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**Vendor:** Oracle

**Exam Code:** 1Z0-052

**Exam Name:** Oracle Database 11g: Administrator I

**Version:** Demo

### Question No : 1

You notice that the performance of the database has degraded because of frequent checkpoints.

Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer: B,C**

### Question No : 2

Identify the memory component from which memory may be allocated for:

Session memory for the shared server  
Buffers for I/O slaves  
Oracle Database Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup and restore operations

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

**Answer: A**

### Question No : 3

You executed the following command to create a tablespace called SALES\_DATA:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE sales_data
```

---

DATAFILE SIZE 100M

SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO;

Which two statements are true about the SALES\_DATA tablespace? (Choose two)

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

**Answer: A,D**

#### **Question No : 4**

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

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

**Answer: B,E**

#### **Question No : 5**

You want to enable archiving on your database. Presently, the database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode.

Given below are the steps to accomplish the task in random order:

- 
1. Shut down the instance.
  2. Execute the ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG command.
  3. Start up the instance and mount the database.
  4. Set the DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST initialization parameter to \$ORACLE\_HOME/dest\_1.
  5. Open the database.

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### **Question No : 6**

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

View the Exhibit and check the commands executed.

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

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

```

11 rows selected.

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

```

What is the location of the alert\_orcl.log file?

- A. ORACLE\_HOME/dbs
- B. ORACLE\_HOME/rdbms
- C. /u01/app/oracle/admin/orcl/adump
- D. /u01/app/oracle/flash\_recovery\_area
- E. ORACLE\_BASE/diag/rdbms/orcl/alert
- F. ORACLE\_BASE/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/trace

**Answer: F**

**Question No : 7**

See the Exhibit:

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

Actual Tests

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

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

**Answer: A,B**

### Question No : 8

Examine the values for the following initialization parameters:

FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET=0

LOG\_CHECKPOINT\_INTERVAL=0

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

- A. The SGA advisor will be disabled
- B. The MTTR advisor will be disabled
- C. Automatic checkpoint tuning will be disabled

---

**D.** Checkpoint information will not be written to the alert log file

**Answer: B,C**

**Question No : 9**

In your database instance, the STATISTICS\_LEVEL initialization parameter is set to BASIC.

What is the impact of this setting?

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

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 10**

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

Which action would help to use the previous set of statistics on the objects?

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

**Answer: A**

---

**Question No : 11**

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

- A. An SPFILE is a binary file
- B. An SPFILE cannot reside on a client
- C. An SPFILE cannot contain static parameters
- D. An SPFILE can store changes persistently across instance restarts
- E. An SPFILE can be read by the database server, but it is not written to by the server
- F. An SPFILE must be created manually, before creating a database, even if you use the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create the database

**Answer: A,B,D**

**Question No : 12**

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

What would you do to recover the data file?

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

**Answer: C**



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**Question No : 13**

Examine the command:

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

Which statement describes the effect of the above command?

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

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 14**

The instance abnormally terminates because of a power outage.

Which statement is true about redo log files during instance recovery?

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

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 15**

Examine the command:

---

SQL>ALTER USER skd ACCOUNT LOCK;

Which two statements are true after the command is executed? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer: A,C**

#### **Question No : 16**

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

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

**Answer: E**

#### **Question No : 17**

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

Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. The statistics collection continues until all objects are processed.

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

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 18**

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

- A.** FULL
- B.** SCHEMAS
- C.** TRANSFORM
- D.** REMAP\_SCHEMA
- E.** REMAP\_TABLESPACE

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 19**

You executed the following command to create a password file in the database server:

