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QUESTION 1

Note the following statements that use flashback technology:

1.

FLASHBACK TABLE TO SCN ;

2.

SELECT * FROM AS OF SCN 123456;

3.

FLASHBACK TABLE TO BEFORE DROP;

4.

FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIMESTAMP ;

5.

SELECT * FROM VERSIONS AS OF SCN 123456 AND 123999;

Which of these statements will be dependent on the availability of relevant undo data in the undo segment?

A. 1, 2, and 5

B. 1, 3, and 4

C. 2, 3, 4, and 5

D. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

You want to track and store all transactional changes to a table over its lifetime. To accomplish this task, you enabled Flashback Data Archive with the retention of 5 years. After some time, the business requirement changed and you were asked to change the retention from 5 years to 3 years.

To accomplish this, you issued the following command:

ALTER FLASHBACK ARCHIVE fla1 MODIFY RETENTION 3 YEAR; What is the implication of this command?

A. The command produces an error because the retention time cannot be reduced.

B. All historical data is retained but the subsequent flashback data archives are maintained for only three years.

- C. All historical data is purged and the new flashback data archives are maintained for three years.
- D. All historical data older than three years is purged from the flashback archive FLA1.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

User SCOTT wants to back out the transactions on the REGIONS table in his schema. As a DBA, which commands must you execute to enable SCOTT to flash back the transactions?

- A. ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON;
- B. GRANT SELECT ANY TRANSACTION TO scott;
- C. GRANT EXECUTE ON dbms_flashback TO scott;
- D. ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA;
- E. ALTER TABLESPACE undots1 RETENTION GUARANTEE;
- F. ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA (PRIMARY KEY) COLUMNS;

Correct Answer: BCDF

QUESTION 4

View the Exhibits exhibit1 and exhibit2.

Both the processes use PROG_1 as the job template that is already available. The time taken by the jobs are recorded in the TEST_LOG table. While comparing the time taken to create the jobs, the process in exhibit1 takes less time than the process in exhibit2.

What is the reason for this?

lightweight-job-1 (exhibit):

```
DECLARE
newjob sys.job;
newjobarr sys.job_array;
newjobname VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
newjobarr := sys.job_array();
newjobarr.extend(10);
FOR j in 1..&1 LOOP
FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP
newjob := sys.job(job_name => 'LWTJK' || to_char(i) || '_' || to_char(j),
job_style => 'LIGHTWEIGHT',
job_template => 'PROG_1',
enabled => TRUE
);
newjobarr(i) := newjob;
END LOOP;
INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
VALUES('LWTJ', 'START', SYSTIMESTAMP);
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOBS(newjobarr, 'TRANSACTIONAL');
INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
VALUES('LWTJ', 'END', SYSTIMESTAMP);
END LOOP;
END;
```

lightweight-job-2 (exhibit): A. It updates several tables in the SYSTEM tablespace instead of creating new tables.

```
DECLARE
newjob sys.job;
newjobarr sys.job_array;
newjobname VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
newjobarr := sys.job_array();
newjobarr.extend(10);
FOR j in 1..&1 LOOP
FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP
newjob := sys.job(job_name => 'REGJK' || to_char(i) || '_' || to_char(j),
job_style => 'REGULAR',
job_template => 'PROG_1',
enabled => TRUE
);
newjobarr(i) := newjob;
END LOOP;
INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
VALUES('REGJOB', 'START', SYSTIMESTAMP);
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOBS(newjobarr, 'TRANSACTIONAL');
INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
VALUES('REGJOB', 'END', SYSTIMESTAMP);
END LOOP;
END;
```

B. It creates jobs temporarily in memory only.

C. It creates less metadata for the jobs.

D. It writes the job metadata to disk in compressed format.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Which statement is true about a running session that belongs to the online transaction processing (OLTP) group?

```
BEGIN
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (
  PLAN                => 'PRIUSERS',
  GROUP_OR_SUBPLAN    => 'OLTP',
  COMMENT              => 'OLTP GROUP',
  MGMG_P1              => 75,
  SWITCH_GROUP        => 'LOW_GROUP',
  SWITCH_IO-REQS      => 10000,
  SWITCH_IO_MEGABYTES => 2500,
  SWITCH_FOR_CALL     => TRUE);
END;
/
```

A. It permanently switches to the low_group consumer group if the session exceeds 10,000 I/O requests or 2,500 MB of data transfer.

B. It performs the first 10000 I/O requests or 2,500 MB of data transfer in the LOW-GROUP consumer group, and then switches to the original group.

C. It switches to the LOW_GROUP consumer group if the session exceeds 10000 I/O requests or 2500 MB of data transfer and returns to the original group after the operation.

D. It switches to the LOW_GROUP consumer group if the session exceeds 10000 I/O requests or 2500 MB of data transfer for queries, but not for data manipulation language (DML) operations.

Correct Answer: C

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