



1Z0-040

(Oracle Database 10g: New Features for Administrators)

Total Questions: 191

Last Updated: Feb 22, 2009

Document version: 8.27.11

Thanks for purchasing techXams' Study Guide,

techXams' 1Z0-040 study guide is a comprehensive compilation of questions and answers that have been developed by our team of certified professionals. In order to prepare for the actual exam, all you need is to study the content of this guide. An average of approximately 10 to 20 hours should be spent to study this guide and you will surely pass your exam. It's our guarantee.

Disclaimer

Neither this guide nor any material in this guide is sponsored, endorsed or affiliated with any of the respective vendor. All trademarks are properties of their respective owners.

Guarantee

If you study this guide properly and still unable to pass the exam, please send us a scanned copy of your official score at: refund@techeXams.ws. We will happily reimburse the cost of this study guide or send you an exchange of study guide of your choice free of cost.

Feedback

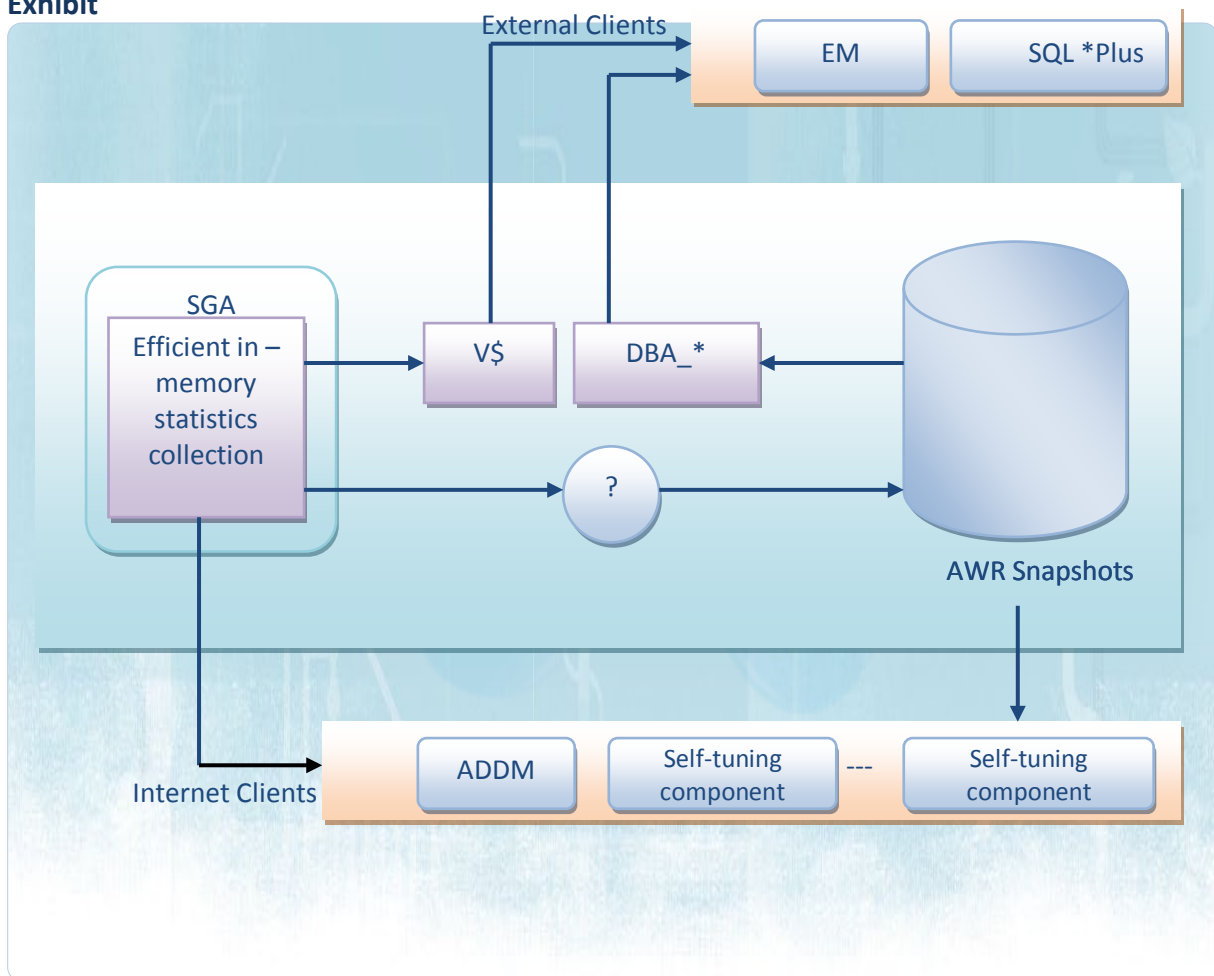
If you find any possible improvement, then please do let us know. We are always interested in improving the quality of this product. Feedback can be send at: feedback@techeXams.ws

