Exam : 1Z0-040

Title : Oracle Database 10g:
New Features for Administrators□□

QUESTION 1
Which three methods can you use to run an Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) analysis over a specific time period? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: A, C, E

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 2
Which background process does Automatic Shared Memory Management use to coordinate the sizing of memory components?

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

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

QUESTION 3
Which six files are maintained in the Flash Recovery Area? (Choose six.)

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

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

QUESTION 4
Consider the following scenario:
You have a directory, data, under the disk group tdgroup
A. You want to create an
alias for one of the data files and you execute the following command:
ALTER DISKGROUP tdgroupA
ADD ALIAS '+tdgroupA/data/datafile.dbf'
FOR '+tdgroupA.231.45678';
Which task would be accomplished by the command?

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

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

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

QUESTION 5
Exhibit

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

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

Answer: C
RMAN simplifies recovery operations using backups taken from earlier database incarnation so that it is easy as recovering a backup from the same incarnation. The simplified recovery through RESETLOGS feature is an enhancement to recovery operations so that previous incarnation backups can be used for recovery of the current database incarnation. You use this feature when you have performed an incomplete recovery (or a recovery using a backup control file) and opened the database with the RESETLOGS option.
To perform incomplete recovery, use the SET UNTIL command to specify the time, SCN, restore point, or log sequence number at which recovery terminates. Alternatively, specify the UNTIL clause on the RESTORE and RECOVER commands.
REF.: Oracle(r) Database 10g: New features for Oracle 8i, 18-21 and Oracle(r) 10g Backup and Recovery Basics, 3-4

QUESTION 6
You are unable to move the Unified Job Scheduler occupant from the SYSAUX tablespace to the USERS tablespace. What could be the reason?

A. None of the SYSAUX occupants can be relocated.
B. The USERS tablespace is a bigfile tablespace (BFT).

C. The united Job Scheduler occupant cannot be relocated.
D. The SYSAUX occupants can be relocated to the SYSTEM tablespace only.

Answer: C
A - Not true. Same off the occupants can be move
B - Not true. The USERS occupant , isn't , by default a BFT tablespace, and even tought, you should be able to move anything to a BFT tablespace. The point it's about to move, SYSAUX occupant.
C - True answer, as you con check , by the following query :
SELECT occupant_name, move_procedure,
FROM v$sysaus_occupants;
OCCUPANT_NAME MOVE_PROCEDURE
---------- ----------
AO DBMS_AW.MOVE_AWMETA
EM emd_maintenance.move_em_tblspc
JOB_SCHEDULER *** MOVE PROCEDURE NOT APPLICABLE **
LOGMNR SYS.DBMS_LOGMNR_D.SET_TABLESPACE
LOGSTDBY SYS.DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SET_TABLESPACE
ODM MOVE_ODM
ORDIM *** MOVE PROCEDURE NOT APPLICABLE ***
ORDIM/PLUGINS *** MOVE PROCEDURE NOT APPLICABLE ***
ORDIM/SQLMM *** MOVE PROCEDURE NOT APPLICABLE ***
SDO MDSYS.MOVE_SDO
STATSPACK Use export/import (see export parameter file spuexp.par)
STREAMS
TEXT DRI_MOVE_CTXSYS
ULTRASEARCH MOVE_WK
WM DBMS_WM.move_proc
D - Not true. Can move SYSAUX occupants, whem is possible, to any tablespace that you want.
REF.: Metalink Note: 243246.1: 10G : SYSAUX Tablespace

QUESTION 7
You enabled block change tracking for faster incremental backups in your database.
Which background process writes to the change tracking file?

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

Answer: F

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

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QUESTION 8
You want to enforce a company's business policy on several objects by using a single policy function.
Which two types of policies can be assigned to the policy_type argument in the dbms_rls.add_policy procedure to achieve the above objective? (Choose two.)

