Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Indexing - Q1)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Indexing.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Auditing - Q2)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (High Availability - Q3)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Patch Management - Q4)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Patch Management.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Backup & Recovery - Q5)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Backup & Recovery.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Partitioning - Q6)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: Partitioning.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (SQL Tuning - Q7)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: SQL Tuning.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Indexing - Q8)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Indexing.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Auditing - Q9)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Auditing - Q10)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Network Configuration - Q11)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Network Configuration.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Security - Q12)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Security - Q13)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Network Configuration - Q14)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Network Configuration.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Oracle RAC - Q15)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve

by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Oracle RAC.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Auditing - Q16)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Storage Management - Q17)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Storage Management.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (High Availability - Q18)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Oracle ASM - Q19)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Security - Q20)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing

high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Network Configuration - Q21)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Network Configuration.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Partitioning - Q22)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Partitioning.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Automation Scripts - Q23)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Automation Scripts.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Disaster Recovery - Q24)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Disaster Recovery.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (SQL Tuning - Q25)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: SQL Tuning.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Data Guard - Q26)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Data Guard.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Patch Management - Q27)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Patch Management.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Performance Monitoring - Q28)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Performance Monitoring.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Oracle ASM - Q29)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical

storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Oracle RAC - Q30)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: Oracle RAC.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Auditing - Q31)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Automation Scripts - Q32)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Automation Scripts.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Clusterware - Q33)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Clusterware.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Storage Management - Q34)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Storage Management.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Indexing - Q35)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Indexing.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Disaster Recovery - Q36)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Disaster Recovery.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Multitenant Architecture - Q37)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Multitenant Architecture.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Multitenant Architecture - Q38)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Multitenant Architecture.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Upgrades & Migrations - Q39)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Upgrades & Migrations.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (High Availability - Q40)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (User Management - Q41)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: User Management.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Oracle RAC - Q42)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Oracle RAC.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Multitenant Architecture - Q43)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Multitenant Architecture.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Oracle RAC - Q44)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Oracle RAC.

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Security - Q45)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Oracle ASM - Q46)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Auditing - Q47)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (User Management - Q48)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: User Management.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Security - Q49)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Backup & Recovery - Q50)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Backup & Recovery.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Oracle RAC - Q51)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Oracle RAC.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Partitioning - Q52)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Partitioning.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Oracle RAC - Q53)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Oracle RAC.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Backup & Recovery - Q54)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Backup & Recovery.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (User Management - Q55)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: User Management.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (User Management - Q56)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: User Management.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Backup & Recovery - Q57)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Backup & Recovery.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Patch Management - Q58)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for

synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Patch Management.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Security - Q59)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (High Availability - Q60)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Network Configuration - Q61)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Network Configuration.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Oracle RAC - Q62)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Oracle RAC.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Indexing - Q63)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Indexing.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Automation Scripts - Q64)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Automation Scripts.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Clusterware - Q65)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Clusterware.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Clusterware - Q66)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Clusterware.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Disaster Recovery - Q67)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Disaster Recovery.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (High Availability - Q68)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Auditing - Q69)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Data Guard - Q70)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Data Guard.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Upgrades & Migrations - Q71)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Upgrades & Migrations.

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Auditing - Q72)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (High Availability - Q73)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Auditing - Q74)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Patch Management - Q75)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Patch Management.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (SQL Tuning - Q76)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: SQL Tuning.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Automation Scripts - Q77)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Automation Scripts.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Oracle ASM - Q78)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Auditing - Q79)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Storage Management - Q80)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Storage Management.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Upgrades & Migrations - Q81)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Upgrades & Migrations.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Disaster Recovery - Q82)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic:

Disaster Recovery.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Auditing - Q83)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Data Guard - Q84)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Data Guard.

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Automation Scripts - Q85)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: Automation Scripts.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Disaster Recovery - Q86)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Disaster Recovery.

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Multitenant Architecture - Q87)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait

events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: Multitenant Architecture.

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Auditing - Q88)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Storage Management - Q89)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Storage Management.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Automation Scripts - Q90)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Automation Scripts.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Indexing - Q91)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Indexing.