Copyright

techXams holds the copyright of this material. techXams grants you a limited license to view and study this material, either for personal or commercial use. Unauthorized reproduction or distribution of this material, or any portion thereof, may result in severe civil and criminal penalties, and will be prosecuted to the maximum extent possible under law.

Question: 1

Exhibit



As shown in the diagram, in-memory statistics are transferred to the disk at regular intervals. Which background process performs this activity?

- A. CJQ
- B. CKPT
- C. MMAN
- D. SMON
- E. PMON
- F. MMON
- G. DBWR

Answer: F

Question: 2

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

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

Explanation:

The Automatic Shared Memory Manager (ASMM) is a background process that coordinates the sizing of the memory components and pending resize operations.

REF:

Metalink Note:268197

Answer: D

process named
 coordinates the sizing of
 the components and

1Z0-040 Demo Exam

Question: 3

Which six files are managed by the RMAN recovery script?

- A. control file
- B. RMAN files
- C. redo log files
- D. archived log files
- E. trace files
- F. data files
- G. core dump files
- H. archived log files
- I. RMAN recovery scripts
- J. control file autobackups

Explanation:

Answer: A, B, E, F, H, J

The Flash Recovery Area is a storage area for Flashback logs and activities in an Oracle Database. It includes Flashback logs, Archived redo logs, Control File Autobeckups, Data File Autobeckups, and Archived flashback logs.

Question: 4

Consider the following scenario:
 You have a directory object named +tdgroupA/data. You execute the following SQL statement:
ALTER DISKGROUP +tdgroupA.231.456
REMOVE +tdgroupA.231.456
 Which task would be performed?

- A. The command removes the file to the file +tdgroupA.231.456.
- B. The command removes the file to the file +tdgroupA.231.456.
- C. The command removes the file to the file +tdgroupA.231.456.
- D. The command removes the file to the file +tdgroupA.231.456.
- E. The command removes the file to the file +tdgroupA.231.456.

create an alias for the file to +tdgroupA/data. The command removes the file to +tdgroupA/data and does not remove the references for the file to +tdgroupA.231.456.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Alias names (or just "aliases") are used to refer to ASM files, rather than the full path name. When you create it in the datafile, you can use the alias name to refer to the file.

Aliases are used to refer to ASM files, rather than the full path name. When you create it in the datafile, you can use the alias name to refer to the file.

ASMs are used to refer to ASM files, rather than the full path name. When you create it in the datafile, you can use the alias name to refer to the file.

REF:

Oracle® 10g Administrator Guide, 12



Question: 5

One the evening of April 15, 2004, a power outage occurred in the data center of a large company. The outage caused the Oracle Database 10g to shut down. The database administrator discovered that you need crucial data that was dropped on April 15. What would you do to recover the data?

- A. Recover the data from the backup.
- B. Recover the data from the archive log.
- C. Recover the data from the redo log.
- D. Recovery is not possible.

Answer: C

Explanation:

RMAN simplifies recovery. It is easy as recovering a database. The RESETLOGS feature is used to reset the database logs. It can be used for recovery after an incomplete recovery. After performing an incomplete recovery, you can open the database with the RESETLOGS command. To specify the time, SCN, or log sequence number, use the RESET UNTIL command. The recovery terminates when the RESET UNTIL command is issued. Alternatively, specify the time, SCN, or log sequence number.

