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Oracle oracle database 10g:new features for oracle8i ocps



Practice Exam: 1z0-045

Exam Number/Code: 1z0-045

Exam Name: oracle database 10g:new features for oracle8i ocps

Questions and Answers: 211 Q&As

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Exam : Oracle 1Z0-045

Title : Oracle(r) Database 10g:New Features for Oracle8i ocps

1. Your Data Guard architecture consists of one primary database and one standby database, both located on the same machine. What is the minimum that you need in order to use the command-line interface of the Oracle 10g Data Guard Manager tool to monitor your Data Guard architecture?

- A. only one Data Guard Monitor (DMON)
- B. only the Oracle Management Server (OMS)
- C. two Data Guard Monitors, one for each instance
- D. one Data Guard Monitor and one Oracle Management Server

Answer: C

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

```
SQL> shutdown immediate;
```

What is the result of executing this command?

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

Answer: D

3. Consider this syntax:

```
MERGE INTO t1
```

```
USING t2 ON (join predicate)..
```

What does the MERGE syntax do?

- A.It performs a merge join of the row from T2 only if it doesn't exist in the T1 table.
- B.It creates a natural join of tables T1 and T2 for all columns that have the same name.
- C.It creates a Cartesian product of table T1 and table T2 for all columns that have the same name.
- D.For each row from T2, it updates the row if it exists within table T1, otherwise it inserts the row into T1.

Answer: D

4. You can use Oracle Flashback technology to look at past activity in your database.

What are two other characteristics of Oracle Flashback technology? (Choose two.)

- A.Oracle Flashback technology uses undo information to construct consistent data.
- B.You can use a PL/SQL cursor opened while using an Oracle Flashback image to perform DML once you deactivate the Flashback option in your session.
- C.You can only use an Oracle Flashback view of the data if the required records are still in the online redo log files.
- D.Oracle Flashback lists the DML that was executed during the period you identify when initiating your session.

Answer: AB

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

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

Answer: BG

6. What is true regarding a shared, server-side parameter file for a Real Application Clusters database?

- A. It can contain parameters with distinct values for each instance.
- B.It can contain only parameters with identical values for each instance.
- C.It must contain an IFILE parameter for each instance's individual parameter file.
- D.It must be located in the default location for the primary instance's parameter file.

Answer: A

7. What is the result of setting the CURSOR_SHARING = SIMILAR initialization parameter?

- A. turns off all literal replacement for the shared cursor
- B.causes the optimizer to share cursors for all statements
- C.causes the optimizer to examine the statement to ensure cursor sharing occurs for safe literals only
- D.causes the optimizer to ignore all indexes and statistics to establish the appropriate execution path

Answer: C

8. You plan to create an external table from the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and LOCATIONS database tables.

Which method or command should you use to create and populate the external table?

- A. the expdp and impdp commands
- B.conventional export and import
- C.CREATE TABLE.. and SQL*Loader
- D.CREATE TABLE.. and INSERT INTO.. SELECT.. FROM..
- E.CREATE TABLE.. ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL ..AS SELECT.. FROM..

Answer: E

9. What criterion does Oracle use to determine whether a database file is an Oracle Managed File?

- A.the filename format
- B.information stored inside a data dictionary table
- C.information stored in the ALERT.LOG file for the corresponding instance
- D.information stored inside the corresponding initialization parameter file for the instance

Answer: A

10. Examine this startup script called startmydb.sql:

```
CONNECT myid/mypwd AS SYSDBA STARTUP  
EXT
```

In Oracle 8 i, you could have executed this script by invoking Server Manager with the command:

```
svrmgrl @startmydb.sql
```

Which alternative command could you use to run the startmydb.sql script with SQL*Plus to start your Oracle 10g database?

- A.sqlplus @startmydb.sql
- B.sqlplus -Sstartmydb.sql
- C.sqlplus -S @startmydb.sql
- D.sqlplus /NOLOG @startmydb.sql

Answer: D

11. Which three statements are true about the privileged connection options available in Oracle 10g? (Choose three.)

- A. The CONNECT INTERNAL is disallowed.
- B.The Server Manager tool is no longer supplied.
- C.The listener must be running to make a connection.
- D.The use of a remote password login file (orapwd) is unchanged.

Answer: ABD

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

- A. Policy violations are prioritized as High, Medium, or Informational by category.
- B.Policies can be disabled completely, or flagged as ignored, for the specified target.
- C.Policies can be flagged as ignored, but never completely disabled, for the specified target.
- D.Policy violations must be corrected, otherwise the database will shut down until corrective action occurs.

