*Plus
- C. Management Server
- D. Management Repository

E. Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Answer: E

QUESTION 165:

You have been recently hired as a database administrator. Your senior manager asks you to study the production database server and submit a report on the settings done by the previous DBA. While observing the server settings, you find that the following parameter has been set in the parameter file of the database:

REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT = TRUE

What could have been the reason to set this parameter as TRUE?

- A. to enable operating system authentication for a remote client
- B. to restrict the scope of administration to identical operating systems
- C. to allow the start up and shut down of the database from a remote client
- D. to enable the administration of the operating system from a remote client
- E. to disable the administration of the operating system from a remote client

Answer: A

QUESTION 166:

Exhibit:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM database_properties;
```

PROPERTY_NAME	PROPERTY_VALUE
DICT.BASE	2
DEFAULT_TEMP_TABLESPACE	TEMP
DEFAULT_PERMANENT_TABLESPACE	USERS
DEFAULT_TBS_TYPE	SMALLFILE
NLS_LANGUAGE	AMERICAN
NLS_TERRITORY	AMERICA
NLS_CURRENCY	\$
NLS_ISO_CURRENCY	AMERICA
NLS_NUMERIC_CHARACTERS	.,
NLS_CHARACTERSET	WE8ISO8859P1
NLS_CALENDAR	GREGORIAN

You are working on a database created with the Oracle Database 10g software in which the initialization parameter COMPATIBLE is set to 10.0.0. The hr_tbs tablespace in the database is created as follows:

CREATE TABLESPACE hr_tbs DATAFILE '/oracle/oradata/hr_tbs.dbf' SIZE 50M;
View the Exhibit to see the properties of the database.
Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. hr_tbs is a bigfile tablespace.
- B. hr_tbs is a dictionary-managed tablespace.
- C. All the tablespaces in the database will be locally managed by default.
- D. All the tablespaces in the database must be of the smallfile tablespace type.
- E. The tablespace type bigfile or smallfile must be mentioned in the command.

Answer: C

QUESTION 167:

You define an alert to be raised when the USERS tablespace usage has reached 80% of the total space.
Which area would you refer to, in order to confirm that the alert has been raised due the event?

- A. the alert.log file
- B. the DBA_ALERTS view
- C. the Database Control Home page
- D. the Database Control performance page
- E. the Database Control Maintenance page

Answer: C

QUESTION 168:

You want to perform a backup of your database to tape. Which backup format can you use?

- A. backup set only
- B. image copy only
- C. only user-managed backup
- D. both image copy and backup set
- E. only incremental image copy backup

Answer: A

QUESTION 169:

Your alert log file has the following information:

Tue May 25 17:43:38 2004

ORA-00060: Deadlock detectedD. More info in file

/u01/app/oracle/admin/ORCL/udump/orcl_ora_3173.trC.

What would you do to ensure that database is still running correctly?

- A. examine the trace file and kill the session that caused the deadlock
- B. examine the trace file and kill both the sessions responsible for the deadlock
- C. examine the trace file for details and ask the user who caused the deadlock to roll back the transaction
- D. examine the trace file for details and remember that deadlocks are resolved automatically by Oracle database
- E. examine the trace file for details and use the Undo Advisor to rollback the transaction that caused the deadlock

Answer: D

QUESTION 170:

While creating a database using Database Configuration Assistant tool, you created a database default temporary tablespace. Which activity would cause the default temporary tablespace of the database to be used?

- A. the CREATE TABLE .. command
- B. sorting of the SYSTEM tablespace's data
- C. sorting of data required by recursive SQL statements
- D. the CREATE TABLE .. ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL .. command
- E. sorting of data if the users have not been allocated temporary tablespace explicitly
- F. sorting of data if the users have been allocated temporary tablespace explicitly

Answer: E

QUESTION 171:

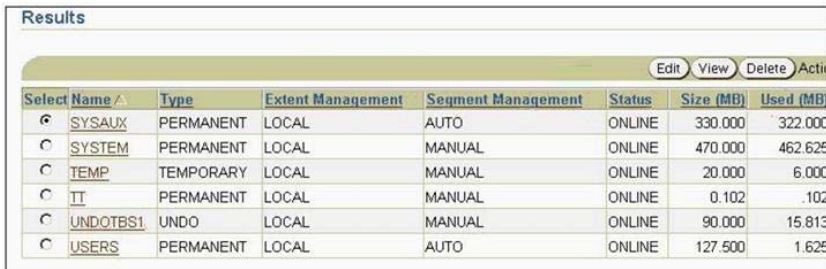
While running the Oracle Universal Installer on a Unix platform to install Oracle Database 10g software, you are prompted to run oraInstRoot.sh script. What does this script accomplish?

- A. It creates the pointer file.
- B. It creates the base directory.
- C. It creates the Inventory pointer file.
- D. It creates the Oracle user for installation.
- E. It modifies the Unix kernel parameters to match Oracle's requirement.

Answer: C

QUESTION 172:

Exhibit:



Select	Name	Type	Extent Management	Segment Management	Status	Size (MB)	Used (MB)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	SYSAUX	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	330.000	322.000
<input type="radio"/>	SYSTEM	PERMANENT	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	470.000	462.625
<input type="radio"/>	TEMP	TEMPORARY	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	20.000	6.000
<input type="radio"/>	ITT	PERMANENT	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	0.102	.102
<input type="radio"/>	UNDOTBS1	UNDO	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	90.000	15.813
<input type="radio"/>	USERS	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	127.500	1.625

View the Exhibit to see the information on existing tablespaces of the PROD database.

You observe that a large volume of INSERTs and DELETEs are happening on the TRANS table residing in the USERS tablespace, and you suspect that the TRANS table is fragmented. Which advisory component would you refer to, in order to find the information about table fragmentation?

- A. Memory Advisor
- B. Segment Advisor
- C. SQL Tuning and Access Advisors
- D. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)
- E. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)

Answer: B

QUESTION 173:

In your database, UNDO_RETENTION has been set to 600 sec and UNDO tablespace is configured for RETENTION GUARANTEE. Which statement regarding RETENTION GUARANTEE is true?

- A. Undo data is retained until the next full database backup.
- B. No committed undo data will be overwritten for 10 minutes.
- C. Committed undo data will be kept forever if not overwritten within 600 seconds.
- D. Guarantees that requested undo information are available until the instance is shut down.

Answer: B

QUESTION 174:

You want to migrate your application from the development environment to the production environment. While doing the task, you want the database objects owned by the user DEVUSER in the development environment to be moved to the user APPS in the production environment. Which option of Oracle Data Pump Import would you use to achieve this objective?

- A. owner
- B. touser
- C. include
- D. schemas
- E. fromuser
- F. transform
- G. remap_schema
- H. remap_datafile
- I. reuse_datafiles
- J. remap_tablespace

Answer: G

QUESTION 175:

Data files of which three tablespaces can be recovered by performing an open recovery?(Choose three.)

- A. TEMP
- B. UNDO
- C. INDEX
- D. SYSAUX
- E. SYSTEM

Answer: A,C,D

QUESTION 176:

What are the consequences of executing the SHUTDOWN ABORT command? (Choose two.)

- A. The database files are synchronized.
- B. Uncommitted changes are not rolled back.
- C. The database is closed, but the instance is still started.
- D. Database buffers and redo buffers are not written to the disk.

E. The database undergoes automatic media recovery during the next startup.

Answer: B,D

QUESTION 177:

Exhibit:



The screenshot shows the Oracle Enterprise Manager interface for a database. At the top, there are tabs for 'Edit', 'View', 'Delete', 'Actions', and 'Add Datafile'. Below these is a table listing tablespaces. The table has columns for 'Name', 'Type', 'Extent Management', 'Segment Management', 'Status', 'Size (MB)', 'Used (MB)', and 'Used (%)'. The rows represent different tablespaces: USERS, UNDOTBS1, TEMP, SYSTEM, SYSAUX, and PROD. Each row includes a progress bar indicating the percentage of space used.

Select	Name	Type	Extent Management	Segment Management	Status	Size (MB)	Used (MB)	Used (%)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	USERS	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	5,000	2,750	55.00
<input type="radio"/>	UNDOTBS1	UNDO	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	35,000	13,875	39.64
<input type="radio"/>	TEMP	TEMPORARY	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	20,000	6,000	30.00
<input type="radio"/>	SYSTEM	PERMANENT	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	450,000	440,563	97.90
<input type="radio"/>	SYSAUX	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	320,000	267,750	83.67
<input type="radio"/>	PROD	PERMANENT	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	10,000	.125	1.25

View the Exhibit.

Your Oracle 10g database has 6 tablespaces in which:

- TEMP is the default temporary tablespace
- UNDOTBS1 is the default undo tablespace
- USERS is the default permanent tablespace

In this database, which two tablespaces can be made read only? (Choose two.)

- A. TEMP
- B. PROD
- C. USERS
- D. SYSAUX
- E. SYSTEM
- F. UNDOTBS1

Answer: B,C

QUESTION 178:

View the Exhibit.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM database_properties;
```

