

# **Neway IT Solutions**

## **Project 5**

**All projects should be sent to NewayITSolutions@gmail.com**

Make sure you practice all theory questions before giving me the answers.

You are allowed to use GOOGLE to do research on the questions. It is necessary that you start learning how to research some of the topics/.

**MAKE SURE YOU DO THIS PROJECT TO ACQUIRE HAND-ON EXPERIENCE AND TO UNDERSTAND THE SUBJECT MATTER. DO NOT JUST DO FOR THE PUPOSE OF SUBMITTING.**

**PLEASE READ THE ENTIRE QUESTIONS 1 BEFORE YOU START ANSWERING THE QUESTION.**

**1. Create 4 databases called newaydb01, newaydb02, newaydb03, newaydb04 respectively.**

Choose the following options for the database type test01 - data warehouse; test02 - general purpose; test03 - transaction processing; test04 - customs

Make sure each database has the following additional options:

**Oracle manager files options is chosen Multiplex the Redolog and Control files Enable archiving.** Go slowly when you are creating the database to ensure that you are picking the correct selections I have asked you for.

If the sample **schema option** is giving, select it.

After creating each database issue the following SQL statements and send me the result. select name, open\_mode from v\$database;

select name from v\$controlfile; select member from v\$logfile; select username from dba\_users;

After you have issued each of the statements, delete the database.

**NOTE:** You must create a database, issue the above SQL statements and delete the database before you create 2nd database.

2. Delete all the databases on your system.

Then create a new database called newaydb. Use the general purpose option for the database.

**Enable archiving, and choose the sample schema option.**

2a. Issue a command to show me the locations of the spfile.

Issue the above select statements in questions 1 to show that you created the database.

3. List 7 physical database structures and tell me why they are called physical structures.

4. List 7 database logical structures. I don't care which logical structures you name. Just name 7 of them. They can be any.

5. List 5 background processes.

6. What is the name of the tool used for deleting a database

7. Which tool do you use to install oracle database software and where is it located on your system.

8. The memory structure is divided into 2 parts, what are they?

9. You can access oracle tools such as sqlplus or lsnrctl without installing the oracle software. TRUE or FALSE.

10. The user scott can start the database if he has the sysdba privilege. TRUE or FALSE.

11. Which database user has the default privilege to start and stop the database

12. Username Tom has the password Thomson and his connect to the orcl database. Show me a valid sql syntax that will enable the user tom to connect successfully.

13. Show me a valid sql syntax that will enable the user sys connect to the database successfully if the password is syspwd and the database name is test2.

14. You connected as the user sys and you got "connect to an idle instance" What does that mean and what do you have to do?

15. You launched the command window from the OS, Show me 3 different ways you can connect to the database using user scott with password tiger.
16. Which files does oracle read when you **mount** the database?
17. If your database is open for user to access. Execute and display the commands to put it in mount mode.
18. Which file does the database read when you put it in **start** mode?
19. What is the command to put your database in start mode if it is shutdown
20. Display the command to **mount** your database when it has already started not opened.
21. What file does oracle check to find the location and name of the file oracle reads to mount the database?
22. What file has the location and names of the datafile?
23. What file has the location and names of the redolog file?
24. After mounting the database, which 2 files does oracle read to **open** the database for users?
25. Mount your database. Execute and show me the command to open it for users to access?
26. What are the shutdown commands and which one requires the database to recover when issued?
27. Which shutdown command disconnect and kill all connect users.
28. Your database is open for users, execute and display the shutdown command that will disconnect all connected users?
29. What 2 thing happens during the above shutdown before the database goes down gracefully?
30. Which of the following commands can be issued when the database is in mount mode and why? `select * from dba_tablespaces` o `select * from v$tablespace`
31. Where is the database alert log file located on you system and what is it used for?

32. Where is your Oracle home located on your system? Show me the command to navigate to the oracle home.
33. Where is the location of your spfile on your windows system? What is it in the Linux operating system?
34. Where is the pfile located on unix based system?
35. Issue a command to create text pfile go to the location of the file and tell the name of the new pfile you just created.
36. What is the default name of the spfile
37. If there are both pfile and spfile in the location of the parameter file. Which one does oracle read first?
38. Issue the command to change your sga\_target to 256m
39. Issue a command to display all the parameters in the parameter files.
40. Show me the parameter that has the retention policy for the undo tablespace
41. Show me the size of the pga memory
42. What is the command to change a parameter in the spfile?
43. Increase the static parameter sga\_max\_size to 576m. Make sure the change is effected. Then issue acommand to show me the sga\_max\_size is 576m. NOTE: ensure that this parameter is not bigger than the sga\_target size!
44. What is the different between static and dynamic parameter?
45. List 2 differences between the spfile and the pfile.
46. You tried to change a parameter in the spfile and you got this error

**ORA-02095: specified initialization parameter cannot be modified**

What is the problem and how can you resolve it ?