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Clusterware - Q92)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait

events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: Clusterware.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (SQL Tuning - Q93)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: SQL Tuning.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Performance Monitoring - Q94)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Performance Monitoring.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Clusterware - Q95)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Clusterware.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Indexing - Q96)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Indexing.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Data Guard - Q97)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle

Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Data Guard.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Oracle RAC - Q98)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Oracle RAC.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Multitenant Architecture - Q99)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Multitenant Architecture.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Network Configuration - Q100)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Network Configuration.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Clusterware - Q101)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Clusterware.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Oracle ASM - Q102)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files.

This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Security - Q103)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Upgrades & Migrations - Q104)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Upgrades & Migrations.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Oracle ASM - Q105)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Multitenant Architecture - Q106)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Multitenant Architecture.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Security - Q107)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle

Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Auditing - Q108)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Oracle RAC - Q109)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Oracle RAC.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Clusterware - Q110)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Clusterware.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Performance Monitoring - Q111)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Performance Monitoring.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Oracle ASM - Q112)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Security - Q113)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Storage Management - Q114)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Storage Management.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Backup & Recovery - Q115)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Backup & Recovery.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (User Management - Q116)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: User Management.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (High Availability - Q117)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Oracle ASM - Q118)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Backup & Recovery - Q119)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Backup & Recovery.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Storage Management - Q120)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Storage Management.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Clusterware - Q121)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like

recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Clusterware.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (User Management - Q122)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: User Management.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Security - Q123)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (User Management - Q124)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: User Management.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Performance Monitoring - Q125)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Performance Monitoring.

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Auditing - Q126)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait

events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Multitenant Architecture - Q127)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Multitenant Architecture.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Partitioning - Q128)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Partitioning.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Performance Monitoring - Q129)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Performance Monitoring.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (High Availability - Q130)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (High Availability - Q131)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for

synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (User Management - Q132)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: User Management.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Automation Scripts - Q133)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Automation Scripts.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Storage Management - Q134)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Storage Management.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Auditing - Q135)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (SQL Tuning - Q136)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate

monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: SQL Tuning.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Automation Scripts - Q137)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Automation Scripts.

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Indexing - Q138)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: Indexing.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Partitioning - Q139)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Partitioning.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Clusterware - Q140)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Clusterware.

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Upgrades & Migrations - Q141)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic:

Upgrades & Migrations.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Disaster Recovery - Q142)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Disaster Recovery.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (High Availability - Q143)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Upgrades & Migrations - Q144)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Upgrades & Migrations.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (SQL Tuning - Q145)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: SQL Tuning.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Clusterware - Q146)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing

Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Clusterware.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Oracle ASM - Q147)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Multitenant Architecture - Q148)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Multitenant Architecture.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Data Guard - Q149)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Data Guard.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (High Availability - Q150)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Auditing - Q151)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Data Guard - Q152)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Data Guard.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Network Configuration - Q153)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Network Configuration.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Upgrades & Migrations - Q154)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Upgrades & Migrations.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Partitioning - Q155)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Partitioning.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Security - Q156)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Partitioning - Q157)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Partitioning.

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (User Management - Q158)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: User Management.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Backup & Recovery - Q159)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Backup & Recovery.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Auditing - Q160)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Indexing - Q161)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Indexing.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Performance Monitoring - Q162)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Performance Monitoring.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Oracle ASM - Q163)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Oracle ASM - Q164)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Upgrades & Migrations - Q165)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Upgrades & Migrations.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Disaster Recovery - Q166)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Disaster Recovery.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Backup & Recovery - Q167)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Backup & Recovery.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (User Management - Q168)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: User Management.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Security - Q169)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Disaster Recovery - Q170)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Disaster Recovery.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (User Management - Q171)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: User Management.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Oracle ASM - Q172)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (User Management - Q173)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: User Management.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Multitenant Architecture - Q174)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Multitenant Architecture.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Oracle RAC - Q175)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations

on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Oracle RAC.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Data Guard - Q176)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Data Guard.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Indexing - Q177)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Indexing.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Auditing - Q178)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (User Management - Q179)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: User Management.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Data Guard - Q180)

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Data Guard.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Security - Q181)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Oracle RAC - Q182)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Oracle RAC.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Security - Q183)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Backup & Recovery - Q184)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Backup & Recovery.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Security - Q185)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (High Availability - Q186)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Upgrades & Migrations - Q187)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Upgrades & Migrations.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Disaster Recovery - Q188)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Disaster Recovery.