PROPERTY_NAME	PROPERTY_VALUE
DICT.BASE	2
DEFAULT_TEMP_TABLESPACE	TEMP
DEFAULT_PERMANENT_TABLESPACE	USERS
DEFAULT_TBS_TYPE	SMALLFILE
NLS_LANGUAGE	AMERICAN
NLS_TERRITORY	AMERICA
NLS_CURRENCY	\$
NLS_ISO_CURRENCY	AMERICA
NLS_NUMERIC_CHARACTERS	.,
NLS_CHARACTERSET	WE8ISO8859P1
NLS_CALENDAR	GREGORIAN

```
SQL> SELECT tablespace_name FROM dba_tablespaces;
```

TABLESPACE_NAME
SYSTEM
UNDOTBS1
SYSAUX
TEMP
USERS
PROD

```
SQL> SELECT username,default_tablespace FROM dba_users;
```

USERNAME	DEFAULT_TABLESPACE
SYSTEM	SYSTEM
SYS	SYSTEM
OLAPSYS	SYSAUX
SYSMAN	SYSAUX
HR	USERS
OUTLN	SYSTEM
ANONYMOUS	SYSAUX
CTXSYS	SYSAUX
SCOTT	USERS
PRODUS	PROD

The DBA creates a new user as follows:

```
SQL> CREATE USER manfus IDENTIFIED BY manfus TEMPORARY
```

TABLESPACE temp;

User manfus creates a table as follows:

SQL> CREATE TABLE material(id NUMBER(3));

In which tablespace will the material table be created?

- A. SYSTEM
- B. USERS
- C. PROD
- D. SYSAUX
- E. TEMP

Answer: B

QUESTION 179:

You want to set up the Oracle Database 10g installation to follow the French language, with France as the territory, and the date to be displayed in French for all users' sessions. Which environmental variable would you set to achieve this objective?

- A. NLS_LANG
- B. NLS_LENGTH_SEMANTICS
- C. NLS_TERRITORY
- D. NLS_LANGUAGE
- E. NLS_CHARACTERSET
- F. NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE
- G. NLS_NCHAR_CHARACTERSET

Answer: A

QUESTION 180:

Identify the two tablespaces whose data files are so critical that only a closed recovery is possible. (Choose two.)

- A. SYSAUX
- B. TOOLS
- C. UNDO
- D. INDEX
- E. SYSTEM
- F. USERS
- G. TEMP

Answer: C,E

QUESTION 181:

View the Exhibit to see the output of queries on DATABASE_PROPERTIES and DBA_USERS.

```
SQL> SELECT property_name, property_value
FROM database_properties
WHERE property_name like '%TABLESPACE'
/
```

PROPERTY_NAME	PROPERTY_VALUE
DEFAULT_TEMP_TABLESPACE	TEMP
DEFAULT_PERMANENT_TABLESPACE	DEF_TBSP

```
SQL> SELECT username, default_tablespace
FROM dba_users
/
```

USERNAME	DEFAULT_TABLESPACE
USER01	USERS
USER02	USERS
USER03	USERS

You observe that the current default permanent tablespace of the database is running out of space and you decide to change it to NEW_DEF_TBSP. You create a new user, USER04, after changing the default permanent tablespace of the database. What would be the new user's default tablespace?

- A. DEF_TBSP
- B. SYSTEM
- C. NEW_DEF_TBSP
- D. USERS and NEW_DEF_TBSP both
- E. USERS

Answer: C

QUESTION 182:

You connected to the database using the following connection string:

CONNECT hr/hr@test.us.oracle.com:1521/mydb

Which three statements are correct regarding the connection string? (Choose three.)

- A. mydb is a service name.
- B. test.us.oracle.com is a database name.
- C. 1521 is the listener port number.
- D. mydb is a host name.
- E. test.us.oracle.com is a net service name.
- F. hr is a username.
- G. test.us.oracle.com is an instance name.

Answer: A,C,F

QUESTION 183:

Which two database operations can be performed at the MOUNT stage of database startup? (Choose two.)

- A. renaming of control files
- B. multiplexing of control files
- C. dropping the database user
- D. configuring the database in ARCHIVELOG mode
- E. renaming of data files

Answer: D,E

QUESTION 184:

You executed the following command to start the database:

SQL> STARTUP

ORACLE instance started.

Total System Global Area 281018368 bytes

Fixed Size 789000 bytes

Variable Size 229635576 bytes

Database Buffers 50331648 bytes

Redo Buffers 262144 bytes

ORA-00205: error in identifying controlfile, check alert log for more info

Which view would you query at this stage to investigate this missing control file?

- A. V\$DATABASE_PROPERTIES
- B. V\$CONTROLFILE
- C. DBA_CONTROL_FILES
- D. V\$CONTROLFILE_RECORD_SECTION
- E. V\$INSTANCE

Answer: B

QUESTION 185:

View the Exhibit, and examine the alert messages.

▼ Alerts				
Category	All	G0	Critical X 1	Warning 3
Severity	Category	Name	Message	Alert Triggered
×	User Defined Metrics	User Defined Numeric Metric	User Defined Metric Test_UDM returned a value of 46	Jul 11, 2006 6:46:20 AM
!	Tablespaces Full	Tablespace Space Used (%)	Tablespace TEST is 37 percent full	Jul 11, 2006 3:11:55 AM
!	User Audit	Audited User	User SYS logged on from edtdr6p1.us.oracle.com	Jul 11, 2006 2:25:39 AM
!	User Audit	Audited User	User SYS logged on from IN-ORACLEVNDL151E	Jul 11, 2006 2:25:39 AM

You added space to the TEST tablespace to bring the space usage below the threshold value.

Which statement is true about the Tablespace Full alert?

- A. The alert is automatically cleared and sent to the alert history.
- B. The alert is cleared and transferred to the alert log file.
- C. The alert appears in Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control until it is manually cleared.
- D. The alert is purged because it is a threshold alert.

Answer: A

QUESTION 186:

You have a text file that maintains information on thousands of items. The end-user application requires the transfer of that information into a table in the database. What would you use to achieve this task? (Choose two.)

- A. External table
- B. Oracle Import
- C. SQL*Loader
- D. Oracle Text
- E. Data Pump

Answer: A,C

QUESTION 187:

The application development team has developed PL/SQL procedures and functions for different purposes and calls them as and when required. The loading of individual procedures or functions into memory degrades performance with every call. Also, it

causes a security problem for individual subprograms and loss of program units when the whole system is transported into a new location. Which method would you recommend to the application developers to solve this problem?

