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1Z0-036

Managing Oracle9i on linux

DEMO

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QUESTION NO: 1

You are accessing a remote database by using the following username, password, and connect string:

user1/user1@orcl_hr

You need the following details:

- the host name on which the remote database resides
- whether the remote database is using dedicated server mode or shared server mode
- the protocol being used to access the remote database

Which command or utility will give you the desired information?

- A. Oracle Connection Manager Control utility
- B. Oracle Names Control utility
- C. trcroute command
- D. Oracle Net Configuration Assistant
- E. tnsping command

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 2

Examine the following SELECT command: `SELECT sum(pga_alloc_mem) FROM V$PROCESS;`
Which statement about this command is correct?

- A. If this command displays low values, then increase the `PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET` value.
- B. This command displays the Program Global Area (PGA) size allocated to an instance.
- C. This command displays the size of each SQL workarea that is allocated to an instance.
- D. This command displays the PGA size of each process that is started up by the instance.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 3

While installing Oracle 9.2 as user oracle , you are prompted to run the `oraInstRoot.sh` script. What does the script do?

- A. provides an option to specify an alternative directory, if the `/tmp` directory does not have enough space
- B. relocates the `oraInst.loc` file to the `/etc` directory
- C. deletes the `Orainst.loc` file

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- D. creates a new Oracle home directory
 - E. sets the PATH variable to include the location of the Oracle executables
 - F. creates the oraInst.loc file in the /etc directory

Answer: F

QUESTION NO: 4

Which two options enable host name resolution? (Choose two.)

- A. TCP/IP
- B. ping utility
- C. hosts file
- D. Domain name server (DNS)

Answer: C,D

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two statements are correct regarding the apache user? (Choose two.)

- A. apache is a database user account that is created during Oracle software installation.
- B. The Oracle HTTP Server must be started by the apache user in order for ports reserved for apache to be made available to the database.
- C. The apache user must be a member of the oper group for the successful functioning of the HTTP Server.
- D. You should move the apache user into the apache group after the installation is complete.
- E. The apache user must be granted minimal privileges to ensure the security of Oracle HTTP Server.

Answer: D,E

QUESTION NO: 6

In which sequence of steps is the Linux kernel loaded?

- A. Locate the bootable disk. Check the Master Boot Record. Load the boot loader.
- B. Initialize the BIOS. Locate the bootable disk. Check the Master Boot Record. Initialize the hardware present on the motherboard as well as those that are attached to the motherboard. Load the boot loader. Load the selected OS kernel.
- C. Initialize the basic input/output system (BIOS). Initialize the hardware present on the motherboard as well as those that are attached to the motherboard. Locate the bootable disk.

Load the boot loader. Start the init process. Load the selected operating system (OS) kernel.

D. Locate the bootable disk. Check the Master Boot Record. Load the boot loader. Initialize the hardware present on the motherboard as well as those that are attached to the motherboard. Initialize the BIOS. Load the selected OS kernel.

E. Initialize the BIOS. Initialize the hardware present on the motherboard as well as those that are attached to the motherboard. Locate the bootable disk. Check the Master Boot Record. Load the boot loader. Load the selected OS kernel.

F. Initialize the BIOS. Locate the bootable disk. Check the Master Boot Record. Initialize the hardware present on the motherboard as well as those that are attached to the motherboard. Mount the file systems. Load the selected OS kernel.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 7

Which set of steps describes the method to calculate the amount of memory that is required for bigpages?

A. 1. Find total memory in GB from /proc/meminfo and subtract 1 GB from the total memory. 2. Deduct 20% of total memory for use by system processes. 3. Deduct memory that will be reserved for user processes. 4. Round off the remaining memory down to the next lower multiple of 2 MB.

B. 1. Find total memory in MB from /proc/meminfo . 2. Deduct 40% of total memory for use by the kernel. 3. Deduct memory that will be reserved for system processes. 4. Round off the remaining memory down to the next lower multiple of 4 MB.

C. 1. Find total memory in MB from /proc/meminfo and subtract 1 GB from the total memory. 2. Deduct 40% of total memory for use by daemon processes. 3. Deduct memory that will be reserved for user connections. 4. Round off the remaining memory down to the next lower multiple of 8 MB.

D. 1. Find total memory in MB from /proc/meminfo and subtract 1 GB from the total memory. 2. Deduct 20% of total memory for use by the kernel. 3. Deduct memory that will be reserved for user connections. 4. Round off the remaining memory down to the next lower multiple of 4 MB.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 8

You have the following entry in the /etc/fstab file:

```
/dev/hda5 /opt ext3 data=writeback 1 0
```

What is true about the data=writeback part of the entry with respect to the ext3 file system?

A. The entry sets the journaling level so that the changes to the file system data as well as the metadata are logged.