



1z0-030

Oracle9i: New Features for Administrators

Exam number/code: 1z0-030

Exam name: Oracle9i: New Features for Administrators

Questions & Answers: 134 Q&A

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Exam: 1z0-030 Certification Questions & Answers

Question 1:

Which three statements are true about the privileged connection options available in Oracle9i? (Choose three.)

- A. The CONNECT INTERNAL is disallowed.
- B. The Server Manager tool is no longer supplied.
- C. The listener must be running to make a connection.
- D. The use of a remote password login file (orapw<sid>) is unchanged.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

The CONNECT INTERNAL is disallowed in Oracle9i. The Server Manager tool is no longer supplied also. And the listener must be running to make a connection.

Incorrect Answers:

D: The use of a remote password login file (orapw<sid>) is changed in Oracle9i. OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 5-10 Chapter 1: Security Enhancements Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 132-135 Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

Question 2:

If you create your database using Oracle Managed Files (OMF), what is true?

- A. You must use Oracle predefined names to identify raw partitions that will hold OMF structures.
- B. You must define directories for two online redo log groups and three copies of the control file.
- C. If your CREATE DATABASE command fails, any OMF database files that have already been created will be dropped automatically.
- D. You must use only OMF data files when adding new tablespaces or data files to your database in the future.

Answer: D

Explanation:

If you created your database using Oracle Managed Files (OMF), you must use only OMF data files when adding new tablespaces or data files to your database in the future.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: You don't need to use Oracle predefined names to identify raw partitions that will hold OMF structures.
- B: You should define directories for OMF datafiles, redo log files and control files. Oracle9i gives you two new initialization parameters, DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST and DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_n, to specify the location where Oracle will create and manage OMFs; n can take a value from 1 to 5. So there is no limitation on control files amount to 3 copies.
- C: If your CREATE DATABASE command fails, any OMF database files that have already been created will not be dropped automatically. This feature will work for the OMF datafiles only after successful database creation. OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 153-160 Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 2-12 Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

Question 3:

Which three table transformations can be done by using online redefinition of tables?
(Choose three.)

- A. Delete rows
- B. Rename a column
- C. Change a heap table to an index-organized table
- D. Change the data type of a column from LONG to BLOB
- E. Change the data type of a column from DATE to CHAR

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

You can add or rename columns, change a heap table to an index-organized table and change the data type of a column from DATE to CHAR by using online redefinition of tables.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Rows deleting is DML operation. It's not a table transformation operation.

D: It's not possible to redefine the table online with a LONG column. OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 74-83 Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 46-53 Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

Question 4:

Which two pieces of information are in the alert log and can be effectively used for database performance tuning? (Choose two.)

- A. process ID of PMON
- B. System Change Number
- C. non-default initialization parameters
- D. operating system authentication prefix
- E. statements that contain such keywords as ALTER, STARTUP, SHUTDOWN, ARCHIVE LOG, and RECOVER

Answer: C,E

Question 5:

Examine this statement, which creates a Cartesian product of the COUNTRIES and REGION tables:

```
SQL> SELECT c.country_name,  
2> r.region name  
3> FROM countries c, region r;
```

Oracle9i SQL: 1999 syntax supports the same functionality with which join type?

- A. Equijoin
- B. Cross join
- C. Merge join
- D. Natural join

Answer: B

Explanation:

The CROSS JOIN operation creates a Cartesian product of two tables. It's the same operation performed when you specify two or more comma-separated tables in the FROM clause without specifying a join condition.

Incorrect Answers:

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A: The EQUIJOIN operation requires usage of equity operation.

C: The MERGE JOIN operation is used to either update existing rows or insert new rows into a destination table. You update the row in the destination table if there is a matching row in the destination table; otherwise, you insert a new row into the destination table.

D: The NATURAL JOIN matches rows that have equal values in all columns that have the same name. OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 242-249 Chapter 5: Language Enhancements Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 158-161 Chapter 6: Oracle9i SQL, PL/SQL New Features

Question 6:

What are three characteristics of the Data Guard Broker? (Choose three.)

