Exam :1Z0-032
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QUESTION NO: 1
What criterion does Oracle9i use to determine whether a database file is an Oracle Managed File?

A. The filename format.
B. Information stored inside a data dictionary table.
C. Information stored in the ALERT.LOG file for the corresponding instance.
D. Information stored inside the corresponding initialization parameter file for the instance.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Oracle will use naming conventions when it creates the OMF files. In this naming convention, %t represents the tablespace name, %u is a unique 8-character string, and %g stands for the redo log group number.

Incorrect Answers
B: Oracle will create a locally managed tablespaces, so information about a datafile will not be stored inside a data dictionary table.
C: Oracle does not use ALERT.LOG file to store information about datafiles. It just keep log of database events and database structure changes.
D: Initialization parameter file will not be used to store this information. Oracle reads this file to set initialization parameters to start the instance. The structure of the database is stored inside control files. Oracle uses them to mount and open the database.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 153-160
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 2-12
Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

QUESTION NO: 2
Oracle9i extends the cursor sharing functionality with the new value of SIMILAR for the CURSOR_SHARING parameter. With CURSOR_SHARING = SIMILAR, cursors are shared for safe literals only. What is meant by 'safe literals only'?

A. No literal value is substituted for a shared cursor.
B. Different execution plans are generated for substituted literal values.
C. The substitution of a literal value will produce different execution plans.
D. The substitution of any literal value will produce exactly the same execution plan.

Answer: D
Explanation:

Oracle9i has enhanced cursor sharing mode. It can use additional value, SIMILAR, in addition to the EXACT and FORCE cursor sharing modes. When you specify SIMILAR, Oracle only uses the execution plan if is certain that the execution plan does not have any association with the specific literal value. You can enable similar statements to share the same SQL execution plan by setting CURSOR_SHARING to either FORCE or SIMILAR.

Incorrect Answers
A: Literal value is substituted for a shared cursor. The substitution of any literal value will produce exactly the same execution plan.
B: Exactly the same execution plans will be generated for substituted literal values.
C: The substitution of any literal value will produce exactly the same execution plan.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 215-217
Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 57-59
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

QUESTION NO: 3
The Dynamic SGA feature allows the SGA to grow and shrink dynamically according to an ALTER SYSTEM command. This avoids the previous need of shutting down the instance in order to modify the components of the SGA, namely the buffer cache and shared pool components.
Which three statements are true for the Dynamic SGA feature? (Choose three)

A. The maximum granule size is 4 MB.
B. The minimum SGA configuration is three granules.
C. SGA memory is based on granules by SGA components.
D. The size of the SGA components is set by the SGA_MAX_SIZE parameter.
E. The size of the SGA components is limited by the setting of SGA_MAX_SIZE parameter.

Answer: C, D, E
Explanation:
Oracle9i has enhanced the nature of SGA parameters; they are now dynamic. You can change the values of the shared pool and the buffer cache without restarting the database instance. The Oracle9i dynamic SGA concept enables you to take memory from one area of the SGA and allocate it to another area as needed while the database instance is up and running. Additionally, the unit of memory allocation fr SGA is a granule in Oracle9i. Oracle9i also introduces SGA_MAX_SIZE, a new static parameter that enables the DBA to start with a smaller SGA and dynamically increase it to the maximum value specified by SGA_MAX_SIZE. If you do not set SGA_MAX_SIZE or if you set it to a value less than initial SGA size, you cannot increase the SGA size later.

Incorrect Answers

A: The size of a granule is 4 MB if the SGA at startup is less than 128 MB; it will be 16 MB otherwise.
B: There is no restriction that the minimum SGA configuration is three granules.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 180-182
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 16-17
Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

QUESTION NO: 4
There is more than one way to set the server to detect and affect long running operations automatically. What is the best choice of you want to reduce the impact of long running operations on other users without aborting the long running operations?

A. Define user profiles and set the CPU_PER_CALL limit.
B. Define a SWITCH_TIME for a plan in the Resource Manager.
C. Create a batch job that checks V$SESSION_LONGOPS; the batch job alters the session priority of the long running operations.
D. Create a user defined event in the Oracle Enterprise Manager, which monitors V$SESSION_LONGOPS.

