

DUMPS ARENA

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2019 Architect Associate

Oracle 1z0-1072

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which is always true about privileges?

- A. Connections as SYSTEM can use only the SYSOPER privilege.
- B. Connections as SYS must be made using the SYSDBA privilege
- C. System privileges can be granted only to users.
- D. The owner of a schema is granted all object privileges within the schema by default.
- E. The SYSDBA privilege can be granted to a user or role.

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

A user automatically has all object privileges for schema objects contained in his or her schema. A user can grant any object privilege on any schema object he or she owns to any other user or role. A user with the GRANT ANY OBJECT PRIVILEGE can grant or revoke any specified object privilege to another user with or without the GRANT OPTION of the GRANT statement. Otherwise, the grantee can use the privilege, but cannot grant it to other users.

References:

QUESTION NO: 2

Examine this command:

```
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp_tbs TEMPFILE 'temp01.dbf' SIZE 10M AUTOEXTEND ON ONLINE  
SEGMENT MANAGEMENT AUTO;
```

Which two changes must you make so that TEMP_TBS is created? (Choose two.)

- A. Add the EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL UNIFORM clause.
- B. Add the NOLOGGING clause.
- C. Remove the SEGMENT MANAGEMENT AUTO clause.
- D. Remove the AUTOEXTEND ON clause.
- E. Remove the ONLINE clause.
- F. Add MAXSIZE for the AUTOEXTEND ON clause.

ANSWER: A F**Explanation:**

References:

QUESTION NO: 3

A database is configured to use automatic undo management with temporary undo enabled. An update is executed on a heap-organized table stored in the TBS1 tablespace. Where is the undo stored?

- A. in the SYSAUX tablespace
- B. in the undo tablespace
- C. in the redo logs
- D. in rollback segments
- E. in the temporary tablespace

ANSWER: A**QUESTION NO: 4**

The ORCL database has DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION set to TRUE.

UNDOTBS2 is the active undo tablespace. Examine these commands:

```
SQL> SELECT tablespace_name, status, retention
       FROM dba_tablespaces
       WHERE tablespace_name LIKE 'UNDO%';
```

TABLESPACE_NAME	STATUS	RETENTION
UNDOTBS1	ONLINE	NOGUARANTEE
UNDOTBS2	ONLINE	GUARANTEE

```
SQL> SELECT tablespace_name, autoextensible, bytes/1024/1024 "SIZE"
       FROM dba_data_files WHERE tablespace_name LIKE 'UNDO%';
```

TABLESPACE_NAME	AUTOEXTENSIBLE	SIZE
UNDOTB1	YES	70
UNDOTBS2	NO	2

USER1 executes DML, which generates more than 2 MB of UNDO. What is the result and why?

- A. It suspends the transaction, which can be resumed by increasing the size of UNDOTBS2.
- B. It returns an error because UNDOTBS2 is fixed size and has RETENTION GUARANTEE.
- C. It suspends the transaction, which can be resumed by increasing USER1's quota on UNDOTBS2.
- D. It returns an error because UNDOTBS2 has RETENTION GUARANTEE.
- E. It suspends the transaction, which can be resumed by setting UNDOTBS1 as the active undo tablespace.
- F. It returns an error because UNDOTBS2 is fixed size.

ANSWER: F

QUESTION NO: 5

In the ORCL database, USER1 has unlimited quota on TBS1 and TBS2.

The USER1.EMP table with primary key EMP_ENO_PK resides in TBS1. USER1.EMP_IDX residing in TBS2 is an index on U1.EMP.ENAME. TBS1 is exported from ORCL by using this command:

```
[oracle@host01 ~]$ expdp system/oracle tablespace=tbs1 directory=exp_dir dumpfile=tbs1.dmp
```

The TESTDB database has a TBS1 tablespace but no TBS2.

The SYSTEM user in TESTDB executes this command:

```
[oracle@host01 ~]$ impdp system/oracle directory=exp_dir dumpfile=u1.dmp tablespace=tbs1
```

What is the result and why?

- A. It imports EMP, EMP_ENO_PK, and the unique index associated with EMP_ENO_PK and EMP_IDX.
- B. It imports only EMP, EMP_ENO_PK, and the unique index associated with EMP_ENO_PK.
- C. It fails because TESTDB has TBS1.
- D. It imports only EMP.
- E. It fails because TESTDB does not have TBS2 to create EMP_IDX.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two are true about RETENTION GUARANTEE? (Choose two.)

- A. It is a tablespace attribute.

- B. It prevents FLASHBACK DATABASE operation failure.
- C. It prevents out-of-space errors.
- D. It prevents “Snapshot too old” errors.
- E. It is a static parameter.

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 7

Which statement is true about database links?

- A. Private database link creation requires the same user to exist in both the local and the remote database.
- B. A database link can be created only between Oracle databases.
- C. A public database link can be used by a user in the local database to connect to any schema in the remote database.
- D. A database link created in a database allows a connection from that database instance to another, but not vice versa.
- E. A public database link can be created only by SYS.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

References:

QUESTION NO: 8

Which two are true about complete and incomplete recovery? (Choose two.)

- A. Uncommitted transactions will be rolled back after complete recovery completes.
- B. The database must have FLASHBACK enabled in order to perform incomplete recovery.
- C. Uncommitted transactions will be rolled back after incomplete recovery completes.
- D. Incomplete recovery is possible only when the database is open.
- E. Only incremental backups can be used to roll forward the database while performing complete recovery.

ANSWER: A E

QUESTION NO: 9

Which two statements are true about Oracle Data Pump? (Choose two.)

- A. expdp and impdp are its client components.
- B. impdp always uses conventional path inserts when importing data.
- C. The DBMS_DATAPUMP package can be used only with Data Pump clients
- D. It cannot be used to export data as of a previous SCN.
- E. impdp can change target data file names, schemas, and tablespaces during import.

ANSWER: A C**Explanation:**

References:

QUESTION NO: 10

Which two statements are true about the tablespace SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT clause? (Choose two.)

- A. It applies only to tablespaces with uniform extent size.
- B. It overrides the DEFAULT STORAGE clause specified for a tablespace.
- C. It specifies whether used and free extents are tracked using free lists or bitmaps.
- D. It specifies whether users have direct control over space allocation for the objects in a tablespace.
- E. It applies only to permanent tablespaces.
- F. It applies only to smallfile tablespaces.

ANSWER: C D