```
$ orapwd file = orapworcl entries = 5 ignorecase=N
```

Which statement describes the purpose of the above password file?

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

---

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 20**

SQL> CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE MRKT

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

3 EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO;

Tablespace created.

SQL> ALTER DATABASE DEFAULT TABLESPACE MRKT;

Database altered.

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

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

**Answer: A,C**

**Question No : 21**

View the Exhibit and examine the privileges granted to the MGR\_ROLE role.

The user SKD has been granted the CONNECT and RESOURCE roles only. The database administrator (DBA) grants MGR\_ROLE to the user SKD by executing the command:

SQL> GRANT MGR\_ROLE TO SKD WITH ADMIN OPTION;

Which statement is true about the user SKD after he/she is granted this role?

Exhibit:

**General**

Name **MGR\_ROLE**

Authentication **None**

**Roles**

Role	Admin Option
No items found	

**System Privileges**

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

**Object Privileges**

Object Privilege	Schema	Object
No items found		

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

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 22**

---

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

SQL> ALTER DATABASE OPEN;

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer: A,B**

#### Question No : 23

Examine the command that is used to create a table:

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

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

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

**Answer: B,D**

---

**Question No : 24**

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

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

**Answer: A,F**

**Question No : 25**

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

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

**Answer: A,C,E**

**Question No : 26**

---

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

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

**Answer: B,D**

### **Advising on Repair**

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

- Failures that require human intervention: An example is a connectivity failure when a disk cable is not plugged in.
- Failures that are repaired faster if you can undo a previous erroneous action: For example, if you renamed a data file by error, it is faster to rename it back to its previous name than to initiate RMAN restoration from backup.

You can initiate the following actions:

- Click "Re-assess Failures" after you perform a manual repair. Resolved failures are implicitly closed; any remaining failures are displayed on the "View and Manage Failures" page.
- Click "Continue with Advise" to initiate an automated repair. When the Data Recovery Advisor generates an automated repair option, it generates a script that shows how RMAN plans to repair the failure. Click Continue if you want to execute the automated repair. If you do not want the Data Recovery Advisor to automatically repair the failure, you can use this script as a starting point for your manual repair.

### **Question No : 27**

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

- A. An extent cannot spread across data files.
- B. A segment cannot spread across data files.
- C. A data file can belong to only one tablespace.
- D. A data file can have only one segment created in it.



---

**E.** A data block can spread across multiple data files as it can consist of multiple operating system (OS) blocks.

**Answer: A,C**

**Question No : 28**

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

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

**Answer: B,D**

**Question No : 29**

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

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

**Answer: A,B**

### Question No : 30

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

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

**Answer: A,E**

### Question No : 31

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

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

**Answer: A,D**

### Question No : 32

Examine the following steps performed on a database instance:

1. The DBA grants the CREATE TABLE system privilege to the SKD user with ADMIN OPTION

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

Which statement is true after step 5 is performed?

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

**Answer: C**

#### **Question No : 33**

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

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

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

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

**Answer: A,D**

**Question No : 34**

View the Exhibit and examine the privileges granted to the SL\_REP user.

Roles		
Role	Admin Option	Default
CONNECT	N	Y
RESOURCE	N	Y

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

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

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

Which statement describes the outcome of the command?

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

---

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 35**

You executed this command to create a temporary table:

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

Which statement is true about the rows inserted into the REPORT\_WORK\_AREA table during a transaction?

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

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 36**

You want to access employee details contained in flat files as part of the EMPLOYEE table. You plan to add a new column to the EMPLOYEE table to achieve this.

Which data types would you use for the new column?

- A.** CLOB
- B.** BLOB

- 
- C. BFILE
  - D. LONG RAW

**Answer: C**

#### **Question No : 37**

The HR user creates a stand-alone procedure as follows and grants the EXECUTE privilege on the procedure to many database users:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE create_dept ( v_deptno NUMBER, v_dname
VARCHAR2, v_mgr NUMBER, v_loc NUMBER)
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
INSERT INTO hr.departments VALUES (v_deptno, v_dname, v_mgr, v_loc);
```

```
END;
```

The users having permission to execute the procedure are able to insert records into the DEPARTMENTS table even though they do not have the INSERT privilege on the table. You want only those users who have privileges on the DEPARTMENTS table to be able to execute the procedure successfully.

What would you suggest to the PL/SQL developers to achieve this?

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

**Answer: B**

#### **Question No : 38**

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

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

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

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

Answer: B,D

### Question No : 39

View the Exhibit to examine the details for an incident.

Incident Details: 3937

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

**Summary**

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

**Application Information**

SQL ID	8gmyvkh84w3xj
SQL Text	select * from scott.tab1/v
User	SYS
Module	sqlplus@ed14r6p1.us.oracle.com (TNS V1-V3)
Action	Unknown

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

File Name	Size (MB)	Timestamp	Path	View Contents
ora_ora_9007_3937.trc	2.71	August 20, 2007 9:15:14 PM GMT+07:00	/u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/incident/incdir_3937	<a href="#">View Contents</a>
ora_ora_9007.trc	0	August 20, 2007 9:15:14 PM GMT+07:00	/u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/trace	<a href="#">View Contents</a>

Which statement is true regarding the status of the incident?

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

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 40**

What can you achieve by implementing reverse key index?

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

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 41**

SQL> AUDIT DROP ANY TABLE BY scott BY SESSION WHENEVER SUCCESSFUL;

What is the effect of this command?