- A. using anonymous PL/SQL blocks instead of subprograms
- B. avoiding the use of cursors in the subprograms
- C. creating PL/SQL packages to include interrelated subprograms
- D. referring to views instead of tables inside the subprograms

Answer: C

QUESTION 188:

Examine the following commands executed in your database:

```
SQL> ALTER SESSION RECYCLEBIN=ON;
```

Session altered

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE emp TABLESPACE tbsfd AS SELECT * FROM  
hr.employees;
```

Table created.

Further, you executed the following command to drop the table:

```
SQL> DROP TABLE emp;
```

Table dropped.

What happens in this scenario?

- A. The table is moved to the SYSTEM tablespace.
- B. The table is renamed and remains in the TBSFD tablespace.
- C. The table is moved to the SYSAUX tablespace.
- D. The table is removed from the database permanently.

Answer: B

QUESTION 189:

You created a response file and want to check it before starting installations in silent mode. You started installation of Oracle software in interactive mode by providing the response file. In the middle of the installation, you realize that the behavior of the Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) is not consistent with the response file. What action would you take to detect the cause of this behavior?

- A. Compare the contents of the installActions.log file with that of the response file.
- B. Refer to the contents of the oraInst.loc file to verify the steps performed by OUI.
- C. Refer to the alert log file for information regarding the actions performed by OUI during installation.
- D. Compare the contents of the install.log file with the response file.

Answer: A

QUESTION 190:

Which three statements are true about the stages of database startup? (Choose three.)

- A. Data files and redo log files can be renamed at the MOUNT stage.
- B. Control files are required to bring the database to the NOMOUNT stage.
- C. Data files and online redo log files are checked for consistency while opening the database.
- D. Data files and redo log files are made available to users at the OPEN stage.
- E. Control files are read at the OPEN stage for the location of data files.

Answer: A,C,D

QUESTION 191:

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

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

Answer: C,D

QUESTION 192:

You want to protect your database from single point of failure by multiplexing the control file. Your database is started using SPFILE. You have to perform the following tasks:

1. Shut down the database instance.
2. Copy the control file to new location.
3. Configure the CONTROL_FILES parameter.
4. Restart the instance.

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

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 193:

Your database is open and users are connected using the LISTENER listener. The new DBA of the system stops the listener by using the following command:

LSNRCTL> STOP

What would happen to the sessions that are presently connected to the database instance?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 194:

Your test database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode. What are the implications of this?

- A. You cannot perform schema-level logical backups.
- B. You can perform open database backups.
- C. You can perform closed database backups.
- D. You can perform the backup of only the SYSTEM tablespace when the database is open.

Answer: C

QUESTION 195:

Which three statements are true regarding the logical structure of the Oracle database? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: A,B,E

QUESTION 196:

Which statement is true when you run the SQL Tuning Advisor with limited scope?

- A. SQL Profile recommendations are not generated for the SQL statements.

- B. The staleness and absence of the statistics are not checked for the objects in the query supplied to the SQL Tuning Advisor.
- C. Access path analysis is not performed for the SQL statements.
- D. SQL structure analysis is not performed for the SQL statements.

Answer: A

QUESTION 197:

The application workload on your database is same between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. on weekdays. Suddenly you observe poor performance between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. in the middle of the week. How would you identify the changes in configuration settings, workload profile, and statistics to diagnose the possible causes of the performance degradation?

- A. by running the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)
- B. by using the SQL access advisor
- C. by using the Automatic Workload Repository Compare Period report
- D. by analyzing the output of the V\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY view
- E. by using the Automatic Workload Repository report

Answer: C

QUESTION 198:

Which statement is true about the loss of system-critical data files in ARCHIVELOG mode?

- A. The data files can be recovered without shutting down the database.
- B. The data files can be recovered till the last committed transaction.
- C. The data files can be recovered to the time of the most recent backup.
- D. The data file is taken offline automatically; the database remains open.

Answer: B

QUESTION 199:

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 job FROM emp
```

```
2 WHERE job='CLERK' FOR UPDATE OF empno;
```

SCOTT has opened another session to work with the database. Which three operations would wait when issued in SCOTT's second session? (Choose three.)

- A. DELETE FROM emp WHERE job='MANAGER';
- B. LOCK TABLE emp IN EXCLUSIVE MODE;

- C. LOCK TABLE emp IN SHARE MODE;
- D. SELECT job FROM emp WHERE job='CLERK' FOR UPDATE OF empno;
- E. INSERT INTO emp(empno,ename) VALUES (1289,'Dick');

Answer: B,C,D

QUESTION 200:

You work in a data warehouse environment that involves the execution of complex queries. The current content of the SQL cache holds the ideal workload for analysis. You want to analyze only few most resource-intensive statements. What would be your suggestion to receive recommendations on the efficient use of indexes and materialized views to improve query performance?

- A. Run the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM).
- B. Run the SQL Access Advisor.
- C. Run the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report.
- D. Run the SQL Tuning Advisor (STA).

Answer: B

QUESTION 201:

The HR user creates a view with this command:

```
SQL> CREATE VIEW emp_v AS SELECT * FROM scott.emp;
```

Now HR wants to grant the SELECT privilege on the EMP_V view to the JIM user.

Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. HR can grant the privilege to JIM because HR is the owner of the view.
- B. HR can grant the privilege to JIM but without GRANT OPTION.
- C. HR needs the SELECT privilege on the EMP table with GRANT OPTION from SCOTT for this operation.
- D. SCOTT has to grant the SELECT privilege on the EMP table to JIM before this operation.

Answer: C

QUESTION 202:

Which two statements are true regarding the database in ARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose two.)

- A. Online redo log files have to be multiplexed before putting the database in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- B. You can perform complete database backups without closing the database.
- C. You have to shut down the database to perform the backups.

- D. Archiving information is written to the data files and redo log files.
- E. All the previous database backups become invalid after you configure the database to ARCHIVELOG mode.

Answer: B,E

QUESTION 203:

The SAVE_AMT column in the ACCOUNTS table contains the balance details of customers in a bank. As part of the year-end tax and interest calculation process, all the rows in the table need to be accessed. The bank authorities want to track access to the rows containing balance amounts exceeding \$200,000, and then send an alert message to the administrator. Which method would you suggest to the bank for achieving this task?

- A. performing standard database auditing to audit SQL statements with granularity level set to ACCESS
- B. performing standard database auditing to audit object privileges by setting the AUDIT_TRAIL parameter to EXTENDED
- C. implementing value-based auditing by using triggers
- D. implementing fine-grained auditing with audit condition and event handler

Answer: D

QUESTION 204:

Your tnsnames.ora file has the following entry for the service alias ORCL:

```
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 TNS_ADMIN environmental variable is set to a wrong value.
- B. The DEFAULT_DOMAIN parameter is set to a wrong value in the SQLNET.ORA file.
- C. The listener is not running at the server.
- D. The orcl.oracle.com database service is not registered with the listener.

Answer: D

QUESTION 205:

Your database is having two control files, three redo log file groups with two members in each group. Failure of which file would cause an instance to shut down?

- A. loss of the initialization parameter file
- B. one of the redo log members
- C. any data file belonging to the default permanent tablespace
- D. any archive log file
- E. any control file

Answer: E

QUESTION 206:

Which two are valid locking levels that are used by transactions in an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

- A. object level
- B. row level
- C. block level
- D. schema level
- E. database level

Answer: A,B

QUESTION 207:

You have to shut down the database instance with the ABORT option because of a hardware failure. Which statement is true about the subsequent opening of the database?

- A. The database would open after automatically performing instance recovery.
- B. The database would not open, and it would stop at mount stage.
- C. The database would open normally.
- D. The database would not open, and you have to perform database recovery to open it.

Answer: A

QUESTION 208:

Which step do you need to perform to enable a user with the SYSDBA privilege to log in as SYSDBA in iSQL*Plus?

- A. The user must be granted the database administrator (DBA) privilege.
- B. Set up a user in the Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE (OC4J) user

manager, and grant the webDba role to the user.

- C. No special setup is needed for the user to connect as SYSDBA in iSQL*Plus.
- D. The user must be listed in the password file for the authentication.

Answer: B

QUESTION 209:

In your database, the Log Writer (LGWR) process is unable to write to a member of a current redo log group due to read/write failure. Which two effects would you see in your database? (Choose two.)

- A. The database operation temporarily halts till the member becomes available.
- B. Writing proceeds as normal. LGWR writes to the available members of a group and ignores the unavailable members.
- C. The member would be marked as STALE and an error message would be written to the alert log file and LGWR trace file.
- D. The status of the group changes to INACTIVE and an error message would be written to the alert log file and LGWR trace file.
- E. The database instance aborts.

Answer: B,C

QUESTION 210:

You execute the following command to audit the database activities:

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 211:

When you try to start the Database Control by using the emctl start dbconsole command

the following error is displayed:

TZ set to America/New_york

OC4J Configuration issue.

/u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/db_1/oc4j/j2ee/OC4J_DBConsole_orcl.us.oracle.com not found.

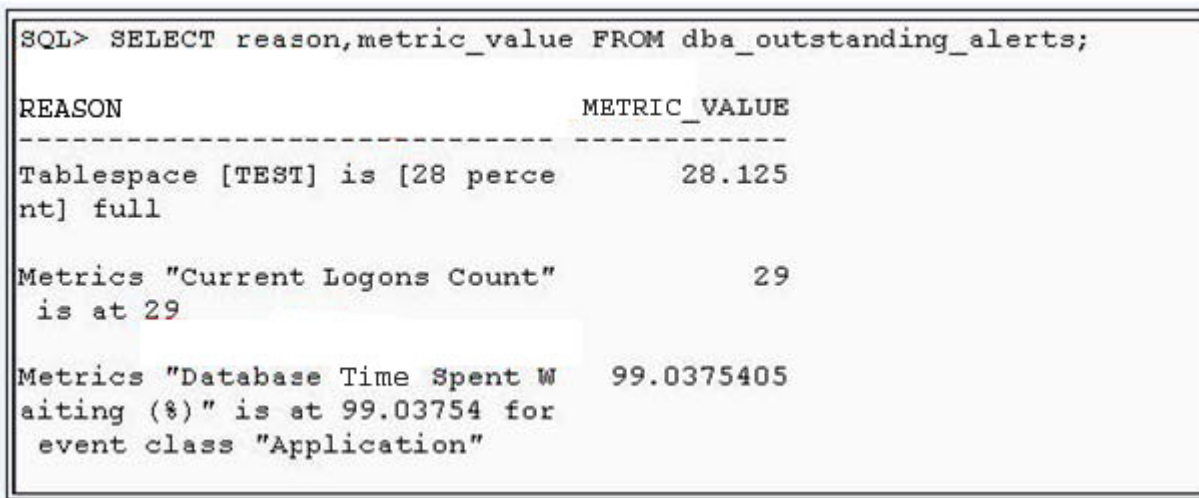
Which two environment variables do you need to set appropriately to avoid such errors, and start the Database Control successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. ORACLE_HOME
- B. ORACLE_SID
- C. LD_LIBRARY_PATH
- D. NLS_LANG
- E. ORACLE_BASE

Answer: A,B

QUESTION 212:

View the Exhibit to examine the output of the DBA_OUTSTANDING_ALERT view.