A. DBMS_RLS.STATIC
B. DBMS_RLS.DYNAMIC
C. DBMS_RLS.SHARED_STATIC
D. DBMS_RLS.CONTEXT_SENSITIVE
E. DBMS_RLS.SHARED_CONTEXT_SENSITIVE

Answer: C, E
DBMS_RLS. SHARED_STATIC
The policy function executes once, Once, then the predicate is cached in the SGA, and it's Shared Across Multiple Objects, like Hosting environments, such as data warehouses where the same predicate must be applied to multiple database objects
DBMS_RLS. SHARED_CONTEXT_SENSITIVE
The policy function executes f irst time and the object is reference in a database session Predicates are cached in the private session memory UGA so policy functions can be shared among objects.
REF.: Oracle(r) Database Security Guide 10g Release 2 (10.2) - p 15-30

QUESTION 9
The Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) analysis runs every 60 minutes on your database. Your database if facing a series of interrelated problems over a period of two hours. You need to ensure that the ADDM analysis is run over a time span of two hours in future.
What would you do?

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

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

problems.
The goal of the analysis is to reduce a single throughput metric called DB time. DB time is the cumulative time spent by the database server in processing user requests. It includes wait time and CPU time of all non-idle user sessions. DB time is displayed in the V$SESS_TIME_MODEL and V$SYS_TIME_MODEL views.
REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Performance Guide, 6-12

QUESTION 10
The database is currently running in the NOARCHIVELOG mode.
What would be the first step to configure Flashback Database?

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

Answer: A
Here is the problem... the question ask "for the first step"...But the database MUST be in archivelog mode and de flash recovey area MUST be enable, thus I belive the answer correct would be A and B.
Flashback Database uses its own logging mechanism, creating flashback logs which are stored in the flash recovery area. You can only use Flashback Database if flashback logs are available. Therefore, you must set up your database in advance to create flashback logs if you want to take advantage of this feature.
The requirements for enabling Flashback Database are:
* Your database must be running in ARCHIVELOG mode, because archived logs are used in the Flashback Database operation.
* You must have a flash recovery area enabled, because flashback logs can only be stored in the flash recovery area.
REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Backup and Recovery Basics, 5-2 and 5-9

QUESTION 11
Consider the following command to add a new disk group called "tdgroupA" with two failover groups:
CREATE DISKGROUP tdgrouopA NORMAD REDUNDANCY
FAILOVERGROUP control01 DISK
'/devices/A1',
'/devices/A2',
'/devices/A3'
FAILOVERGROUP control02 DISK
'/devices/B1',
'/devices/B2',
'/devices/B3',
The disk "/devices/A1" is currently a member disk of a disk group by name "tdgroup1"
Which task would be accomplished by the command?

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

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

QUESTION 12
Exhibit

CUSTOMERS

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

You have created the following auditing policy:

BEGIN
dmbs_fga.add_policy (
object_schema => 'DNX',
object_name => 'CUSTOMERS'
policy_name => 'policy_acc_principal',
audit_condition =>NULL,
audit_column => 'ACCOUNT_ID, AMOUNT',
audit_column_opts=> DBMS_FGA.ALL_COLUMNS,
audit_trail => DBMS_FGA.DB_EXTENDED,
statement_types=>'INSERT,UPDATE');
END;
Which statement is true about the fine-grained auditing implemented by this policy?

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

Answer: B
Not A: DBMS_FGA.ALL_COLUMNS imply that the operation must be on BOTH account_id AND amount. Thus, options A and B are wrong!
An option is provided to audit based on whether ANY or ALL of the relevant columns are used in the statement:
audit_column_opts => DBMS_FGA.ALL_COLUMNS / DBMS_FGA.ANY_COLUMNS
Audit trail writes the SQL text and SQL bind information to LOBs.
Pp 17-14

QUESTION 13
You need to ensure that the database users should be able to use the various flashback query features in order to go back in time by four hours. What should you do? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B, G

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

QUESTION 14
Which statement regarding the COMPATIBLE parameter is correct?

A. It is a dynamic parameter.
B. It is an advanced parameter.
C. It is a new parameter in Oracle 10g.
D. It can have any value between8.0.0 and 10.1.0 in Oracle 10g database.
E. After it is set to 10.0.0 or greater and the database is opened, it cannot be set back.