Answer: AB

13. Which two statements regarding the FLASHBACK_TRANSACTION_QUERY view are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. You can find information about only active transactions from the view.
- B.You can find information about read only transactions from the view.
- C.You require the SELECT ANY TRANSACTION system privilege to access the view.
- D.You can find information about both active and committed transactions from the view.
- E.You require the SELECT ON FLASHBACK_TRANSACTION_QUERY object privilege to access the view.

Answer: CD

14. With CURSOR_SHARING = SIMILAR, cursors are shared for safe literals only. What is meant by 'safe literals only'?

- A.No literal value is substituted for a shared cursor.
- B.Different execution plans are generated for substituted literal values.
- C.The optimizer ignores all indexes and statistics to establish the appropriate execution path.
- D.The substitution of any literal value will produce exactly the same execution plan.

Answer: D

15. After changing the PCTFREE value of the automatic space management table EMPLOYEES, which task can you perform in order for your change to take effect immediately?

- B.Execute the command ANALYZE TABLE employees COMPUTE STATISTICS.

C. Execute the command DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATISTICS on the EMPLOYEES table.

D. Execute the DBMS_REPAIR.SEGMENT_FIX_STATUS procedure on the EMPLOYEES table.

Answer: D

16. You want to perform the database backup when user activity on your system is low, such as between 12:00 a.m. and 2:00 a.m.

Which command terminates with an error if the backup is not complete at the end of the specified duration?

A. RMAN> BACKUP DURATION 2:00 MINIMIZE LOAD DATABASE;

B. RMAN> BACKUP DURATION 2:00 PARTIAL FILESPERSET 1 DATABASE;

C. RMAN> BACKUP DURATION 2:00 PARTIAL MINIMIZE TIME DATABASE;

D. RMAN> BACKUP AS COPY DURATION 2:00 PARTIAL MINIMIZE LOAD DATABASE;

Answer: A

17. You have three temporary tablespace groups named G1, G2, and G3 in your database.

You are creating a new temporary tablespace as follows:

```
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLESPACE TEMP1 TEMPFILE 'u1\data/temp1.dbf' SIZE 10M TABLESPACE GROUP '';
```

Which statement regarding the above command is correct?

A. It will create the tablespace TEMP1 in group G1.

B. It will create the tablespace TEMP1 in group G3.

C. It will not add the tablespace TEMP1 to any group.

D. It will create the tablespace TEMP1 in the default group.

E. It will throw an error with message 'specified group is not available'.

F. It will create a new group with a system-generated name and add the tablespace TEMP1 to it.

Answer: C

18. To re-create your control file as an Oracle Managed File, you use the CREATE CONTROLFILE command.

There is no SPFILE, and you are using the initDB1.ora initialization parameter file to start up your instance.

After executing the CREATE CONTROLFILE command, what should you do to start up your instance the next time?

A. Ensure that all data files are also Oracle Managed Files.

B. Ensure that all redo log files are also Oracle Managed Files.

C. Ensure that the correct value for the CONTROL_FILES initialization parameter is specified inside initDB1.ora.

D. Ensure that there is NO entry specified for the CONTROL_FILES initialization parameter inside initDB1.ora.

Answer: C

19. Which statement correctly describes setup of a server-persistent parameter file (SPFILE) when used with Real Application Clusters?

A. One SPFILE, created from a text parameter file (PFILE), is required for each instance.

B. You must create a separate text parameter file (PFILE) for each instance and merge them with the CREATE SPFILE FROM PFILE=(list_of_files); command to create one common SPFILE.

C. You can add the instance-specific parameters to a common SPFILE with the ALTER SYSTEM SCOPE=SPFILE SID=name ; command.

D. One common SPFILE is required for all instances; it has a parameter INSTANCE_name_SPFILE, which in turn points to the instance-specific SPFILE.

Answer: C

20. Examine the following parameter settings from an initialization (init.ora) file:

```
DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST = 'u01/oradata'
```

```
DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_1 = 'u02/oradata'
```

```
DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_2 = 'u03/oradata'
```

If you create an Oracle Managed Files (OMF) database using these settings, what is the result?

A. The data files, temp files, and control file will be on device /u01; one online redo log group will be on device /u02; another redo log group will be on device /u03.

B. The data files and temp files will be on device /u01; one copy of the control file and one online redo log group will be on device /u02; another copy of the control file and a second redo log group will be on device /u03.

C.The data files, temp files, online redo log files, and control file will be on device /u01; multiplexed copies of the archive log files will be created: one set on device /u02, and another set on device /u03.

D.The data files and temp files will be on device /u01; one copy of the control file and the first member in each online redo log group will be on device /u02; another copy of the control file and a second member of each redo log group will be on device /u03.

Answer: D

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