Answer: B
Explanation:
You can define a SWITCH_TIME for a plan in the Resource Manager to reduce the impact of long running operations on other users without aborting the long running operations.

Incorrect Answers
A: You cannot do this with CPU_PER_CALL limit.
C: You don't need to use a batch job to check V$SESSION_LONGOPS for this purpose.
D: It can be done with a SWITCH_TIME for a plan in the Resource Manager, you don't need to monitor V$SESSION_LONGOPS.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 122-129
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

QUESTION NO: 5
What are three benefits of performing data definition language (DDL) statements against a partitioned table with the UPDATE GLOBAL INDEXES clause? (Choose three)

A. Global indexes are rebuilt automatically at the end of the DDL operation thereby avoiding problems with the UNUSABLE status.

B. You do not have to search for invalid global indexes after the DDL command completes and rebuild them individually.
C. Global indexes are maintained during the operation of the DDL command and therefore can be used by any concurrent query.
D. Global indexes remain intact and available for use by data manipulation language (DML) statements even for sessions that have not enabled the skipping of unusable indexes.

Answer: A, B, D
Explanation:
Oracle9i overcomes the problem of rebuilding the global index by giving you the option to update global indexes as Oracle performs the partition DDL. This feature is not applicable to local indexes, domain indexes, index-organized tables (IOTs), or to indexes that were UNUSABLE prior to start of the partition DML. You can invoke this capability by using the optional clause UPDATE GLOBAL INDEX of the ALTER TABLE command. You can use this clause with the ADD, COALESCE, DROP, EXCHANGE, MERGE, MOVE, SPLIT, and TRUNCATE partition DDL commands.

Incorrect Answers
C: Global indexes are not maintained during the operation of the DDL command.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 130-131
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 102-107
Chapter 4: New Oracle9i Database DDS and Data-Warehouse Features

QUESTION NO: 6
Which statement correctly describes the function of Oracle9i Cache Fusion feature?

A. It provides each session with its own view of the database at a different point in the past.
B. It enables you to execute scalable applications on a clustered database without having to partition the users or the database tables.
C. It lets you dynamically reassign memory in your database buffer cache to different block buffer sizes.
D. It allows you to add new sites to multimaster replication environment without quiescing the master definition site.

Answer: B
Explanation:
The Oracle9i Cache Fusion allows you to execute scalable applications on a clustered database without having to partition the users or the database tables.

Incorrect Answers

A: It does not provide each session with its own view of the database at a different point in the past.
C: The Oracle9i Cache Fusion feature does not dynamically reassign memory in your database buffer cache to different block buffer sizes.
D: It does not provide you ability to add new sites to multimaster replication environment without quiescing the master definition site.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 223-230
Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 193-206
Chapter 7: Oracle9i Real Application Clusters

QUESTION NO: 7
What is true if you want to switch undo tablespaces from the current one, called UNDO1, to a new one called UNDO2?

A. It is NOT possible to switch unless no active transaction exist in UNDO1.
B. It is possible to switch to UNDO2; but current active transactions will abort.
C. It is possible to switch to UNDO2; current active transactions will be automatically migrated to UNDO2.
D. It is possible to switch to UNDO2; only current active transactions will continue to execute inside UNDO1.

Answer: D
Explanation:
You can switch undo tablespaces from the current one, called UNDO1, to a new one called UNDO2. Only current active transactions will continue to execute inside UNDO1, all new transactions will be assigned to the new undo tablespace.

Incorrect Answers
A: You can switch undo tablespaces while active transactions will run in the old undo tablespace. All new transactions will be assigned to the new undo tablespace.
B: Current active transactions will abort if you switched undo tablespaces.
C: Current active transactions will continue to execute inside UNDO1 till they commit or roll back. They will not be automatically migrated to UNDO2.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 160-166
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 19-25
Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

QUESTION NO: 8
Examine the list of variables and their data types:

NAME	DATA Type
TS, TS1	TIMESTAMP
TSZ	TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE
TLZ	TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE
IYM	INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
IDS, IDSI	INTERVAL YEAR To SECOND

Which three expressions using the new data and time data types are valid? (Choose three)

A. IDS* 2
B. TS + IYM
C. TS –TSI
D. IDS – TS
E. IDS + IYM

Answer: A, B, E
Explanation:
IDS*2, TS+IYM and IDS+IYM are valid new date and time data types.