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

QUESTION 15
You are using Recovery Manager (RMAN) to perform backups. In which three situations would you perform a compressed backup? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: D, E, F
D - If you are using disk-based backups and disk space in your flash recovery area or other disk-based backup destination is limited
E - If you are performing your backups to some device over a network and reduced network bandwidth is more important than CPU usage
F - If you are using some archival backup media such as CD or DVD, where reducing backup sizes saves on media costs and archival storage
REF.: Backup and Recovery Basics - p4-6

QUESTION 16
You plant to create a database 'PROD' using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA).
Which two tasks can you automate while created the database using the DBCA? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A, D
On the DBCA Operations window, select Create a Database to start a wizard that enables you to create and configure a database. The wizard requests your input on the following:
* Database Templates
* Database Identification
* Management Options (enable backup and
* Database Credentials
* Storage Options
* Database File Locations
* Recovery Configuration
* Database Content
* Initialization Parameters
* Database Storage
* Database Creation Options
REF.: Oracle(r) 10g 2 Days DBA , p 2-7

QUESTION 17
Which two dynamic performance views would you query to determine the endian format of your platform? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A, F
SQL>SELECT d.PLATFORM_NAME, ENDIAN_FORMAT
FROM V$TRANSPORTABLE_PLATFORM tp, V$DATABASE d
WHERE tp.PLATFORM_NAME = d.PLATFORM_NAME;
PLATFORM_NAME ENDIAN_FORMAT

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QUESTION 18
Which three statements regarding the Policy Framework in Enterprise Manager (EM) are correct? (Choose three.)

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

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

QUESTION 19
You want to retain the job entries for the last five days and purge all job entries from the job log that are older than five days. Select the command that will enable you to do the job.

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

Answer: A
Purging Logs Manually
The PURGE_LOG procedure enables you to manually purge logs. As an example, the following statement purges all entries from both the job and window logs:
DBMS_SCHEDULER.PURGE_LOG( );
Another example is the following, which purges all entries from the jog log that are older than three days. The window log is not affected by this statement.
DBMS_SCHEDULER.PURGE_LOG(log_history=>3, which_log =>'JOB_LOG');
(A)
The following statement purges all window log entries older than 10 days and all job log entries older than 10 days that relate to job1 and to the jobs in class2:
DBMS_SCHEDULER.PURGE_LOG(log_history => 10, job_name => 'job1, sys.class2,;)
REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Administrator Guide , 28-14

QUESTION 20
Which three actions are required to configure the Flashback Database? (Choose three.)

A. set Flash Recovery Area
B. enable Flashback logging
C. create FLASHBACK tablespace
D. create a user called flashoper
E. start the database in the ARCHIVELOG mode
F. start the database in the NOARCHIVELOG mode

Answer: A, B, E
The requirements for enabling Flashback Database are:
* Your database must be running in ARCHIVELOG mode, because archived logs are used in the Flashback Database operation.
* You must have a flash recovery area enabled, because flashback logs can only be stored in the flash recovery area.
* Enable flashback loging . To enable logging for Flashback Database, set the DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_
TARGET initialization parameter and issue the ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON statement.
REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Backup and Recovery Basics, 5-2 and 5-

QUESTION 21
Which four statements regarding the Clone Database tool are correct? (Choose four.)

A. It clones Oracle databases from release 8.1.7 or later.
B. It clones a source database while the database is in NOMOUNT state.
C. It clones a source database while the database is in MOUNT state.

D. It clones an Oracle database by using Recovery Manager (RMAN).
E. It clones a source database at the specified Oracle home and starts the new database instance in the open mode.
F. It clones a source database and makes the new database instance consistent with the source database up to the backup time of archived log.

Answer: A, C, D, F
Note: The question is wrong. There isn't a "CLONE DATABASE tool". There are only DBCA and RMAN tools to clone a database.

Explanation: Observation: If we want to clone a database using the DBCA, first we create a database template; after that doesn't matter if the database source is in NOMOUNT or MOUNT state.
Cloning Databases Using DBCA
The "Template Management" section of the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) can be used to clone databases. The following method creates a clone of and existing database including both the structure and the data:
1. Start the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA).
2. On the "Welcome" screen click the "Next" button.
3. On the "Operations" screen select the "Manage Templates" option and click the "Next" button.
4. On the "Template Management" screen select the "Create a database template" option and select the "From and existing database (structure as well as data)" sub-option then click the "Next" button.
5. On the "Source database" screen select the relevant database instance and click the "Next" button.
6. On the "Template properties" screen enter a suitable name and description for the template, confirm the location for the template files and click the "Next" button.
7. On the "Location of database related files" screen choose either to maintain the file locations or to convert to OFA structure (recommended) and click the "Finish" button.
8. On the "Confirmation" screen click the "OK" button.
9. Wait while the Database Configuration Assistant progress screen gathers information about the source database, backs up the database and creates the template.
By default the template files are located in the "$ORACLE_HOME/assistants/dbca/templates" directory.