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Storage Management - Q189)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: Storage Management.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Oracle ASM - Q190)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Oracle RAC - Q191)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Oracle RAC.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Multitenant Architecture - Q192)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Multitenant Architecture.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (User Management - Q193)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: User Management.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Multitenant Architecture - Q194)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Multitenant Architecture.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (High Availability - Q195)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Automation Scripts - Q196)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Automation Scripts.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Partitioning - Q197)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Partitioning.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (High Availability - Q198)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Auditing - Q199)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Senior Oracle DBA Interview Flashcards

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Storage Management - Q200)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Storage Management.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Clusterware - Q201)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Clusterware.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Storage Management - Q202)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Storage Management.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Performance Monitoring - Q203)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Performance Monitoring.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Patch Management - Q204)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Patch Management.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Oracle ASM - Q205)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Automation Scripts - Q206)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Automation Scripts.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Network Configuration - Q207)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Network Configuration.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Data Guard - Q208)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Data Guard.

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Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Storage Management - Q209)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Storage Management.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Network Configuration - Q210)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Network Configuration.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Oracle RAC - Q211)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Oracle RAC.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (User Management - Q212)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: User Management.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Indexing - Q213)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic:

Indexing.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Storage Management - Q214)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Storage Management.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (High Availability - Q215)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Disaster Recovery - Q216)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Disaster Recovery.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Storage Management - Q217)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Storage Management.

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Performance Monitoring - Q218)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait

events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: Performance Monitoring.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Patch Management - Q219)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Patch Management.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Indexing - Q220)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Indexing.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Security - Q221)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Network Configuration - Q222)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Network Configuration.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Data Guard - Q223)

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A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Data Guard.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Automation Scripts - Q224)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Automation Scripts.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Oracle ASM - Q225)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Backup & Recovery - Q226)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Backup & Recovery.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Network Configuration - Q227)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Network Configuration.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Backup & Recovery - Q228)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Backup & Recovery.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (User Management - Q229)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: User Management.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Auditing - Q230)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (High Availability - Q231)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Oracle ASM - Q232)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Automation Scripts - Q233)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Automation Scripts.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Auditing - Q234)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Storage Management - Q235)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Storage Management.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Automation Scripts - Q236)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Automation Scripts.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Backup & Recovery - Q237)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Backup & Recovery.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Clusterware - Q238)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Clusterware.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Automation Scripts - Q239)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Automation Scripts.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Indexing - Q240)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Indexing.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Upgrades & Migrations - Q241)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Upgrades & Migrations.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Data Guard - Q242)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Data Guard.

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Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Auditing - Q243)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Multitenant Architecture - Q244)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Multitenant Architecture.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Upgrades & Migrations - Q245)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Upgrades & Migrations.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Data Guard - Q246)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Data Guard.

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Partitioning - Q247)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic: Partitioning.

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Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (High Availability - Q248)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Storage Management - Q249)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Storage Management.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Auditing - Q250)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (User Management - Q251)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: User Management.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Oracle RAC - Q252)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical

storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Oracle RAC.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Security - Q253)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Upgrades & Migrations - Q254)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Upgrades & Migrations.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Multitenant Architecture - Q255)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Multitenant Architecture.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Indexing - Q256)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Indexing.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Oracle ASM - Q257)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and

statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Auditing - Q258)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (SQL Tuning - Q259)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: SQL Tuning.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Disaster Recovery - Q260)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Disaster Recovery.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Automation Scripts - Q261)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Automation Scripts.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (SQL Tuning - Q262)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like

Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: SQL Tuning.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Indexing - Q263)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Indexing.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Disaster Recovery - Q264)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Disaster Recovery.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Upgrades & Migrations - Q265)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Upgrades & Migrations.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (User Management - Q266)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: User Management.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Indexing - Q267)

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A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Indexing.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Partitioning - Q268)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Partitioning.