```
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

After 30 minutes, you executed the following command:

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

```
-----  
Tablespace [TEST] is [28 percent] full
```

What could be the two reasons for the elimination of the other rows in the output? (Choose two.)

- A. The non-threshold-based alerts are transferred to DBA_ALERT_HISTORY.
- B. The threshold alerts related to database metrics are permanently stored in DBA_ALERT_HISTORY but not the threshold alerts related to instance metrics.

- C. The threshold alerts are transferred to DBA_ALERT_HISTORY.
 D. The threshold alert conditions are cleared.

Answer: C,D

QUESTION 213:

Users of HR schema complain about slower-than-normal performance. On investigation the DBA found that maintenance was recently performed on some of the tables. The DBA traced the query that takes longer than normal to execute.

View the Exhibit exhibit_before.

After the DBA resolves the problem, the query performs normally.

View the Exhibit exhibit_after.

SQL Details: 4vcpdybag551f

Switch to SQL ID View Data Real Time: Manual Refresh

Text

```
select * from exp_emp where employee_id = 751
```

Details

Select the plan hash value to see the details below. Plan Hash Value

Statistics Activity Plan Tuning Information

Data Source **Cursor Cache** Capture Time **Aug 11, 2006 9:59:49 AM** Parsing Schema **HR** Optimizer Mode **ALL_ROWS**

Expand All | Collapse All

Operation	Object	Object Type	Order	Rows	Size (KB)	Cost	Time (sec)	CPU Cost	I/O Cost
▼ SELECT STATEMENT				2		457			
TABLE ACCESS FULL	EXP_EMP	TABLE	1	22	0.859	457	6.174792231		432

SQL Details: 2yf8mmm8ps9ga

Switch to SQL ID View Data Real Time: Manual Refresh

Text

```
select * from exp_emp where employee_id=751
```

Details

Select the plan hash value to see the details below. Plan Hash Value

Statistics Activity Plan Tuning Information

Data Source **Cursor Cache** Capture Time **Aug 11, 2006 10:02:40 AM** Parsing Schema **HR** Optimizer Mode **ALL_ROWS**

Expand All | Collapse All

Operation	Object	Object Type	Order	Rows	Size (KB)	Cost	Time (sec)	CPU Cost	I/O Cost
▼ SELECT STATEMENT				3		4			
▼ TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	EXP_EMP	TABLE	2	1	0.039	4	1	28876	4
INDEX RANGE SCAN	EXP_IND	INDEX	1	1		3	1	21564	3

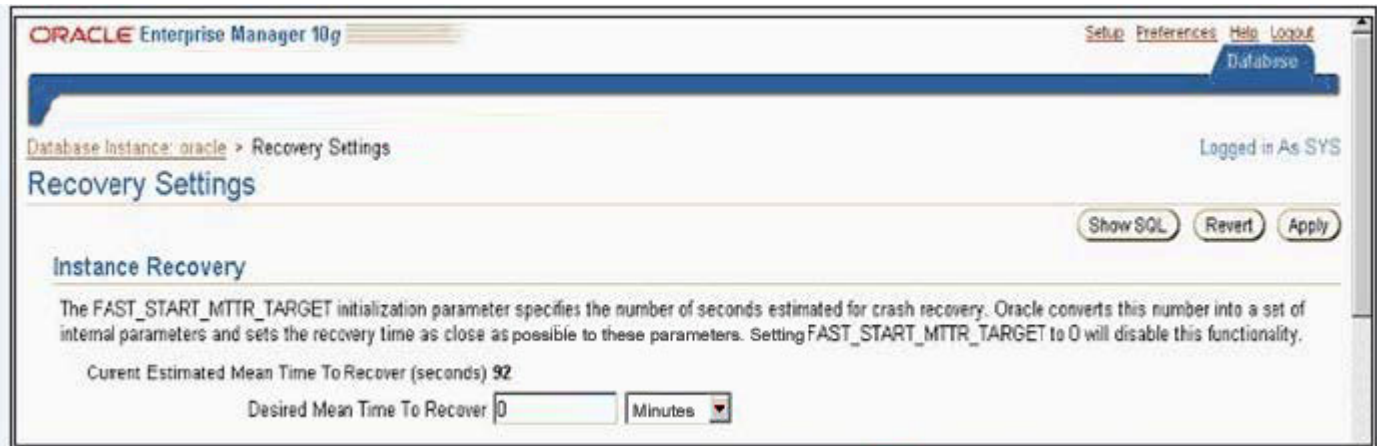
What action would the DBA have taken to resolve the performance problem?

- A. analyzed the EMPLOYEES table to collect the current statistics
- B. moved the EMPLOYEES table to another location in the same tablespace
- C. moved the EMPLOYEES table in to a locally managed tablespace
- D. moved the indexes associated with the EMPLOYEES table to the same tablespace where the EMPLOYEES table exists
- E. reorganized the associated indexes for the EMPLOYEES table that were in an unusable state

Answer: E

QUESTION 214:

View the Exhibit.



What would happen if you change the value of Desired Mean Time To Recover to 30?

- A. Automatic checkpoint tuning would be disabled.
- B. The MTTR Advisor would be enabled.
- C. The redo log from log buffers would be written to redo log files at a slower rate.
- D. The Redo Log Advisor would be disabled.

Answer: B

QUESTION 215:

Exhibit:

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.

Your database instance is started using the server parameter file (SPFILE). Control files

are multiplexed and stored on different disks. Because of a disk failure, you lost one of these control files. You replaced the damaged disk. What is the correct sequence of steps that you would follow to recover the control file?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 216:

Exhibit:

1. Organize different categories of files into independent subdirectories.
2. Use consistent naming convention for database files.
3. Separate administrative information pertaining to each database.

While planning to manage more than one database in your system, you perform the following activities:

Which option corresponds to the type of activities performed by you?

