



1z0-040

Oracle Database 10g: New Features for Administrators

Exam number/code: 1z0-040

Exam name: Oracle Database 10g: New Features for Administrators

Questions & Answers: 200 Q&A

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Exam: 1z0-040 Certification Questions & Answers

Question 1:

Identify three key features of Oracle Data Pump (Choose three.)

- A. Data Pump can stop a running job and resume it later
- B. Data Pump can perform import using database link
- C. Data Pump uses absolute path instead of relative path
- D. Data Pump uses relative path instead of absolute path
- E. Data Pump can perform incremental and cumulative exports

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

? The ability to restart Data Pump jobs. The START_JOB command restarts the current job to which you are attached (the job cannot be currently executing). The job is restarted with no data loss or corruption after an unexpected failure or after you issued a STOP_JOB command, provided the dump file set and master table have not been altered in any way.

? The NETWORK_LINK parameter initiates an export using a database link. This means that the system to which the expdp client is connected contacts the source database referenced by the source_database_link , retrieves data from it, and writes the data to a dump file set back on the connected system.

? When data is moved, Data Pump automatically uses either direct path load (or unload) or the external tables mechanism, or a combination of both.

REF.: Oracle® 10g Database Utilities , 1-2 and 1-3

Question 2:

Which three statements regarding resumable statements are correct? (Choose three)

- A. Resumable statements cannot contain a distributed transaction.
- B. Resumable statements can only be enabled at the system level.
- C. Resumable statements can be enabled at the system level as well as the session level.
- D. RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT=0 disabled resumable space allocation for all sessions.
- E. The ALTER SESSION ENABLE RESUMABLE command is obsolete in Oracle Database 10g.
- F. Only the local instance is affected when changing the resumable timeout parameter in a distribution transaction.

Answer: C,D,F

Explanation:

C : At the system level:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT = 72000;
```

At the session level:

```
ALTER SESSION SET RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT = 72000;
```

E. ALTER SESSION ENABLE RESUMABLE; is still supported in Oracle 10g

Question 3:

Which two sources may be used for a running session by SQL Tuning Advisor (STA)? (Choose two)

- A. SQL Profiles
- B. Recovery Manager (RMAN) Repository

- C. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)
- D. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Not A: A SQL profile is a result of running the tuning advisor.

Question 4:

You executed the following command to back up the control file:

```
ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE;
```

What do you find in the trace file?

- A. Image of the control file
- B. Location of the control file
- C. Contents of the control file in text format
- D. SQL command to re-create the database
- E. SQL command to re-create the control file
- F. Contents of the control file in binary format

Answer: E

Explanation:

Use the ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE statement to back up your control files. You have two options:

1. Back up the control file to a binary file (duplicate of existing control file) using the following statement:

```
ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO '/oracle/backup/control.bkp';
```

2. Produce SQL statements that can later be used to re-create your control file:

```
ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE;
```

This command writes a SQL script to the database trace file where it can be captured and edited to reproduce the control file.

REF.: Oracle 10g Administrator Guide, 5-8

Question 5:

The list below display four step that you need to execute in order to switch from the primary database role to the standby database role.

Choose the correct order of execution for the steps;

1. Shut down and start up the former primary instance without mounting the database.
2. Issue the ALTER DATABASE COMMIT TO SWITCHOVER TO PHYSICAL STANDBY command.
3. Issue the ALTER DATABASE MOUNT STANDBY DATABASE command.
4. End read or update activity on the former primary and standby database.

- A. 1,2,3,4
- B. 3,2,4,1
- C. 4,2,1,3
- D. 4,3,2,1

Answer: C

Explanation:

Stop read or update activity on the primary and standby databases.

You must have exclusive database access before beginning a switchover. Ask users to log off the primary and standby databases, or query the V\$SESSION view to identify users that are connected to the databases and close all open sessions except the SQL*Plus session from which you are going to execute the switchover statement.

Switch the primary database to the physical standby role.

On the primary database (in New York), execute the following statement:

```
SQL> ALTER DATABASE COMMIT TO SWITCHOVER TO PHYSICAL STANDBY  
2> WITH SESSION SHUTDOWN;
```

This statement does the following:

- ? Closes the primary database, terminating any active sessions
- ? Transmits any unarchived redo log files and applies them to the standby database
- ? Adds an end-of-redo marker to the header of the last log file being archived
- ? Creates a backup of the current control file
- ? Converts the current control file into a standby control file

Shut down and start up the former primary instance, and mount the database.

Execute the following statement on the former primary database:

```
SQL> SHUTDOWN NORMAL ;  
SQL> STARTUP MOUNT;
```

Switch the original standby database to the primary role.

Issue the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> ALTER DATABASE COMMIT TO SWITCHOVER TO PRIMARY DATABASE;
```

REF.: Oracle® Data Guard Concepts and Administration 10 g Release 2 (10.2), 12-39

Question 6:

Examine this startup script called startmydb.sql:

```
CONNECT myid/mypwd AS SYSDBA  
STARTUP  
EXIT
```

In Oracle 8i, you could have executed this script by invoking server manager with the command:

```
Svrmgr1 @startmydb.sql
```

Which alternative command could you use to run the startmydb.sql script with SQL*Plus to start your Oracle 10g database?

