



Exam : 1Z0-050

Title : Oracle Database 11g: New Features for
Administrators

Ver : 01-29-2009

QUESTION 1:

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

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

Answer: B,C

QUESTION 2:

In your database, the LDAP_DIRECTORY_SYSAUTH initialization parameter has been set to YES and the users who need to access the database as DBAs have been granted SYSDBA enterprise role in Oracle Internet Directory (OID). SSL and the password file have been configured. A user SCOTT with the SYSDBA privilege tries to connect to the database instance from a remote machine using the command:

```
$ SQLPLUS scott/tiger@DB01 AS SYSDBA
```

where DB01 is the net service name.

Which authentication method would be used first?

- A. authentication by using the local OS of the database server
- B. authentication by using the Oracle Internet Directory
- C. authentication by password file
- D. authentication by using certificates over SSL

Answer: C

QUESTION 3:

Examine the following values of the initialization parameters in the database having the SID ORCL:

```
BACKGROUND_DUMP_DEST=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.1.0/db_1/bdump
```

```
USER_DUMP_DEST=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.1.0/db_1/udump
```

```
CORE_DUMP_DEST=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.1.0/db_1/cdump
```

```
DIAGNOSTIC_DEST=
```

The environment variables have the following value:

```
ORACLE_BASE=/u01/app/oracle
```

```
ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.1.0/db_1
```

What is the location of the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) home?

- A. /u01/app/oracle/product/11.1.0/db_1

- B. /u01/app/oracle
- C. \$ORACLE_HOME/bdump
- D. \$ORACLE_HOME/log

Answer: B

QUESTION 4:

Observe the following PL/SQL block:

```
BEGIN  
dbms_spm.configure('SPACE_BUDGET_PERCENT', 30);  
END;
```

Which statement is correct regarding the above PL/SQL block?

- A. It automatically purges the SQL management objects when SMB occupies more than 30% of the SYSAUX tablespace.
- B. It reserves 30% of the space in the SYSAUX tablespace for SQL Management Base (SMB).
- C. It reserves 30% of the space in the SYSTEM tablespace for SMB.
- D. It generates a weekly warning in the alert log file when SMB occupies more than 30% of the SYSAUX tablespace.

Answer: D

QUESTION 5:

Exhibit:

```
First execution:
=====
COMP                                CS                                US
-----
shared pool                        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                        8388608
Shared IO                        8388608                        8388608
PGA Target                       100663296                       0

6 rows selected.
```

View the Exhibit to examine the output produced by the following query at three different times since the database instance started and has undergone 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?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 6:

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g ASM instance having three disks in a disk group with ASM compatibility attribute set to 11.1.0 and redundancy set to high. One of the disks in the disk group becomes unavailable because of power failure. Which statements will be true in this scenario? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The disk is immediately dropped from the disk group.
- B. The ASM tracks the extents that are modified during the outage.
- C. The ASM migrates the extents from the unavailable disk to the remaining disks.
- D. The disk automatically goes offline.

Answer: B,D

QUESTION 7:

The SQL Tuning Advisor has been configured with default configurations in your database instance. Which recommendation is automatically implemented without the DBA's intervention after the SQL Tuning Advisor is run as part of the AUTOTASK framework?

- A. statistics recommendations
- B. SQL profile recommendations
- C. restructuring of SQL recommendations
- D. index-related recommendations

Answer: B

QUESTION 8:

Exhibit:

Advisor Tasks Change Default Parameters

Search
 Select an advisory type and optionally enter a task name to filter the data that is displayed in your results set.

Advisory Type: Task Name: Advisor Runs: Status: Go

By default, the search exact or case-sensitive match exact or case-sensitive match, double quote an exact or case-sensitive match, double quote the search string. You can use the wildcard symbol (%) in a double-quoted string.

Results
View Result Delete Actions Re-schedule Go

Select	Advisory Type	Name	Description	User	Status	Start Time	Duration (seconds)	Expires In (days)
<input type="checkbox"/>	ADDM	ADDM:1158544296_1_50	ADDM auto run: snapshots [49, 50], instance 1, database id 1158544296	SYS	COMPLETED	Aug 19, 2007 11:00:22 AM	1	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ADDM	my_instance_analysis_mode_task		SYS	COMPLETED	Aug 19, 2007 10:01:23 AM	4	30
<input type="checkbox"/>	ADDM	ADDM:1158544296_1_47	ADDM auto run: snapshots [46, 47], instance 1, database id 1158544296	SYS	COMPLETED	Aug 19, 2007 6:01:06 AM	7	30
<input type="checkbox"/>	ADDM	ADDM:1158544296_1_46	ADDM auto run: snapshots [45, 46], instance 1	SYS	COMPLETED	Aug 19, 2007 5:00:56 AM	0	30

View the Exhibit to examine the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) tasks.

You executed the following commands:

```
SQL> VAR tname VARCHAR2(60);
```

```
SQL> BEGIN
```

```
:tname := 'my_instance_analysis_mode_task';
```

```
DBMS_ADDM.INSERT_SEGMENT_DIRECTIVE(:tname,'Sg_directive','SCOTT');
```

```
END;
```

Which statement describes the consequence?

- A. All subsequent ADDM tasks including my_instance_analysis_mode_task are filtered to suppress the Segment Advisor suggestions for the SCOTT schema.
- B. The ADDM task is filtered to produce the Segment Advisor suggestions for the SCOTT schema only.
- C. The ADDM task is filtered to suppress the Segment Advisor suggestions for the SCOTT schema.
- D. The PL/SQL block produces an error because the my_instance_analysis_mode_task task has not been reset to its initial state.

Answer: D

QUESTION 9:

Which statements are true regarding table compression? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It saves disk space and reduces memory usage.
- B. It saves disk space but has no effect on memory usage.
- C. It incurs extra CPU overhead during DML as well as direct loading operations.
- D. It incurs extra CPU overhead during DML but not direct loading operations.
- E. It requires uncompress operation during I/O.

Answer: A,C

QUESTION 10:

You are working as a DBA on the decision support system. There is a business requirement to track and store all transactions for at least three years for a few tables in the database. Automatic undo management is enabled in the database. Which configuration should you use to accomplish this task?

- A. Enable Flashback Data Archive for the tables.
- B. Specify undo retention guarantee for the database.
- C. Enable supplemental logging for the database.
- D. Query V\$UNDOSTAT to determine the amount of undo that will be generated and create an undo tablespace for that size.
- E. Create Flashback Data Archive on the tablespace on which the tables are stored.

Answer: A

QUESTION 11:

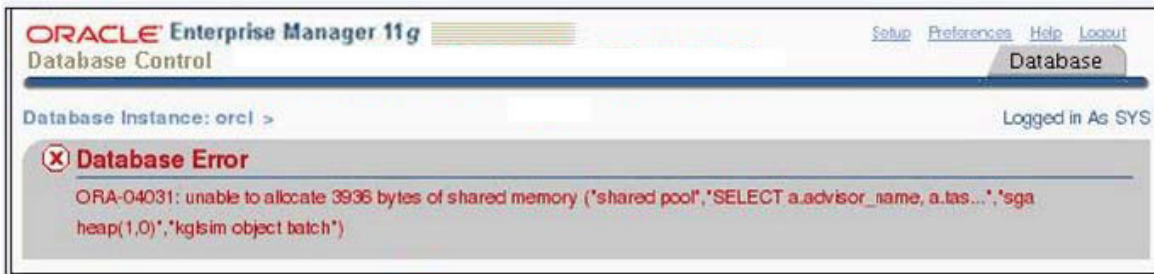
USER_DATA is a nonencrypted tablespace that contains a set of tables with data. You want to convert all existing data in the USER_DATA tablespace and the new data into the encrypted format. Which methods would you use to achieve this? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Encrypt the USER_DATA tablespace using the ALTER TABLESPACE statement so that all the data in the tablespace is automatically encrypted.
- B. Use Data Pump to transfer the existing data to a new encrypted tablespace.
- C. Use ALTER TABLE..MOVE to transfer the existing data to a new encrypted tablespace.
- D. Enable row movement for each table to be encrypted and then use ALTER TABLESPACE to encrypt the tablespace.
- E. Use CREATE TABLE AS SELECT to transfer the existing data to a new encrypted tablespace.

Answer: B,C,E

QUESTION 12:

Exhibit:



View the Exhibit to observe the error.

You receive this error regularly and have to shut down the database instance to overcome the error. What can the solution be to reduce the chance of this error in future, when implemented?

- A. setting the PRE_PAGE_SGA parameter to TRUE
- B. locking the SGA in memory
- C. increasing the value of SGA_MAX_SIZE
- D. automatic memory management

Answer: D

QUESTION 13:

Which three are the valid statements in relation to SQL plan baselines? (Choose three.)

- A. The plans generated for every SQL statement are stored in the SQL plan baseline by default.
- B. The plans can be manually loaded to the SQL plan baseline.
- C. The plan baselines are stored temporarily in the memory as long as the database instance is running.
- D. The plans in the SQL plan baseline are verified and accepted plans.
- E. For the SQL plan baselines to be accessible to the optimizer, the SYSAUX tablespace must be online.

Answer: B,D,E

QUESTION 14:

You plan to use SQL Performance Analyzer to analyze the SQL workload. You created a SQL Tuning Set as a part of the workload capturing. What information is captured as part of this process? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. the system change number (SCN)
- B. the execution plan

- C. the execution context
- D. the SQL text
- E. the execution frequency

Answer: C,D,E

QUESTION 15:

Which two statements are true regarding the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) in Oracle Database 11g? (Choose two.)

- A. The BACKGROUND_DUMP_DEST initialization parameter overrides the DIAGNOSTIC_DEST initialization parameter for the location of the alert log file.
- B. A single ADR can support multiple ADR homes for different database instances.
- C. The alert files are stored in XML file format in the TRACE directory of each ADR home.
- D. If the environmental variable ORACLE_BASE is set, then DIAGNOSTIC_DEST is set to \$ORACLE_BASE.

Answer: B,D

QUESTION 16:

While deploying a new application module, the software vendor ships the application software along with appropriate SQL plan baselines for the new SQLs being introduced. Which two statements describe the consequences? (Choose two.)

- A. The optimizer does not generate new plans for the SQL statements for which the SQL plan baseline has been imported.
- B. The new SQL statements initially run with the plans that are known to produce good performance under standard test configuration.
- C. The plan baselines can be evolved over time to produce better performance.
- D. The newly generated plans are directly placed into the SQL plan baseline without being verified.

Answer: B,C

QUESTION 17:

Your system has been upgraded from Oracle Database 10g to Oracle Database 11g. You imported SQL Tuning Sets (STS) from the previous version. After changing the OPTIMIZER_FEATURE_ENABLE parameter to 10.2.0.4 and running the SQL Performance Analyzer, you observed performance regression for a few SQL statements. What would you do with these SQL statements?

- A. Set OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES to FALSE to prevent the

plans from being loaded to the SQL plan baseline.

B. Capture the plans from the previous version using STS and then load them into the stored outline.

C. Set OPTIMIZER_USE_PLAN_BASELINES to FALSE to prevent the use of regressed plans.

D. Capture the plans from the previous version using STS and then load them into SQL Management Base (SMB).

Answer: D

QUESTION 18:

Evaluate the following statements:

```
CREATE TABLE purchase_orders
```

```
(po_id NUMBER(4),
```

```
po_date TIMESTAMP,
```

```
supplier_id NUMBER(6),
```

```
po_total NUMBER(8,2),
```

```
CONSTRAINT order_pk PRIMARY KEY(po_id))
```

```
PARTITION BY RANGE(po_date)
```

```
(PARTITION Q1 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE(?1-apr-2007?d-mon-yyyy?),
```

```
PARTITION Q2 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE(?1-jul-2007?d-mon-yyyy?),
```

```
PARTITION Q3 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE(?1-oct -2007?d-mon-yyyy?),
```

```
PARTITION Q4 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE(?1-jan-2008?d-mon-yyyy?));
```

```
CREATE TABLE purchase_order_items
```

```
(po_id NUMBER(4) NOT NULL,
```

```
product_id NUMBER(6) NOT NULL,
```

```
unit_price NUMBER(8,2),
```

```
quantity NUMBER(8),
```

```
CONSTRAINT po_items_fk
```

```
FOREIGN KEY (po_id) REFERENCES purchase_orders(po_id))
```

```
PARTITION BY REFERENCE(po_items_fk);
```

What are the two consequences of the above statements? (Choose two.)

A. Partitions of PURCHASE_ORDER_ITEMS have system-generated names.

B. The PURCHASE_ORDER_ITEMS table inherits the partitioning key from the parent table by automatically duplicating the key columns.

C. Both PURCHASE_ORDERS and PURCHASE_ORDER_ITEMS tables are created with four partitions each.

D. Partition maintenance operations performed on the PURCHASE_ORDER_ITEMS table are automatically reflected in the PURCHASE_ORDERS table.

E. Partitions of the PURCHASE_ORDER_ITEMS table exist in the same tablespaces as the partitions of the PURCHASE_ORDERS table.

Answer: C,E

QUESTION 19:

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g instance with ASM storage. You lost an ASM disk group DAT

A. You have RMAN backup of data as well as ASM metadata backup.

You want to re-create the missing disk group by using the ASMCMD md_restore command. Which of these methods would you use to achieve this? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Restore the disk group with the exact configuration as the backed-up disk group, using the same disk group name, same set of disks, failure group configurations, and data on the disk group.

B. Restore the disk group with the exact configuration as the backed-up disk group, using the same disk group name, same set of disks, and failure group configurations.

C. Restore the disk group with changed disk group specification, failure group specification, disk group name, and other disk attributes.

D. Restore metadata in an existing disk group by passing the existing disk group name as an input parameter.

Answer: B,C,D

QUESTION 20:

Examine the following RMAN command:

BACKUP DATABASE

TAG TESTDB

KEEP UNTIL 'SYSDATE+1'

RESTORE POINT TESTDB06;

Which two statements are true regarding the backup taken by using the above RMAN command? (Choose two.)

A. Archived redo logs are backed up only if the database is open during the backup.

B. The backup is deleted after one day, regardless of the default retention policy settings.

C. The backup becomes obsolete after one day, regardless of the default retention policy settings.

D. Only data files and the control file are backed up.

Answer: A,C

QUESTION 21:

Which statement describes the information returned by the DBMS_SPACE.SPACE_USAGE procedure for LOB space usage?

