

## Oracle 1z0-042 Exam

**1z0-042: oracle database 10g:administration i**

**Practice Exam:** 1z0-042 Exams

**Exam Number/Code:** 1z0-042

**Exam Name:** oracle database 10g:administration i

**Questions and Answers:** 148 Q&As

**( 10g DBA )**



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Exam : Oracle 1Z0-042

Title : Oracle Database 10g: Administration I

1. Which is the memory area that is created when a dedicated server process is started, and contains data and control information for that server process?

- A. SGA
- B. PGA
- C. Shared Pool
- D. Streams Pool

Answer: B

2. You executed the following command to export the EMPLOYEES table from a remote machine:

```
$ EXPDP hr/hr@data.us.oracle.com
```

```
DUMPFILE=my_dir:exp_hr.log
```

```
LOGFILE=data_pump_dir:log_hr.log
```

```
TABLES=employees
```

What would be the outcome of this command?

- A. The command would execute successfully and the export dump file would be created in the destination of the directory object MY\_DIR.
- B. The command would execute successfully. But log file would not be created as DATA\_PUMP\_DIR directory is only accessible to user with SYSDBA privilege.
- C. The command fails with an error because DATA\_PUMP\_DIR directory have higher precedence over the per-file directory.
- D. The command fails with an error because no absolute path is specified for log file and dumpfile.

Answer: A

3. You are in the middle of a transaction and very crucial data has been modified. Because of a hardware failure, the instance has shut down before synchronizing all the database files.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. On startup, SMON coordinates instance recovery.
- B. On startup, CKPT coordinates instance recovery.
- C. On startup, use RMAN to perform instance recovery.
- D. Uncommitted changes will be rolled back after the database is opened.
- E. On startup, perform media recovery and then instance recovery.
- F. On startup, all the files will be synchronized and you get both committed and uncommitted data.

Answer: AD

4. You plan to use static database registration for a new listener when you create it. What could be the two reasons for this? (Choose two.)

- A. More than one database is to be registered with the listener.
- B. The users will connect the database by using the host naming method.
- C. The Oracle Enterprise Manager is to be used to monitor an Oracle9i database.
- D. The database that is to be registered with the listener is configured in shared server mode.
- E. The listener is not configured on the default port of 1521 and the instance is not configured to register with a nondefault port.

Answer: CE

5. Which two statements regarding the LOGGING clause of the CREATE TABLESPACE. ... statement are correct?

(Choose two.)

- A. This clause is not valid for a temporary or undo tablespace.
- B. If the tablespace is in the NOLOGGING mode, no operation on the tablespace will generate redo.
- C. The tablespace will be in the NOLOGGING mode by default, if not specified while creating a tablespace.
- D. The tablespace-level logging attribute can be overridden by logging specifications at the table, index, materialized view, materialized view log, and partition levels.

Answer: AD

6. Which three statements are true regarding the fine-grained auditing (FGA)? (Choose three.)

- A. FGA is possible on SELECT statements only.
- B. The audit trail for FGA is stored in the FGA\_LOG\$ table.
- C. The audit trail for FGA is stored in the AUD\_LOG\$ table.
- D. FGA enables a SQL predicate to define when to audit an event.
- E. FGA audits DELETE statements only when audit columns are specified.
- F. FGA includes the SQL statement used by the user as part of the audit event entry.

Answer: BDF

7. Which three statements are true regarding the logical structure of the Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. Each segment contains one or more extents.
- B. Multiple tablespaces can share single data file.
- C. A data block is the smallest unit of I/O for data files.
- D. It is possible to have tablespaces of different block sizes in a database.
- E. Each data block in the database always corresponds to one OS block.

Answer: ACD

8. 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.

Answer: D

9. The SAVE\_AMT column in the ACCOUNTS table contains the balance details of customers in a bank. As part of the year-end tax and interest calculation process, all the rows in the table need to be accessed. The bank authorities want to track access to the rows containing balance amounts exceeding \$200,000, and then send an alert message to the administrator.

Which method would you suggest to the bank for achieving this task?

- A. implementing value-based auditing by using triggers
- B. implementing fine-grained auditing with audit condition and event handler
- C. performing standard database auditing to audit object privileges by setting the AUDIT\_TRAIL parameter to EXTENDED
- D. performing standard database auditing to audit SQL statements with granularity level set to ACCESS

Answer: B

10. You have been recently hired as a database administrator. Your senior manager asks you to study the production database server and submit a report on the settings done by the previous DBA. While observing the server settings, you find that the following parameter has been set in the parameter file of the database:

```
REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT = TRUE
```

What could have been the reason to set this parameter as TRUE?