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



---

any user to drop tables owned by SCOTT

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 42**

You executed the following command to perform a backup of the USERS tablespace:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE users BEGIN BACKUP;
```

```
ALTER TABLESPACE users BEGIN BACKUP
```

```
*
```

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01123: cannot start online backup; media recovery not enabled

What could be the reason for this error?

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

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 43**

Which statements listed below describe the data dictionary views?

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

---

4. These can be queried by a normal user only if O7\_DICTIONARY\_ACCESSIBILITY parameter is set to TRUE

5. The V\$FIXED\_TABLE view can be queried to list the names of these views

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

**Answer: A**

#### Question No : 44

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

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

You opened an RMAN session for the database. To repair the failure, you executed the following command as the first RMAN command:

RMAN> REPAIR FAILURE;

Which statement describes the consequence of this command?

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

**Answer: D**

---

**Question No : 45**

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

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

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

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

**Answer: A,D**

**Question No : 46**

You plan to move data from a flat file to a table in your database. You decide to use SQL\*Loader direct path load method to perform this task. The table in which you plan to load data in an important table having various integrity constraint defined on it.

Which constraints will remain enabled by default during this operation? (Choose all that apply.)

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

**Answer: B,C,D**

---

**Question No : 47**

SQL> AUDIT DROP ANY TABLE BY scott BY SESSION WHENEVER SUCCESSFUL;

What is the effect of this command?

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

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 48**

User A executes the following command to drop a large table in your database:

SQL> DROP TABLE trans;

While the drop table operation is in progress; user B executes the following command on the same table;

SQL> DELETE FROM trans WHERE tr\_type='SL';

Which statement is true regarding the DELETE command?

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

---

**D.** It deletes the rows successfully because the table is locked in SHARE ROW EXCLUSIVE mode

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 49**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 50**

You perform differential incremental level 1 backups of your database on each working day and level 0 backup on Sunday to tape:

Which two statements are true about differential incremental backups? (Choose two.)

- A.** The backup performed on Sundays contains all the blocks that have ever been used in the database
- B.** The backup performed on Sundays contains all the blocks that have changed since the last level 1 backup
- C.** The backup performed on each working day contains all the blocks that have changed since the last level 0 backup
- D.** The backup performed on Monday contains all the blocks that have changed since the level 0 backup and every other working day contains all the blocks that have changed since the level 1 backup

**Answer: A,D**

---

**Question No : 51**

Your database is open and the LISTENER listener is running. The new DBA of the system stops the listener by using the command: LSNRCTL> STOP

What happens to the sessions that are presently connected to the database instance?

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

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 52**

The database instance has the following parameter setting:

OS\_AUTHENT\_PREFIX = OPS\$

OS\_ROLES = FALSE

REMOTE\_OS\_AUTHENT = FALSE

REMOTE\_OS\_ROLES = FALSE

TIMED\_OS\_STATISTICS = 0

You have a local operating system user SKD. You create a database user OPS\$SKD, and then assign external authentication. The user OPS\$SKD has the CREATE SESSION privilege.

What would you achieve by the above process?

- A.** The database user OPS\$SKD will be able to administer the database.
- B.** The authentication detail for the database user OPS\$SKD is recorded in the password

---

file.

**C.** The local operating system user SKD will be able to access the database instance without specifying the username and password.

**D.** The database user OPS\$SKD has to login with the password of the local operating system user SKD to access the database instance.

**Answer: C**

#### **Question No : 53**

Your database instance is running with full workload after database creation. You have decided to use a fixedsize undo tablespace. You want to use the undo Advisor to estimate the capacity of the undo tablespace.

Which two factors must you consider before using the Undo Advisor to estimate the capacity of the undo tablespace? (Choose two.)

**A.** The retention period to support flashback

**B.** The expected length of the longest-running query

**C.** The number of undo tablespaces in the database

**D.** The size of the Flash Recovery Area for the database instance

**Answer: A,B**

#### **Question No : 54**

The instance abnormally terminates because of a power outage.

Which statement is true about redo log files during instance recovery?

**A.** Inactive and current redo log files are required to accomplish recovery

**B.** Online and archived redo files are required to accomplish instance recovery

**C.** All redo log entries after the last checkpoint are applied from redo log files to data files

**D.** All redo log entries recorded in the current log file until the checkpoint position are applied to data files

---

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 55**

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

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

Which point describes Oracle Secure Backup?

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

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 56**

Examine the values for the following initialization parameters:

FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET=0

LOG\_CHECKPOINT\_INTERVAL=0

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



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

**Answer: B,C**

**Question No : 57**

You have an ORDERS table with the following structure:

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

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

Which method would serve the purpose?

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

**Answer: A**

### Question No : 58

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

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

**Answer: A,D**

### Question No : 59

You have two tables with referential integrity enforced between them. You need to insert data to the child table first because it is going to be a long transaction and data for the parent table will be available in a later stage, which can be inserted as part of the same transaction.

View the Exhibit to examine the commands used to create tables.

Which action would you take to delay the referential integrity checking until the end of the transaction?

Exhibit:

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

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

- A. Set the constraint to deferred before starting the transaction
- B. Alter the constraint to NOVALIDATE state before starting the transaction
- C. Enable the resumable mode for the session before starting the transaction
- D. Set the COMMIT\_WAIT parameter to FORCE\_WAIT for the session before starting the transaction

---

**Answer: A**

### Specifying Constraint State

As part of constraint definition, you can specify how and when Oracle should enforce the constraint.

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

**DEFERRABLE** Clause The **DEFERRABLE** and **NOT DEFERRABLE** parameters indicate whether or not, in subsequent transactions, constraint checking can be deferred until the end of the transaction using the **SET CONSTRAINT(S)** statement. If you omit this clause, then the default is **NOT DEFERRABLE**.

Specify **NOT DEFERRABLE** to indicate that in subsequent transactions you cannot use the **SET**

**CONSTRAINT[S]** clause to defer checking of this constraint until the transaction is committed. The checking of a **NOT DEFERRABLE** constraint can never be deferred to the end of the transaction.

If you declare a new constraint **NOT DEFERRABLE**, then it must be valid at the time the **CREATE TABLE** or **ALTER TABLE** statement is committed or the statement will fail.

Specify **DEFERRABLE** to indicate that in subsequent transactions you can use the **SET CONSTRAINT[S]** clause to defer checking of this constraint until after the transaction is committed. This setting in effect lets you disable the constraint temporarily while making changes to the database that might violate the constraint until all the changes are complete.

You cannot alter the deferability of a constraint. That is, whether you specify either of these parameters, or make the constraint **NOT DEFERRABLE** implicitly by specifying neither of them, you cannot specify this clause in an **ALTER TABLE** statement. You must drop the constraint and re-create it.

---

**Question No : 60**

You have statistics collected for some selected tables. Your requirement is that the

---

statistics for the tables and all dependent indexes must not be overwritten by further statistics collection until a certain point of time. How would you achieve this?

- A. Lock statistics for the tables.
- B. Change STALE\_PERCENT to zero for the tables.
- C. Set the TIMED\_STATISTICS parameter to TRUE.
- D. Set the STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter to BASIC.
- E. Set the OPTIMIZER\_USE\_PENDING parameter statistics to TRUE.

**Answer: A**

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

#### **Question No : 61**

Automatic Shared Memory Management is disabled for your database instance. You realize that there are cases of SQL statements performing poorly because of repeated parsing activity, resulting in degradation of performance.

What would be your next step to improve performance?

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

**Answer: D**

Using the Memory Advisor through OEM

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

**Question No : 62**

View the Exhibit and examine the parameters. User A executes the following command to update the TRANS table:

```
SQL> UPDATE B.trans SET tr_amt=tr_amt+500 WHERE c_code='C005';
```

Before user A issues a COMMIT or ROLLBACK command, user B executes the following command on the TRANS table:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE trans MODIFY (tr_type VARCHAR2(3));
```

What would happen in this scenario?

Exhibit:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
ddl_lock_timeout	integer	60
distributed_lock_timeout	integer	60
dml_locks	integer	748
gc_files_to_locks	string	
lock_name_space	string	
lock_sga	boolean	FALSE

- A. The ALTER TABLE command modifies the column successfully
- B. The DDL operation gets higher priority and transaction for user A is rolled back
- C. The ALTER TABLE command waits indefinitely until user A ends the transaction
- D. The ALTER TABLE command fails after waiting for 60 seconds due to the resource being busy

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 63**

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

- A. Data Files
- B. Control Files

- 
- C. Parameter Files
  - D. Online Redo Log Files
  - E. Server Parameter File

**Answer: B,E**

**Question No : 64**

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

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

**Answer: A,B**

**Question No : 65**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 66**

Note the following structures in your database server:

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

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 67**

You want to access employee details contained in flat files as part of the EMPLOYEE table. You plan to add a new column to the EMPLOYEE table to achieve this.

Which data types would you use for the new column?

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

**Answer: C**

## Question No : 68

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

1. On Sunday, an incremental level 0 tape backup is performed
2. Monday through Saturday, a cumulative incremental level 1 tape backup is performed

Which two statements are true regarding the backups performed? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer: A,B**

### **backup-level**

#### **Description**

The backup-level placeholder specifies the level of a backup created with the backup command.

Syntax

backup-level::=

full | incr\_level | incr | offsite

incr\_level::=

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9

Semantics

#### **full**

Specifies that Oracle Secure Backup should back up all files defined in a dataset regardless of when they were last backed up. This option is equivalent to level 0. This is the default value.

#### **incr\_level**

Specifies an incremental level from 1 to 9 and backs up only those files that have changed since the last backup at a lower level.