- A. sqlplus @startmydb.sql
- B. sqlplus -Sstartmydb.sql
- C. sqlplus -S @startmydb.sql
- D. sqlplus /NOLOG @startmydb.sql

Answer: D

Question 7:

The new time and date data types support greater precision for capturing fractional seconds and time zone information. This gives the Oracle database greater flexibility in supporting locality preferences.

What is the default degree of precision of fractional seconds when specifying the TIMESTAMP data type?

- A. 6 digits
- B. 9 digits
- C. 12 digits
- D. 22 digits

Answer: A

Explanation:

TIMESTAMP[(precision)]

where the optional parameter precision specifies the number of digits in the fractional part of the seconds field. You cannot use a symbolic constant or variable to specify the precision; you must use an integer literal in the range 0 .. 9. The default is 6.

REF.: Oracle® PL/SQL User's Guide and Reference, 3-13

Question 8:

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

Explanation:

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® Database 10g: New features for Oracle 8i, 18-21 and Oracle® 10g Backup and Recovery Basics, 3-4

Question 9:

Which two procedures or functions are part of the DBMS_METADATA package?

- A. GET_DDL
- B. GET_XML
- C. GET_TYPE
- D. GET_VIEW
- E. GET_TABLE

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Procedures in DBMS_METADATA that use Object Types

=====

DBMS_METADATA.OPEN

DBMS_METADATA.GET_XML
DBMS_METADATA.GET_DDL

DBMS_METADATA.GET_DEPENDENT_XML
DBMS_METADATA.GET_DEPENDENT_DDL
DBMS_METADATA.GET_GRANTED_XML
DBMS_METADATA.GET_GRANTED_DDL

REF.: Metalink Note : 207859.1- Object types for DBMS_METADATA

Question 10:

Which command meets these two criteria?

- 1 Runs the backup at full speed
- 2 Either finishes the task in the allotted time, or terminates Recovery Manager (RMAN) with an error if it fails to finish the task in the allotted time.

- A. RMAN> BACKUP AS COPY DURATION 3:00 MINIMIZE LOAD DATABASE;
- B. RMAN> BACKUP AS COPY DURATION 3:00 MINIMIZE TIME DATABASE;
- C. RMAN> BACKUP AS COPY DURATION 3:00 PARTIAL MINIMIZE LOAD DATABASE;
- D. RMAN> BACKUP AS COPY DURATION 3:00 PARTIAL MINIMIZE TIME DATABASE;

Answer: B

Explanation:

By default, when a BACKUP... DURATION command runs out of time before the backup completes, RMAN reports an error. (The effect of this is that if the command is running in a RUN block, the RUN block terminates.) You can control this behavior by adding the PARTIAL option to the BACKUP... DURATION command, as in this example:
BACKUP DURATION 4:00 PARTIAL TABLESPACE users FILESPERSET 1;
When PARTIAL is used, no error is reported when a backup command is interrupted due to the end of the backup window. Instead, a message showing which files could not be backed will be displayed. If the BACKUP command is part of a RUN block, then the remaining commands in the RUN block will continue to execute. When using DURATION you can run the backup with the maximum possible performance, or run as slowly as possible while still finishing within the allotted time, to minimize the performance impact of backup tasks. To extend the backup to use the full time available, use the MINIMIZE LOAD option,
REF.: Oracle® 10g Backup and Recovery Guide, 2-40 and 2-41

Question 11:

Examine the following commands of Data Pump to import objects to new non-existing users hr1 and oe1.

```
$ expdp system/manager  
schemas = hr,oe  
directory = EXP_DIR  
dumpfile = export.dat  
include = table
```

```
$ impdp system/manager  
schemas = hr1,oe1  
directory = EXP_DIR  
dumpfile = export.dat  
remap_schema = hr:hr1, oe:oe1
```

Which objective would be achieved by the above command set?

- A. expdp will fail because no path has been defined for the dumpfile.
- B. Expdp will succeed but Impdp will fail because users do not exist.
- C. impdp would create two schemas called hr1 and oe1 and copy the schema objects to the new users.
- D. Impdp would create two schemas called hr1 and oe1 and import tables owned by hr and oe schemas to hr1 and oe1 schemas, respectively.

Answer: D

Explanation:

REMAP_SCHEMA Default: none Purpose Loads all objects from the source schema into a target schema. Syntax and Description REMAP_SCHEMA=source_schema:target_schema

Multiple REMAP_SCHEMA lines can be specified, but the source schema must be different for each one. However, different source schemas can map to the same target schema. The mapping may not be 100 percent complete, because there are certain schema references that Import is not capable of finding. For example, Import will not find schema references embedded within the body of definitions of types, views, procedures, and packages.