- A. to enable operating system authentication for a remote client
- B. to restrict the scope of administration to identical operating systems
- C. to allow the start up and shut down of the database from a remote client
- D. to enable the administration of the operating system from a remote client
- E. to disable the administration of the operating system from a remote client

Answer: A

11. Which two statements are true about the primary key constraint in a table? (Choose two.)

- A. It is not possible to disable the primary key constraint.
- B. It is possible to have more than one primary key constraint in a single table.
- C. The primary key constraint can be referred by only one foreign key constraint.
- D. The primary key constraint can be imposed by combining more than one column.
- E. The non-deferrable primary key constraint creates a unique index on the primary key column if it is not already indexed.

Answer: DE

12. You find that the database performance degrades while you backup the PROD database using Recovery Manager (RMAN). The PROD database is running in shared server mode. The database instance is currently using 60% of total

operating system memory. You suspect the shared pool fragmentation to be the reason.

Which action would you consider to overcome the performance degradation?

- A. Configure Java Pool to cache the java objects.
- B. Configure Streams Pool to enable parallel processing.
- C. Increase Shared Pool size to cache more PL/SQL objects.
- D. Increase Database Buffer Cache size to increase cache hits.
- E. Configure Large Pool to be used by RMAN and shared server.
- F. Increase the total System Global Area (SGA) size to increase memory hits.

Answer: E

13. You are using the backup scheduler in Enterprise Manager (EM) to schedule a backup of your database.

Which type of script does the backup scheduler generate?

- A. SQL script
- B. PL/SQL script
- C. Operating System (OS) script
- D. Enterprise Manager (EM) script
- E. Recovery Manager (RMAN) script

Answer: E

14. You execute the following command to audit the database activities:

```
SQL> AUDIT DROP ANY TABLE BY scott BY SESSION WHENEVER SUCCESSFUL;
```

What is the effect of this command?

- A. One audit record is created for the whole session if user SCOTT successfully drops one or more tables in his session.
- B. One audit record is created for every session when any user successfully drops a table owned by SCOTT.
- C. One audit record is created for each successful DROP TABLE command executed by any user to drop tables owned by SCOTT.
- D. One audit record is generated for the session when SCOTT grants the DROP ANY TABLE privilege to other users in his session.
- E. One audit record is created for each successful DROP TABLE command executed in the session of SCOTT.

Answer: A

15. Your database is open and users are connected using the LISTENER listener. The new DBA of the system stops the listener by using the following command:

```
LSNRCTL> STOP
```

What would happen to the sessions that are presently connected to the database instance?

- A. The sessions are able to perform only queries.
- B. The sessions are not affected and continue to function normally.
- C. The active transactions are rolled back and the sessions get terminated.
- D. The sessions are not allowed to perform any operations till the listener is started.

Answer: B

16. Which naming method uses the tnsnames.ora file to store the connect descriptor used by the client while connecting to the database instance from a remote machine?

- A. host naming method
- B. local naming method
- C. external naming method
- D. directory naming method

Answer: B

17. Your tnsnames.ora file has the following entry for the service alias ORCL:

```
ORCL =
```

```
( DESCRIPTION =
```

```
(ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 10.156.24.216)(PORT = 1521))
(CONNECT_DATA =
(SERVER = DEDICATED)
(SERVICE_NAME = orcl.oracle.com)
)
)
```

The TNSPING command executes successfully when tested with ORCL but you are not able to connect to the database instance with the following command:

```
SQL> CONNECT scott/tiger@orcl
```

What could be the reason for this?

- A. The listener is not running at the server.
- B. The TNS\_ADMIN environmental variable is set to a wrong value.
- C. The orcl.oracle.com database service is not registered with the listener.
- D. The DEFAULT\_DOMAIN parameter is set to a wrong value in the SQLNET.ORA file.

Answer: C

18. Which three pieces of information are to be mandatorily provided while creating a new listener using Enterprise Manager Database Control? (Choose three.)

- A. the port used by the listener
- B. the protocol used by the listener
- C. the server name where the listener runs
- D. the log file and trace file destination for the listener
- E. the database services to be registered with the listener

Answer: ABC

19. In your Oracle 10g database , you have scheduled a job to update the optimizer statistics at 05:00 pm every Friday. The job has successfully completed. Which three pieces of information would you check to confirm that the statistics have been collected? (Choose three.)

- A. average row size
- B. last analyzed date
- C. size of table in bytes
- D. size of table in database blocks
- E. number of free blocks in the free list
- F. number of extents present in the table

Answer: ABD

20. You want the user APP\_DBA to administer the Oracle database from a remote machine. APP\_DBA is granted the SYSDBA privilege to perform administrative tasks on the database.

Which file is used by the Oracle database server to authenticate APP\_DBA?

- A. control file
- B. password file
- C. listener controller file
- D. control file and password file

Answer: B

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