Q: Describe Oracle ASM and its advantages. (Backup & Recovery - Q269)

A: Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management) simplifies storage management by abstracting physical storage. It provides features like striping, mirroring, and simplified administration for Oracle database files. This is related to the topic: Backup & Recovery.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (High Availability - Q270)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Storage Management - Q271)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Storage Management.

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Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Auditing - Q272)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Auditing.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Patch Management - Q273)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Patch Management.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Oracle ASM - Q274)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Upgrades & Migrations - Q275)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Upgrades & Migrations.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Indexing - Q276)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Indexing.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Security - Q277)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Partitioning - Q278)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Partitioning.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Backup & Recovery - Q279)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Backup & Recovery.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (High Availability - Q280)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Multitenant Architecture - Q281)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Multitenant Architecture.

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Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Data Guard - Q282)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Data Guard.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Patch Management - Q283)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Patch Management.

Q: What are common causes of database locking issues and how to resolve them? (Clusterware - Q284)

A: Causes include long-running transactions, unindexed foreign keys, and poor application design. Resolve by identifying blocking sessions, using proper indexes, and optimizing application logic. This is related to the topic: Clusterware.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Security - Q285)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Performance Monitoring - Q286)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Performance

Monitoring.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Indexing - Q287)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Indexing.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Oracle RAC - Q288)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Oracle RAC.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Backup & Recovery - Q289)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Backup & Recovery.

Q: How do you perform performance tuning for SQL queries in Oracle? (Multitenant Architecture - Q290)

A: Use tools like AWR, ADDM, SQL Trace, TKPROF, and SQL Tuning Advisor. Analyze execution plans and statistics, apply indexing strategies, and refactor queries for optimization. This is related to the topic: Multitenant Architecture.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Storage Management - Q291)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing

Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Storage Management.

Q: Explain the Oracle RAC architecture and its benefits. (Partitioning - Q292)

A: Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) allows multiple instances to access a single database, providing high availability, scalability, and load balancing. It uses shared disk storage and interconnects for instance communication. This is related to the topic: Partitioning.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (High Availability - Q293)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: High Availability.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Patch Management - Q294)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Patch Management.

Q: What is the purpose of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Security - Q295)

A: Oracle Grid Infrastructure provides the foundation for Oracle RAC and ASM. It includes components like Clusterware and Oracle Restart, managing resources, nodes, and storage. This is related to the topic: Security.

Q: Explain the use and structure of AWR reports. (Oracle ASM - Q296)

A: AWR (Automatic Workload Repository) collects performance statistics. Reports show top SQLs, wait events, instance activity, etc., and are used for diagnosing performance issues. This is related to the topic:

Oracle ASM.

Q: How do you monitor and maintain tablespace usage in Oracle? (Oracle ASM - Q297)

A: Use views like DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE, set alerts with thresholds, and automate monitoring scripts. Resize datafiles or add new ones as needed. This is related to the topic: Oracle ASM.

Q: What is the difference between a physical and a logical standby database in Oracle Data Guard? (Performance Monitoring - Q298)

A: A physical standby is an exact block-for-block copy of the primary database and uses Redo Apply for synchronization. A logical standby is a logical copy and uses SQL Apply, allowing for read-write operations on replicated tables. This is related to the topic: Performance Monitoring.

Q: How do you ensure database security in Oracle? (Indexing - Q299)

A: Implement roles and privileges, use encryption (TDE, Data Redaction), enable auditing, use Oracle Database Vault and Label Security, and regularly patch security vulnerabilities. This is related to the topic: Indexing.

Q: What steps are involved in a database upgrade from Oracle 12c to 19c? (Storage Management - Q300)

A: Steps include pre-upgrade checks, taking a backup, running the pre-upgrade information tool, installing Oracle 19c binaries, executing the upgrade using DBUA or manually, and post-upgrade steps like recompilation and statistics gathering. This is related to the topic: Storage Management.