QUESTION 22
The _____ procedure is used to determine which statements are needed to make your materialized view eligible for fast refresh and usable for general rewrite.

A. REFRESH
B. TUNE_MVIEW
C. REGISTER_MVIEW
D. EXPLAIN_REWRITE

E. REFRESH_DEPENDENT

Answer: B
The TUNE_MVIEW procedure shows you how to optimize your CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW statement and to meet other requirements such as materialized view log and rewrite equivalence relationship for fast refresh and general query rewrite. TUNE_MVIEW analyzes and processes the CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW statement and generates two sets of output results: one for the materialized view implementation and the other for undoing the create materialized view operations
REF.: Oracle Performance Guide - SQL Access Advisor 17-35

QUESTION 23
The _____ identifies and helps to resolve performance problems relating to the execution of SQL statements by recommending which indexes, materialized views, or materialized view logs to create, drop, or retain.

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

Answer: F
The SQL Access Advisor helps you achieve your performance goals by recommending the proper set ofmaterialized views, naterialized view logs, and indexes for a given workload . The SQL Access Advisor recommends bitmap, function-based, and B-tree indexes. A bitmap index offers a reduced response time for many types of ad hoc queries and reduced storage requirements compared to other indexing techniques. B-tree indexes are most commonly used in a data warehouse to index unique or near-unique keys. Another component of the SQL Access Advisor also recommends how to optimize materialized views so that they can be fast refreshable and take advantage of general query rewrite.
REF.: Oracle Performance Guide - SQL Access Advisor 17-1

QUESTION 24
You need to create a schedule that will run a job on the second Friday of each month. What should the repeat interval of the schedule be set to?

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

Answer: A
Examples of Calendaring Expressions

The following examples illustrate simple repeat intervals. For simplicity, it is assumed that there is no contribution to the evaluation results by the start date.
Run every Friday. (All three examples are equivalent.)
FREQ= DAILY; BYDAY=FRI;
FREQ= WEEKLY; BYDAY=FRI;
FREQ= YEARLY; BYDAY=FRI;
Run on the second Wednesday of each month.
FREQ= MONTHLY; BYDAY=2WED;
REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Administrator Guide , 27-14

QUESTION 25
Which three file types are managed by Data Pump jobs? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: B, D, F
There are three types of files managed by Data Pump jobs:
* Dump files to contain the data and metadata that is being moved
* Log files to record the messages associated with an operation
* SQL files to record the output of a SQLFILE operation. A SQLFILE operation is invoked using the Data Pump Import SQLFILE parameter and results in all of the SQL DDL that Import will be executing based on other parameters, being written to a SQL file.
REF.: Oracle(r) Database Utilities, 1-10

QUESTION 26
You want an ASM instance to manage the files of your database. To achieve this objective, you specify the following parameters in the parameter file of the database.
INSTANCE_TYPE = RDBMS
LARGE_POOL_SIZE = 8MB
BD_BLOCK_SIZE = 4K
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST = +dgroupA
LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT = "$ORACLE_SID_%s_%t.%t"
DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST = +dgroupA
COMPATIBLE = 10.1.0.2.0
CONTROL_FILES = +dgroupA
Which parameter would be ignored while starting up the instance?