- A. Oracle Managed Files
- B. Oracle Grid Architecture
- C. Optimal Flexible Architecture
- D. Oracle database architecture

Answer: C

QUESTION 217:

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

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

Answer: E

QUESTION 218:

You require the Oracle server to manage the undo segments and space among various active sessions automatically. You created an undo tablespace, UNDO_TBS1, in your database. Which two additional steps would you perform to achieve this? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an initial undo segment in the undo tablespace.
- B. Set the UNDO_RETENTION parameter to 900 or more.
- C. Set the UNDO_MANAGEMENT initialization parameter to AUTO.
- D. Enable the retention guarantee for the undo tablespace.
- E. Set the UNDO_TABLESPACE parameter to UNDO_TBS1.

Answer: C,E

QUESTION 219:

Your database is functional with peak load for one hour. You want to preserve the performance statistics collected during this period so that they can be used for comparison while analyzing the performance of the database in the future. What action would you take to achieve this task?

- A. Decrease the snapshot interval in the AWR to collect more number of snapshots during the peak-load period.
- B. Set the snapshot retention period in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) to zero to avoid the automatic purging of the snapshots.
- C. Create a baseline on a pair of snapshots that have the statistics of the peak-load period in the database.
- D. Set the STATISTICS_LEVEL initialization parameter to ALL.

Answer: C

QUESTION 220:

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

```
SQL> GRANT SELECT,INSERT,UPDATE ON emp TO scott WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

The SCOTT user executes this command to grant privileges to the JIM user:

```
SQL> GRANT SELECT,INSERT,UPDATE ON hr.emp TO jim;
```

Now the HR user decides to revoke privileges from JIM by using this command:

```
SQL> REVOKE SELECT,INSERT,UPDATE ON emp FROM jim;
```

Which statement is true after HR issues the REVOKE command?

- A. Only HR can perform SELECT, INSERT, and UPDATE operations on the EMP table.
- 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 fails because SCOTT still has privileges with him.

Answer: C

QUESTION 221:

Exhibit:

1. The tablespace extends automatically.
2. Used and free extents should be managed by bitmaps.
3. Default PCTUSED attribute is set to 60.
4. All the extents would be of size 1 MB.

You want to create a tablespace with the following specifications:

Which three options would you choose to create the tablespace? (Choose three.)

- A. tablespace with a uniform extent allocation of 1 MB
- B. tablespace with AUTOEXTEND enabled
- C. tablespace with segment space management as manual
- D. tablespace with segment space management as automatic
- E. tablespace with dictionary-managed extents

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

When automatic segment space management is specified, bitmaps are used instead of free lists to identify which data blocks are available for inserts."

(Sybex Inc. OCA Oracle 10g Administration I. Study Guide 1Z0-042, ISBN 0782143679, page number 140)

QUESTION 222:

Which two statements about bigfile tablespaces are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The bigfile tablespace can be converted to a smallfile tablespace.
- B. The segment space management is automatic.
- C. The bigfile tablespace have only one data file.
- D. The database can have only one bigfile tablespace.
- E. The extent management is dictionary managed.

Answer: B,C

QUESTION 223:

You notice this warning in the alert log file:

ORA-19815: 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?

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

Answer: A,B

QUESTION 224:

A user wants to connect to the database instance from an application that is running on a remote machine. Which tools should the DBA use to establish the required configuration to ensure that the user is able to connect to the database instance? (Choose two.)

- A. Oracle Net Manager
- B. Data Pump
- C. Oracle Universal Installer (OUI)
- D. Oracle Enterprise Manager
- E. Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)

Answer: A,D

QUESTION 225:

The user SCOTT executes the following command successfully to increase the salary values in one of his sessions:

```
SQL> UPDATE emp SET sal=sal*1.15 WHERE deptno=20;
```

Before SCOTT ends the transaction, user HR who has the privileges on EMP table executes a query to fetch the salary details but finds the old salary values instead of the increased values.

Why does HR still see the old data?

- A. because of data from database buffer cache
- B. because of data from a temporary tablespace
- C. because of undo data from the undo tablespace
- D. because of redo data from redo log file

Answer: C

QUESTION 226:

Which two statements are true about the primary key constraint in a table? (Choose two.)

- A. The primary key constraint can be referred by only one foreign key constraint.
- B. The primary key constraint can be imposed by combining more than one column.

- C. The non-deferrable primary key constraint creates a unique index on the primary key column if it is not already indexed.
- D. It is possible to have more than one primary key constraint in a single table.
- E. It is not possible to disable the primary key constraint.

Answer: B,C

QUESTION 227:

You are working on the 24X7 database with high transaction volume, to ensure faster instance recovery on your database you set the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter to a very low value. What effect it will have on the database?

- A. The overall database performance would be degraded.
- B. The database performance would be enhanced.
- C. The redo log files would be get filled more frequently.
- D. The mean time to recover (MTTR) would be increased.

Answer: A

QUESTION 228:

Which two statements about Flashback Query are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It fails when undo data pertaining to the transaction is overwritten.
- B. It is generated by using the redo log files.
- C. The database has to be opened with the resetlogs option after performing Flashback Query.
- D. It helps in row-level recovery from user errors.
- E. It can be performed to recover ALTER TABLE statements

Answer: A,D

QUESTION 229:

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

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

Answer: A,B,D

QUESTION 230:

After being hired as a database administrator, you find that there is only one database that is functional and that is being accessed by the applications. You want to create a replica of the database, to be used for testing purposes. What is the best method to create the replica?

- A. use DBCA to create a template from the existing database to contain the database structure with data files and then use the same template to create the database in the new location
- B. create a database by using CREATE DATABASE .. command and manually copy the data
- C. use DBCA to create a template from the existing database to contain the database structure and then manually copy the data using Oracle Data Pump
- D. use Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create a template from the existing database to contain the database structure

Answer: A

QUESTION 231:

A user receives the following error while executing a query:

ORA-01555: snapshot too old

Which two options can be the solutions to avoid such errors in future? (Choose two.)

- A. increase the size of the Database Buffer Cache
- B. increase the size of redo log files
- C. enable the retention guarantee for the undo tablespace
- D. increase the size of the undo tablespace
- E. increase the size of the default temporary tablespace

Answer: C,D

QUESTION 232:

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

- A. committing a transaction
- B. recording a transaction to redo log files
- C. rolling back a transaction
- D. recovering from failed transactions
- E. rolling forward during instance recovery

Answer: C,D

QUESTION 233:

What is the implication of setting the initialization parameter FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET to 0 in your database?

- A. Redo Log Advisor would be disabled.
- B. Automatic tuning of checkpoint would be disabled.
- C. Checkpoint information would not be written to the alert log file.
- D. MTTR Advisor would be disabled.

Answer: B

QUESTION 234:

You specified segment space management as automatic for a tablespace. What effect would this have on space management?

- A. Extents would be managed by the freelists.
- B. Free space would be managed by the data dictionary.
- C. The segment would be managed by bitmaps.
- D. The segment would be managed by the freelists.

Answer: C

QUESTION 235:

Your 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 need to be restored and database has to be recovered in case of a media failure.
- B. The backups would be possible only if the database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. The backups would be possible only if the database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- D. The backups need not be restored during recovery in case of a media failure.
- E. The backups would be consistent.
- F. The backups would be inconsistent.

Answer: A,C,F

QUESTION 236:

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

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

Answer: E

QUESTION 237:

Which three pieces of information are to be mandatorily provided while creating a new listener using Enterprise Manager Database Control? (Choose three.)

- A. the database services to be registered with the listener
- B. the log file and trace file destination for the listener
- C. the protocol used by the listener
- D. the server name where the listener runs
- E. the port used by the listener

Answer: C,D,E

QUESTION 238:

Which two statement about Automatic Storage Management (ASM) are true? (Choose two.)

- A. ASM provides mirroring on file by file basis.
- B. ASM supports the Oracle database and operating system files.
- C. ASM can be used to store trace files, alert log files, and the server parameter file (SPFILE).
- D. ASM provides automatic load balancing across all ASM disks.

Answer: A,D

QUESTION 239:

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?

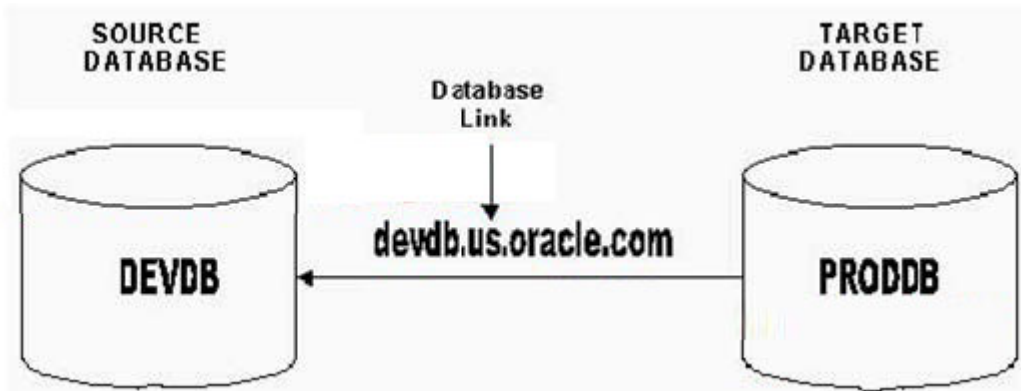
- A. The transaction for user A is rolled back.
- B. The ALTER TABLE command modifies the column successfully.

- C. The ALTER TABLE command fails due to the resource being busy.
- D. The ALTER TABLE command waits until user A ends the transaction.

Answer: C

QUESTION 240:

View the Exhibit to see the source and target databases.



You have created a database link, `devdb.us.oracle.com`, between the databases PRODDB and DEVDB. You want to import schema objects of the HR user using Oracle Data Pump from the development database, DEVDB, to the production database, PRODDB. You execute the following command on the target database server:

```
$impdp system/manager directory = DB_DATA  
dumpfile = schemas.dat  
schemas = hr  
flashback_time = 2004-02-03 09:00
```

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
```

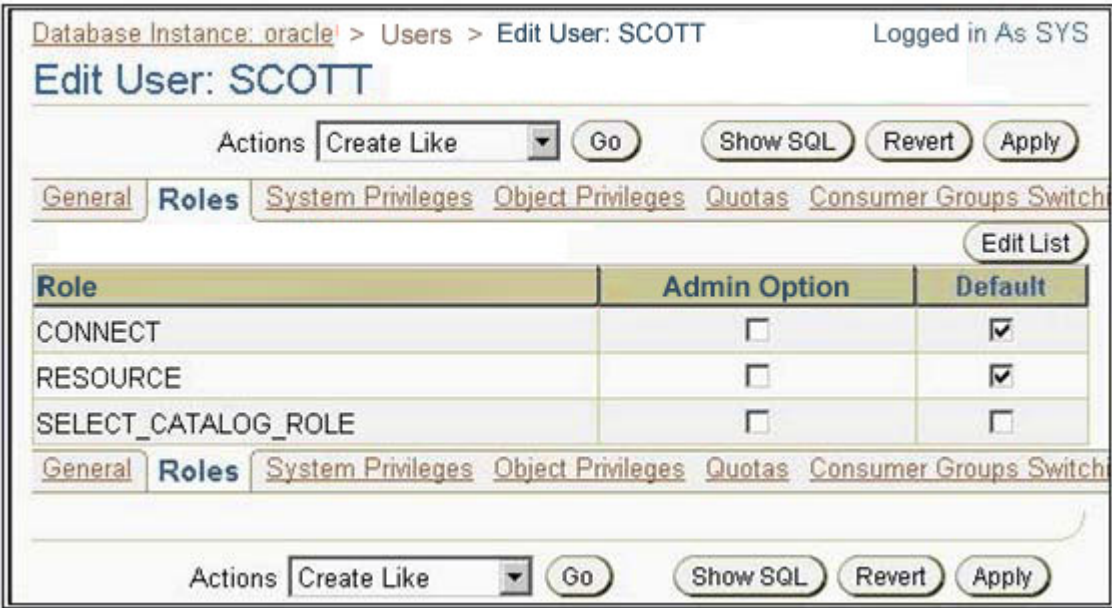
What would you do to overcome the error?

- A. remove the schemas option and add the `network_link = devdb.us.oracle.com` option in the command
- B. remove the dumpfile option and add the `network_link = devdb.us.oracle.com` option in the command
- C. remove the dumpfile option in the command
- D. add `network_link = devdb.us.oracle.com` option in the command
- E. add the user, SYSTEM, to the schemas option in the command
- F. remove the flashback_time option in the command

Answer: B

QUESTION 241:

View the Exhibit to observe the roles assigned to the SCOTT user.



Database Instance: [oracle](#) > Users > Edit User: SCOTT Logged in As SYS

Edit User: SCOTT

Actions: Create Like Go Show SQL Revert Apply

[General](#) **[Roles](#)** [System Privileges](#) [Object Privileges](#) [Quotas](#) [Consumer Groups](#) [Switch](#)

Edit List

Role	Admin Option	Default
CONNECT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
RESOURCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[General](#) **[Roles](#)** [System Privileges](#) [Object Privileges](#) [Quotas](#) [Consumer Groups](#) [Switch](#)

Actions: Create Like Go Show SQL Revert Apply

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

- A. The user needs to enable the role explicitly.
- B. The user cannot use the role at all.
- C. The user can grant the role to other users.
- D. The user can start using the role immediately.

Answer: A

QUESTION 242:

You want to monitor and control the resource usage by sessions. You want to be warned automatically when more than 100 sessions are opened with your database. What action would you take to achieve this?

- A. Modify the SESSIONS initialization parameter.
- B. Use the Database Resource Manager.
- C. Set the limits in the profiles used by users.
- D. Set the warning threshold for the Current Logons Count metric.

Answer: D

QUESTION 243:

Which two statements are true about the roles in the Oracle database? (Choose two.)

- A. A role can contain both system and object privileges.
- B. A role cannot be assigned external authentication.
- C. A role can be granted to itself.
- D. Roles are owned by the SYS user.
- E. Roles can be granted to other roles.

Answer: A,E

QUESTION 244:

You executed the following command to back up your control file:

`ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE;`

Which initialization parameter is used to specify the location of the trace file?

- A. `CORE_DUMP_DEST`
- B. `BACKGROUND_DUMP_DEST`
- C. `USER_DUMP_DEST`
- D. `TRACE_DUMP_DEST`
- E. `BACKUP_DUMP_DEST`

Answer: C

QUESTION 245:

You are working on an online transaction processing (OLTP) system. You notice that a PL/SQL procedure got executed twice at 2:00 p.m. This has incorrectly updated the EMP_SAL table. How would you revert the table to its state at 2:00 p.m.?

- A. Issue the rollback statement with system change number (SCN).
- B. Perform point-in-time recovery to 2:00 p.m.
- C. Restore the entire database from the recent backup and open it.
- D. Use Flashback Table feature to revert the changes.

Answer: D

QUESTION 246:

View the Exhibit to observe the privileges granted to the MGR_ROLE role. The SCOTT user has been granted the CONNECT and RESOURCE roles only.

General		
Name	MGR_ROLE	
Authentication	None	
Rules		
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		

The database administrator (DBA) grants MGR_ROLE to the SCOTT user by using this command:

```
SQL> GRANT MGR_ROLE TO SCOTT WITH ADMIN OPTION;
```

Which statement is true about the SCOTT user after he is granted this role?

- A. The SCOTT user can grant the privileges in the MGR_ROLE role to other users but cannot revoke privileges from them.
- B. The SCOTT user can grant the MGR_ROLE role and the privileges in it to other users.
- C. The SCOTT user can grant the privileges in the MGR_ROLE role to other users but not with ADMIN_OPTION.
- D. The SCOTT user can grant only the MGR_ROLE role to other users but not the privileges in it.

Answer: D

QUESTION 247:

Which two statements regarding archive log destinations are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The number of archiving destinations must be equal to the number of archive processes (ARCn).
- B. A maximum of 10 destinations can be specified.
- C. The archive logs must be written to all the destinations.
- D. The archiving information can be traced to the alert log file whenever the archiving to

a destination is successful.

E. The archive log files can be written only to local destinations.

Answer: B,D

QUESTION 248:

The junior DBA in your organization has accidentally deleted the alert log file. What will you do to create new alert log file?