---

**incr**

Specifies that Oracle Secure Backup should back up any file that has been modified since the last incremental backup at the same level or lower. The incr option is equivalent to level 10. This level is platform dependent and is incompatible with some client operating systems such as the Netapp filer's Data ONTAP.

**offsite**

Equivalent to a full (level 0) backup except that Oracle Secure Backup keeps a record of this backup in such a way that it does not affect the full or incremental backup schedule. This option is useful when you want to create a backup image for offsite storage without disturbing your schedule of incremental backups.

**Question No : 69**

View the Exhibit and examine the attributes of an undo tablespace. In an OLTP system, the user SCOTT has started a query on a large table in the peak transactional hour that performs bulk inserts. The query runs for more than 15 minutes and then SCOTT receives the following error:

ORA-01555: snapshot too old What could be the reason for this error?

Exhibit:

Undo Retention Settings		Undo Tablespace for this Instance	
Undo Retention (minutes)	15	Tablespace	UNDOTBS1
Retention Guarantee	No		<a href="#">Change Tablespace</a>
		Size (MB)	115
		Auto-Extensible	No

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

**Answer: A**

---

**Question No : 70**

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

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

**Answer: A,C**

**Question No : 71**

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

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

**Answer: B,C**

**Question No : 72**

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

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

---

tables.

**Answer: A,C,E**

**Question No : 73**

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

MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET=0

MEMORY\_TARGET=500M

PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET=90M

SGA\_TARGET=270M

Which two statements are true about these parameters after the database instance is restarted?

(Choose two.)

- A.** The MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET parameter is automatically set to 500 MB.
- B.** The PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET and SGA\_TARGET parameters are automatically set to zero.
- C.** The value of the MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET parameter remains zero until it is changed manually.
- D.** The lower bounds of PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET and SGA\_TARGET parameters are set to 90 MB and 270 MB, respectively.

**Answer: A,D**

**Question No : 74**

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

- 
1. SGA is allocated.
  2. Control file is read.
  3. Redo log files are opened.
  4. Instance recovery is started.
  5. Background processes are started.
  6. Data file headers are checked for consistency.
  7. Server parameter file or the initialization parameter file is read.

Which option has the correct order in which these steps occur?

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

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 75**

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

- A. Set REMOTE\_OS\_ROLES to FALSE
- B. Set OS\_ROLES parameter to FALSE
- C. Set the REMOTE\_OS\_AUTHENT parameter to FALSE
- D. Set the REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORD\_FILE parameter to NONE

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 76**

---

Which two statements are true about setting the FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET initialization parameter to a nonzero value? (Choose two.)

- A. The MTTR advisor will be disabled
- B. Automatic checkpoint tuning will be enabled
- C. The value for the LOG\_CHECKPOINT\_INTERVAL initialization parameter will be override the value for FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET
- D. The time taken to recover the instance after the crash is always exactly the same as the value given for the FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET initialization parameter

**Answer: B,C**

**Question No : 77**

You want to create a role to meet these requirements:

1. The role is to be protected from unauthorized usage.
2. The password of the role is not to be embedded in the application source code or stored in a table.

Which method would you use to restrict enabling of such roles?

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

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 78**

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

---

Which point describes the Oracle Data Pump utility?