A. DB_BLOCK_SIZE
B. CONTROL_FILES
C. LARGE_POOL_SIZE

D. LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST
E. LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT
F. DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST

Answer: E
If you want ASM to be the default destination for creating database files, you must specify an incomplete ASM filename in one or more of the following initialization parameters:
- DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST
- DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_n
- DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST
- CONTROL_FILES
- LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n
- LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST
- STANDBY_ARCHIVE_DEST
Some additional initialization parameter considerations:
- LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT is ignored if a disk group is specified for LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST (for example, LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST = +dgroup1).
- DB_BLOCK_SIZE must be one of the standard block sizes (2K, 4K, 8K, 16K or 32K bytes).
- LARGE_POOL_SIZE must be set to at least 1 MB.
REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Administrator Guide , 12-39

QUESTION 27
Which statement regarding the implementation of shared policy functions is correct?

A. The policies need to have the same name.
B. The policy type must be DBMS_RLS.DYNAMIC.
C. The shared policy function can be enforced on any number of objects.
D. The shared policy function cannot be enforced on more than two objects.

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

QUESTION 28
Tom is the DBA of DNX Bank. The users of the banking system are complaining that all debit transactions are taking too long to execute. The details of the application used for this purpose are listed below:
Application - Bank_DNX to access banking accounts
Module - CUSTLEDGER
Action DEBIT_ENTRY

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

A. EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE ('BANK_DNX','CUSTEDGER');
B. EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENALBLE ('BANK_DNX');
C. EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE DEBIT_ENTRY');
D. EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE ('BANK_DNX', 'CLUSTLEDGER ','DEBIT_ENTRY');
E. EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE ('CLUSTLEDGER','DEBIT_ENTRY');

Answer: D
DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE Procedure
This procedure enables statistic gathering for a given combination of Service Name, MODULE and ACTION. Calling this procedure enables statistic gathering for a hierarchical combination of Service name, MODULE name, and ACTION name on all instances for the same database. Statistics are accessible by means of the V$SERV_MOD_ACT_STATS view.
Syntax
DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE(
service_name IN VARCHAR2,
module_name N VARCHAR2,
action_name IN VARCHAR2 DEAFAULT ALL_ACTIONS);
Parameters
service_name Name of the service for which statistic aggregation is enabled.
module_name Name of the MODULE. An additional qualifier for the service. It is a required parameter.
action_name Name of the ACTION. An additional qualifier for the Service and MODULE name. Omitting
the parameter (or supplying ALL_ACTIONS constant) means enabling aggregation for all Actions for a given Server/Module combination. In this case, statistics are aggregated on the module level.
REF.: Oracle(r) Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference

QUESTION 29
You created a database (using Database Configuration Assistant [DBCA]) by using one of the default templates. The default permanent tablespace for the non-system users, excluding DBSNMP and OUTLN users, will be set to _____.

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

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

QUESTION 30
Examine the following command to create an external table from EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS database tables.
1. CREATE TABLE employee_ext
2. (employee_id, first_name, department_name)
3. ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
4. (
5. TYPE ORACLE_LOADER
6. DEFAULT DIRECTORY ext_dir
7. LOCATION ('emp1.dmp')
8.)
9. PARALLEL
10. AS
11. SELECT e.emplyee_id, e.first_name, e.last_name,
d.department_name
12. FROM employees e, departments d;
Which line of the command would cause an error?

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

Answer: F
External tables are created using the SQL CREATE TABLE...ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL statement. When you create an external table, you specify the followingattributes:
1. TYPE - specifies the type of external table. The two available types are the ORACLE_LOADER type and the ORACLE_DATAPUMP type. Each type of external table is supported by its own access driver.
* The ORACLE_LOADER access driver is the default. It can perform only data

loads, and the data must comefrom text datafiles. Loads from external tables to internal tables are done by reading from the external tables' text-only datafiles .
* The ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver can perform both loads and unloads. The data must come from binary dump files. Loads to internal tables from external tables are done by fetching from the binary dump files. Unloads from internal tables to external tables are done by populating the external tables' binary dump files.
2. DEFAULT DIRECTORY - specifies the default location of files that are read or written by external tables. The location is specified with a directory object, not a directory path.
3. ACCESS PARAMETERS - describe the external data source and implements the type of external table that was specified. Each type of external table has its own access driver that provides access parameters unique to that type of external table.
4. LOCATION - specifies the location of the external data. The location is specified as a list of directory objects and filenames. If the directory object is not specified, then the default directory object is used as the file location .
REF.: Oracle(r) Database 10g Utilities, 12-2