47. Where is the location of all oracle tools executables such as (sqlplus, dbca, netca, lsnrctl e.t.c)

48. Create a locally managed tablespace called tablebs01 with datafile size 10m with automatic extent.
49. Create a locally managed tablespace called tablebs021 with datafile size 10m with uniform extent 1024k.
50. Create a locally managed tablespace called tablebs03 with datafile size 20m. make sure the file automatically increase when full. Set the maxsize to unlimited.
51. Create a temporary tablespace called temp2. let the file size be 20m
52. Create an undo tablespaces called undotbs2 with datafile size 10m.
53. When using Oracle managed file (OMF), which parameter does oracle check to to know the location of the datafile?
54. How do you enable your database to use omf files?
55. Show the command to see the location of the file specified by the parameter in question 45.
56. True or False 10 tablespaces is equals to at least 10 datafiles.
57. Which 2 tablespaces exist by default when you create a database
58. Your tablespace neway01 you created above is full. Add 1 more datafile of 10m to it to increase the size.
59. Your tablespace neway021 you created above is full add15m more space to it by resizing the single datafile it has.
60. Issue a command to drop the tablespace neway03 you created above.
61. Issue a query to display all the tables that belong to scott.
62. Issue a query to display all the tablespaces in the database.
63. Issue a command to display all the datafiles in your database.
64. Issue a query to display all the controlfiles in your database.
65. Issue a query to display all the indexes that belong to schema hr

66. Issue a query to display all the sequences that belong to the system schema.
67. Issue a command to find out how many users you have in the database.
68. Issue a query to find out all the users whose account are locked and expired.
69. Issue a query to find all the invalid objects in the databases
70. Issue a command to check the users that are currently connect to the database.
71. Issue a query to check all the constraints that belongs to hr employees table.
72. Issue a command to find out the name of the database you are connected to.
73. How do you find out the location of your archivelog file.
74. You are connect as user hr and you issued this statement on a scott table  
“select \* from emp” **and got the error ORA-00924: table or view does not exist**  
What is the problem and how do you solve it.?

75. You issued the following statement and got the error below

```
connect hr/hr@orcl
```

```
ora-01045 user hr lack create session privilege; Logon denied
```

What is the problem and how do you resolve it?

76. You issued the following statement and got the error below

```
Connect hr/hr@orcl ERROR:
```

**ORA-28001: the password has expired**

What is the problem and how do you resolve it.

77. You issued the following statement and got the error below

```
Connect hr/hr@orcl
```

```
ERROR:
```

ORA-28000: the account is locked

Warning: You are no longer connected to ORACLE.

What is the problem and how do you resolve it.

78. How many types of database user authentication exist. List 2 of them

79. What are the steps to take to launch enterprise manager database control? Make sure you mention how to start enterprise manager and how to launch it from the web.

80. Create a locally managed tablespace called inventory with size 100m

81. In the inventory tablespace, create the neway\_master table in the scott schema. The specification of the table is:

a. Product\_id number(7). This is a primary key field. (constraint name: PK\_ INV )

b. Product\_name varchar2(50) with a not null constraints

c. Code varchar 2(10) with a not null constraints

d. Reorder\_treshhold number(5) with a check constraint ensuring that the number is always

greater than Zero. Constraint name chk\_reorder

e. Cost number(5,2)

f. Price number (5,2)

82. When you created a new user, you omitted the default tablespace and temporary tablespace. What are the names of the tablespaces the user will have as both permanent and temporary tablespace?

83. Create a locally managed tablespace called index\_tbs. Make the size 20m, and then extent allocation should be automatic. Make sure the datafile is omf

84. In the index\_tbs tablespace, create an index called ename\_indx on ename column of the scott.emp table. Choose the appropriate index\_type, either btree or bitmap.

85. Which type of index is appropriate and why?

86. If you want to create an index on a sex column, which type of index is appropriate?
87. Give me minimum of 6 requirements a user account must have.
88. Create a role called **newrole** and grant the following 5 system privileges to the role a. Create tablespace
- b. Create user
- c. Drop user
- d. Select any table
- e. Dba
- f. Then grant the role you created to users scott and hr.
89. Create a user called your own name. Make sure the user has DBA role and SYSDBA system privilege. Make the default tablespace EXAMPLE and the temp tablespace TEMP2 you created above.
90. What user has the system tablespace as the default tablespace.
91. Which data dictionary do you check to find all the system privileges in the database?
92. Which data dictionary do you check to find all the object privileges in the database?
93. Which data dictionary do you check to find all the roles in the database?
94. Issue a command to show all the system privileges the role DBA has.
95. Which system privilege is needed to connect to the database ?
96. Issue a command to show all the object privileges the role DBA has.
97. Issue a command to show all the roles the role DBA has.
98. What privilege is required to run a procedure?
99. What is the name of the default database profile?



