Real Cheap Oracle 1Z0-042 Test Questions Help You 100% Pass From Passleader (71-80)

QUESTION 71   You executed the following command to start the database: SQL> STARTUP   ORACLE instance started. Total System Global Area 281018368 bytes   Fixed Size   789000 bytes   Variable Size   229635576 bytes   Database Buffers 50331648 bytes   Redo Buffers 262144 bytes   ORA-00205: error in identifying controlfile, check alert log for more info   Which view would you query at this stage to investigate this missing control file? A.   V$INSTANCE   B.   V$CONTROLFILE   C.   DBA_CONTROL_FILES   D.   V$DATABASE_PROPERTIES   E.   V$CONTROLFILE_RECORD_SECTIONAnswer: B QUESTION 72   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 QUESTION 73   Which statement is true about the loss of system-critical data files in ARCHIVELOG mode? A.   The data files can be recovered till the last committed transaction.   B.   The data files can be recovered without shutting down the database.   C.   The data file is taken offline automatically; the database remains open.   D.   The data files can be recovered to the time of the most recent backup. Answer: A QUESTION 74   Which two statements about bigfile tablespaces are true? (Choose two.) A.   The bigfile tablespace have only one data file.   B.   The segment space management is automatic.   C.   The extent management is dictionary managed.   D.   The database can have only one bigfile tablespace.   E.   The bigfile tablespace can be converted to a smallfile tablespace. Answer: AB QUESTION 75   User A executes the following command to update the TRANS table: SQL> UPDATE B.trans SET tr_amt=tr_amt+500 WHERE c_code='C005';   Before user A issues a COMMIT or ROLLBACK command, user B executes the following command on the TRANS table: SQl> ALTER TABLE trans MODIFY (tr_type VARCHAR2(3));   What would happen in this scenario? A.   The transaction for user A is rolled back.   B.   The ALTER TABLE command modifies the column successfully.   C.   The ALTER TABLE command fails due to the resource being busy.   D.   The ALTER TABLE command waits until user A ends the transaction. Answer: C QUESTION 76   You backed up the control file to trace. Which statement is true about the trace file generated? A.   The trace file is in binary format.   B.   The trace file has a SQL script to re-create the control file.   C.   The trace file is a backup set created during the backup of the control file.   D.   The trace file contains the instructions to manually re-create the control file.   E.   The trace file is an image copy of the control file created during the backup of the control file. Answer: B QUESTION 77   You created a response file and want to check it before starting installations in silent mode. You started installation of Oracle software in interactive mode by providing the response file. In the middle of the installation, you realize that the behavior of the Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) is not consistent with the response file. What action would you take to detect the cause of this behavior? A.   Compare the contents of the install.log file with the response file.   B.   Refer to the contents of the oraInst.loc file to verify the steps performed by OUI.   C.   Compare the contents of the installActions.log file with that of the response file.   D.   Refer to the alert log file for information regarding the actions performed by OUI during installation. Answer: C QUESTION 78   Which condition in your database forces you to perform only consistent backups? A.   The database is in mount state.   B.   One of the tablespaces is offline.   C.   One of the tablespaces is read only.   D.   The database operates in ARCHIEVELOG mode.   E.   The database operates in NOARCHIEVELOG mode. Answer: E QUESTION 79   View the Exhibit and analyze the CREATE TABLE statements used to create the ITEMS and ORDERS tables. The ITEMS table has 50 rows and ORDERS table has 500 rows. Because you decide to not deal with the item code 188 in future, you execute the following command to remove the item: SQL> DELETE FROM items WHERE item_code=188;   What is the effect of this command?

```
CREATE TABLE items(item_code NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT pk PRIMARY KEY,
item_desc VARCHAR2(40),
qoh NUMBER(3),
price NUMBER(10,2));

CREATE TABLE orders (ord_id CHAR(5) NOT NULL,
item_code NUMBER(4) REFERENCES items(item_code) ON DELETE CASCADE,
qty NUMBER(3) CONSTRAINT chk CHECK(qty > 0),
ord_dt DATE);
```

A.   The command fails with integrity violation error.   B.   The row containing the value 188 corresponding to the ITEM_CODE column is deleted from the ITEMS table, and the foreign key constraint is disabled in the ORDERS table.   C.   The row containing the value 188 corresponding to the ITEM_CODE column is deleted from the ITEMS table, and the dependent rows in the ORDERS table are also deleted automatically. D.   The row containing the value 188 corresponding to the ITEM_CODE column is deleted from the ITEMS table, and the dependent rows in the ORDERS table are populated with NULL values in their ITEM_CODE columns. Answer: C QUESTION 80   Your database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode. The database has been configured with three redo logs groups, and there have been five log switches. You lost one non-system-critical data file from your database. Which method would you use to recover the data file? A.   Restore all the data files and open the database   B.   Create the data file and performtablespacerecovery   C.   No need to restore any file, just recover the database D.   Restore only the system data file and recover the database   E.   Restore only lost date file and performtablespacerecovery Answer: A Real Cheap Oracle 1Z0-042 Test Questions Help You 100% Pass From Passleader