- A. Create the new text file file as ALERT.LOG.
- B. You have to recover the alert log file from the valid backup.
- C. No action requiredD. The file would be created automatically by the instance.
- D. Change the value for the BACKGROUND_DUMP_DEST parameter.

Answer: C

QUESTION 249:

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

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

Answer: A,C,E

QUESTION 250:

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

- A. The backup performed on each working day contains all the blocks that have changed since the last level 0 or level 1 backup.
- 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 Sundays contains all the blocks that have ever been use in the database.

Answer: A,D

QUESTION 251:

View the Exhibit to observe the message received while trying to drop the SL_REP user in Oracle Enterprise Manager.



The SL_REP user owns objects and is currently connected to the database instance. What would happen if you click YES in the Exhibit?

- A. The user is dropped, and the objects owned by the user are transferred to the recycle bin.
- B. The user is dropped successfully, and the session started by the user is killed.
- C. An error is returned, and the user is not dropped.
- D. The drop operation waits until the session started by the user ends.

Answer: C

QUESTION 252:

You want the user APP_DBA to administer the Oracle database from a remote machine. APP_DBA is granted the SYSDBA privilege to perform administrative tasks on the database. Which file is used by the Oracle database server to authenticate APP_DBA?

- A. control file and password file
- B. password file
- C. control file
- D. listener controller file

Answer: B

QUESTION 253:

The ST_INFO master table has millions of rows that are updated very rarely. It has a STATE_CODE column that contains the value for 25 states. The table is frequently queried on the STATE_CODE column. Which type of index would you suggest to improve the query performance?

- A. B-tree
- B. function based
- C. reverse key
- D. bitmap

Answer: D

QUESTION 254:

You backed up the control file to trace. Which statement is true about the trace file generated?

- A. The trace file is an image copy of the control file created during the backup of the control file.
- B. The trace file is a backup set created during the backup of the control file.
- C. The trace file contains the instructions to manually re-create the control file.
- D. The trace file is in binary format.
- E. The trace file has a SQL script to re-create the control file.

Answer: E

QUESTION 255:

Which two statements about Recovery Manager (RMAN) backups are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Online redo log files can be backed up.
- B. RMAN backup can be taken only if the database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. Only used data blocks can be backed up as backup sets.
- D. Archived redo log files are backed up.
- E. Only consistent database backups can be performed.

Answer: C,D

QUESTION 256:

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. It 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. SCOTT has to reexecute the last command in the transaction after he commits the transaction.
- D. The transaction in it is terminated after receiving the error and JIM can continue with his transaction.

Answer: B,C

QUESTION 257:

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

Answer: B,D

QUESTION 258:

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

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

Answer: A,E

QUESTION 259:

Which is the correct description of the significance of the ORACLE_HOME environmental variable?

- A. It specifies the directory containing the Oracle-Managed Files.
- B. It specifies the directory for database files, if not specified explicitly.
- C. It specifies the directory containing the Oracle software.
- D. It specifies the base directory of Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA).

Answer: C

QUESTION 260:

You received complaints about the degradation of SQL query performance. You identified top SQL queries that consume time. What would be your next step to find out recommendations about statistics collection and restructuring of the SQL statement to improve query performance?

- A. run the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report
- B. run the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) on top SQL statements
- C. run Segment Advisor
- D. run SQL Tuning Advisor on top SQL statements

Answer: D

QUESTION 261:

View the Exhibit and examine the output.

Expand All Collapse All	
Duplicates	Plan Hash Value SQL Text
▼ Duplicates	
▼ 3	3956160932 SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=20
	3956160932 SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=20
	3956160932 SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=30
	3956160932 SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=10
▼ 2	3956160932 SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SAL>2500
	3956160932 SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SAL>2500
	3956160932 SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SAL>2000

Which statement describes the conclusion?

- A. Preparing indexes on the tables used in the SQL statements would improve the library cache performance.

- B. The shared pool size should be increased to accommodate the SQL statements.
- C. The users should use bind variables instead of literals in the query.
- D. The dictionary cache is consuming more space than the library cache.

Answer: C

QUESTION 262:

The employee IDs of employees who have made sales in the company are transferred from the EMPLOYEES table to the BONUS table with a default bonus value. Later, the human resources department decides to give bonuses to employees as per the following conditions:

1. Employees with a salary of \$8,000 or less should receive a bonus.
2. Employees who have not made sales get a bonus of 1% of their salary.
3. Employees who already made sales get an increase in their bonus equal to 1% of their salary.

What would you do to implement these changes in one step?

- A. Use the MERGE statement.
- B. Use SQL*Loader utility.
- C. Use a correlated UPDATE statement.
- D. Use a multitable insert operation.

Answer: A

QUESTION 263:

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

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

Answer: B,C

QUESTION 264:

Which is the memory area that is created when a dedicated server process is started, and contains data and control information for that server process?

- A. SGA
- B. Streams Pool
- C. PGA
- D. Shared Pool

Answer: C

QUESTION 265:

Your database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode. After which two operations you should take the backup of control file ? (Choose two.)

- A. adding a new user to the database
- B. adding a new tablespace to the database
- C. dropping a table from the database
- D. dropping a user from the database
- E. dropping a data file from a tablespace

Answer: B,E

QUESTION 266:

Your database is running under automatic undo management and the UNDO_RETENTION parameter is set to 900 seC. You executed the following command to enable retention guarantee:

SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE undotbs1 RETENTION GUARANTEE;

What effect would this statement have on the database?

- A. The extents containing committed data in the undo tablespace are not overwritten until the instance is shut down.
- B. The extents containing committed data in the undo tablespace are never overwritten.
- C. The extents which no longer contain uncommitted data in the undo tablespace are not overwritten for at least 15 minutes.
- D. The extents in undo tablespace retain data until the next full database backup.

Answer: C

QUESTION 267:

View the Exhibit and analyze the CREATE TABLE statements used to create the ITEMS and ORDERS tables.

```
CREATE TABLE items(item_code NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT pk PRIMARY KEY,  
item_desc VARCHAR2(40),  
qoh NUMBER(3),  
prleo NUMBER(10 2));  
  
CREATE TABLE orders (crd_id CHAR(5) NOT NULL,  
item_code NUMBER(4) REFERENCES items(item_code) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
qty NUMBER(3) CONSTRAINT ahk CHECK(qty > 0),  
ord_dt DATE):
```

The ITEMS table has 50 rows and ORDERS table has 500 rows. Because you decide to not deal with the item code 188 in future, you execute the following command to remove the item:

SQL> DELETE FROM items WHERE item_code=188;

What is the effect of this command?

- A. The row containing the value 188 corresponding to the ITEM_CODE column is deleted from the ITEMS table, and the dependent rows in the ORDERS table are populated with NULL values in their ITEM_CODE columns.
- B. The row containing the value 188 corresponding to the ITEM_CODE column is deleted from the ITEMS table, and the foreign key constraint is disabled in the ORDERS table.
- C. The command fails with integrity violation error.
- D. The row containing the value 188 corresponding to the ITEM_CODE column is deleted from the ITEMS table, and the dependent rows in the ORDERS table are also deleted automatically.

Answer: D

QUESTION 268:

You plan to use static database registration for a new listener when you create it. What could be the two reasons for this? (Choose two.)

- A. The users will connect the database by using the host naming method.
- B. The listener is not configured on the default port of 1521 and the instance is not configured to register with a nondefault port.
- C. More than one database is to be registered with the listener.
- D. The database that is to be registered with the listener is configured in shared server mode.
- E. The Oracle Enterprise Manager is to be used to monitor an Oracle9i database.

Answer: B,E

QUESTION 269:

Which two operations can be flashed back using the Flashback technology? (Choose

two.)

- A. DROP TABLESPACE USERS;
- B. ALTER TABLE SALES_REP DROP PARTITION P1;
- C. DROP TABLE EMPLOYEES;
- D. DROP USER SMITH;
- E. ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES DROP COLUMN DESIG_ID;

Answer: C,D

QUESTION 270:

Your database is started with SPFILE. You want the database instance to be dynamically registered with a listener L2 with the following details:

Protocol: TCP

Host: indl151e

Port: 1525

Which is the correct order of the steps that you would follow to achieve this?