Incorrect Answers
C: You cannot subtract timestamps.
D: It's not possible to subtract timestamp from the interval day to second.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 266-271
Chapter 5: Language Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 132-135
Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

QUESTION NO: 9
Consider the following statement:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SHEMA_STATS (-
2> ownname => 'OE', -
3> estimate_percent => DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE, -
4> method opt => 'for all columns size AUTO');
```

What is the effect of 'for all columns size AUTO' of the METHOD_OPT option?

A. The Oracle server creates a new histogram based on existing histogram definitions for all table, column, and index statistics for the OE schema.
B. The Oracle server creates a histogram based on data distribution regardless of how the application uses the column/s for all table, column, and index statistics for the OE schema.

C. The Oracle server creates a histogram based on data and application usage of the column/s for all table, column, and index statistics for the OE schema.
D. The Oracle server creates a histogram based on application usage, regardless of data distribution, for all table, column, and index statistics for the OE schema.

Answer: C
Explanation:
The Oracle server creates a histogram based on data distribution and application usage of the column/s for all table, column, and index statistics for the OE schema.

Incorrect Answers
A: The Oracle server does not create a new histogram based on existing histogram.
B: Histogram creation is not regardless of how the application uses the column/s for all table, column, and index statistics for the OE schema.
D: The Oracle server creates a histogram not only based on application usage, but based on data distribution also.

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Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 180-181
Chapter 6: Oracle9i SQL, PL/SQL New Features

QUESTION NO: 10
Which two are true regarding external tables? (Choose two)

A. External tables can be updated.
B. External tables are read-only tables.
C. Indexes can be created on external tables.
D. Indexes cannot be created on external tables.

Answer: B, D
Explanation:
External tables are read-only tables whose data resides in an external OS flat file, and whose definition is stored inside the database. Indexes cannot be created on external tables.

Incorrect Answers
A: External tables cannot be updated. They are read-only tables.
C: Indexes cannot be created on external tables.

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Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 111-116
Chapter 4: New Oracle9i Database DDS and Data-Warehouse Features

QUESTION NO: 11
When does Oracle9i flag an index as being used in the V$OBJECT_USAGE view?

A. During a query's parse time only.
B. During a query's execution time only.
C. During any kind of DML statement execution.
D. During the execution of an INSERT statement only.

Answer: A
Explanation:
During a query's parse time Oracle9i flags an index as being used in the V$OBJECT_USAGE view. You can query the V$OBJECT_USAGE view to review the index utilization data. If the index has been used within the period of time it was monitored, the USED column within this view will contain a YES value; it will contain a NO otherwise.

Incorrect Answers
B: During a query's execution time Oracle9i does not flag an index as being used in the V$OBJECT_USAGE view.
C: Oracle9i flags an index as being used in the V$OBJECT_USAGE view during a query's parse time, not during any kind of DML statement execution.
D: Oracle9i flags an index as being used in the V$OBJECT_USAGE view during a query's parse time, not during execution of an INSERT statement.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 212-214
Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 56-57
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

QUESTION NO: 12
Using a bitmap structure to manage database object space has several benefits over using freelist structures. Which three are benefits of managing space using automatic-segment-space managed objects? (Choose three)

A. It readily responds to dynamic changes for concurrent access.
B. It improves performance and space utilization in a multiple-instance environment.
C. It requires fewer space related options then freelist managed structures.
D. It improves performance for SYSTEM tablespaces where a high degree of concurrency is required.

Answer: A, C, D
Explanation:

Managing space with automatic segment-space managed objects can respond to dynamic changes for concurrent access, improves performance and space utilization in a multi-instance environment and improves performance for SYSTEM tablespaces where a high degree of concurrency is required.

Incorrect Answers
B: It requires more space related options than freelist managed structures.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 138-140
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 53-54
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

QUESTION NO: 13
The EMPLOYEES table has six indexes and DML operations are slow. Which command begins monitoring the EMPLOYEE_IDX_FK index to determine whether it has been used by an execution plan?

A. ALTER TABLE employees monitor index employee_idx_fk;
B. ALTER INDEX employee_idx_fk monitoring on;
C. ALTER TABLE employees monitor all indexes;
D. ALTER INDEX employee_idx_fk monitoring usage;

Answer: D
Explanation:
This statement provides correct syntax to start monitoring the EMPLOYEE_IDX_FK index to determine whether it has been used by an execution plan.

Incorrect Answers
A: This command requires MONITORING USAGE clause with ALTER INDEX command to be used, not MONITOR INDEX clause with ALTER TABLE command.
B: This command requires MONITORING USAGE clause to be used, not MONITORING ON clause.
C: This command requires MONITORING USAGE clause with ALTER INDEX command to be used, not MONITOR ALL INDEXES clause with ALTER TABLE command.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 212-214
Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements
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Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

QUESTION NO: 14

You can control instance recover performance by setting parameters to define targets for _____.

A. The size of the redo buffer in SGA.