A. It returns space usage of only SecureFile LOB chunks.

B. It returns space usage of only BasicFile LOB chunks.

- C. It returns both BasicFile and SecureFile LOB space usage for both partitioned and nonpartitioned tables.
- D. It returns both BasicFile and SecureFile LOB space usage for only nonpartitioned tables.

Answer: A

QUESTION 22:

Evaluate the following command:

```
SQL>ALTER SYSTEM SET db_securefile = 'IGNORE';
```

What is the impact of this setting on the usage of SecureFiles?

- A. It forces SecureFiles to be created even if the BASICFILE option is specified to create the LOB.
- B. It forces BasicFiles to be created even if the SECUREFILE option is specified to create the LOB.
- C. It does not allow the creation of SecureFiles and generates an error if the SECUREFILE option is specified to create the LOB.
- D. It ignores the SECUREFILE option only if a Manual Segment Space Management tablespace is used and creates a BasicFile.

Answer: B

QUESTION 23:

Which two statements are true regarding the functionality of the remap command in ASMCMD? (Choose two.)

- A. It reads the blocks from a good copy of an ASM mirror and rewrites them to an alternate location on disk if the blocks on the original location cannot be read properly.
- B. It repairs blocks by always reading them from the mirror copy and writing them to the original location.
- C. It repairs blocks that have read disk I/O errors.
- D. It checks whether the alias metadata directory and the file directory are linked correctly.

Answer: A,C

QUESTION 24:

Which tasks can be accomplished using the DBMS_LOB.SETOPTIONS procedure?

- A. only encryption and deduplication settings for only SecureFile CLOBs
- B. only encryption and compression settings for all SecureFile LOBs
- C. deduplication, encryption, and compression settings for all SecureFile LOBs

D. deduplication, encryption, and compression settings only for SecureFile CLOBs

Answer: C

QUESTION 25:

Which statement describes the effect of table redefinition on the triggers attached to the table?

- A. All triggers on the table are invalidated and are automatically revalidated with the next DML execution on the table.
- B. All triggers on the table are invalidated and must be manually recompiled before the next DML execution on the table.
- C. All triggers on the table remain valid.
- D. Only triggers that are affected by the changes to the structure of the table are invalidated and automatically revalidated with the next DML execution on the table.

Answer: A

QUESTION 26:

Evaluate the following code:

```
SQL>VARIABLE task_name VARCHAR2(255);
SQL>VARIABLE sql_stmt VARCHAR2(4000);
SQL>BEGIN
:sql_stmt := 'SELECT COUNT(*) FROM customers
WHERE cust_state_province = "CA"';
:task_name := 'MY_QUICKTUNE_TASK';
DBMS_ADVISOR.QUICK_TUNE(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR,
:task_name, :sql_stmt);
END;
```

What is the outcome of this block of code?

- A. It creates a task and workload but does not execute the task.
- B. It produces an error because the SQL Tuning Set has not been created.
- C. It produces an error because a template has not been created.
- D. It creates a task and workload, and executes the task.

Answer: D

QUESTION 27:

What is the advantage of setting the ASM-preferred mirror read for the Stretch cluster configuration?

- A. It improves performance by reading from a copy of an extent closest to the node.

- B. This feature enables much faster file opens.
- C. It improves performance as fewer extent pointers are needed in the shared pool.
- D. It improves resync operations.

Answer: A

QUESTION 28:

You run the SQL Tuning Advisor (STA) to tune a SQL statement that is part of a fixed SQL plan baseline. The STA generates a SQL profile for the SQL statement, which recommends that you accept the profile. Which statement is true when you accept the suggested SQL profile?

- A. The tuned plan is not added to the SQL plan baseline.
- B. The tuned plan is added to the fixed SQL plan baseline as a fixed plan.
- C. The tuned plan is added to a new nonfixed SQL plan baseline as a nonfixed plan.
- D. The tuned plan is added to the fixed SQL plan baseline as a nonfixed plan.

Answer: D

QUESTION 29:

You plan to collect the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) data every Monday morning for a month. You want Oracle Database to automatically create a baseline every Monday and remove the old baseline. What is the correct action to achieve this?

- A. Create and populate a SQL Tuning Set from the AWR on every Monday.
- B. Change the RETENTION setting for the AWR snapshots to 7 days on Monday.
- C. Create a repeating baseline template.
- D. Insert a finding directive for future ADDM tasks.

Answer: C

QUESTION 30:

Which three statements are true regarding persistent lightweight jobs? (Choose three.)

- A. Persistent lightweight jobs modify several tables in the data dictionary to generate a lot of redo.
- B. The user cannot set privileges on persistent lightweight jobs.
- C. Persistent lightweight jobs are useful when users need to create a large number of jobs in a short time.
- D. Persistent lightweight jobs are useful when users need to create a small number of jobs that run infrequently.
- E. The use of a template is mandatory to create persistent lightweight jobs.

Answer: B,C,E

QUESTION 31:

In which two aspects does hot patching differ from conventional patching? (Choose two.)

- A. It takes more time to install or uninstall compared with conventional patching.
- B. It can be installed and uninstalled via OPatch unlike conventional patching.
- C. It does not require down time to apply or remove unlike conventional patching.
- D. It is not persistent across instance startup and shutdown unlike conventional patching.
- E. It consumes more memory compared with conventional patching.

Answer: C,E

QUESTION 32:

View the following SQL statements:

Transaction T1

```
INSERT INTO hr.regions VALUES (5,'Pole');  
COMMIT;
```

Transaction T2

```
UPDATE hr.regions SET region_name='Poles' WHERE region_id = 5;  
COMMIT;
```

Transaction T3

```
UPDATE hr.regions SET region_name='North and South Poles' WHERE  
region_id = 5;
```

You want to back out transaction T2. Which option would you use?

- A. It is possible, but transaction T3 also backs out.
- B. It is possible with the NOCASCADE_FORCE option.
- C. It is not possible because it has conflicts with transaction T3.
- D. It is possible with the NONCONFLICT_ONLY option.

Answer: B

QUESTION 33:

Which statement is true when Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) baselines are created using baseline templates?

- A. AWR baselines are always created with infinite expiration duration.
- B. AWR baselines are always created as repeating baselines.
- C. AWR baselines are always created using the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) retention period as expiration duration.
- D. AWR baselines can be created on the basis of two time values.

Answer: D

QUESTION 34:

Your database initialization parameter file has the following entry:

SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS=3

Which statement is true regarding this setting?

- A. It drops the connection after the specified number of login attempts fail for any user.
- B. It is enforced only if the password profile is enabled for the user.
- C. It locks the user account after the specified number of attempts.
- D. It drops the connection after the specified number of login attempts fail only for users who have the SYSDBA privilege.

Answer: A

QUESTION 35:

Which statement is true regarding virtual private catalogs?

- A. A virtual private catalog owner can create a local stored script, and have read/write access to a global stored script.
- B. The virtual private catalog owner cannot create and modify the stored scripts.
- C. The set of views and synonyms that make up the virtual private catalog is stored in the schema of the RMAN recovery catalog owner.
- D. To perform most of the RMAN operations, the virtual catalog owner must have the SYSDBA or SYSOPER privilege on the target database.

Answer: D

QUESTION 36:

Evaluate the following command:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE design_data (id NUMBER,  
doc CLOB)
```

```
LOB(doc) STORE AS SECUREFILE(DEDUPLICATE);
```

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

- A. All LOB data that is identical in two or more rows in a LOB column share the same data blocks.
- B. The LOB values are cached by default in the buffer cache.
- C. The LOB values are automatically stored in encrypted mode.
- D. The LOB values are automatically compressed.

Answer: A

QUESTION 37:

Which statements are true regarding the Query Result Cache? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It can store the results from normal as well as flashback queries.
- B. It can be set at the system, session, or table level.
- C. It is used only across statements in the same session.
- D. It can store the results of queries based on normal, temporary, and dictionary tables.

Answer: A,B

QUESTION 38:

You are working on a CATDB database that contains an Oracle Database version 11.1 catalog schema owned by the user RCO11. The INST1 database contains an Oracle Database version 10.1 catalog schema owned by the user RCAT10.

You want the RMAN to import metadata for database IDs 1423241 and 1423242, registered in RCAT10, into the recovery catalog owned by RCO11.

You executed the following RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG rco11/password@catdb
```

```
RMAN> IMPORT CATALOG rcat10/oracle@inst1;
```

What happens when you execute the above commands? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. They import metadata for all registered databases in the RCAT10 database.
- B. They register all the RCAT10-catalog registered databases in the RCO11 catalog.
- C. They overwrite all stored scripts in the RCO11 catalog with the same name as that in the RCAT10 catalog.
- D. They deregister all databases registered in the RCAT10 catalog.

Answer: A,B,D

QUESTION 39:

Evaluate the following function code:

```
CREATE FUNCTION get_dept_avg(dept_id NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER
RESULT_CACHE RELIES_ON (EMPLOYEES)
IS
avgsal NUMBER(6);
BEGIN
SELECT AVG(SALARY) INTO avgsal
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID = dept_id;
RETURN avgsal;
END get_dept_avg;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above function?

- A. The cached result becomes invalid when any structural change is done to the EMPLOYEES table.
- B. If the function is invoked with a different parameter value, the existing result in the result cache gets overwritten by the latest value.
- C. Each time the function is invoked in a different session, the current result in the result cache gets overwritten.
- D. If the function execution results in an unhandled exception, the exception result is also stored in the cache.

Answer: A

QUESTION 40:

Which tasks can be accomplished using the Enterprise Manager Support Workbench in Oracle Database 11g? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Generate reports on data failure such as data file failures.
- B. You can track the Service Request (SR) and implement repairs.
- C. You can package and upload diagnostic data to Oracle Support.
- D. You can manually run health checks to gather diagnostic data for a problem.

Answer: B,C,D

QUESTION 41:

Exhibit #1:

```
SQL> SELECT signature, sql_handle, plan_name, origin, enabled,
accepted, fixed, autopurge
FROM dbp_q1 .plan baselines;
```

SIGNATURE	SQL_HANDLE	PLAN_NAME	ORIGIN	ENABLED	ACCEPTED	FIXED
8.062E+18	SYS_SQL_6fe2	SYS_SQL_PLAN_1ea	AUTO-CAPTURE	YES	NO	NO
8.062E+18	SYS_SQL_6fe2	SYS_SQL_PLAN_4be	AUTO-CAPTURE	YES	YES	NO
...						
...						
...						

Exhibit #2:

```
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER OPTIMIZER
```

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_dynamic_sampling	integer	2
optimizer_features_enable	string	11.1.0.6
optimizer_index_caching	integer	0
optimizer_index_cost_adj	integer	100
optimizer_mode	string	ALL_ROWS
optimizer_secure_view_merging	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_use_invisible_indexes	boolean	FALSE
optimizer_use_pending_statistics	boolean	FALSE
optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM sh.sales WHERE quantity_sold > 40 ORDER BY prod_id;
SQL> SELECT * FROM sh.sales WHERE quantity_sold > 40 ORDER BY prod_id;
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET OPTIMIZER_MODE=FIRST_ROWS;
SQL> SELECT * FROM sh.sales WHERE quantity_sold > 40 ORDER BY prod_id;
```

View the Exhibit exhibit1 to examine the series of SQL commands.

View the Exhibit exhibit2 to examine the plans available in the SQL plan baseline. The baseline in the first row of the Exhibit is created when OPTIMIZER_MODE was set to FIRST_ROWS.

Which statement is true if the SQL query in exhibit1 is executed again when the value of OPTIMIZER_MODE is set to FIRST_ROWS?

- A. The optimizer uses the plan in the first row of the exhibit2 because OPTIMIZER_MODE was set to FIRST_ROW during its creation.
- B. The optimizer uses the plan in the second row of the exhibit2 because it is an accepted plan.
- C. The optimizer uses the plan in the first row of the exhibit2 because it is the latest generated plan.
- D. The optimizer uses a new plan because none of the plans in the exhibit2 are fixed plans.

Answer: B

QUESTION 42:

What are the advantages of variable extent size support for large ASM files? (Choose two.)

- A. It improves resync operations when the disk comes online after being taken offline for maintenance purposes.
- B. It improves performance in the extended cluster configuration by reading from a local copy of an extent.
- C. Fewer extent pointers are needed to describe the file and less memory is required to manage the extent maps in the shared pool.
- D. This feature enables faster file opens because of the reduction in the amount of memory that is required to store file extents.

Answer: C,D

QUESTION 43:

Which two are the uses of the ASM metadata backup and restore (AMBR) feature?
(Choose two.)

- A. It can be used to back up all data on ASM disks.
- B. It can be used to recover the damaged ASM disk group along with the data.
- C. It can be used to gather information about a preexisting ASM disk group with disk paths, disk name, failure groups, attributes, templates, and alias directory structure.
- D. It can be used to re-create the ASM disk group with its attributes.

Answer: C,D

QUESTION 44:

Which two changes and their effect on the system can be tested by using the Database Replay feature? (Choose two.)

- A. multiplexing of the control file
- B. adding the redo log member to the database
- C. database and operating system upgrades
- D. changing the database storage to ASM-managed storage

Answer: C,D

QUESTION 45:

Which is the source used by Automatic SQL Tuning that runs as part of the AUTOTASK framework?

- A. SQL statements that are part of the AWR baseline only
- B. SQL statements based on the AWR top SQL identification
- C. SQL statements that are part of the available SQL Tuning Set (STS) only
- D. SQL statements that are available in the cursor cache and executed by a user other than SYS

Answer: B

QUESTION 46:

While performing the backup of the flash recovery area, you notice that one of the archived redo log files is missing. You have multiple destinations for archived redo log files. What implications does it have on the backup of the flash recovery area?

- A. The backup fails because one of the archived redo log files is missing.
- B. The backup succeeds but it would be without the missing archived log.
- C. During backup, you are prompted for the alternative destination for the missing archived redo log file.
- D. The backup succeeds because it fails over to one of the alternative archived redo log destinations.

Answer: D

QUESTION 47:

You are working on a CATDB database that contains an Oracle Database version 11.1 catalog schema owned by the user RCO11. The INST1 database contains an Oracle Database version 10.1 catalog schema owned by the user RCAT10.

You want the RMAN to import metadata for database IDs 1423241 and 1423242, registered in RCAT10, into the recovery catalog owned by RCO11. You executed the following commands:

```
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG rco11/password@catdb
```

```
RMAN> IMPORT CATALOG rcat10/oracle@inst1 NO UNREGISTER;
```

Which two statements are true regarding the tasks accomplished with these commands? (Choose two.)