If the schema you are remapping to does not already exist, the import operation creates it, provided the dump file set contains the necessary CREATE USER metadata for the source schema and you are importing with enough privileges. For example, the following Export commands would create the dump file sets with the necessary metadata to create a schema, because the user SYSTEM has the necessary privileges

Question 12:

You define the Warning threshold for the tablespace usage metric for the USERS tablespace to be 35%. Because of this, several alerts are being raised. After observing this, you decide to increase the Warning threshold and clear all old alerts related to tablespace usage metric.

Where would you find the information about cleared alerts?

- A. The alert.log file
- B. The DBA_ALERT_HISTORY data dictionary table
- C. The DBA_ALERT_ARGUMENTS data dictionary table
- D. The DBA_TAB_STATS_HISTORY data dictionary table
- E. The DBA_OUTSTANDING_ALERTS data dictionary table
- F. The V\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY data dictionary table

Answer: B

Explanation:

The following dictionary views provide information about server alerts:

- * DBA_THRESHOLDS lists the threshold settings defined for the instance.
- * DBA_OUTSTANDING_ALERTS describes the outstanding alerts in the database.
- * DBA_ALERT_HISTORY lists a history of alerts that have been cleared. (B)
- * V\$ALERT_TYPES provides information such as group and type for each alert.
- * V\$METRICNAME contains the names, identifiers, and other information about the system metrics.
- * V\$METRIC and V\$METRIC_HISTORY views contain system-level metric values in memory.

REF.: Oracle 10g Administrator Guide, 4-21

REF.: Oracle 10g Administrator Guide, 4-21

Question 13:

You created a tablespace with the following statement:

```
CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE adtbs  
DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbs.dbf' SIZE 10G;
```

There is now a requirement to increase the size of the tablespace.
Which two ALTER statements are correct in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs RESIZE 20G;
- B. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE;
- C. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs AUTOEXTEND ON;
- D. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbs1.dbf' SIZE 10G;
- E. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs MODIFY DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbs.dbf' AUTOEXTEND ON;

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

```
C:\sqlplus /nolog  
SQL*Plus: Release 10.2.0.1.0 - Production on Sat Jan 28 20:34:23 2006  
Copyright (c) 1982, 2005, Oracle. All rights reserved.  
SQL> conn / as sysdba  
Connected.  
SQL> CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE adtbs  
DATAFILE 'C:\adtbs.dbf' SIZE 1G;  
Tablespace created.  
(A)  
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs RESIZE 2G;  
Tablespace altered.  
(B) and (D)  
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE 'C:\adtbs.dbf' SIZE 1G;  
ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE 'C:\adtbs.dbf' SIZE 1G  
ERROR at line 1:  
ORA-32771: cannot add file to bigfile tablespace  
(C)  
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs AUTOEXTEND ON ;  
Tablespace altered.  
(E)  
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs MODIFY DATAFILE 'C:\adtbs.dbf' AUTOEXTEND ON  
;  
ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs MODIFY DATAFILE 'C:\adtbs.dbf' AUTOEXTEND ON  
ERROR at line 1:  
ORA-02142: missing or invalid ALTER TABLESPACE option
```

Question 14:

In an online transaction processing(OLTP) environment you find that the transaction tables get heavily fragmented during the week. You decide to defragment the transaction tables on every Friday at 9:30 p,m to gain performance.

Which two new features of the Oracle 10G database could you use to automate this task?

- A. the DBMS_AQ package
- B. th DBMS_IJOB package
- C. the OS levl job automation tool
- D. the DBMS_SCHEDULER package
- E. Enterprise Manager job scheduling

Answer: D,E

Question 15:

Which three statements regarding the column-level Virtual Database Policy (VPD) policy are true? (Choose three.)

- A. The column-level VPD policy can be applied only to tables.
- B. The security policy is applied whenever the column is referenced in a query.
- C. The column-level VPD policy can be applied to tables and views, but not to synonyms.
- D. The security policy cannot be applied to data manipulation language (DML) statements.
- E. The security policy is applied and statements are rewritten when they access security-relevant

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

A - False. Virtual private database (VPD) enables you to enforce security, to a fine level of granularity, directly on tables, views, or synonyms.

B - True. When a user directly or indirectly accesses a table, view, or synonym protected with a VPD policy, the server dynamically modifies the SQL statement of the user.

The modification creates a WHERE condition (known as a predicate) returned by a function implementing the security policy. The statement is modified dynamically, transparently to the user, using any condition that can be expressed in or returned by a function. VPD policies can be applied to SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, INDEX, and DELETE statements.

C - True. see B

D - False. see B

E - True. see B

REF.: Oracle 10g Security Guide 14-2

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