Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-042

Exam Name: Oracle Database 10g: Administration I

Version: DEMO
Exam A

1: Which three pieces of information are considered while deciding the size of the undo tablespace in your database? (Choose three.)
A. the size of an undo block
B. the size of the redo log files
C. undo blocks generated per second
D. the size of the database buffer cache
E. the value of the UNDO_RETENTION parameter

Answers: A C E

2: You executed the STARTUP MOUNT command to start your database. For which database operation do you need to start the database in the MOUNT state?
A. renaming the control files
B. dropping a user in your database
C. enabling or disabling redo log archiving
D. dropping a tablespace in your database
E. re-creating the control files, after you lost all the control files in your database

Answers: C

3: You want to create a new optimized database for your transactional production environment to be used by a financial application. While creating the database, you want the Oracle software to take care of all basic settings to optimize the database performance. Which method would you use to achieve this objective?
A. Use the CREATE DATABASE .. command to create the database with Oracle-managed files.
B. Use the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create the database with Oracle-managed files.
C. Use Enterprise Manager to create a new database with the Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) option.
D. Use Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create the database with Transaction Processing template.
E. Use the CREATE DATABASE .. command to create the database with Automatic Storage Management (ASM) file system.

Answers: D

4: Which three statements are true about the stages of database startup? (Choose three.)
A. Data files and redo log files can be renamed at the MOUNT stage.
B. Control files are read at the OPEN stage for the location of data files.
C. Control files are required to bring the database to the NOMOUNT stage.
D. Data files and redo log files are made available to users at the OPEN stage.
E. Data files and online redo log files are checked for consistency while opening the database.

Answers: A D E

5: A constraint in a table is defined with the INITIALLY IMMEDIATE clause. You executed the
ALTER TABLE command with the ENABLE VALIDATE option to enable the constraint that was disabled. What are the two effects of this command? (Choose two.)
A. It fails if any existing row violates the constraint.
B. It does not validate the existing data in the table.
C. It enables the constraint to be enforced at the end of each transaction.
D. It prevents insert, update, and delete operations on the table while the constraint is in the process of being enabled.

Answers: A D

6: You received complaints about the degradation of SQL query performance. You identified top SQL queries that consume time. What would be your next step to find out recommendations about statistics collection and restructuring of the SQL statement to improve query performance?
A. run Segment Advisor
B. run SQL Tuning Advisor on top SQL statements
C. run the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report
D. run the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) on top SQL statements

Answers: B

7: The UNDO_RETENTION parameter in your database is set to 1000 and undo retention is not guaranteed. Which statement regarding retention of undo data is correct?
A. Undo data becomes obsolete after 1,000 seconds.
B. Undo data gets refreshed after every 1,000 seconds.
C. Undo data will be stored permanently after 1,000 seconds.
D. Committed undo data would be retained for 1,000 seconds if free undo space is available.
E. Undo data will be retained in the UNDO tablespace for 1,000 seconds, then it gets moved to the TEMPORARY tablespace to provide read consistency.

Answers: D

8: View the Exhibit.
Which statement regarding the dept and emp tables is true?
A. When you delete a row from the emp table, you would receive a constraint violation error.
B. When you delete a row from the dept table, you would receive a constraint violation error.
C. When you delete a row from the emp table, automatically the corresponding rows are deleted from the dept table.
D. When you delete a row from the dept table, automatically the corresponding rows are deleted from the emp table.
E. When you delete a row from the dept table, automatically the corresponding rows are updated with null values in the emp table.
F. When you delete a row from the emp table, automatically the corresponding rows are updated with null values in the dept table.

Answers: D

9: Which three statements are correct about temporary tables? (Choose three.)
A. Indexes and views can be created on temporary tables.
B. Both the data and the structure of temporary tables can be exported.
C. Temporary tables are always created in a user's temporary tablespace.
D. The data inserted into a temporary table in a session is available to other sessions.
E. Data manipulation language (DML) locks are never acquired on the data of temporary tables.