B. The instance that will perform recovery in Real Application Cluster database.
C. The number of blocks to be read during instance recovery, or the time needed to complete instance recovery.
D. The number of passes through the redo logs made by the recovery process to identify blocks needing recovery.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Oracle9i added the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter to define targets for the number of blocks to be read during instance recovery, or the time needed to complete instance recovery. Oracle internally uses the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter value to calculate and set the FAST_START_IO_TARGET and LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL parameters. If you specified the FAST_START_IO_TARGET and LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL parameter values, they will override the values Oracle calculates from the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter.

Incorrect Answers
A: You cannot control instance recovery performance by setting parameters to define targets for the size of the redo buffer in the SGA
B: It's not possible to control instance recovery performance for the instance that will perform recovery in a Real Application Clusters database.
D: The number of passes through the redo logs made by the recovery process to identify blocks needing recovery will not help to control instance recovery performance.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 42-45
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 73-75
Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

QUESTION NO: 15
Which three statements are true about the privileged connection options available in Oracle9i? (Choose three)

A. The CONNECT INTERNAL is disallowed.
B. The Server Manager tool is no longer supplied.
C. The listener must be running to make a connection.
D. The use of remote password login file (orapw<sid>) is unchanged.

Answer: A, B, C
Explanation:

The CONNECT INTERNAL is disallowed in Oracle9i. The Server Manager tool is no longer supplied also. And the listener must be running to make a connection.

Incorrect Answers
D: The use of a remote password login file (orapw<sid>) is changed in Oracle9i.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 5-10
Chapter 1: Security Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 132-135
Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

QUESTION NO: 16
What is the new Oracle Shared Server?

A. An improved version of multithreaded server configuration.
B. A connection pooling configuration where several clients are connected to the same server process.
C. Two more database servers, which share data by means of database links; the client software is unaware to which server it is connected.
D. A configuration of Real Application Cluster where the client connection is routed to the least busy instance.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Oracle Shared Server is an improved version of multithreaded server configuration.

Incorrect Answers
B: Oracle Shared Server does not provide configuration where several clients are connected to the same server process.
C: Oracle Shared Server does not include two or more database servers, which share data by means of database links.
D: Oracle Shared Server is not a configuration of Real Application Clusters where the client connection is routed to the least busy instance.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 144-152
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 59-60
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

QUESTION NO: 17
What type of protection is implemented when the DBA issues the ALTER DATABASE SET STANDBY DATABASE PROTECTED; command?

A. The standby database is protected against write operations.
B. The primary database is protected against write operations.
C. The primary database is protected against data loss and data divergence.
D. The standby database is protected against data loss and data divergence.

Answer: C
Explanation:
The failure resolution policy specifies what should happen on the primary database if all the standby databases ion the configuration are unable to archive the redo logs. To specify guaranteed protection, you must establish the PROTECTED mode for the primary database. The PROTECTED mode will establish a zero divergence and zero data loss configuration.

Incorrect Answers
A: The standby database is not protected against write operations by this operation. The standby database can be mounted for recovery or open as read-only database.
B: The primary database is not protected against write operations.
D: The primary, not standby, database is protected against data loss and data divergence.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 64-72
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 86-99
Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

QUESTION NO: 18
You are attempting to create an Oracle-Managed Files (OMF) tablespace in a production database with the following statement and receive the following error message:

CREATE TABLESPACE tbsl;
ORA-02199: missing DATAFILE/TEMPFILE clause
oerr ora 2199
02199, 00000, "missing DATAFILE/TEMPFILE clause"
***Cause: A CREATE TABLESPACE statement has no DATAFILE/TEMPFTLE clause.**
***Action: specify DATAFILE/TEMPFILE clause.**

What is the corrective action to create the OMF based tablespace?

A. Issue the CREATE TABLESPACE tbsl DATAFILE SIZE 10M; command.
B. Issue the CREATE TABLESPACE tbsl EXTENT MANAGEMENT ORACLE; command.
C. Set the db_create_file_dest parameter using the ALTER SESSION command and re-issue the statement.
D. An OMF tablespace is now allowed; only control files and/or redo log files can be created by OMF.

Answer: C
Explanation:
You can set the DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST parameter using the ALTER SESSION command and re-issue the statement. You should define directories for OMF datafiles, redo log files and control files. Oracle9i gives you two new initialization parameters, DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST and DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_n, to specify the location where Oracle will create and manage OMFs; n can take a value from 1 to 5.

Incorrect Answers
A: This command will not fix the problem.
B: There is no EXTENT MANAGEMENT ORACLE option in the CREATE TABLESPACE command.
D: An OMF tablespace is allowed; datafiles, control files and redo log files can be created by OMF.