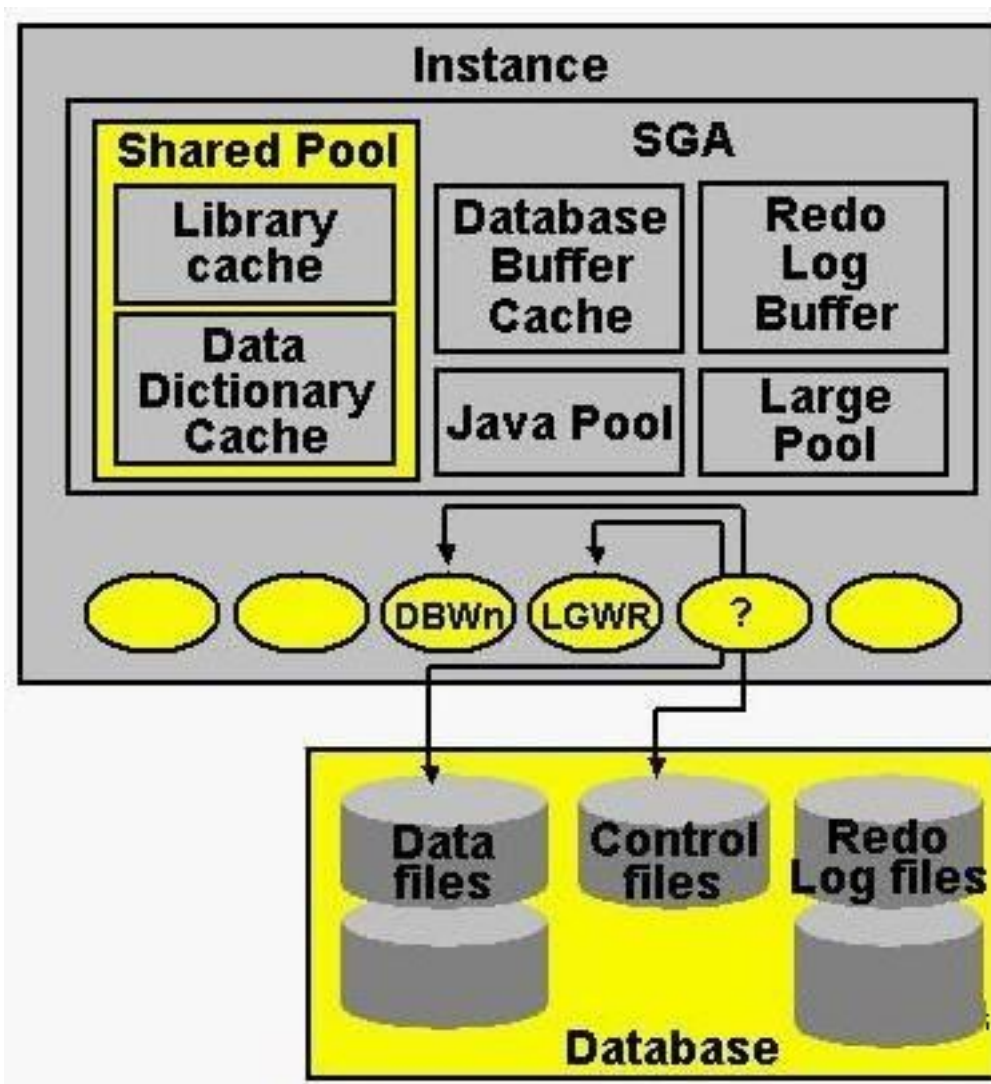
1. It enables the transfer of data from one database to another
2. It provides a complete solution for the backup, restoration and recovery needs of the entire database
3. It enables the loading of data from an external file into tables of an Oracle Database
4. It provides a tape backup management for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

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

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 79**

See the Exhibit:



Identify the component marked with a question mark:

- A. Checkpoint (CKPT)
- B. Process Monitor (PMON)
- C. Archiver Processes (ARcn)
- D. Recoverer Process (RECO)
- E. Memory Manager Process (MMAN)

**Answer: A**

#### Question No : 80

Your database is configured in shared server mode. However, your senior DBA asks you to modify the value of the `PRIVATE_SGA` limit in the profile of the users.

---

What could be the reason for this?

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

**Answer: A**

#### **Question No : 81**

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

1. SGA is allocated.
2. Control file is read.
3. Redo log files are read.
4. Instance recovery is started.
5. Background processes are started.
6. Data files are checked for consistency.
7. Server parameter file or the initialization parameter file is read.

Which option has the correct order in which these steps occur?

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

**Answer: C**



---

**Question No : 82**

Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) has been enabled for your database instance. The initialization parameters for the components that are managed by ASMM are not set. After observing the effects of ASMM, you executed the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE = 100M;
```

Which statement is true in this scenario?

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

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 83**

Examine the values for the following initialization parameters:

```
FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET=0
```

```
LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL=0
```

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

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

---

**Answer: B,C**

**Question No : 84**

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

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

Which statement is true about the output of the command?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** EXPIRED and AVAILABLE Status

You can view the status of backup sets and copies recorded in the RMAN repository through LIST, vs views, or recovery catalog views (if you use RMAN with a catalog). Table 2-4 describes the meaning of each status.

The crosscheck command only processes files created on the same device type as the channels used for the crosscheck. The crosscheck command checks only objects marked available or expired in the repository by examining the files on disk for disk channels or by querying the media manager for sbc channels.

The CROSSCHECK command only processes files created on the same device type as the channels used for the crosscheck. The CROSSCHECK command checks only objects marked AVAILABLE or EXPIRED in the repository by examining the files on disk for DISK channels or by querying the media manager for sbt channels.

**Table 2-4 Meaning of Crosscheck Status**

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

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## CROSSCHECK

### Purpose

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

### Question No : 85

The instance abnormally terminates because of a power outage.

Which statement is true about redo log files during instance recovery?

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

**Answer: C**

### Question No : 86

---

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 87**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 88**

View the Exhibit and examine the undo tablespace attributes. Your database instance is experiencing a large volume of transactions from non-DBA users in the last one hour. The undo tablespace NDOTBS1 is full with transactions and no transaction was committed more than one hour ago. The database has two more undo tablespaces.

What happens to the new DML operations in this scenario?

Exhibit:

Undo Retention Settings	Undo Tablespace for this Instance
Undo Retention (minutes) <b>60</b>	Tablespace <b>UNDOTBS1</b>
Retention Guarantee <b>Yes</b>	<a href="#">Change Tablespace</a>
	Size (MB) <b>115</b>
	Auto-Extensible <b>No</b>

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

**Answer: A**

### Tablespaces in the Preconfigured Database (continued)

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

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

**Question No : 89**

You want to configure and schedule offline database backups to run automatically.

Which tool or utility would you use to achieve this?

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

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 90**

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

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

**Answer: B,E**

**Question No : 91**

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

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

---

not set and the UNDO\_MANAGEMENT parameter is set to AUTO during the database instance start up

**Answer: A,C**

**Question No : 92**

Your database instance is configured with automatic undo management and the UNDO\_RETENTION parameter is set to 900 seconds. You executed the following command to enable retention guarantee:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE undotbs1 RETENTION GUARANTEE;
```