A. It runs as a process called DMON

B. It can be controlled through the Data Guard Manager GUI and command-line interface

C. It is started by setting the DRS_START parameter to TRUE in your initialization file

D. It uses a configuration file stored on the primary database server and, optionally, on one of your standby database servers

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

The Data Guard Broker has next characteristics: it runs as a process called DMON, it can be controlled through the Data Guard Manager GUI and command-line interface and it is started by setting the DRS_START parameter to TRUE in your initialization file.

DRS_START enables Oracle to determine whether or not the DRMON (Disaster Recovery Monitor) process should be started. DRMON is a non-fatal Oracle background process and exists as long as the instance exists.

Incorrect Answers:

D: It does not use a configuration file stored on the primary database server and, optionally, on one of your standby database servers OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 51-74 Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 86-99 Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

Question 7:

You need to version enable the MORTGAGE table containing customer mortgage trend information. Which syntax version enables the MORTGAGE table?

A. DBMS_LT.ENABLETABLE('MORTGAGE');

B. DBMS_WM.ENABLE_TABLE('MORTGAGE');

C. DBMS_LT.ENABLEVERSIONING('MORTGAGE');

D. DBMS_WM.ENABLEVERSIONING('MORTGAGE');

Answer: D

Explanation:

The ENABLEVERSIONING procedure of the DBMS_WM package will version enable the MORTGAGE table.

Incorrect Answers:

A: This syntax is incorrect to version enable the MORTGAGE table. There is no DBMS_LT package in Oracle.

B: This syntax is incorrect to version enable the MORTGAGE table.

C: This syntax is incorrect to version enable the MORTGAGE table. There is no DBMS_LT package in Oracle. OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 166-176 Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Question 8:

Which command can you use to alter the active size of the SGA dynamically, where the entered value differs from the current one?

- A. ALTER SYSTEM SET SGA_MAX_SIZE=500M ;
- B. ALTER SYSTEM DROP DB_2K_CACHE_SIZE ;
- C. ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=AUTO ;
- D. ALTER SYSTEM SET SHARED_POOL_SIZE=40M;

Answer: D

Explanation:

This command can be used to alter the active size of the SGA dynamically.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: This command is incorrect, because the SGA_MAX_SIZE cannot be changed dynamically. And question was about SGA size dynamic change, not SGA_MAX_SIZE.
- B: This command is incorrect. You cannot drop the DB_CACHE_SIZE parameter.
- C: This command is incorrect. You cannot set the DB_CACHE_SIZE parameter as AUTO.OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 180-182Chapter 3: Manageability EnhancementsOracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 16-17Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

Question 9:

In the Oracle9i Data Guard architecture, what is the purpose of the Log Transport Services?

- A. To transfer redo log information to one or more destinations
- B. To apply redo log records sent from the primary database to a standby database at the receiving location
- C. To synchronize changes to the control files on all standby databases with changes on the primary database when a log switch occurs
- D. To batch archived log files on the primary database until a defined number of checkpoints have been processed and then to distribute the archives to each standby database

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Log Transport Service is comprised of several processes. On the primary database site, the Log Writer updates the online redo logs with the transactions. It can also update the local archived redo logs and send online redo logs transactions to the standby databases. The Archiver saves the online redo log transactions on either local or standby archive logs. The Fetch Archive Log (FAL) client gets redo log transactions from the primary database. When it detects an archive log gap on the standby database, it initiates a request to the FAL server to automatically send and archive the primary database's redo log transactions. The FAL server exists on the primary database server, and it services requests from FAL clients.

Incorrect Answers:

- B: The Log Application Service applies the archived redo logs to the standby database.
- C: Log Transport Services cannot synchronize changes to the control files on all standby databases with changes on the primary database when a log switch occurs
- D: They do not batch archived log files on the primary database.OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 51-74Chapter 2: Availability EnhancementsOracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 86-99Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

Question 10:

A bitmap join index is defined as _____.

- A. An index used to join two bitmap indexes on a table
- B. A bitmap index created for the join of two or more tables
- C. A bitmap index created on the join of two or more indexes
- D. A bitmap index created on the join of two or more indexed-organized tables

Answer: B

Explanation:

Prior to Oracle9i, you could create bitmap indexes on a single table. Bitmap indexes are very useful in data warehousing environment for low-cardinality columns. Oracle9i extends this concept to a bitmap join index that optimizes the joining of two or more tables. A bitmap join index is a space- and performance-efficient technique. By predetermining associations, bitmap join indexes eliminate the large volumes of data generated with Cartesian products performed in a join operation.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: A bitmap join index is not a join of two bitmap indexes on a table.
- C: A bitmap index created on the join of two or more tables, not indexes.
- D: You cannot reference an IOT or a temporary table. OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 142-143 Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 54-56 Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

Question 11:

The buffer cache advisory is used for which two purposes? (Choose two.)