- A. They register all databases registered in the RCAT10 catalog.
- B. They import all metadata from the RCAT10 catalog.
- C. They do not register the databases registered in the RCAT10 catalog.
- D. They unregister the database from the RCAT10 catalog.

Answer: A,B

QUESTION 48:

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g instance and an Oracle Database 10g instance on the same machine. Both instances use the ASM instance as storage. Which statements regarding the ASM disk group compatibility attributes are true in this scenario? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The database-compatibility version settings for each instance must be greater than or equal to the RDBMS compatibility of all ASM disk groups used by that database instances.
- B. RDBMS compatibility and the database version determines whether a database instance can mount the ASM disk group.
- C. The RDBMS compatibility settings for a disk group control the format of data structures for ASM metadata on the disk.
- D. ASM compatibility controls which features for the ASM will be enabled.

Answer: A,B,D

QUESTION 49:

Which two statements about Oracle Direct Network File System (NFS) are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It uses the operating system kernel NFS layer for user tasks and network communication modules.
- B. File systems need not be mounted by the kernel NFS system when being served through Direct NFS.
- C. Oracle Disk Manager can manage NFS on its own, without using the operating system kernel NFS driver.
- D. A separate NFS interface is required for use across Linux, UNIX, and Windows platforms.
- E. It bypasses the OS file system cache.

Answer: C,E

QUESTION 50:

Which three statements are true regarding the functioning of the Autotask Background Process (ABP)? (Choose three.)

- A. It creates jobs without considering the priorities associated with them.
- B. It translates tasks into jobs for execution by the scheduler.
- C. It determines the list of jobs that must be created for each maintenance window.
- D. It is spawned by the MMON background process at the start of the maintenance window.
- E. It maintains a repository in the SYSTEM tablespace to store the history of the execution of all tasks.

Answer: B,C,D

QUESTION 51:

Which two statements are true with respect to the maintenance window? (Choose two.)

- A. A DBA can enable or disable an individual task in all maintenance windows.
- B. In case of a long maintenance window, all Automated Maintenance Tasks are restarted every four hours.
- C. A DBA cannot change the duration of the maintenance window after it is created.
- D. A DBA can control the percentage of the resource allocated to the Automated Maintenance Tasks in each window.

Answer: A,D

QUESTION 52:

Which statements are true regarding the concept of problems and incidents in the fault diagnosability infrastructure for Oracle Database 11g? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Only the incident metadata and dumps are stored in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).
- B. The problem key is the same as the incident number.
- C. The database sends an incident alert to the Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Home page.
- D. Every problem has a problem key, which is a text string that describes the problem.
- E. The database makes an entry into the alert log file when problems and incidents occur.

Answer: C,D,E

QUESTION 53:

What two statements are true regarding the recommendations received from the SQL Access Advisor? (Choose two.)

- A. It cannot generate recommendations that support multiple workload queries.
- B. It can recommend partitioning on tables provided that the workloads have some predicates and joins on the columns of the NUMBER or DATE type.
- C. It can recommend partitioning only on tables that have at least 10,000 rows.
- D. It can recommend only B-tree indexes and not bitmap or function-based indexes.

Answer: B,C

QUESTION 54:

Which two statements about the SQL Management Base (SMB) are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It stores plans generated by the optimizer using a stored outline.
- B. It is part of the data dictionary and stored in the SYSTEM tablespace.
- C. It is part of the data dictionary and stored in the SYSAUX tablespace.
- D. It contains only SQL profiles generated by SQL Tuning Advisor.
- E. It contains the statement log, the plan history, plan baselines, and SQL profiles.

Answer: C,E

QUESTION 55:

Exhibit:

Display

Metrics with Thresholds

Go

Alerts Configured with MNR Easeline metric these holds

Edit Thresholds

Select Metric Name	Alert Counts		AWR Baseline	Threshold Type	Adaptive?
	Critical	Warning			
<div><div></div><div>Workload Volume Metrics</div></div>	0	3			
<div><div></div><div>Cumulative Logons (per second)</div></div>	0	3		Mixed Values	
<div><div></div><div>Current Open Cursors Count</div></div>	0	3		Mixed Values	
<div><div></div><div>Number of Transactions (per second)</div></div>	0	3	SYSTEM_MOVING_WINDOW	Significance Level	<div></div>

View the Exhibit to examine the metrics with a threshold.

Which statement is true regarding the Number of Transactions (per second) metric?

- A. Oracle determines when an adaptive threshold has been breached based on the maximum value captured by the baseline.
- B. The total concurrent number of threshold violations, which must occur before an alert is raised for the metric, has been set to zero.
- C. Oracle uses statistical relevance to determine when an adaptive threshold has been breached for the metric.
- D. The statistics for the metric values observed over the baseline time period are not examined to determine threshold values.

Answer: C

QUESTION 56:

Which two statements are true regarding the starting of the database instance using the following command? (Choose two.)

SQL>STARTUP UPGRADE

- A. It allows only SYSDBA connections.
- B. It enables all system triggers.
- C. It ensures that all job queues remain active during the upgrade process.
- D. It sets system initialization parameters to specific values that are required to enable database upgrade scripts to be run.

Answer: A,D

QUESTION 57:

To generate recommendations to improve the performance of a set of SQL queries in an application, you execute the following blocks of code:

```
BEGIN
dbms_advisor.create_task(dbms_advisor.sqlaccess_advisor,'TASK1');
END;
/
BEGIN
dbms_advisor.set_task_parameter('TASK1','ANALYSIS_SCOPE','ALL');
```

```
dbms_advisor.set_task_parameter('TASK1','MODE','COMPREHENSIVE');  
END;  
/  
BEGIN  
dbms_advisor.execute_task('TASK1');  
dbms_output.put_line(dbms_advisor.get_task_script('TASK1'));  
END;  
/
```

The blocks of code execute successfully; however, you do not get the required outcome. What could be the reason?

- A. The partial or complete workload scope needs to be associated with the task.
- B. The type of structures (indexes, materialized views, or partitions) to be recommended need to be specified for the task.
- C. A template needs to be associated with the task.
- D. A workload needs to be associated with the task.

Answer: D

QUESTION 58:

You opened the encryption wallet and then issued the following command:

```
SQL>CREATE TABLESPACE securespace  
DATAFILE '/home/user/oradata/secure01.dbf'  
SIZE 150M  
ENCRYPTION USING '3DES168'  
DEFAULT STORAGE(ENCRYPT);
```

Then you closed the wallet. Later, you issued the following command to create the EMPLOYEES table in the SECURESPACE tablespace and you use the NO SALT option for the EMPID column.

What is the outcome?

- A. It generates an error because the NO SALT option cannot be used with the ENCRYPT option.
- B. It generates an error because the wallet is closed.
- C. It creates the table but does not encrypt the data in it.
- D. It creates the table and encrypts the data in it.

Answer: B

QUESTION 59:

Which statement about the enabling of table compression in Oracle Database 11g is true?

- A. Compression can be enabled only at the table level for both direct loads and conventional DML.

- B. Compression can be enabled at the table, tablespace, or partition level for direct loads only.
- C. Compression can be enabled at the table, tablespace, or partition level for both direct loads and conventional DML.
- D. Compression can be enabled at the table, tablespace, or partition level for conventional DML only.

Answer: C

QUESTION 60:

You are managing Oracle Database 11g with an ASM storage with high redundancy. The following command was issued to drop the disks from the dga disk group after five hours:

ALTER DISKGROUP dga OFFLINE DISKS IN FAILGROUP f2 DROP AFTER 5H;

Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. It starts the ASM fast mirror resync.
- B. All the disks in the dga disk group would be OFFLINE and the DISK_REPAIR_TIME disk attribute would be set to 5 hours.
- C. It drops all disk paths from the dga disk group.
- D. All the disks in the dga disk group in failure group f2 would be OFFLINE and the DISK_REPAIR_TIME disk attribute would be set to 5 hours.

Answer: D

QUESTION 61:

Exhibit:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
filesystemio_options	string	ASYNCH
backup_tape_io_slaves	boolean	FALSE
dbwr_io_slaves	integer	0
disk_asynch_io	boolean	TRUE
tape_asynch_io	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_use_pending_statistics	boolean	FALSE
statistics_level	string	TYPICAL
timed_os_statistics	integer	0
timed_statistics	boolean	FALSE
aq_tm_processes	integer	0
db_writer_processes	integer	1
gcs_server_processes	integer	0
global_txn_processes	integer	1
job_queue_processes	integer	1000
log_archive_max_processes	integer	4
processes	integer	150

View the Exhibit to examine the parameters set for your database instance.

You execute the following command to perform I/O calibration after the declaration of bind variables in the session that are used in the command:

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_resource_manager.calibrate_io( num_physical_disks=>1, -  
max_latency=>50, -  
max_iops=>:max_iops, -  
max_mbps=>:max_mbps, -  
actual_latency=>:actual_latency);
```

Which statement describes the consequence?

- A. The calibration process runs successfully and populates all the bind variables.
- B. The calibration process runs successfully but the latency time is not computed.
- C. The calibration process runs successfully but only the latency time is computed.
- D. The command produces an error.

Answer: D

QUESTION 62:

You upgraded Oracle Database 10g to Oracle Database 11g. How would this affect the existing users' passwords?

- A. All passwords automatically become case-sensitive.
- B. All passwords remain non-case-sensitive till they are changed.
- C. All passwords remain non-case-sensitive until their password attribute in the profile is altered.
- D. All passwords remain non-case-sensitive and cannot be changed.

Answer: B

QUESTION 63:

While tuning a SQL statement, the SQL Tuning Advisor finds an existing SQL profile for the statement that has stale statistics available. What would the optimizer do in this situation?

- A. It updates the existing SQL profiles with current statistics.
- B. It logs a warning message in the alert log so that the DBA can perform statistics collection manually.
- C. It initiates the statistics collection process by running GATHER_STATS_JOB.
- D. It makes the statistics information available to GATHER_STATS_JOB.

Answer: D

QUESTION 64:

You executed the following PL/SQL block successfully:

```
VARIABLE tname VARCHAR2(20)
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
dbms_addm.insert_finding_directive (NULL, DIR_NAME=>'Detail CPU Usage',  
FINDING_NAME=>'CPU Usage',
```

```
MIN_ACTIVE_SESSIONS=>0, MIN_PERC_IMPACT=>90);
```

```
:tname := 'database ADDM task4';
```

```
dbms_addm.analyze_db(:tname, 150, 162);
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

Then you executed the following command:

```
SQL> SELECT dbms_addm.get_report(:tname) FROM DUAL;
```

The above command produces Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) analysis ____.

- A. with the CPU Usage finding if it is less than 90
- B. without the CPU Usage finding if it is less than 90
- C. with the CPU Usage finding for snapshots not between 150 and 162
- D. with the CPU Usage finding for snapshots below 90

Answer: B

QUESTION 65:

You have a range-partitioned table in your database. Each partition in the table contains the sales data for a quarter. The partition related to the current quarter is modified frequently and other partitions undergo fewer data manipulations. The preferences for the

table are set to their default values. You collect statistics for the table using the following command in regular intervals:

```
SQL> EXECUTE
```

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS('SH','SALES',GRANULARITY=>'GLOBAL');
```

You need statistics to be collected more quickly. What can you do to achieve this?

- A. Set the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter to BASIC.
- B. Set the INCREMENTAL value to TRUE for the partition table.
- C. Set DYNAMIC_SAMPLING to level 4.
- D. Increase the value of STALE_PERCENT for the partition table.

Answer: B

QUESTION 66:

You create a new Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) task:

instance_analysis_mode_task. To view the ADDM report, you use the following command:

```
SQL> SELECT dbms_addm.get_report('my_instance_analysis_mode_task') FROM dual;
```

You want to suppress ADDM output relating to Segment Advisor actions on user SCOTT's segments. What would you do to achieve this?

- A. Add a segment directive for the ADDM task.
- B. Disable the Segment Advisor from the Automatic Maintenance Task.
- C. Add a finding directive for the ADDM task.
- D. Add a parameter directive for the ADDM task.

Answer: A

QUESTION 67:

Evaluate the following SQL statement used to create the PRODUCTS table:

```
CREATE TABLE products
```

```
(product_id NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
product_desc VARCHAR2(25),
```

```
qty NUMBER(8,2),
```

```
rate NUMBER(10,2),
```

```
total_value AS ( qty * rate))
```

```
PARTITION BY RANGE (total_value)
```

```
(PARTITION p1 VALUES LESS THAN (100000),
```

```
PARTITION p2 VALUES LESS THAN (150000),
```

```
PARTITION p3 VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE))
```

```
COMPRESS FOR ALL OPERATIONS;
```

Which statement is true regarding this command?

- A. It produces an error because compression cannot be used for the TOTAL_VALUE

partition key.

B. It executes successfully but partition pruning cannot happen for this partition key.

C. It produces an error because the TOTAL_VALUE column cannot be used as a partition key.

D. It executes successfully but the values in the TOTAL_VALUE column would not be physically stored in the partitions.

Answer: D

QUESTION 68:

Exhibit:

Incident Details: 3937

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

Summary

Problem Key	ORA-7445 [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, Procl = 42.11
Timestamp	August 20, 2007 9:14:39 PM GMT+07:00	Purge Date	PQ = (0, 1187619276), Client Procl = oracle@ed14r6p1.us.oracle.com (TNS V1-V3).9007_3086911168 September 9, 2007 2:17:26 PM GMT+07:00 (Purging)
Impact	Unknown		
Source	System Generated		

Application Information

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

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

File Name	Size (MB)	Imaginary	Post	View Contents
ora_ora_9007_i3937.trc	2.71	August 20, 2007 9:15:14 PM GMT+07:00	/u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/incident/incdir_3937	View Contents
ora_ora_9007.trc	0	August 20, 2007 9:15:14 PM GMT+07:00	/u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/trace	View Contents

View the Exhibit to examine the details for an incident.

Which statement is true regarding the status of the incident?

A. The incident has been newly created and is in the process of collecting diagnostic information.

B. The incident is now in the Done state and the ADR can select the incident to be purged.

C. The DBA is working on the incident and prefers that the incident be kept in the ADR.

D. The data collection for the incident is complete and the incident can be packaged and sent to Oracle Support.

Answer: D

QUESTION 69:

Which statement describes the significance of the CHANGE FAILURE command in RMAN? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It is used to change failure priority only for HIGH or LOW priorities.
- B. It is used to execute the advised repair script.
- C. It is used to change failure priority only for the CRITICAL priority.
- D. It is used to explicitly close the open failures.
- E. It is used to inform the database about the repair after the repair script executes.

Answer: A,D

QUESTION 70:

Which statements describe the capabilities of the DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN package? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It can be used to control the time interval for which the access privilege is available to a user.
- B. It can be used to allow the access privilege settings for users but not roles.
- C. It can be used to selectively restrict a user's access to different applications in a specific host computer.
- D. It can be used to selectively restrict the access for each user in a database to different host computers.
- E. It can be used to allow the access privilege settings for users as well as roles.

Answer: A,D,E

QUESTION 71:

Identify the two direct sources from where SQL plans can be loaded into the SQL plan baselines. (Choose two.)

- A. SQL Tuning Set
- B. Cursor cache
- C. Stored outline
- D. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots

Answer: A,B

QUESTION 72:

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

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

Answer: A,B,C

QUESTION 73:

Exhibit:

```
SQL> STARTUP
Total System Global Area  426864640 bytes
Fixed Size                  1300352 bytes
Variable Size              180357248 bytes
Database Buffers           239075328 bytes
Redo Buffers                6131712 bytes
Database mounted
ORA-01157: cannot identify/lock data file 4 - see DBWR trace file
ORA-01110: data file 4: '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/users01.dbf'
```

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

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

RMAN> REPAIR FAILURE;

Which statement describes the consequence of the command?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 74:

Which of the following information will be gathered by the SQL Test Case Builder for the problems pertaining to SQL-related problems? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. ADR diagnostic files
- B. PL/SQL functions, procedures, and packages
- C. the table and index definitions and actual data
- D. all the optimizer statistics

E. initialization parameter settings

Answer: C,D,E

QUESTION 75:

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

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

Answer: A,B

QUESTION 76:

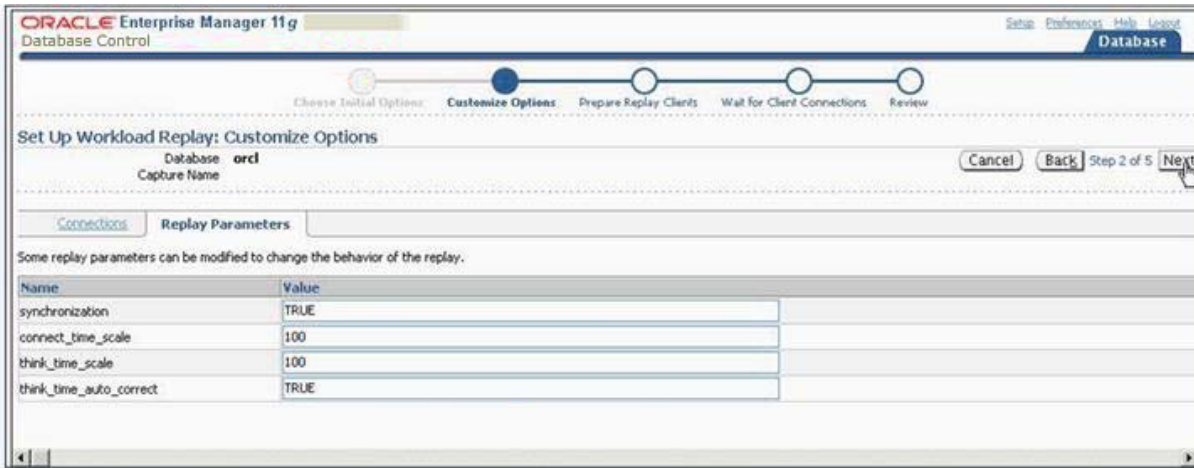
You want to track and store all transactional changes to a table over its lifetime. To accomplish this task, you enabled Flashback Data Archive with the retention of 5 years. After some time, the business requirement changed and you were asked to change the retention from 5 years to 3 years. To accomplish this, you issued the following command:
`ALTER FLASHBACK ARCHIVE fla1 MODIFY RETENTION 3 YEAR;`
What is the implication of this command?

- A. The command produces an error because the retention time cannot be reduced.
- B. All historical data is retained but the subsequent flashback data archives are maintained for only three years.
- C. All historical data is purged and the new flashback data archives are maintained for three years.
- D. All historical data older than three years is purged from the flashback archive FLA1.

Answer: D

QUESTION 77:

Exhibit:



View the Exhibit to examine the replay settings for replay parameters.

What is the implication for setting the values for replay parameters? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The COMMIT order in the captured workload is preserved during replay.
- B. The value 100 in the THINK_TIME_SCALE parameter attempts to match the captured user think time while replaying.
- C. The value 100 in the CONNECT_TIME_SCALE parameter attempts to connect all sessions as captured.
- D. The value 100 in the THINK_TIME_SCALE parameter attempts to make the replay client shorten the think time between calls.
- E. The value 100 in the CONNECT_TIME_SCALE parameter attempts to connect all sessions immediately as soon as the replay begins.

Answer: A,B,C

QUESTION 78:

You issued the following command on the temporary tablespace LMTEMP in your database:

```
SQL>ALTER TABLESPACE lmtemp SHRINK SPACE KEEP 20M;
```

Which requirement must be fulfilled for this command to succeed?

- A. The tablespace can remain as the default but must have no active sort operations.
- B. The tablespace must be locally managed.
- C. The tablespace must have only one temp file.
- D. The tablespace must be made nondefault and offline.

Answer: B

QUESTION 79:

Which statement is true regarding the VALIDATE DATABASE command?

- A. It checks the database for intrablock corruptions only.
- B. It checks for block corruption in the valid backups of the database.
- C. It checks the database for both intrablock and interblock corruptions.
- D. It checks for only those corrupted blocks that are associated with data files.

Answer: A

QUESTION 80:

Exhibit:



View the Exhibit that sets the threshold for the Current Open Cursors Count metric. Why is the Significance Level threshold type not available in the threshold setting?

- A. because the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to BASIC
- B. because the AWR baseline is a system-defined moving window baseline
- C. because AWR baseline is not enabled
- D. because Current Open Cursors Count is not a basic metric

Answer: D

QUESTION 81:

You enabled Flashback Data Archive on the INVENTORY table. Which DDL operation is supported on the table after enabling Flashback Data Archive?

- A. Partition the table
- B. Truncate the table.
- C. Drop the table.
- D. Rename a column in the table.
- E. Add a column to the table.

Answer: E

QUESTION 82:

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database with ASM storage. The ASM disk group has the COMPATIBLE.ASM attribute set to 11.1. Which statements are true regarding extent management and allocation units in the ASM disk group? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The au_size disk group attribute determines the size of allocation units in the disk group.
- B. The allocation unit size may vary but the extent size is fixed.
- C. The allocation unit size and extent size are fixed for all the disks in a disk group and cannot be changed.
- D. Extent management is completely automated.

Answer: A,D

QUESTION 83:

Which are the prerequisites for performing flashback transactions on your database? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Undo retention guarantee for the database must be configured.
- B. Supplemental log must be enabled for the primary key.
- C. Supplemental log must be enabled.
- D. Execute permission on the DBMS_FLASHBACK package must be granted to the user.

Answer: B,C,D

QUESTION 84:

Which statement is true regarding online redefinition for the migration of BasicFile LOBs to SecureFile LOBs?

- A. It can be done at the table level or partition level.
- B. It does not require additional storage because the operation is done online.
- C. Local and global indexes are maintained automatically during the operation.
- D. It cannot be done in parallel.

Answer: A

QUESTION 85:

Which three statements about performance analysis by SQL Performance Analyzer are true? (Choose three.)

- A. It produces results that can be used to create the SQL plan baseline.
- B. It detects changes in SQL execution plans.
- C. It generates recommendations to run SQL Tuning Advisor to tune regressed SQLs.
- D. The importance of SQL statements is based on the size of the objects accessed.
- E. It shows only the overall impact on workload and not the net SQL impact on workload.

Answer: A,B,C

QUESTION 86:

The INV_HISTORY table is created using the command:

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE INV_HISTORY
```

```
(inv_no NUMBER(3),
```

```
inv_date DATE,
```

```
inv_amt NUMBER(10,2))
```

```
partition by range (inv_date)
```

```
interval (numtoyminterval(1,'month'))
```

```
(partition p0 values less than (to_date('01-01-2005','dd-mm-yyyy')),
```

```
partition p1 values less than (to_date('01-01-2006','dd-mm-yyyy')));
```

The following data has been inserted into the INV_HISTORY table :

```
INV_NO INV_DATE INV_AMT
```

```
1 30-dec-2004 1000
```

```
2 30-dec-2005 2000
```

```
3 1-feb-2006 3000
```

```
4 1-mar-2006 4000
```

```
5 1-apr-2006 5000
```

You would like to store the data belonging to the year 2006 in a single partition and issue the command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE inv_history MERGE PARTITIONS
```

```
FOR(TO_DATE('15-feb-2006','dd-mon-yyyy')), FOR(TO_DATE('15-apr-2006'))
```

```
INTO PARTITION sys_py;
```

What would be the outcome of this command?

- A. It executes successfully, and the transition point is set to '15-apr-2006'.
- B. It produces an error because the partitions specified for merging are not adjacent.
- C. It produces an error because the date values specified in the merge do not match the date values stored in the table.
- D. It executes successfully, and the transition point is set to '1-apr-2006'.

Answer: B

QUESTION 87:

You plan to have a larger moving window size for the default system-defined moving window baseline because you want to use the adaptive threshold. Which statement

factors in this consideration while increasing the size of the moving window?

- A. The moving window size must be less than Undo Retention.
- B. The moving window size should be greater than the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) retention period.
- C. The collection level for the AWR should be set to BASIC.
- D. The moving window size should be equal to or less than the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) retention period.

Answer: D

QUESTION 88:

You issued the following command:

```
CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE admin_work_area  
(startdate DATE,  
enddate DATE,  
class CHAR(20))  
ON COMMIT DELETE ROWS  
TABLESPACE tbs_t1;
```

An index is then created on the ADMIN_WORK_AREA temporary table.

Which two statements are true regarding the TBS_T1 tablespace in the above command? (Choose two.)

- A. It stores only the temporary table but not its indexes.
- B. It must be a nondefault temporary tablespace for the database.
- C. It stores both the temporary table as well as its indexes.
- D. It can be a default or nondefault temporary tablespace for the database.
- E. It must be the default temporary tablespace of the user who issues the command.

Answer: C,D

QUESTION 89:

Which statements are true regarding the system-defined moving window baseline in Oracle Database 11g? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It is created when the first snapshot is collected by the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR).
- B. It is created by default with the window size being equal to the AWR retention time.
- C. Adaptive threshold functionalities use it by default to compute statistics.
- D. It does not allow you to change the moving window size.

Answer: B,C

QUESTION 90:

Which three statements correctly describe the features of the I/O calibration process?
(Choose three.)

- A. Only one I/O calibration process can run at a time.
- B. It automates the resource allocation for the Automated Maintenance Tasks.
- C. The latency time is computed only when the TIMED_STATISTICS initialization parameter is set to TRUE.
- D. It improves the performance of the performance-critical sessions while running.
- E. It can be used to estimate the maximum number of I/Os and maximum latency time for the system.

Answer: A,C,E

QUESTION 91:

Which statements are true regarding system-partitioned tables? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Only a single partitioning key column can be specified.
- B. The same physical attributes must be specified for each partition.
- C. Unique local indexes cannot be created on a system-partitioned table.
- D. Traditional partition pruning and partitionwise joins are not supported on these tables.
- E. All DML statements must use partition-extended syntax.

Answer: C,D

QUESTION 92:

ENCRYPT_TS is an encrypted tablespace that contains tables with data. Which statement is true regarding the effect of queries and data manipulation language (DML) statements on the encrypted data in the tables?

- A. The data remains encrypted when it is stored in the redo logs.
- B. The data remains encrypted when it is read into memory.
- C. The data remains encrypted in the UNDO tablespace provided that the UNDO tablespace was created with the encryption option enabled.
- D. The data is decrypted during SORT and JOIN operations.

Answer: A

QUESTION 93:

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g ASM instance with a disk group dg01 having three disks. One of the disks in the disk group becomes unavailable because of power failure. You issued the following command to change the DISK_REPAIR_TIME

attribute from 3.6 hours to 5 hours:

```
ALTER DISKGROUP dg01 SET ATTRIBUTE 'disk_repair_time' = '5h';
```

To which disks in the disk group will the new value be applicable?

- A. all disks in the disk group
- B. all disks that are not currently in OFFLINE mode
- C. all disks that are currently in OFFLINE mode
- D. all disks in the disk group only if all of them are ONLINE

Answer: B

QUESTION 94:

You have applications that have frequently executed queries, and produce small and static result sets.

You configure the sqlnet.ora file in the client machine to set a nonzero value for the OCI_RESULT_CACHE_MAX_SIZE parameter.

What is the purpose of this configuration?

- A. to avoid round trips to the server by enabling caching of query results in client memory
- B. to improve performance by storing a copy of the data from the private SQL area of the PGA
- C. to enhance the query performance by creating a cache in the client memory for sorting operations
- D. to avoid the storing of query plans and results in the server by creating a cache in the client memory

Answer: A

QUESTION 95:

Exhibit:

SQL> SHOW PARAMETER TARGET		
NAME	TYPE	VALUE
-----	-----	-----
archive_lag_target	integer	0
db_flashback_retention_target	integer	1440
fast_start_io_target	integer	0
fast_start_mttr_target	integer	0
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
pga_aggregate_target	big integer	90M
sga_target	big integer	272M

View the Exhibit to examine the parameter values.

You are planning to set the value for the MEMORY_TARGET parameter of your database instance. What value would you assign?

- A. 1440 MB
- B. 90 MB
- C. 362 MB
- D. 272 MB

Answer: C

QUESTION 96:

You have the following requirements in relation to the detection of block corruption for your database instance:

1. Check for logical self-consistency of data blocks when modified in memory.
2. Checksums are calculated before and after the block change.
3. Checks are performed for the lost writes to the physical standby database.

Which method would help you perform the above checks automatically?

- A. Set the DB_LOCK_CHECKSUM parameter to TYPICAL.
- B. Set the DB_SECUREFILE parameter to PERMITTED.
- C. Set the DB_LOST_WRITE_PROTECT parameter to TYPICAL.
- D. Set the DB_ULTRA_SAFE parameter to DATA_ONLY.

Answer: D

QUESTION 97:

During the installation of Oracle Database 11g, you do not set ORACLE_BASE explicitly. You selected the option to create a database as part of the installation. How would this environment variable setting affect the installation?

- A. The installation terminates with an error.
- B. The installation proceeds with the default value but a message would be generated in the alert log file.
- C. The installation proceeds with the default value but it would not be an OFA-compliant database.
- D. The installation proceeds with the default value without warnings and errors.

Answer: B

QUESTION 98:

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database. You want to take the backup of MULT_DATA, a big file tablespace of size 100 TB on tape drive, but you have tape

drives of only 10 GB each. Which method would accomplish the task quickly and efficiently?

- A. parallel image copy backup
- B. backup with MAXPIECESIZE configured for the channel
- C. parallel backup with MAXPIECESIZE configured for the channel
- D. intrafile parallel backup

Answer: D

QUESTION 99:

You perform the following activities during the database upgrade from Oracle Database 10g to Oracle Database 11g:

1. Capture plans for a SQL workload into a SQL Tuning Set (STS) before upgrade.
2. Load these plans from the STS into the SQL plan baseline immediately after the upgrade.

What is the reason for performing these activities?

- A. to prevent plan capturing when the SQL statement is executed after the database upgrade
- B. to keep the plan in the plan history so that it can be used when the older version of the optimizer is used
- C. to minimize plan regression due to the use of a new optimizer version
- D. to completely avoid the use of new plans generated by a new optimizer version

Answer: C

QUESTION 100:

Which steps are mandatory to enable Direct NFS?

1. Mount all required file systems using the kernel NFS driver.
2. Create an orafstab file containing the attributes for each NFS server to be accessed using Direct NFS.
3. Replace the ODM library libodm11.so_stub with libodm11.so.

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 101:

Exhibit:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
optimizer_dynamic_sampling	integer	2
optimizer_features_enable	string	11.1.0.6
optimizer_use_invisible_indexes	boolean	FALSE
optimizer_index_caching	integer	0
optimizer_index_cost_adj	integer	100
skip_unusable_indexes	boolean	TRUE

View the Exhibit for some of the parameter settings.

You start a session and issue the following command:

```
SQL>CREATE INDEX emp_ename ON emp(ename)
```

```
TABLESPACE users INVISIBLE;
```

What is the outcome of the above command?

- A. The index is used by the optimizer only if a hint is specified in the query statement and is maintained during DML operations.
- B. The index is not used by the optimizer but is maintained during DML operations.
- C. The index is not used by the optimizer and is not maintained during DML operations.
- D. The index is used by the optimizer only if a hint is specified in the query statement but is not maintained during DML operations.

Answer: B

QUESTION 102:

You executed the following commands:

```
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET OPTIMIZER_USE_PENDING_STATISTICS = false;
```

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

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS('SH', 'CUSTOMERS');
```

Which statement is correct regarding the above statistics collection on the SH.CUSTOMERS table in the above session?

- A. The statistics are stored in the pending statistics table in the data dictionary.
- B. The statistics are treated as the current statistics by the optimizer for the current sessions only.
- C. The statistics are treated as the current statistics by the optimizer for all sessions.
- D. The statistics are temporary and used by the optimizer for all sessions until this session terminates.

Answer: A

QUESTION 103:

You plan to set up the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) baseline metric thresholds for a moving window baseline. Which action would you take before

performing this task?

- A. Take an immediate AWR snapshot.
- B. Decrease the window size for the baseline.
- C. Decrease the expiration time for the baseline.
- D. Compute the baseline statistics.

Answer: D

QUESTION 104:

You are managing the APPPROD database as a DB

A. You plan to duplicate this database
in the same system with the name DUPDB.

You issued the following RMAN commands to create a duplicate database:

```
RMAN> CONNECT target sys/sys@APPPROD
```

```
RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE
```

```
TO dupdb
```

```
FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
```

```
DB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT '/oracle/oradata/prod/',  
'/scratch/oracle/oradata/dupdb/'
```

```
SPILE
```

```
PARAMETER_VALUE_CONVERT '/oracle/oradata/prod/',  
'/scratch/oracle/oradata/dupdb/'
```

```
SET SGA_MAX_SIZE = '300M'
```

```
SET SGA_TARGET = '250M'
```

```
SET LOG_FILE_NAME_CONVERT '/oracle/oradata/prod/redo',  
'/scratch/oracle/oradata/dupdb/redo';
```

Which three are the prerequisites for the successful execution of the above command?
(Choose three.)

- A. RMAN should be connected to both the instances as SYSDBA.
- B. The target database backups should be copied to the source database backup directories.
- C. The password file must exist for the source database and have the same SYS user password as the target.
- D. The target database should be in ARCHIVELOG mode if it is open.
- E. The source database should be open.

Answer: A,C,D

QUESTION 105:

You performed the RMAN database backup with the KEEP option. Which two statements are true regarding this backup? (Choose two.)

- A. The backup contains data files, the server parameter file, and the control file even if the control file autobackup is disabled.
- B. The KEEP option overrides the configured retention policy.
- C. The backup contains only data files and archived redo log files.
- D. The KEEP option is an attribute of an individual backup piece.

Answer: A,B

QUESTION 106:

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 regarding these parameters after the database instance is restarted? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,C

QUESTION 107:

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database. You want to take a backup on tape drives of the USERS tablespace that has a single data file of 900 MB. You have tape drives of 300 MB each. To accomplish the backup, you issued the following RMAN command:

RMAN>BACKUP

SECTION SIZE 300M

TABLESPACE users;

What configuration should be effected to accomplish faster and optimized backups by using the above command?

- A. The SBT channel must be configured, with the default parallelism setting for the SBT device set to 1.
- B. The COMPATIBLE initialization parameter for the database instance must be set to at least 10.0.
- C. The SBT channel must be configured, with the parallelism setting for the SBT device set to 3.

D. The SBT channel must be configured, with the MAXPIECESIZE set to 300 MB.

Answer: C

QUESTION 108:

Exhibit:

```
RMAN> REPAIR FAILURE;

Strategy: The repair includes complete media recovery with no data loss
Repair script: /u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/hm/reco_1074669596.hm

contents of repair script:
  # restore and recover datafile
  restore datafile 4, 5;
  recover datafile 4, 5;

Do you really want to execute the above repair (enter YES or NO)? y
executing repair script

Starting restore at 17-AUG-07
using channel ORA_DISK_1

skipping datafile 4; already restored to file /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/users
01.dbf
channel ORA_DISK_1: starting datafile backup set restore
channel ORA_DISK_1: specifying datafile(s) to restore from backup set
channel ORA_DISK_1: restoring datafile 00005 to /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/exa
mple01.dbf
channel ORA_DISK_1: reading from backup piece /u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_are
a/ORCL/backupset/ZUU7_U8_16/ol_mf_nnndf_TAGZUU7U816T13U434_3d7t7nby_.bkp
RMAN-00571: =====
RMAN-00562: ===== EPROP MESSAGE STACK FOLLOWS =====
RMAN-00571: =====
RMAN-03002: failure of repair command at 08/17/2007 08:53:46
RMAN-03015: error occurred in stored script Repair Script
ORA-19870: error while restoring backup piece /u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_are
a/ORCL/backupset/2007_08_16/ol_mf_nnndf_TAG20070816T130434_3d7t7nby_.bkp
ORA-19573: cannot obtain exclusive enqueue for datafile 5
```

View the Exhibit to examine the error while executing the REPAIR FAILURE command in an RMAN session.

What is the reason for this error?

- A. Another repair session is running concurrently.
- B. The failure ID has not been mentioned in the command for data file 5.
- C. There are new failures recorded in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).
- D. The ADVISE FAILURE command has not been issued before the REPAIR FAILURE command.

Answer: A

QUESTION 109:

To control the execution of a server process when it is receiving bad packets from a potentially malicious client, you set the

SEC_PROTOCOL_ERROR_FURTHER_ACTION initialization parameter as follows:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET SEC_PROTOCOL_ERROR_FURTHER_ACTION =  
Drop,10;
```

What is the significance of this setting?

- A. It terminates the client connection after receiving a bad packet and the client can reconnect to the same instance after 10 minutes.
- B. It terminates the client connection after 10 bad packets but the client can still reconnect, and attempt the same operation again.
- C. It terminates the client connection after 10 bad packets and the client cannot reconnect to the same instance.
- D. It terminates the client connection 10 seconds after receiving a bad packet and the client cannot reconnect to the same instance.

Answer: B

QUESTION 110:

You want to analyze a SQL Tuning Set (STS) using SQL Performance Analyzer in a test database. Which two statements are true regarding the activities performed during the test execution of SQLs in a SQL Tuning Set? (Choose two.)

- A. The execution plan and execution statistics are computed for each SQL statement in the STS.
- B. The effects of DDL and DML are considered to produce the execution plan and execution statistics.
- C. Every SQL statement in the STS is considered only once for execution.
- D. The SQL statements in the STS are executed concurrently to produce the execution plan and execution statistics.

Answer: A,C

QUESTION 111:

Sales details are being stored on a daily basis in the SALES_2007 table. A large amount of data is added to the table daily. To save disk space, you issued the following command:

```
ALTER TABLE sales_2007 COMPRESS FOR ALL OPERATIONS;
```

What would be the outcome of this command?

- A. It immediately compresses all existing data as well as new data, resulting from either fresh additions or modifications to existing data.
- B. It produces an error because data already exists in the table.
- C. It compresses all data added or modified henceforth but the existing data in the table is not compressed immediately.
- D. It produces an error because compression can be enabled at table creation only.

Answer: C

QUESTION 112:

When executing a SQL workload, you choose to generate execution plans only, without collecting execution statistics. Which two statements describe the implications of this? (Choose two.)

- A. Only the changes in the execution plan, and not performance regression, are detected.
- B. It shortens the time of execution and reduces the impact on system resources.
- C. It produces less accurate results of the comparison analysis.
- D. It automatically calls the SQL Tuning Advisor for recommendations.

Answer: B,C

QUESTION 113:

Which dependent object will get invalidated even if it is not affected by the table redefinition?

- A. packages
- B. triggers
- C. synonyms
- D. views

Answer: B

QUESTION 114:

A PL/SQL procedure queries only those columns of a redefined table that were unchanged by the online table redefinition. What happens to the PL/SQL procedure after the online table redefinition?

- A. It remains valid.
- B. It becomes invalid for all options of online table redefinition but automatically gets revalidated the next time it is used.
- C. It becomes invalid only if the storage parameters have been modified and it automatically gets revalidated the next time it is used.
- D. It becomes invalid for all options of online table redefinition and is automatically recompiled during online redefinition of the table.

Answer: A

QUESTION 115:

The ADMIN_EMP table has columns EMPNO, ENAME, DEPTNO, and SAL. It has a materialized view EMP_MV with a materialized log and an ENAME_IDX index on the ENAME column.

You need to perform an online table redefinition on the ADMIN_EMP table to move it from the TBS1 tablespace to the TBS2 tablespace in the same schema.

What action is required for the dependent objects when you perform online redefinition on the table?

- A. The materialized view should have a complete refresh performed after the online table redefinition is completed.
- B. The materialized view should have a fast refresh performed after the online table redefinition is completed.
- C. The materialized view, materialized log, and the index should be dropped and re-created after the online table redefinition is complete.
- D. The materialized view and materialized log should be dropped and all constraints disabled and re-created after the online table redefinition is complete.

Answer: A

QUESTION 116:

Which setting enables the baselines by default in Oracle Database 11g?

- A. enabling Automated Maintenance Task using Oracle Enterprise Manager
- B. setting the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter to TYPICAL
- C. adding filters to the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)
- D. setting the OPTIMIZER_USE_PENDING_STATISTICS parameter to TRUE

Answer: B

QUESTION 117:

Identify the activities performed as part of the Automatic SQL Tuning process in the maintenance window? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. tuning each SQL statement in the order of importance
- B. generating baselines that include candidate SQLs for tuning
- C. generating the SQL profile
- D. adding tuned SQL plans into the SQL plan baseline
- E. testing and accepting the SQL profile
- F. generating a list of candidate SQLs for tuning

Answer: A,C,E,F

QUESTION 118:

1Z0-050

You installed Oracle Database 11g and are performing a manual upgrade of the Oracle9i database. As a part of the upgrade process, you execute the following script:

```
SQL>@utlu11i.sql
```

Which statement about the execution of this script is true?

- A. It must be executed from the Oracle Database 11g environment.
- B. It must be executed only after the SYSAUX tablespace has been created.
- C. It must be executed from both the Oracle Database 11g and Oracle Database 9i environments.
- D. It must be executed from the environment of the database that is being upgraded.
- E. It must be executed only after AUTOEXTEND is set to ON for all existing tablespaces.

Answer: D

QUESTION 119:

Exhibit #1:

SQL> DESCRIBE CUSTOMERS_OBE		
Name	Null?	Type

CUST_ID		NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER		CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH		NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE		VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	CHAR (2)
CUST_MAIN_PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR2 (25)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

Exhibit #2:

1Z0-050

```
SQL> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM customers_obe WHERE country_id = 'US' AND cust_state_province = 'CA';

COUNT(*)
-----
29

SQL> EXECUTE dbms_stats.gather_table_stats(null,'customers_obe', method_opt => 'for all columns size 1');

SQL> EXPLAIN PLAN FOR SELECT * FROM customers_obe where country_id = 'US' AND cust_state_province = 'CA';

Explained.