1. Set the LOCAL_LISTENER parameter to L2 dynamically.
2. Make an entry for L2 in tnsnames.ora on the database server.
3. Restart L2.
4. Modify the listener.ora file to add the instance name in SID_LIST of L2.

- A. 1, 2, 3; 4 is not required.
- B. 1, 2; 3 and 4 are not required.
- C. 2, 1; 3 and 4 are not required.
- D. 1, 2, 4, 3

Answer: C

QUESTION 271:

A user complains about getting this error after issuing a certain SQL statement:

ORA-02393: exceeded call limit on CPU usage

Because of the error, the SQL statement gets aborted. What action would you take to increase the CPU usage limit in the subsequent sessions of the user?

- A. Increase the value of the SESSION_MAX_OPEN_FILES initialization parameter.
- B. Increase the value of the SESSION_CACHED_CURSORS initialization parameter.
- C. Set the RESOURCE_LIMIT initialization parameter to FALSE.
- D. Modify the resource limit in the profile used by the user.

Answer: D

QUESTION 272:

You want to refer the employee personal information stored in operating system(OS) files in EMPLOYEE table. You plan to add a new column to EMPLOYEE table to achieve this. Which data type would you use for the new column?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 273:

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

- A. Load the data into your database by using the PARALLEL clause.
- B. Use an external table so you can have the metadata available in your database, but leave the data in the operating system files.
- C. Give analysts DBA privilege, so that they can query DBA_EXTERNAL_TABLES.
- D. Upgrade the hardware/memory to accommodate the data.

Answer: B

QUESTION 274:

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. Also, you plan to transfer these values to another table for analysis. How would you achieve this?

- A. by auditing all DML operations on the table
- B. by using external tables
- C. by using triggers
- D. by using anonymous PL/SQL blocks

Answer: C

QUESTION 275:

In your database, the snapshot interval is set to 10 minutes for the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR). The database instance is running for the past 30 days. View the Exhibit to examine the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) task.

Results								
View Result Delete Actions Re-schedule Go								
Select	Advisory Type	Name	Description	User	Status	Start Time	Duration (seconds)	Expires In (days)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	ADDM	ADDM-1090770270_1_910	ADDM auto run: snapshots [909, 910], instance 1, database id 1090770270	SYS	COMPLETED	Jul 7, 2006 7:08:14 AM	0	30
<input type="radio"/>	ADDM	ADDM-1090770270_1_909	ADDM auto run: snapshots [908, 909], instance 1, database id 1090770270	SYS	COMPLETED	Jul 7, 2006 4:50:57 AM	0	30
<input type="radio"/>	ADDM	ADDM-1090770270_1_908	ADDM auto run: snapshots [907, 908], instance 1, database id 1090770270	SYS	COMPLETED	Jul 7, 2006 4:40:42 AM	0	30
<input type="radio"/>	ADDM	ADDM-1090770270_1_907	ADDM auto run: snapshots [906, 907], instance 1, database id 1090770270	SYS	COMPLETED	Jul 7, 2006 4:30:20 AM	1	30

The ADDM task is performed every 10 minutes, except the last task. What could be the reason for this?

- A. The snapshot retention period for the AWR was increased before the last task.
- B. The optimizer statistics for few objects in the database were locked before the last task.
- C. The STATISTICS_LEVEL initialization parameter was changed to BASIC and reset to TYPICAL before the last task.
- D. The optimizer statistics was collected manually by using the DBMS_STATS package before the last task.

Answer: C

QUESTION 276:

View this parameter setting in your database:

DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST='D:\oracle\product\10.2.0\oradata\oracle'

You created a tablespace by using this command:

CREATE TABLESPACE USERS;

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

- A. An error is reported and tablespace creation fails.
- B. Data files belonging to the USERS tablespace cannot be renamed.
- C. Data files are created with names generated by the instance.
- D. The tablespace has two data files.
- E. The tablespace can be extended without specifying the data file.

Answer: C,E

QUESTION 277:

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. directory naming method
- B. host naming method

- C. local naming method
- D. external naming method

Answer: C

QUESTION 278:

You executed the following command to export the EMPLOYEES table from a remote machine:

```
$ EXPDP hr/hr@data.us.oracle.com  
DUMPFILE=my_dir:exp_hr.log  
LOGFILE=data_pump_dir:log_hr.log  
TABLES=employees
```

What would be the outcome of this command?

- A. The command would execute successfully. But log file would not be created as DATA_PUMP_DIR directory is only accessible to user with SYSDBA privilege.
- B. The command fails with an error because DATA_PUMP_DIR directory have higher precedence over the per-file directory.
- C. The command fails with an error because no absolute path is specified for log file and dumpfile.
- D. The command would execute successfully and the export dump file would be created in the destination of the directory object MY_DIR.

Answer: D

QUESTION 279:

Which three statements are true regarding the fine-grained auditing (FGA)? (Choose three.)

- A. FGA audits DELETE statements only when audit columns are specified.
- B. The audit trail for FGA is stored in the FGA_LOG\$ table.
- C. FGA enables a SQL predicate to define when to audit an event.
- D. FGA is possible on SELECT statements only.
- E. FGA includes the SQL statement used by the user as part of the audit event entry.
- F. The audit trail for FGA is stored in the AUD_LOG\$ table.

Answer: B,C,E

QUESTION 280:

Which two statements are true about simple views? (Choose two.)

- A. Views can be created on the basis of more than one table.
- B. Data manipulation language (DML) operations cannot be performed on views.
- C. Views can be created as read only.

D. Views are data segments like tables.

Answer: A,C

QUESTION 281:

Which two statements are true about a bitmap index? (Choose two.)

- A. It has a bitmap segment for each distinct value in the key column, containing a string of bits in which each bit represents the presence or absence of a key column value.
- B. Updating the key column locks the whole bitmap segment that contains the bit for the key value to be updated.
- C. It is recommended for the columns that have unique values.
- D. It can be converted to a B-tree index by using the ALTER INDEX command.

Answer: A,B

QUESTION 282:

Your database is configured with the following parameters related to SGA:

SGA_TARGET=256MB

SHARED_POOL_SIZE=32MB

DB_CACHE_SIZE=100MB

LARGE_POOL_SIZE=0

JAVA_POOL_SIZE=0

STREAMS_POOL_SIZE=0

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

- A. The SGA_TARGET value cannot be sized smaller than 100 MB.
- B. The shared pool and the default buffer pool will not be sized smaller than 32 MB and 100 MB, respectively.
- C. The shared pool and the default buffer pool will not be sized bigger than 32 MB and 100 MB, respectively.
- D. 124 MB (256 minus 132) of memory is available for use by all the manually and automatically sized components.
- E. 124 MB (256 minus 132) of memory is available for use by all the manually sized components.

Answer: B,D

QUESTION 283:

In which situation would you use the Oracle Shared Server configuration?

- A. when performing backup and recovery operations using Oracle Recovery Manager
- B. in an online transaction processing (OLTP) system where large number of client

sessions are idle most of the time

- C. when performing export and import using Oracle Data Pump
- D. when performing batch processing and bulk loading operation in a data warehouse environment

Answer: B

QUESTION 284:

Your database is configured in NOARCHIVELOG mode. All the control files have been lost due to a hard disk failure but the data files are not lost. You have the closed whole database backup available to you. Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The database remains opened and you have to shut it down with the ABORT option.
- B. The database can be restored till the point of the last closed whole database backup.
- C. The database can be recovered by restoring the control files from the backup.
- D. The instance aborts.
- E. The database cannot be recovered.

Answer: B,D

QUESTION 285:

You scheduled a backup by using the Schedule Backup option in Oracle Enterprise Manager. Which statement about the script created by Oracle Enterprise Manager is true?

- A. It is a Recovery Manager (RMAN) script.
- B. It is an operating system (OS) file.
- C. It is a PL/SQL file.
- D. It is a SQL script.

Answer: A

QUESTION 286:

Which three pieces of information are considered while deciding the size of the undo tablespace in your database? (Choose three.)

- A. the size of an undo block
- B. the size of the redo log files
- C. the size of the database buffer cache
- D. the value of the UNDO_RETENTION parameter
- E. undo blocks generated per second

Answer: A,D,E