- A. Provides a physical read factor for the keep buffer pool if it is in use in the SGA.
- B. Advises DBAs on the optimal size of the default buffer cache for the current workload.
- C. Advises DBAs on whether to set up the keep and recycle buffer pools if neither is defined in the SGA.
- D. Advises DBAs on whether to set up buffer caches with different block sizes when only the default buffer cache is being used in the SGA.

Answer: A,B

Question 12:

What does the Character Set Scanner command line utility do?

- A. Reports only on any Unicode character conversions required
- B. Performs character set conversions to the new specified character set
- C. Scans on any character set conversion required, then converts the data
- D. Checks for any character definitions that will fail conversion to the new character set

Answer: D

Explanation:

Oracle9i provides you with the Character Set Scanner (`csscan`) utility that scans the data to discover potential problems with character set migrations. The scanner verifies the following: that the data in the target database can fit into the column's data size, that the data in the source can be mapped without being replaced in the target database, that the data can be correctly converted particularly when dealing with differences in byte sizes and fixed/variable byte encoding systems.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: It does not report only on any Unicode character conversions required.
- B: The Character Set Scanner does not perform character set conversions to the new specified character set.
- C: It does not convert the data, only scans it. OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 273-275 Chapter 5: Language Enhancements Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 141 Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and

Enhancements

Question 13:

When querying the new v\$spparameter view, the column ISSPECIFIED displays the value TRUE for a number of parameters. What does this mean?

- A. The value for the parameters is TRUE.
- B. The parameters are specified in the PFILE parameter file
- C. The parameters are specified in the SPFILE parameter file.
- D. Changes to the parameter are only in the currently running instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The column ISSPECIFIED displays the value TRUE for the parameters specified in the SPFILE parameter file.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: This column does not show the value of the parameter itself.
- B: The parameters are specified in the SPFILE parameter file, not in the PFILE parameter file.
- D: These changes will be saved in the SPFILE parameter file, so they will be active after instance restart also. OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 80-83 Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 35-36 Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

Question 14:

What are the two methods used to add a second, or subsequent, block size to an existing database? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a new tablespace and include a block size specification.
- B. Transport a tablespace with a different block size into the database
- C. Re-create the control file to specify a new block size for specific data files
- D. Take a tablespace offline, and then put it back online with a new block size specification.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

You can re-create the control file to specify a new block size for specific data files. Other way to do that: take a tablespace offline, then put it back online with a new block size specification.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: This method is not used to add a second, or subsequent, block size to an existing database.
- B: You cannot transport a tablespace with a different block size. OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 164-166 Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 13 Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

Question 15:

Consider this syntax:

```
MERGE INTO t1  
USING t2 ON (join predicate).....
```

What does the MERGE syntax do?

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- A. It performs a merge join of the row from T2 only if it doesn't exist in the T1 table.
- B. It creates a natural join of tables T1 and T2 for all columns that have the same name.
- C. It creates a Cartesian product of table T1 and table T2 for all columns that have the same name.
- D. For each row from T2, it updates the row if it exists within table T1, otherwise it inserts the row into T1.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Oracle9i introduces the MERGE statement to enable you to retrieve rows from a source table and either update existing rows or insert new rows into a destination table. You update the row in the destination table if there is a matching row in the destination table; otherwise, you insert a new row into the destination table. You can specify the basis for the match with a condition in the ON clause. You specify the UPDATE in the WHEN MATCHED clause and you specify the INSERT in the WHEN NOT MATCHED clause.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: For each row from T2, it updates the row if it exists within table T1; otherwise it inserts the row into T1.
 - B: It does not create a natural join of tables T1 and T2.
 - C: It does not create a Cartesian product of table T1 and table T2.
- OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 253
Chapter 5: Language Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 122-123
Chapter 4: New Oracle9i Database DDS and Data-Warehouse Features

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