What affect would this command have on the database?

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

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 93**

You configured the Flash Recovery Area for your database. The database instance has been started in ARCHIVELOG mode and the LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_1 parameter is not set.

What will be the implications on the archiving and the location of archive redo log files?

- A.** Archiving will be disabled because the destination for the redo log files is missing
- B.** The database instance will shut down and the error details will be logged in the alert log file

- 
- C.** Archiving will be enabled and the destination for the archived redo log file will be set to the Flash Recovery Area implicitly
- D.** Archiving will be enabled and the location for the archive redo log file will be created in the default location \$ORACLE\_HOME/log

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_n

The LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_n parameters (where n = 1, 2, 3, ... 10) define up to ten archive log destinations.

The parameter integer suffix is defined as the handle displayed by the V\$ARCHIVE\_DEST dynamic performance view.

Values:

#### SERVICE

Specifies a standby destination. Oracle Net (IPC or TCP) transmits the archivelog. A standby instance must be associated with the destination. The value represented by tnsnames\_service corresponds to an appropriate service name in tnsnames.ora.

#### LOCATION

Specifies a local file system destination. You must specify this parameter for at least one destination.

#### MANDATORY

Specifies that archiving to the destination must succeed before the redo log file can be made available for reuse.

#### OPTIONAL

Specifies that successful archiving to the destination is not required before the redo log file can be made available for reuse. If the "must succeed count," set with LOG\_ARCHIVE\_MIN\_SUCCEED\_DEST, is met, the redo logfile is marked for reuse. This is the default.

#### REOPEN

Specifies the minimum number of seconds before the archiver process (ARCn, foreground, or log writer process) should try again to access a previously failed destination. Future attempts are made when the next redo log file is archived. If a destination is MANDATORY, then Oracle recommends that you specify a REOPEN time that reduces the possibility of primary database shutdown due to lack of available online redo log files.

If you do not specify seconds, then the default value is 300



---

**Question No : 94**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 95**

In which situation would you use static database registration for a listener?

- A. When multiple databases are to be registered with the listener
- B. When DBAs need to connect remotely to start up the database instance
- C. When users need to connect the database instance using the host naming method
- D. When the database instance that is to be registered with the listener is configured in shared server mode

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 96**

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Question No : 97

See the Exhibit to observe the roles assigned to the SL\_REP user.

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

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

Which statement is true about the assignment of the SELECT\_CATALOG\_ROLE role to the SL\_REP user?

- A. The user must enable the role explicitly
- B. The user can grant the role to other users
- C. The user cannot use the role until the DBA enables it explicitly

---

D. The user can start using the role immediately without any changes

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 98**

To make audit information more productive, the DBA executes the following command before starting an audit operations:

SQL>ALTER SYSTEM SET AUDIT\_TRAIL=DB,EXTENDED SCOPE=SPFILE;

Which statement is true regarding the audit record generated when auditing starts after restarting the database?

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

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 99**

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

\$ impdp system/manager directory = DB\_DATA

dumpfile = schemas.dat

schemas = hr

---

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

The command fails displaying the following error:

ORA-39001: invalid argument value

ORA-39000: bad dump file specification

ORA-31640: unable to open dump file "/home/oracle/schema/schemas.dat" for read  
ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status

What would you do to overcome the error?

- A. Add the user, SYSTEM, to the schemas option.
- B. Add the network\_link = devdb.us.oracle.com option.
- C. Change the dumpfile option to schema.dat@devdb.us.oracle.com.
- D. Replace the schemas option with the network\_link = devdb.us.oracle.com
- E. Replace the dumpfile option with the network\_link = devdb.us.oracle.com

**Answer: E**

The Data Pump import command, impdp, can now use this database link to directly access remote data. The command line parameter NETWORK\_LINK points to the source database via its database link.