Answers: A C E
10: Which statement regarding the contents of the V$PARAMETER view is true?
A. displays only the list of default values
B. displays only the list of all basic parameters
C. displays the currently in effect parameter values
D. displays only the list of all advanced parameters
E. displays the list of all the parameter files of a database
F. displays the current contents of the server parameter file
**Answers: C**

11: According to your backup strategy, you performed an incremental level 0 backup of your database. Which statement regarding this backup is true?
A. The backup is similar to image copy.
B. The backup contains all used data blocks.
C. The backup contains only unused data blocks.
D. The backup contains all data blocks changed since the last incremental level 1 backup.
**Answers: B**

12: Which step do you need to perform to enable a user with the SYSDBA privilege to log in as SYSDBA in iSQL*Plus?
A. The user must be granted the database administrator (DBA) privilege.
B. The user must be listed in the password file for the authentication.
C. No special setup is needed for the user to connect as SYSDBA in iSQL*Plus.
D. Set up a user in the Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE (OC4J) user manager, and grant the webDba role to the user.
**Answers: D**

13: Because of a power outage, instance failure has occurred. From what point in the redo log does recovery begin and where does it end?
A. current redo log and inactive redo log
B. checkpoint position to end of redo log
C. beginning of redo log to end of redo log
D. all redo logs before the point of last commit
E. beginning of redo log to checkpoint position
**Answers: B**

14: Which two statements are true regarding the database in ARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose two.)
A. You have to shut down the database to perform the backups.
B. Archiving information is written to the data files and redo log files.
C. You can perform complete database backups without closing the database.
D. Online redo log files have to be multiplexed before putting the database in ARCHIVELOG mode.
E. All the previous database backups become invalid after you configure the database to ARCHIVELOG mode.
**Answers: C E**
15: User Scott has updated the salary of one of the employees in the EMPLOYEES table and has not committed the transaction. What are the two types of locks that this scenario would lead to? (Choose two.)
A. null lock on the row being updated  
B. null lock on the table containing the row  
C. ROW SHARE lock for the row being updated  
D. ROW EXCLUSIVE lock for the row being updated  
E. shared row-exclusive lock for the row being updated  
F. a shareable table lock for the table containing the row  
G. exclusive table-level lock for the table containing the row  

**Answers: D F**

16: You notice this warning in the alert log file:

ORA-19815: WARNING: db_recovery_file_dest_size of 3221225472 bytes is 100.00% used, and has 0 remaining bytes available.

What would you do to reclaim the used space in the Flash Recovery Area?
A. Back up the Flash Recovery Area.  
B. Increase the retention time for the files.  
C. Decrease the retention time for the files.  
D. Manually delete all the archived log files from the Flash Recovery Area by using operating system (OS) commands.  

**Answers: A C**

17: View the Exhibit and examine the output. Which statement describes the conclusion?

A. The users should use bind variables instead of literals in the query.  
B. The dictionary cache is consuming more space than the library cache.  
C. The shared pool size should be increased to accommodate the SQL statements.  
D. Preparing indexes on the tables used in the SQL statements would improve the library cache performance.  

**Answers: A**

18: Which two operations require undo data? (Choose two.)
A. COMMITting a transaction  
B. UPDATING a record in a table  
C. INSERTing a new record into a table  
D. DELETing a record from a table  

**Answers: C D**
B. rolling back a transaction  
C. recovering from failed transactions  
D. recording a transaction to redo log files  
E. rolling forward during instance recovery  

**Answers:** B C

19: Your database is configured in NOARCHIVELOG mode. All the control files have been lost due to a hard disk failure but the data files are not lost. You have the closed whole database backup available to you. Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)  
A. The instance aborts.  
B. The database cannot be recovered.  
C. The database can be recovered by restoring the control files from the backup.  
D. The database remains opened and you have to shut it down with the ABORT option.  
E. The database can be restored till the point of the last closed whole database backup.  

**Answers:** A E

20: Which is the correct description of the significance of the ORACLE_HOME environmental variable?  
A. It specifies the directory containing the Oracle software.  
B. It specifies the directory containing the Oracle-Managed Files.  
C. It specifies the directory for database files, if not specified explicitly.  
D. It specifies the base directory of Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA).  

**Answers:** A