SQL> SELECT plan_table_output FROM TABLE(dbms_xplan.display('plan_table',null,'BASIC ROWS'));

PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
-----
Plan hash value: 520139036

-----
| Id | Operation          | Name          | Rows |
-----
|  0 | SELECT STATEMENT    |               |     8 |
|  1 |  TABLE ACCESS FULL | CUSTOMERS_OBE |     8 |
-----

8 rows selected.
```

View the Exhibit exhibit1.

In the CUSTOMERS_OBE table, when the value of CUST_STATE_PROVINCE is "CA", the value of COUNTRY_ID is "US."

View the Exhibit exhibit2 to examine the commands and query plans.

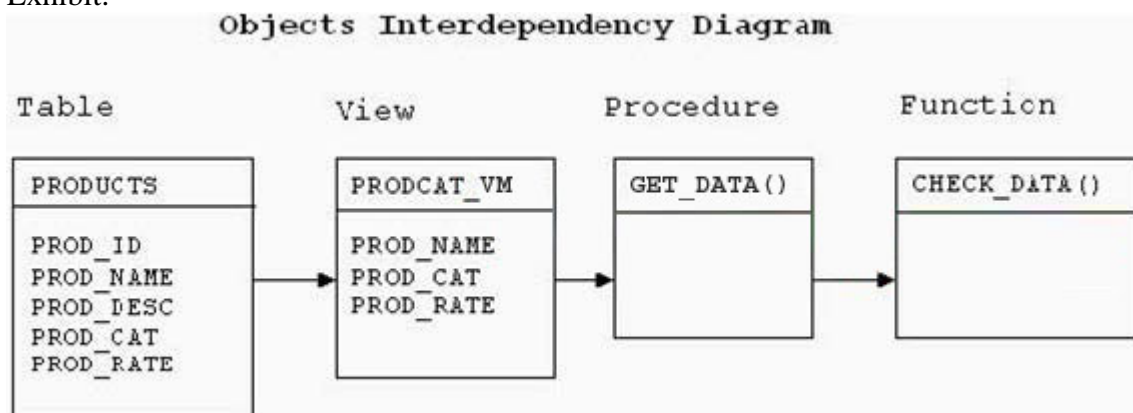
The optimizer can sense 8 rows instead of 29 rows, which is the actual number of rows in the table. What can you do to make the optimizer detect the actual selectivity?

- A. Change the STALE_PERCENT value for the CUSTOMERS_OBE table.
- B. Set the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter to TYPICAL.
- C. Create extended statistics for the CUST_STATE_PROVINCE and CUSTOMERS_OBE columns.
- D. Set the OPTIMIZER_USE_PENDING_STATISTICS parameter to FALSE.

Answer: C

QUESTION 120:

Exhibit:



View the Exhibit for the object interdependency diagram.

1Z0-050

The PRODUCTS table is used to create the PRODCAT_VW view.

PRODCAT_VW is used in the GET_DATA procedure.

GET_DATA is called in the CHECK_DATA function.

A new column PROD_QTY is added to the PRODUCTS table.

How does this impact the status of the dependent objects?

- A. All dependent objects remain valid.
- B. Only the view becomes invalid and gets automatically revalidated the next time it is used.
- C. Only the procedure and function become invalid and get automatically revalidated the next time they are called.
- D. Only the procedure and function become invalid and must be recompiled.

Answer: A

QUESTION 121:

Exhibit:

Only profiles that significantly improve SQL performance were implemented.									
View Recommendations									
Previous 1-25 of 73 Next 25									
Select	SQL Text	Parsing Schema	SQL ID	Statistics	SQL Profile	Index	Restructure SQL	Miscellaneous	Error Date
<input type="radio"/>	SELECT NULL AS table_cat, towner...	SYSMAN	361qjn3w9uflh	✓	(99.9%) ✓				7/12/07
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	SELECT EXECUTION_ID, STATUS, STATUS_DETA...	SYSMAN	lyk8t998cntk7		(69%) ✓	(97.9%) ✓			7/12/07
<input type="radio"/>	SELECT /*+ INDEX(sqlobb) (signature cate...	SYS	8b75qwpnn202v					✓	7/12/07
<input type="radio"/>	select OBJOID, CLSOID, RUNTIME, PRI, JOI.	SYS	8vf1dhwgk1xy5					✓	7/12/07
<input type="radio"/>	select smontabv.cnt, smontab.time_mp, ...	SYS	4qg8mr3w9f6qr					✓	7/12/07
<input type="radio"/>	select t.to#,t.file#,t.block#,nv(t.bobj...	SYS	1qu8t95dQbdmu					✓	7/12/07
<input type="radio"/>	select obj#, dataobj#, part#, hbounden...	SYS	130dvvr5g8bqn					✓	7/12/07
<input type="radio"/>	select privilege#,level from sysauth\$ co...	SYS	0h6b2sajwb74n					✓	7/12/07
<input type="radio"/>	select value(p\$) from 'XDB'.XDB\$RESOURC...	SYS	23y48cd26wkq2r					✓	7/12/07
<input type="radio"/>	SELECT obj_type, plan_id, name, flags, l...	SYS	On1nagismco20c					✓	7/12/07

View the Exhibit to examine the Automatic SQL Tuning result details.

Which action would you suggest for the selected SQL statement in the Exhibit?

- A. Run the Access Advisor for the SQL statement.
- B. Run the Segment Advisor for recommendations.
- C. Collect statistics for the related objects.
- D. Accept the recommended SQL profile.

Answer: A

QUESTION 122:

Exhibit:

```
SQL> SELECT flashback_archive_name,status FROM
2   dba_flashback_archive
3   /

FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE NA STATUS
-----
FLA1
```

View the Exhibit and examine the output.

You executed the following command to enable Flashback Data Archive on the EXCHANGE_RATE table:

```
ALTER TABLE exchange_rate FLASHBACK ARCHIVE;
```

What is the outcome of this command?

- A. The Flashback Archive is created on the same tablespace where the tables are stored.
- B. The Flashback Archive is created on the SYSAUX tablespace.
- C. The command generates an error because no Flashback Archive name is specified and there is no default Flashback Archive.
- D. The table uses the default Flashback Archive.

Answer: C

QUESTION 123:

You issued the following command to mount the DATA disk group in restricted mode:

```
ALTER DISKGROUP data MOUNT RESTRICT;
```

What is the implication of this command?

- A. The client RDBMS instance can access the file as a read-only file.
- B. A new disk cannot be added to a disk group.
- C. A disk in a disk group can be taken offline.
- D. The client RDBMS instance cannot access the files in the disk group.

Answer: D

QUESTION 124:

Your company wants to upgrade the current production database to the RAC environment. To perform testing before migrating to the RAC environment, you performed the workload capture on the production database to record the peak workload. You set up the test RAC database and want to replay the recorded workload on the test

machine. Note the following steps that you may require to replay the database workload:

- 1) Preprocess the captured workload.
- 2) Restart the database in RESTRICTED mode.
- 3) Set up the Replay Clients.
- 4) Restore the test database to the point when the capture started.
- 5) Remap connections.

Arrange the steps required in the correct sequence to accomplish this task on the test machine.

- A. 1, 4, 5, 3 (2 is not required.)
- B. 1, 4, 3, 5 (2 is not required.)
- C. 1, 2, 4, 5 (3 is not required.)
- D. 2, 1, 5, 3, 4
- E. 1, 2, 4, 5, 3

Answer: A

QUESTION 125:

You are working on the APPDB database as a DB

A. The database has a default
Flashback Data Archive DFLA1 created on it.

You issued the following command to drop the Flashback Archive FLA1:

`DROP FLASHBACK ARCHIVE fla1;`

What is the effect of this command?

- A. The Flashback Archive FLA1 is dropped only if it is empty.
- B. The tablespace having Flashback Archive is dropped.
- C. The Flashback Archive FLA1 is dropped after moving the existing data in it to the default Flashback Archive.
- D. The Flashback Data Archive and historical data are dropped.

Answer: D

QUESTION 126:

You need to configure fine-grained access control to external network resources from within your database. You create an access control list (ACL) using the

`DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN` package.

Which statement is true regarding the ACL created?

- A. It is a list of users and network privileges stored in the XML file according to which a group of users can connect to one or more hosts.
- B. It is a list of users and network privileges stored in the data dictionary according to which a group of users can connect to one or more hosts.
- C. It is a list of remote database links stored in the XML file that are available to the

users of the database.

D. It is the list of the host names or the IP addresses stored in the data dictionary that can connect to your database through PL/SQL network utility packages such as UTL_TCP.

Answer: A

QUESTION 127:

Following is the list of locations in random order where oranfstab can be placed.

- 1./etc/mtab
- 2.\$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/oranfstab
- 3./etc/oranfstab

What is the sequence in which Direct NFS will search the locations?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 128:

You are managing the APPPROD database as a DBA which is not using the Oracle-managed files. You plan to duplicate this database in the same system with the name DUPDB. You want to create the same directory structure for duplicate database files as of the target database.

You executed the following RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONNECT TARGET sys/sys@APPPROD
RMAN> CONNECT AUXILIARY sys/sys@DUPDB
RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE
TO dupdb
FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
PASSWORD FILE
SPILE
NOFILENAMECHECK;
```

What are the implications of this command?

- A. It creates database files for the duplicate database under the Oracle base with a different directory for the duplicate database.
- B. It creates database files for the duplicate database under the same Oracle home as that of the target but with a different directory for the duplicate database.
- C. It creates database files for the duplicate database under the same Oracle home as that of the target database with the same directory structure.
- D. It overwrites data files of the target database because a different location for data files is not mentioned for the duplicate database.

Answer: D

QUESTION 129:

What are the recommendations for Oracle Database 11g installation to make it Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA)-compliant? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Flash recovery area and data file location should be on separate disks.
- B. ORACLE_BASE should be set explicitly.
- C. An Oracle base should have only one Oracle home created in it.
- D. Flash recovery area and data file location should be created under Oracle base in a non-Automatic Storage Management (ASM) setup.

Answer: A,B,D

QUESTION 130:

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g instance. You want to create a duplicate database for testing purpose. What are the prerequisites for performing the active database duplication? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The source database must be run in ARCHIVELOG mode if the database is open.
- B. A net service name should be set up and a listener configured with the target as well as the source database.
- C. The source database backup must be copied over the net for test database.
- D. The source database must be shut down cleanly if the database is in mounted state.

Answer: A,B,D

QUESTION 131:

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

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

Answer: A,B

QUESTION 132:

The following databases are registered in the base recovery catalog: PROD1, PROD2, and PROD3. The database user CATOWNER owns the base recovery catalog. You want

a new user VPC1 to have access to only the PROD1 database and create a virtual private catalog.

Given below are some of the commands required to achieve this:

- 1.SQL> GRANT recovery_catalog_owner TO vpc1;
- 2.RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG vpc1/password@catdb;
- 3.RMAN> GRANT CATALOG FOR DATABASE prod1 TO vpc1;
- 4.RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG catowner/password@catdb;
- 5.RMAN> CREATE VIRTUAL CATALOG;

What is the correct sequence in which the commands have to be executed?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 133:

Exhibit #1:

```
DECLARE
  newjob sys.job;
  newjobarr sys.job_array;
  newjobname VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  newjobarr := sys.job_array();
  newjobarr.extend(10);
  FOR j in 1..&1 LOOP
    FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP
      newjob := sys.job(job_name => 'LWTJK' || to_char(i) || '_' || to_char(j),
                        job_style => 'LIGHTWEIGHT',
                        job_template => 'PROG_1',
                        enabled => TRUE

      newjobarrf (1 = newjob;
    END LOOP;
  INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
  VALUES('LWTJ', 'START', SYSTIMESTAMP);
  DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOBS(newjobarr, 'TRANSACTIONAL');
  INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
  VALUES('LWTJ', 'END', SYSTIMESTAMP);
END LOOP;
END;
```

Exhibit #2:

```
DECLARE
newjob sys.job;
newjobarr sys.job_array;
newjobname VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
newjobarr := sys.job_array();
newjobarr.extend(10);
FOR j in 1..&l LOOP
FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP
newjob := sys.job(job_name => 'REGJK' || to_char(i)||'_'||to_char(j),
job_style => 'REGULAR',
job_template => 'PROG_1',
enabled => TRUE
);
newjobarr(i) := newjob;
END LOOP;
INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
VALUES ('REGJOB', 'START', SYSTIMESTAMP);
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOBS(newjobarr, 'TRANSACTIONAL');
INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
VALUES ('REGJOB', 'END', SYSTIMESTAMP);
END LOOP;

END;
```

View the Exhibits exhibit1 and exhibit2.

Both the processes use PROG_1 as the job template that is already available. The time taken by the jobs are recorded in the TEST_LOG table. While comparing the time taken to create the jobs, the process in exhibit1 takes less time than the process in exhibit2.

What is the reason for this?

- A. It updates several tables in the SYSTEM tablespace instead of creating new tables.
- B. It creates jobs temporarily in memory only.
- C. It creates less metadata for the jobs.
- D. It writes the job metadata to disk in compressed format.

Answer: C

QUESTION 134:

Which two prerequisites are needed for performing workload capture and replay?
(Choose two.)

- A. Close all sessions performing queries using database links.
- B. running the database in shared server mode
- C. The database on which the workload is replayed has to be a restore of the original database to a specific SCN.
- D. setting up the directory to capture the workload

Answer: C,D

QUESTION 135:

Which two statements are true regarding Health Monitor checks in Oracle Database 11g?
(Choose two.)

- A. Health Monitor checks can be used to scan the contents of the redo log and archive logs for accessibility and corruption.
- B. Health Monitor checks can be used to verify the integrity of database files and report failures if these files are inaccessible, corrupt or inconsistent.
- C. Health Monitor checks can be used to verify the contents of dictionary entries for each dictionary object and fix it automatically.
- D. Health Monitor checks are always initiated manually when there is some critical error.

Answer: A,B

QUESTION 136:

Examine the section of the Health Check report given below:

DBMS_HM.GET_RUN_REPORT('HM_RUN_1061')

Run Name : HM_RUN_1061

Run Id : 1061

Check Name : Data Block Integrity Check

Mode : REACTIVE

Status : COMPLETED

Start Time : 2007-05-12 22:11:02.032292 -07:00

End Time : 2007-05-12 22:11:20.835135 -07:00

Error Encountered : 0

Source Incident Id : 7418

Number of Incidents Created :0

Which two statements are true regarding the Health Check report? (Choose two.)

- A. Health Check was performed to verify the integrity of database files and report failures.
- B. Health Check was performed to check the disk image block corruptions.
- C. Health Check was performed to check interblock and intersegment corruption.
- D. Health Check was performed manually.
- E. Health Check was performed by the Health Monitor automatically in response to a critical error.

Answer: B,D

QUESTION 137:

Which two statements are true regarding hot patching? (Choose two.)

- A. It can detect conflicts between two online patches.
- B. It requires relinking of the Oracle binary.
- C. It is available for installing all patches on all platforms.
- D. It works only in a single database instance environment.
- E. It does not require database instance shutdown.