After an incomplete recovery, you can open the database with the RESET UNTIL command. The recovery terminates when the RESET UNTIL command is issued. Alternatively, specify the time, SCN, or log sequence number.

REF:

Oracle® Database 10g Administrator's Guide, 10g Release 2 (10.2) - Backup and Recovery Basics, 3-4

Backup and Recovery

1Z0-040 Demo Exam

Question: 6

Which of the following is not an Oracle Database 10g occupant?

- A. None of the above.
- B. The USERS occupant.
- C. The united Job's occupant.
- D. The SYSAUX occupant.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A - Not true. Same off the occupants can be move B - Not true. The USERS occupant , isn't , by default a BFT tablespace, and even tough, you should be able to move anything to a BFT tablespace. The point it's about to move, SYSAUX occupant. C - True



answer, as you can check, by the following query : SELECT occupant_name, move_procedure, FROM v\$sysaux_occupants;
 OCCUPANT_NAME MOVE
 AO DBMS_AW.MOVE
 MOVE PROCEDURE NO
 LOGSTDBY SYS.DBMS_
 PROCEDURE NOT APP
 ORDIM/SQLMM *** M
 Use export/import (se
 ULTRASEARCH MOVE_
 whom is possible, to a

SCHEDULER ***
 TABLESPACE
 ** MOVE
 T APPLICABLE ***
 VE_SDO STATSPACK
 MOVE_CTXSYS
 SYSAUX occupants,

1Z0-040 Demo Exam

REF:

Metalink Note: 24324

Question: 7

You enabled block change tracking for your database. Which background process is responsible for writing the block change tracking file?

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

Answer: F

Exp:

CTWR : This is a new background process introduced in Oracle 10g. It is responsible for writing the block change tracking file. This is a new feature introduced in Oracle 10g.

REF:

Metalink Note:268197.1: New Background Processes in Oracle 10g

Question: 8

You want to enforce a policy function. Which policy_type argument in the dbms_ols.ad

- A. DBMS_OLS.STA
- B. DBMS_OLS.DYN
- C. DBMS_OLS.SHA
- D. DBMS_OLS.COM
- E. DBMS_OLS.SHA

using a single policy_type argument (Choose two.)

Answer: C, E

Explanation:

DBMS_OLS. SHARED_... the SGA, and it's Share warehouses where the SHARED_CONTEXT_SE database session Pred be shared among obje

predicate is cached in ch as data objects DBMS_OLS. object is reference in a policy functions can

REF:

Oracle® Database Sec

Question: 9

The Automatic Data your database. You two hours. You need

- A. C
- B. Modify
- C. Create a ne
- D. Modify the time
- E. Modify the Automatic

ry 60 minutes on s over a period of ne span of two

tion period to two hours.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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



time. DB time is the cumulative time spent by the database server in processing user requests. It includes wait time and CPU time of all non-idle user sessions. DB time is displayed in the V\$SESS_TIME_MODEL

REF:

Oracle® 10g Performan

Question: 10

The database is curr
step to configure Fla

- A. Enable flashback
- B. Start the databa
- C. Issue the ALTER
- D. Set the FAST_ST

ould be the first

Answer: B

Question: 11

Consider the followi
failover groups:
CREATE DISKGROUP
'/devices/A1', '/devi
'/devices/B2', '/devi
group by name "tdg
Which task would be

- A. The command v
- B. This command v

upA" with two

UP control01 DISK
DISK '/devices/B1',
per disk of a disk

y one failover group.
number of another disk

- dis. e.
- D. A new disk group called tdgroup1 is created. The /devices/A1 disk will be ignored. The /devices/B2 disk is added to the tdgroup1 disk group.
- E. A new disk group called tdgroupA is created. The /devices/A1 disk gets detached from the tdgroup1 disk group and is attached to the new disk group tdgroupA disk group.

1Z0-040 Demo Exam