When you use the network\_link parameter, you directly import from the remote database. There is no export made, and directories are not used.

#### **Question No : 100**

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

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

E. The ADDM calls other advisors if required, but does not provide recommendations about the advisors

**Answer: B,C**

#### Question No : 101

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

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

**Answer: B**

### Installation Option: Silent Mode



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

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

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**Question No : 102**

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

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

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

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

**Answer: A**

How to change Flash Recovery Area to a new location?

If you need to move the Flash Recovery Area of your database to a new location, invoke SQL\*Plus to change the DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST initialization parameter.

For example:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST='+disk1' SCOPE=BOTH SID='*';
```

After you change this parameter, all new Flash Recovery Area files will be created in the new location.

The permanent files (control files and online redolog files), flashback logs and transient files can be left in the old Flash Recovery Area location. The database will delete the transient

---

files from the old Flash Recovery Area location as they become eligible for deletion. For the FLASHBACK logfiles to be able to pick up the new 'db\_recovery\_file\_dest' location, the flashback option needs to be toggled off and on. This can be done like this:

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

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

1) To move the existing backupsets and archived redo log files, use the following command:

```
RMAN> BACKUP AS COPY ARCHIVELOG ALL DELETE INPUT;  
RMAN> BACKUP DEVICE TYPE DISK BACKUPSET ALL DELETE INPUT;
```

### **Question No : 103**

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

Which statement is true in this situation?

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

---

transaction

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 104**

View the Exhibit to examine the output produced by the following query at three different times since the database instance started and has experienced workloads of different capacities:

```
SQL> SELECT substr(component, 0, 10) COMP, current_size CS, user_specified_size US  
FROM v$memory_dynamic_components  
WHERE current_size!=0;
```

What do you infer from this?

Exhibit:



```

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

6 rows selected.

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

6 rows selected.

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

6 rows selected.

```

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

**Answer: C**

---

MEMORY\_TARGET specifies the Oracle system-wide usable memory. The database tunes memory to the MEMORY\_TARGET value, reducing or enlarging the SGA and PGA as needed.

In a text-based initialization parameter file, if you omit MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET and include a value for MEMORY\_TARGET, then the database automatically sets MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET to the value of MEMORY\_TARGET. If you omit the line for MEMORY\_TARGET and include a value for MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET, the MEMORY\_TARGET parameter defaults to zero. After startup, you can then dynamically change MEMORY\_TARGET to a nonzero value, provided that it does not exceed the value of MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET.

#### **Question No : 105**

Your database instance is started using the server parameter file (SPFILE). You executed a command to change the value of the LOG\_BUFFER initialization parameter:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_BUFFER=32M SCOPE=BOTH;
```

What would be the outcome of this command?

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

**Answer: C**

#### **Question No : 106**

The database instance is currently using SPFILE. View the Exhibit and examine the error

---

that you received while running the DB Structure Integrity check. Given below are the steps to recover from the error in random order:

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

Identify the correct sequence of steps?

Exhibit:



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

**Answer: A**

### Question No : 107

You are working on a new Oracle Database 11g server, where only the software is installed and no database is created. You plan to create a database on this server using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA).

Some of the requirements set for your database creation task are:

1. Configure the database to operate in shared server mode.

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 108**

Examine the following output:

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

INDEX_NAME	STATUS
EIND	UNUSABLE

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

- A. It is ignored by the query optimizer.
- B. It is not used while the index is being rebuilt.
- C. The index cannot be rebuilt, and has to be re-created.
- D. The index is automatically rebuilt when used the next time.

---

**Answer: A,B**

**Question No : 109**

In a system, large online transaction processing (OLTP) jobs run during the daytime that require a large database buffer cache. In the night, the system supports batch jobs that require a higher value to be set for the large pool. You must simultaneously configure the memory components to accommodate the peak requirement.

What would you do to automate this configuration for the memory components with change in mode of working?

- A. Set the SGA\_TARGET initialization parameter to zero.
- B. Set the PRE\_PAGE\_SGA initialization parameter to TRUE.
- C. Set the MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET initialization parameter to zero.
- D. Set the SGA\_TARGET initialization parameter to a nonzero value.

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 110**

You have executed this command to change the size of the database buffer cache:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=2516582;
```

System altered.

To verify the change in size, you executed this command:

```
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER DB_CACHE_SIZE
```

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
------	------	-------

db_cache_size	big integer	4194304
---------------	-------------	---------

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