Answer: A,E

QUESTION 138:

Exhibit:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
db_file_multiblock_read_count	integer	107
ddl_lock_timeout	integer	60
distributed_lock_timeout	integer	60
dml_locks	integer	748
lock_sga	boolean	FALSE
enable_ddl_logging	boolean	FALSE
resumable_timeout	integer	0

View the Exhibit for some of the current parameter settings.

A user logs in to the HR schema and issues the following commands:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE emp
```

```
(empno NUMBER(3),
```

```
ename VARCHAR2(20),
```

```
sal NUMBER(8,2));
```

```
SQL> INSERT INTO emp(empno,ename) VALUES(1,'JAMES');
```

At this moment, a second user also logs in to the HR schema and issues the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE emp MODIFY sal NUMBER(10,2);
```

What happens in the above scenario?

- A. The second user's session immediately produces the resource busy error.
- B. The second user's command executes successfully.
- C. The second user's session waits for a time period before producing the resource busy error.
- D. A deadlock is created.

Answer: C

QUESTION 139:

You want the Automatic SQL Tuning process to stop accepting and implementing the recommended SQL profiles automatically. Which action would you perform to achieve this?

- A. Edit the automatic maintenance window group configuration.
- B. Use the DBMS_SQLTUNE.SET_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETERS procedure to set

ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILES to FALSE.

C. Set the CURSOR_SHARING parameter to EXACT for the database instance.

D. Set the SQLTUNE_CATEGORY parameter to DEFAULT for the database instance.

Answer: B

QUESTION 140:

In which situations will the ASM metadata backup help you recover the ASM disk in a disk group? (Choose all that apply.)

A. when one or more file directory paths are accidentally deleted from an ASM disk group

B. when one of the disks in a disk group is accidentally unplugged

C. when the data file on an ASM disk group gets corrupted

D. when one or more disks in an ASM disk group are lost

Answer: A,D

QUESTION 141:

The Database Resource Manager is automatically enabled in the maintenance window that runs the Automated Maintenance Task. What is the reason for this?

A. to prevent the Automated Maintenance Tasks from consuming excessive amounts of system resources

B. to prevent the creation of an excessive number of scheduler job classes

C. to allow resource sharing only among the Automated Maintenance Tasks in the maintenance window

D. to allow the Automated Maintenance Tasks to use system resources without any restriction

Answer: A

QUESTION 142:

You plan to control the sessions performing a huge number of I/O operations. Your requirement is to kill the session when it exceeds a specified number of I/Os. Which statement describes a solution to the above?

A. Add directives to the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM).

B. Modify the profile for the targeted users for which control needs to be imposed.

C. Implement the database resource manager to add the SWITCH_IO_REQS and SWITCH_GROUP directives.

D. Set a threshold for the default system-defined moving window baseline.

Answer: C

QUESTION 143:

Examine the following PL/SQL block:

```
DECLARE
```

```
my_plans pls_integer;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
my_plans := DBMS_SPM.LOAD_PLANS_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE (sql_id =>  
?9twu5t2dn5xd?;
```

```
END;
```

Which statement is true about the plan being loaded into the SQL plan baseline by the above command?

- A. It is loaded with the ACCEPTED status.
- B. It is loaded with the FIXED status.
- C. It is not loaded with the ACCEPTED status.
- D. It is not loaded with the ENABLED status.

Answer: A

QUESTION 144:

You performed the RMAN database backup having a backupset key number 231 with the KEEP FOREVER option. After some days, you want to change the status of the database backup and you issued the following command:

```
RMAN>CHANGE BACKUPSET 231 NOKEEP;
```

What is the implication of this command?

- A. The backup overrides the backup retention policy.
- B. the backup becomes eligible for deletion according to the existing retention policy
- C. The backup is marked unavailable.
- D. The backup is deleted.

Answer: B

QUESTION 145:

The Oracle Database 11g database is running in the ARCHIVELOG mode. The archived redo log files are stored on three locations. The Flash Recovery Area is one of the locations. The details are given below:

```
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 = 'LOCATION = /disk1/archive'
```

```
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_2 = 'SERVICE = stdb1'
```

```
DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST = '/u01/oradata'
```

Examine the following RMAN command issued to set the deletion policy for archived

log files:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY  
TO BACKED UP 2 TIMES TO sbt;
```

Which statement is true regarding what this command accomplishes?

- A. All archived redo log files backed up at least twice to tape are deleted from the flash recovery area.
- B. All archived redo log files in local archiving destinations and the flash recovery area backed up at least twice to tape are eligible for deletion.
- C. All archived redo log files backed up at least once to tape are eligible for deletion.
- D. All archived redo log files backed up at least twice to tape are deleted.

Answer: B

QUESTION 146:

Examine the following PL/SQL block:

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON  
SET LONG 10000  
ECLARE report clob;  
BEGIN  
report := DBMS_SPM.EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE();  
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(report);  
END;
```

Which statement describes the effect of the execution of the above PL/SQL block?

- A. The nonaccepted plans in the SQL Management Base are verified with the existing plan baselines.
- B. The plan baselines are verified with the SQL profiles.
- C. All fixed plan baselines are converted into nonfixed plan baselines.
- D. All the nonaccepted SQL profiles are accepted into the plan baseline.

Answer: A

QUESTION 147:

Which two are the prerequisites to enable Flashback Data Archive? (Choose two.)

- A. Database must be running in archivelog mode.
- B. Automatic undo management must be enabled.
- C. Undo retention guarantee must be enabled.
- D. The tablespace on which the Flashback Data Archive is created must be managed with Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM).

Answer: B,D

QUESTION 148:

The following command is executed to create the baseline template:

```
SQL> EXECUTE  
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_BASELINE_TEMPLATE(START_TIME=>  
TO_TIMESTAMP(SYSDATE+2),  
END_TIME=>TO_TIMESTAMP(SYSDATE+10),  
BASELINE_NAME=>'Mybase4',  
TEMPLATE_NAME=>'Mytemp4',  
EXPIRATION=>NULL);
```

Which statement is true about the effect of the above command?

- A. It produces an error because no snapshot information is provided to create the baseline.
- B. It creates a baseline template that expires after the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) retention period.
- C. It creates a baseline template that never expires.
- D. It creates a repeating baseline template that repeats after the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) retention period.

Answer: C

QUESTION 149:

An index called ORD_CUSTNAME_IX has been created on the CUSTNAME column in the ORDERS table using the following command:

```
SQL>CREATE INDEX ord_custname_ix ON orders(custname);
```

The ORDERS table is frequently queried using the CUSTNAME column in the WHERE clause.

You want to check the impact on the performance of the queries if the index is not available. You do not want the index to be dropped or rebuilt to perform this test.

Which is the most efficient method of performing this task?

- A. making the index invisible
- B. making the index unusable
- C. disabling the index
- D. using the MONITORING USAGE clause for the index

Answer: A

QUESTION 150:

In your database, the RESULT_CACHE_MODE parameter has been set to MANUAL in the initialization parameter file.

You issued the following command:

```
SQL>SELECT /*+ RESULT_CACHE */ sale_category, sum(sale_amt)
```

FROM sales
GROUP BY sale_category;
Where would the result of this query be stored?

- A. database buffer cache
- B. shared pool
- C. PGA
- D. large pool

Answer: B

QUESTION 151:

Exhibit:

```
SELECT * FROM V$DIAG_INFO;
```

INST ID	NAME	VALUE
1	Diag Enabled	TRUE
1	ADR Base	/u01/oracle
1	ADR Home	/u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi
1	Diag Trace	/u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/trace
1	Diag Alert	/u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/alert
1	Diag Incident	/u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/incident
1	Diag Cdump	/u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/cdump
1	Health Monitor	/u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/hm
1	Default Trace File	/u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/trace/orcl_ora_22769.trc
1	Active Problem Count	8

View the Exhibit to examine the output for the V\$DIAG_INFO view.
Which statements are true regarding the location of diagnostic traces? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The path to the location of the background as well as the foreground process trace files is /u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/trace.
- B. The location of the text alert log file is /u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/alert.
- C. The location of the XML-formatted version of the alert log is /u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/alert.
- D. The location of the trace file for the current session is /u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/trace.

Answer: A,C,D

QUESTION 152:

Evaluate the following command and its output:
SQL>SELECT * FROM dba_temp_free_space;
TABLESPACE_NAME TABLESPACE_SIZE ALLOCATED_SPACE FREE_SPACE

LMTEMP 250609664 101048576 149561088

Which two statements correctly interpret the output? (Choose two.)

- A. FREE_SPACE indicates both the space that is currently allocated and available for reuse, and the space that is currently unallocated.
- B. ALLOCATED_SPACE indicates only the space currently allocated and in use.
- C. ALLOCATED_SPACE indicates both the space currently allocated and used, and the space that is available for reuse.
- D. FREE_SPACE indicates only the space that is currently unallocated.
- E. FREE_SPACE indicates only the space that is currently allocated and available for reuse.

Answer: A,C

QUESTION 153:

Evaluate the following block of code:

```
BEGIN
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CREATE_ACL (
acl => 'mycompany-com-permissions.xml',
principal => 'ACCT_MGR',
is_grant => TRUE,
privilege => 'connect');
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.ASSIGN_ACL (
acl => 'mycompany-com-permissions.xml',
host => '*.mycompany.com');
END;
```

What is the outcome of the above code?

- A. It creates an access control list (ACL) with the user ACCT_MGR who gets the CONNECT privilege but not the RESOLVE privilege.
- B. It creates an access control list (ACL) with the user ACCT_MGR who gets the CONNECT and RESOLVE privileges.
- C. It produces an error because a fully qualified host name needs to be specified.
- D. It produces an error because the range of ports associated with the hosts has not been specified.

Answer: B

QUESTION 154:

Which statement is true regarding the retention policy for the incidents accumulated in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)?

- A. The incident files are retained but the incident metadata is purged when the problem is resolved and the DBA closes the SR

- B. The incident files and dumps are not retained in the ADR for the manually created incidents.
- C. The incident metadata is purged when the problem is resolved and the DBA closes the SR.
- D. The default setting is for one year after which the incident metadata is purged from the ADR and the files are retained for one month.

Answer: D

QUESTION 155:

You need to create a partitioned table to store historical data and you issued the following command:

```
CREATE TABLE purchase_interval
PARTITION BY RANGE (time_id)
INTERVAL (NUMTOYMININTERVAL(1,'month')) STORE IN (tbs1,tbs2,tbs3)
(
PARTITION p1 VALUES LESS THAN(TO_DATE('1-1-2005', 'dd-mm-yyyy')),
PARTITION p2 VALUES LESS THAN(TO_DATE('1-1-2007', 'dd-mm-yyyy')))
AS
SELECT *
FROM purchases
WHERE time_id < TO_DATE('1-1-2007','dd-mm-yyyy');
```

What is the outcome of the above command?

- A. It creates two range partitions of varying range. For data beyond '1-1-2007,' it creates partitions with a width of one month each.
- B. It returns an error because the number of tablespaces (TBS1,TBS2,TBS3)specified does not match the number of range partitions (P1,P2) specified.
- C. It returns an error because the range partitions P1 and P2 should be of the same range.
- D. It creates two range partitions (P1, P2). Within each range partition, it creates monthwise subpartitions.

Answer: A

QUESTION 156:

Which two statements are true regarding the SQL Repair Advisor? (Choose two.)

- A. The SQL Repair Advisor is invoked by the Health Monitor when it encounters the problematic SQL statement.
- B. The SQL Repair Advisor can be invoked even when the incident is not active for a SQL statement crash.
- C. The DBA can invoke the SQL Repair Advisor when he or she receives an alert generated when a SQL statement crashes and an incident is created in the ADR.
- D. The SQL Repair Advisor can be invoked to tune the performance of the regressed

SQL statements.

Answer: B,C

QUESTION 157:

You need to perform an online table redefinition of an existing SALES table to partition it into two tablespaces TBS1 and TBS2.

The SALES table has a materialized view, materialized log, indexes, referential integrity constraint, and triggers with the PRECEDES clause existing on it.

What action is required for dependent objects when you perform online table redefinition?

- A. The dependent materialized view should have a complete refresh performed after the online table redefinition process.
- B. Triggers with the PRECEDES clause should be disabled before the online table redefinition process.
- C. Referential integrity constraints must be manually enabled after the online table redefinition process.
- D. The materialized log should be dropped before the online table redefinition process.

Answer: A

QUESTION 158:

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database with the ASM storage. The database is having big file tablespaces. You want files to open faster and less memory to be used in the shared pool to manage the extent maps. What configuration would you effect to achieve your objective? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Set the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter for the ASM instance to 11.1.0.
- B. Set the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter for the database instance to 11.1.0.
- C. Set the ASM compatibility attribute for the ASM disk group to 11.1.0.
- D. Set the RDBMS compatibility attribute for the ASM disk group to 11.1.0.

Answer: B,C

QUESTION 159:

You issued the following RMAN command to back up the database:

```
RMAN> RUN{  
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1  
  DEVICE TYPE sbt  
  BACKUP DATABASE  
  TAG quarterly  
  KEEP FOREVER
```


RESTORE POINT FY06Q4;}

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

- A. Archived redo log files are backed up along with data files.
- B. Archived log files are backed up along with data files, and the archived log files are deleted.
- C. The command creates a restore point named FY06Q4 to match the SCN at which this backup is consistent.
- D. Only data files are backed up and a restore point named FY06Q4 is created.

Answer: A,C

QUESTION 160:

The OPTIMIZER_USE_PLAN_BASELINES parameter is set to TRUE. The optimizer generates a plan for a SQL statement but does not find a matching plan in the SQL plan baseline. Which two operations are performed by the optimizer in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The optimizer adds the new plan to the plan history.
- B. The optimizer selects the new plan for the execution of the SQL statement.
- C. The optimizer adds the new plan to the SQL plan baseline as an accepted plan.
- D. The optimizer costs each of the accepted plans in the SQL plan baseline and picks the one with the lowest cost.
- E. The optimizer adds the new plan to the SQL plan baseline but not in the ENABLED state.

Answer: A,D

QUESTION 161:

Which tasks are run automatically as part of the Automated Maintenance Task by default? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Automatic Database Diagnostics Monitor
- B. Automatic SQL Tuning Advisor
- C. SQL Access Advisor
- D. Segment Advisor
- E. Optimizer statistics gathering

Answer: B,D,E

QUESTION 162:

You decided to use Direct NFS configuration in a non-RAC Oracle installation and created the oranfstab file in /etc. Which two statements are true regarding this oranfstab

file? (Choose two.)