100. Which data dictionary do you check to see all the profiles and their resource limit in the database?

101. Grant user scott the following object privileges on hr.employees

SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT, DELETE

102. Revoke just the sysdba privilege from your username that you created in the above question.

103. Create a user tom with password thomos. Do the following to the user

i.) The privilege to connect,

ii.) Make tablespace tablets01 the default tablespace

iii.) Make temp2 the temporary tablespace iv.) Lock the user account.

v.) Grant the user the privilege to connect to the database. vi.) Privilege to be able to create a view vii.) Privilege to create a sequence viii.) Privilege to create a table ix.) Privilege to issue all DMLs on scott's emp and dept tables.

x.) Privilege to create a table under any schema in the database.

104. Grant "create any table" system privilege to user scott, make sure he is able to grant that same

privilege to others.

105. Create a role called test and grant all the privileges in questions 102 and 87 to the role. Then grant

the role to hr and scott.

106. You created a user called test with password test and you tried to connect as that user and got the

following error.

ERROR:

ORA-01045: **user TEST lacks CREATE SESSION privilege**; logon denied  
Warning: You are no longer connected to ORACLE. What is the problem and how do you fix it.

107. Drop the undo tablespace undotbs1 and create a new undo tablespace called undotbs2.

108. Drop the temp tablespace and create another temporary tablespace. If you get an error while trying to drop the temp tablespace, investigate and fix it.

109. Show me the location of the alert log file.

110. Show me the location of the archive log file.

111. Show me all the parameters that start with the letter L

112. Change the undo\_retention parameter to be 4000 seconds.

113. Show me all the tables that belong to the oe schema

114. Show me all the tables that belong to the scott schema

115. Show me all the indexes created on tables that belong to the oe schema.

116. rebuild all indexes that belong to the oe schema

117 Rebuild all indexes that belong to the scott schema

118. Create a new profile called newayprofile

119. Ensure the newayprofile has the following limits on it:

Failed\_login\_attempts 5

Password\_grace\_time 5

Password\_life\_time 365

120. Make newayprofile the default profile for user scott and hr.

121. create a new user called newayuser and ensure that his profile is newayprofile

122. What does password\_life\_time mean in a profile?

123. What does password\_grace\_time mean in a profile?
124. Create a new user called joe with password of blow. Ensure that the user is able to connect to the database and that the user password expires immediately.
125. Login as joe and change your password. Show me that you have done this.
126. Change the undo\_tablespace parameter to be undotbs2
127. Increase/ change the sessions parameter on your system.
128. Show me how to find all the databases you have on your system. Where is the first place that you check?
129. Show me the contents of your bash profile. How do you show it in read only mode?
130. Tell me the 4 places you can go to show you how many databases you have on your system.
131. ENSURE THAT YOU CREATE A PFILE FIRST BEFORE DOING THIS. Go to the location of your spfile and delete it from your operating system.
132. Startup your database and ensure that you can startup and open the database. Show me that it is open with a soecific command.
133. Create an spfile from your pfile.
134. Bounce your database and ensure that it is started now with the spfile. Show me the command that you will use to show me that it is started with the spfile.
135. Drop all databases from your system.
136. Create 2 databases on your system called newdb and newdb2
137. Show me that you have both databases on your system by 'catting' a certain file.
138. Show me the steps on how you would ensure that you are conneting to the newdb2 database and NOT the newdb database.
139. Connect to the newdb2 and show me that you are connected to that database and not newdb.

140. Lock the scott account.
141. Unlock the scott account
141. Grant the sysdba privilege to scott
142. Switch user to scott and bounce the database.
143. Revoke the sysdba privilege from scott.
144. Create a new user called bossman and grant the user the following privileges:
  - a. ability to create a session
  - b. Ability to create any table
  - c. Ability to select, update , insert on hr.locations table and give him the ability to grant the privilege to grant the same privilege to other users.
  - d. Ability to create a role and give him the ability to give this privilege to other users.
145. Create a user called lady and ensure that her profile is the profile newprofile
146. Connect as bossman and grant lady the create role privilege
147. As sys revoke the create role privilege bossman.
148. Ensure that lady can still create a role. Also ensure that lady can logon to the database.
149. Connect to bossman and grant select, insert, update on hr.locations to lady.
150. Ensure that as lady you can do the dmls on the hr.locations table.
151. Revoke the dmls from bossman.
152. Ensure that lady can no longer do dmls on the hr.locaitons table.

Please do you best and have fun.

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