

# 1Z0-040

## Oracle

### *Oracle Database 10g New Features for Administrators*

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**QUESTION 1:**

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

- A. Enterprise Manager GUI
- B. DBMS\_TRACE package APIs
- C. DBMS\_ADVISOR package APIs
- D. DBMS\_MONITOR package APIs
- E. \$ORACLE\_HOME/rdbms/admin/addmrpt.sql script

Answer: A, C, E

Explanation:

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

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**QUESTION 2:**

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

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

Answer: D

The Automatic Shared Memory Management feature uses a new background process named Memory Manager (MMAN). MMAN serves as the SGA Memory Broker and coordinates the sizing of the memory components. The SGA Memory Broker keeps track of the sizes of the components and pending resize operations

REF.: Metalink Note:268197.1: New Background Processes In 10g

**QUESTION 3:**

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

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

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

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

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**QUESTION 4:**

Consider the following scenario:

You have a directory, data, under the disk group tdgroup

A. You want to create an

alias for one of the data files and you execute the following command:

```
ALTER DISKGROUP tdgroupA
```

```
ADD ALIAS '+tdgroupA/data/datafile.dbf'
```

```
FOR '+tdgroupA.231.45678';
```

Which task would be accomplished by the command?

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

Answer: D

Alias names (or just "aliases") are intended to provide a more user-friendly means of referring to ASM files, rather than using the system-generated filenames. You can create an alias for a file when you create it in the database, or you can add an alias to an existing

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file using the ADD ALIAS clause of the ALTER DISKGROUP statement. You can create an alias in any system-generated or user-created ASM directory. You cannot create an alias at the root level (+), however. The following statement adds a new alias name for a system-generated file name:

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

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### QUESTION 5:

Exhibit



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

What would you do?

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

Answer: C

RMAN simplifies recovery operations using backups taken from earlier database incarnation so that it is easy as recovering a backup from the same incarnation. The simplified recovery through RESETLOGS feature is an enhancement to recovery operations so that previous incarnation backups can be used for recovery of the current database incarnation. You use this feature when you have performed an incomplete recovery (or a recovery using a backup control file) and opened the database with the RESETLOGS option.

To perform incomplete recovery, use the SET UNTIL command to specify the time, SCN, restore point, or log sequence number at which recovery terminates. Alternatively, specify the UNTIL clause on the RESTORE and RECOVER commands.

REF.: Oracle(r) Database 10g: New features for Oracle 8i, 18-21 and Oracle(r) 10g Backup and Recovery Basics, 3-4

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### QUESTION 6:

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

- A. None of the SYSAUX occupants can be relocated.
- B. The USERS tablespace is a bigfile tablespace (BFT).
- C. The unified Job Scheduler occupant cannot be relocated.
- D. The SYSAUX occupants can be relocated to the SYSTEM tablespace only.

Answer: C

A - Not true. Some of the occupants can be moved.

B - Not true. The USERS occupant, isn't, by default a BFT tablespace, and even though, you should be able to move anything to a BFT tablespace. The point is 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_PROCEDURE
```

```
-----  
AO DBMS_AW.MOVE_AWMETA  
EM emd_maintenance.move_em_tblspc  
JOB_SCHEDULER *** MOVE PROCEDURE NOT APPLICABLE **  
LOGMNR SYS.DBMS_LOGMNR_D.SET_TABLESPACE  
LOGSTDBY SYS.DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SET_TABLESPACE  
ODM MOVE_ODM  
ORDIM *** MOVE PROCEDURE NOT APPLICABLE ***  
ORDIM/PLUGINS *** MOVE PROCEDURE NOT APPLICABLE ***  
ORDIM/SQLMM *** MOVE PROCEDURE NOT APPLICABLE ***  
SDO MDSYS.MOVE_SDO  
STATSPACK Use export/import (see export parameter file spuexp.par)  
STREAMS  
TEXT DRI_MOVE_CTXSYS  
ULTRASEARCH MOVE_WK  
WM DBMS_WM.move_proc
```

D - Not true. Can move SYSAUX occupants, when is possible, to any tablespace that you want.

REF.: Metalink Note: 243246.1: 10G : SYSAUX Tablespace

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### **QUESTION 7:**

You enabled block change tracking for faster incremental backups in your database.

Which background process writes to the change tracking file?

- A. RBAL
- B. CKPT
- C. SMON

- D. PMON
- E. MMON
- F. CTWR
- G. DBWR

Answer: F

CTWR : This is a new process Change Tracking Writer (CTWR) which works with the new block changed tracking features in 10g for fast RMAN incremental backups.

REF.: Metalink Note:268197.1: New Background Processes In 10g

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### **QUESTION 8:**

You want to enforce a company's business policy on several objects by using a single policy function.

Which two types of policies can be assigned to the policy\_type argument in the dbms\_ols.add\_policy procedure to achieve the above objective? (Choose two.)

- A. DBMS\_OLS.STATIC
- B. DBMS\_OLS.DYNAMIC
- C. DBMS\_OLS.SHARED\_STATIC
- D. DBMS\_OLS.CONTEXT\_SENSITIVE
- E. DBMS\_OLS.SHARED\_CONTEXT\_SENSITIVE

Answer: C, E

DBMS\_OLS.SHARED\_STATIC

The policy function executes once, Once, then the predicate is cached in the SGA, and it's Shared Across Multiple Objects, like Hosting environments, such as data warehouses where the same predicate must be applied to multiple database objects

DBMS\_OLS.SHARED\_CONTEXT\_SENSITIVE

The policy function executes first time and the object is reference in a database session Predicates are cached in the private session memory UGA so policy functions can be shared among objects.

REF.: Oracle(r) Database Security Guide 10g Release 2 (10.2) - p 15-30

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### **QUESTION 9:**

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

What would you do?

- A. Create two custom ADDM tasks.
- B. Modify the AWR snapshot time interval to two hours.
- C. Create a new scheduler window for a time period of two hours.
- D. Modify the time interval by using the DBMS\_JOB.INTERVAL procedure.

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