- A. It contains file systems that have been mounted by the kernel NFS system.
- B. It is globally available to all Oracle 11g databases on the machine.
- C. It contains file systems that have been mounted by Direct NFS.
- D. Its entries are specific to a single database.

Answer: A,B

QUESTION 163:

Examine the following command:

`ALTER DISKGROUP data MOUNT FORCE;`

In which scenario can you use the above command to mount the disk group?

- A. when ASM disk goes offline
- B. when some disks in a failure group for a disk group are rebalancing
- C. when some disks in a disk group are offline
- D. when one or more ASM files are dropped

Answer: C

QUESTION 164:

Which client requests to the database can be captured as a part of the workload capture?
(Choose all that apply.)

- A. distributed transactions
- B. direct path load of data from external files
- C. flashback query
- D. logging in and logging out of sessions
- E. all DDL statements having bind variables

Answer: D,E

QUESTION 165:

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g instance with ASM storage. The ASM instance is down. To know the details of the disks in the DATA disk group, you issued the following ASMCMD command:

`ASMCMD> lsdisk -I -d DATA`

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of this command?

- A. The command succeeds and retrieves information by scanning the disk headers based on an `ASM_DISKSTRING` value.
- B. The command succeeds but it retrieves only the disk names.

- C. The command produces an error because the ASM instance is down.
- D. The command succeeds but it shows only the status of the ASM instance.

Answer: A

QUESTION 166:

You want to perform the following operations for the DATA ASM disk group:

- Verify the consistency of the disk.
- Cross-check all the file extent maps and allocation tables for consistency.
- Check whether the alias metadata directory and file directory are linked correctly.
- Check that ASM metadata directories do not have unreachable allocated blocks.

Which command accomplishes these tasks?

- A. ALTER DISKGROUP data CHECK DISK IN FAILURE GROUP 1;
- B. ALTER DISKGROUP data CHECK FILE;
- C. ALTER DISKGROUP data CHECK;
- D. ALTER DISKGROUP data CHECK DISK;

Answer: C

QUESTION 167:

Observe the following warning in an RMAN session of your database instance:

WARNING: new failures were found since last LIST FAILURE command

Which statement describes the scenario that must have produced this warning?

- A. The CHANGE FAILURE command has detected new failures recorded in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).
- B. The RECOVER command has detected new failures recorded in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) since the last LIST FAILURE command was executed.
- C. The ADVISE FAILURE command has detected new failures recorded in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) since the last LIST FAILURE.
- D. The VALIDATE DATABASE command has detected new failures recorded in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).

Answer: C

QUESTION 168:

Exhibit:

File	Status	Marked Corrupt	Empty Blocks	Blocks Examined	High SCN
5	OK	0	1711	12800	571420
File Name: /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/example01.dbf					
Block Type Blocks Failing Blocks Processed					

Data	0		4455		
Index	0		1271		
Other	0		5363		
6	FAILED	0	624	640	603220
File Name: /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/mytbs1.dbf					
Block Type Blocks Failing Blocks Processed					

Data	0		4		
Index	0		0		
Other	1		12		
7	OK	0	621	640	604259
File Name: /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/mytbs2.dbf					
Block Type Blocks Failing Blocks Processed					

Data	0		5		
Index	0		0		
Other	0		14		
validate found one or more corrupt blocks					
See trace file /u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/trace/orcl_ora_22981.trc for details					
channel ORA_DISK_1: starting validation of datafile					
channel ORA_DISK_1: specifying datafile(s) for validation					
including current control file for validation					
including current SPFILE in backup set					
channel ORA_DISK_1: validation complete, elapsed time: 00:00:01					

View the Exhibit to examine a portion of the output from the VALIDATE DATABASE command.

Which statement is true about the block corruption detected by the command?

- A. No action is taken except the output in the Exhibit.
- B. The ADVISE FAILURE command is automatically called to display the repair script.
- C. The failure is logged into the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).
- D. The corruption is repaired by the command implicitly.

Answer: C

QUESTION 169:

Which two statements about workload capture and replay operations are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The clients must be created manually on the test machines to perform more realistic testing.
- B. Restart the database in RESTRICTED mode before beginning workload capture to enable a clean state for capturing the workload.
- C. The application state of the capture system must be identical to the application state of the replay system when the workload replay begins.
- D. Restart the database in RESTRICTED mode before beginning workload replay to

enable a clean state for workload replay.

Answer: B,C

QUESTION 170:

You are working on a CATDB database that contains an Oracle Database version 11.1 catalog schema owned by the user RCO11. The INST1 database contains an Oracle Database version 10.1 catalog schema owned by the user RCAT10.

You want the RMAN to import metadata for database IDs 1423241 and 1423242, registered in RCAT10, into the recovery catalog owned by RCO11. You also want to deregister them from the catalog after import.

You executed the following commands to achieve this:

```
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG rco11/password@catdb
```

```
RMAN> IMPORT CATALOG rcat10/oracle@inst1 DBID=1423241,1423242;
```

What happens if the RCO11 catalog has scripts with the same name as that of the scripts in RCAT10 catalog?

- A. RMAN renames the local stored scripts in the RCO11 catalog.
- B. The scripts in the RCO11 catalog are overwritten.
- C. The RMAN session in which the command is executed aborts.
- D. RMAN renames the global scripts that are imported from the RCAT10 catalog.

Answer: D

QUESTION 171:

You are in the process of creating a virtual private catalog in your Oracle Database 11g database. The PROD1, PROD2, and PROD3 Oracle Database 10g databases are registered in the base recovery catalog. The database user who owns the base recovery catalog is CATOWNER. CATOWNER executes the following command to grant privileges to a new user VPC1 using Oracle Database 11g RMAN executables:

```
RMAN> GRANT CATALOG FOR DATABASE prod1, prod2 TO vpc1;
```

Then you issue the following commands:

```
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG vpc1/oracle@catdb;
```

```
RMAN> SQL "EXEC catowner.dbms_rcvcat.create_virtual_catalog;"
```

What is the outcome of the above commands?

- A. They produce an error because you need to connect as CATOWNER to execute this packaged procedure.
- B. They execute and create a virtual catalog for pre-Oracle 11g clients.
- C. They produce an error because PROD1 and PROD2 databases belong to the older version.
- D. They produce an error because you need to connect to the target database to execute this packaged procedure.

Answer: B

QUESTION 172:

In which cases is reference partitioning effective in enhancing performance?

- A. It is effective only in partition pruning.
- B. It is effective in both partition pruning as well as partitionwise joins irrespective of whether the query predicates are different from or identical to the partitioning key.
- C. It is effective in both partition pruning as well as partitionwise joins provided that the query predicates are identical to the partitioning key.
- D. It is effective only in partitionwise joins provided that the query predicates are different from the partitioning key.

Answer: B

QUESTION 173:

What recommendations does the SQL Access Advisor provide for optimizing SQL queries? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. creation of bitmap, function-based, and B-tree indexes
- B. creation of index-organized tables
- C. optimization of materialized views for maximum query usage and fast refresh
- D. selection of SQL plan baselines
- E. partitioning of tables and indexes

Answer: A,C,E

QUESTION 174:

You are managing an Oracle 11g database with ASM storage, for which the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter is set to 11.1.0. In the ASM instance, the COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute for the disk group is set to 10.2 and the COMPATIBLE.ASM attribute is set to 11.1.

Which two statements are true in this scenario for the features enabled for ASM? (Choose two.)

- A. The ASM supports variable sizes for extents of 1, 8, and 64 allocation units.
- B. The ASM-preferred mirror read feature is enabled.
- C. The RDBMS always reads the primary copy of a mirrored extent of the ASM disk group.
- D. The ASM disk is dropped immediately from a disk group when it becomes unavailable.

Answer: A,B

QUESTION 175:

You want to take the backup of the USERS tablespace. It has a single data file of 900 MB.. You have tape drives of 300 MB each. The SBT channel is configured for the RMAN. To accomplish the backup, you issued the following RMAN command:
RMAN> BACKUP SECTION SIZE 300M TABLESPACE users;
Which two statements are true regarding the execution of the above command? (Choose two.)

- A. The RMAN parallelizes the backup although the parallelism is not set for a channel.
- B. The backup piece size will be limited to 300 MB.
- C. The operation is accomplished using the default channel available.
- D. Three channels for the tape drive must be configured by setting the parallelism to three.

Answer: B,C

QUESTION 176:

Exhibit #1:

The screenshot displays the Oracle Enterprise Manager 11g Database Control interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Setup', 'Preferences', 'Help', and 'Logout'. The main title is 'Database Control' with a 'Database' tab selected. The breadcrumb trail shows 'Database Instance: orcl > Scheduler Windows >'. The current view is 'View Window: TUESDAY_WINDOW'. The configuration details for the 'TUESDAY_WINDOW' resource plan are as follows:

- Name: TUESDAY_WINDOW
- Resource Plan: DEFAULT_MAINTENANCE_PLAN
- Enabled: TRUE
- Priority: LOW
- Description: Tuesday window for maintenance tasks

The 'Schedule' section is expanded, showing the following settings:

- Repeat: By Weeks
- Interval (Weeks): 1
- Days of Week: Tuesday
- Repeat Time: Hour:10 Minute:00 Second:00 PM
- Duration (min): 0 hour(s) 20 minute(s)
- Available to Start: (empty)
- Not Available After: (empty)

At the bottom right, there are 'Edit' and 'OK' buttons.

Exhibit #2:

1Z0-050

```
SQL> SELECT client_name,  
2      mean_job_duration,  
3      resource_percentage  
4      FROM DBA_AUTOTASK_CLIENT;
```

CLIENT NAME	MEAN_JOB_DURATION	RESOURCE_PERCENTAGE
auto optimizer stats collection	+0000000000 00:18:41.000000000	25
auto space advisor	+0000000000 00:02:36.666666666	25
sql tuning advisor	+0000000000 00:04:36.500000000	25

View the Exhibit exhibit1 to observe the maintenance window property.

View the Exhibit exhibit2 to examine the output of the query.

Which two statements describe the conclusions? (Choose two.)

- A. RESOURCE_PERCENTAGE should be increased.
- B. The repeat time for the window should be decreased.
- C. RESOURCE_PERCENTAGE should be decreased.
- D. The window duration should be increased.

Answer: A,D

QUESTION 177:

Exhibit:

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_resource_manager.calibrate_io( -  
num_physical_disks=>1, -  
max_latency=>50, -  
max_iops=>:max_iops, -  
max_mbps=>:max_mbps, -  
actual_latency=>:actual_latency);  
BEGIN dbms_resource_manager.calibrate_io( num_physical_disks=>1, max_latency=>50, max_iops=>:max_iops,  
max_mbps=>:max_mbps, actual_latency=>:actual_latency); END;  
  
*  
ERROR at line 1:  
ORA-56708: Could not find any datafiles with asynchronous i/o capability  
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_RMIN", line 453  
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER", line 1153  
ORA-06512: at line 1
```

View the Exhibit to examine the error obtained during the I/O calibration process.

There are no data files on raw devices. What is the reason for this error?

- A. Another session runs the I/O calibration process concurrently.
- B. The FILESYSTEMIO_OPTIONS parameter is set to NONE.
- C. The pending area has not been created before running the I/O calibration process.
- D. The DISK_ASYNCH_IO parameter is set to TRUE.

Answer: B

QUESTION 178:

Which statement is true for enabling Enterprise Manager Support Workbench in Oracle Database 11g to upload the physical files generated by Incident Packaging Service (IPS)

to MetaLink?

- A. The path for the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) must be configured with the DIAGNOSTIC_DEST initialization parameter.
- B. Select the Enable option in the Oracle Configuration Manager Registration window during the installation of the Oracle Database 11g software, provide valid MetaLink credentials and select license agreement.
- C. The Enterprise Manager Support Workbench can be enabled only if the background process manageability monitor (MMON) is configured.
- D. No special setup is required, and the feature is enabled by default.
- E. The database must be running in ARCHIVELOG mode.

Answer: B

QUESTION 179:

Which statements are true regarding SecureFile LOBs? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The amount of undo retained is user controlled.
- B. It automatically detects duplicate LOB data and conserves space by storing only one copy.
- C. SecureFile encryption allows for random reads and writes of the encrypted data.
- D. Fragmentation is minimized by using variable-sized chunks dynamically.
- E. SecureFile LOBs can be used only for nonpartitioned tables.

Answer: C,D

QUESTION 180:

You executed the following commands in an RMAN session for your database instance that has failures:

RMAN> LIST FAILURE;

After some time, you executed the following command in the same session:

RMAN> ADVISE FAILURE;

But there are new failures recorded in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) after the execution of the last LIST FAILURE command. Which statement is true for the above ADVISE FAILURE command in this scenario?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 181:

Your organization decided to upgrade the existing Oracle 10g database to Oracle 11g database in a multiprocessor environment. At the end of the upgrade, you observe that the DBA executes the following script:

SQL> @utlrp.sql

What is the significance of executing this script?

- A. It performs sequential recompilation of any stored PL/SQL as well as Java code.
- B. It performs parallel recompilation of any stored PL/SQL as well as Java code.
- C. It performs sequential recompilation of only the stored PL/SQL code.
- D. It performs parallel recompilation of only the stored PL/SQL code.

Answer: B

QUESTION 182:

View the Exhibit.

SQL> DESCRIBE CUSTOMERS_OBE		
Name	Null?	Type

CUST_ID		NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER		CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH		NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE		VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	CHAR (2)
CUST_MAIN_PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR2 (25)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

Examine the following command that is executed for the TRANSPORT table in the SH schema:

SQL> SELECT DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS('sh', 'customers_obe',
'(country_id, cust_state_province)') FROM dual;

Which statement describes the significance of this command?

- A. It collects statistics with AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE for ESTIMATE_PERCENT.
- B. It collects statistics into the pending area in the data dictionary.
- C. It creates a histogram to hold skewed information about the data in the columns.
- D. It creates a virtual hidden column in the CUSTOMERS_OBE table.

Answer: D

QUESTION 183:

You installed Oracle Database 11g afresh. Which statements are true regarding the default audit settings in this database? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The audit trail is stored in an operating system file.
- B. Auditing is disabled for all privileges.
- C. The audit trail is stored in the database.
- D. Auditing is enabled for all privileges.
- E. Auditing is enabled for certain privileges related to database security.

Answer: C,E