

1Z0-045

Oracle

Oracle Database 10g: New Features for Oracle8i OCPs

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QUESTION 1:

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 2:

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.

QUESTION 3:

Consider the following scenario:

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

- A. You want to create an alias for one of the data files and you execute the following command:
`ALTER DISKGROUP tdgroupA`

```
ADD ALIAS '+tdgroupA/data/datafile.dbf'  
FOR '+tdgroupA.231.45678';
```

Which task would be accomplished by the command?

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

Answer: D

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

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

QUESTION 4:

Exhibit



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

What would you do?

- A. recover the database until April 10
- B. recover the database until April 15
- C. recover the database until 22 7:59 a.m.

D. recovery is not possible; manually re-create the object

Answer: C

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

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

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

QUESTION 5:

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 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_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
```

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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

QUESTION 6:

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

QUESTION 7:

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

Which two types of policies can be assigned to the policy_type argument in the dbms_rls.add_policy procedure to achieve the above objective? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: C, E

DBMS_RLS.SHARED_STATIC

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



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DBMS_RLS.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

QUESTION 8:

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.
- E. Modify the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot retention period to two hours.

Answer: B

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

The goal of the analysis is to reduce a single throughput metric called DB time. DB time is the cumulative time spent by the database server in processing user requests. It includes wait time and CPU time of all non-idle user sessions. DB time is displayed in the V\$SESS_TIME_MODEL and V\$SYS_TIME_MODEL views.

REF.: Oracle(r) 10g Performance Guide, 6-12

QUESTION 9:

The database is currently running in the NOARCHIVELOG mode.

What would be the first step to configure Flashback Database?

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

Answer: B

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