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Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

QUESTION NO: 19
Why can setting too low a value for the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter reduce your overall database performance?

A. Data blocks have to be written more frequently by DBWR.
B. Redo blocks have to be written more frequently by LGWR.
C. You need to substantially increase the size of your database buffer cache to hold the additional checkpoint records.
D. You need to substantially increase the size of your redo buffer cache to hold the additional checkpoint records.

Answer: A
Explanation:
If you set a value for the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET too low DBWR will write the data blocks more frequently to reduce recovery time in accordance with the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter. It can cause the overall database performance degradation.

Incorrect Answers
B: It will not make LGWR to write redo blocks more frequently: data blocks will be written more frequently by DBWR.
C: You don't need to substantially increase the size of your database buffer cache to hold the additional checkpoint records.

D: You don't need to substantially increase the size of your redo buffer cache to hold the additional checkpoint records.

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QUESTION NO: 20
What is true regarding a shared, server-side parameter file for a Real Application Cluster database?

A. It can contain parameters with distinct values for each distance.
B. It can contain only parameters with identical values for each instance.
C. It must contain an IFILE parameter for each instance's individual parameter file.
D. It must be located in the default location for the primary instance's parameter file.

Answer: A
Explanation:
The server-side parameter file for a Real Application Clusters database can contain parameters with distinct values for each instance.

Incorrect Answers
B: It can contain not only parameters with identical values for each instance, but distinct values for each instance.
C: It is not required that it must contain an IFILE parameter for each instance's individual parameter file. It needs to be done when the DBA stores the common parameters in one file and references that common file in each instance by using the IFILE initialization parameter.
D: It can be not located in the default location for the primary instance's parameter file.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 227-230
Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 188-192
Chapter 7: Oracle9i Real Application Clusters

QUESTION NO: 21
Which two statements are true regarding the use of UTF-16 encoding? (Choose two)

A. Enables easier loading of multinational data.
B. Uses a fixed-width Multibyte encoding sequence.
C. Asian characters are represented in three characters.
D. Used a variable-width Multibyte encoding sequence.

E. European characters are represented on one or two bytes.

Answer: A, B
Explanation:
AL16UTF16 is a 2-byte, fixed-width Unicode character set, which is also referred to as UTF16 or UCS2. The ASCII English character set is assigned the first 128 values from 0 (0X00) through 127 (oX7F) in Unicode, which translates to 1 byte. Even though AL16UTF16 uses one more byte than UTF8 for ASCII character representation, it is still faster because it uses fixed-width encoding as opposed to UTF8, which uses variable-width encoding. UTF-16 encoding enables easier loading of multinational data. It uses a fixed-width multibyte encoding sequence.

Incorrect Answers
C: Asian characters are represented in two characters because UTF16 is a 2-byte, fixed-width Unicode character set.
D: It uses a fixed-width multibyte encoding sequence.
E: European characters are represented in two bytes because UTF16 is a 2-byte, fixed-width Unicode character set.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 266-278
Chapter 5: Language Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 139-146
Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

QUESTION NO: 22
The Oracle Shared Server architecture reduces memory usage by reducing the number of server processes required. To process a request for a server process, the following tasks are performed:

1. **A shared server picks up the request from the request queue and processes the request.**
2. **The dispatcher retrieves the response from the response queue.**
3. **A user sends a request to its dispatcher.**
4. **The dispatcher returns the response to the user.**
5. **The shared sever places the response on the calling dispatcher's response queue.**
6. **The dispatcher places the request into the request queue in the SGA.**

Put the above task in the order in which they are performed.

A. 3, 1, 6, 2, 5, 4
B. 3, 6, 1, 5, 2, 4
C. 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
D. 6, 1, 3, 5, 2, 4
E. 6, 3, 1, 2, 4, 5
F. 6, 3, 1, 2, 5, 4

Answer: B
Explanation:
When the user process arrives, the listener examines the request and determines whether the user process can use a shared server process. If so, the listener returns the address of the dispatcher process that is currently handling the least number of requests. Then the user process connects to the dispatcher directly. The dispatcher process then directs multiple client requests to a common queue. The idle shared server processes pick up the virtual circuit from the common request queue on a first-in-first-out (FIFO) basis and make all necessary calls to the database to complete that request. When the server process completes the request, it places the response on the calling dispatcher *response queue*. The dispatcher then returns the completed request to the appropriate user process.

Incorrect Answers
A: The dispatcher places the request into the request queue in the SGA before a shared server picks up the request from the request queue and processes the request..
C: After user sent a request to its dispatcher the dispatcher places the request into the request queue in the SGA.
D: A user sends a request to its dispatcher. This is first step of the procedure.
E: A user sends a request to its dispatcher. This is first step of the procedure.
F: A user sends a request to its dispatcher. This is first step of the procedure.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 100-102
Chapter 5: Usage and Configuration of the Oracle Shared Server

QUESTION NO: 23
You issue this RMAN command:

```
RMAN>  create script Level0Backup {
       backup
       incremental level 0
       format '/u01/db01/backup/%d_%_Sp'
       fileperset 5
       (database include current controlfile);
       sql 'alter database archive log current';
       }
```

Which three statements are true about the Level0Backup script you just created? (Choose three)

A. The script is stored only in the control file.
B. The script is stored only in the recover catalog.
C. The script can be executed only by using the RMAN RUN command.
D. The commands of the script can be displayed with the LIST command.
E. The commands of the script can be displayed with the PRINT command.

F. The commands of the script can be displayed with the REPORT command.

Answer: B, C, E
Explanation:
A stored script is a sequence of RMAN commands stored within the recovery catalog repository. To execute a stored script, you must use the EXECUTE SCRIPT command in a RUN block, as shown in the following code. The commands of the script can be displayed with the PRINT command.

Incorrect Answers
A: The script is stored only in the recover catalog, not in the control file.
D: The LIST command queries the repository and generates a list of all the backup sets and image copies recorded in the RMAN's metadata that are specific to a database.
F: The REPORT command performs detailed analysis of the information stored in the repository and displays detailed outputs on backup sets or image copies.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 400-407
Chapter 17: Recovery Catalog Creation and Maintenance

QUESTION NO: 24
Which RMAN command do you use to verify that the RMAN repository information is synchronized with the actual files that exist on disk?

A. LIST
B. CHANGE
C. CATALOG
D. CROSSCHECK

Answer: C
Explanation:
The copies of files generated using O/S commands and utilities are similar to RMAN image copies. But these are not recognized by RMAN until you catalog the file copies by executing the RMAN CATALOG command.

Incorrect Answers
A: The LIST command queries the repository and generates a list of all the backup sets and image copies recorded in the RMAN's metadata that are specific to a database.
B: The CHANGE command can be used with UNCATALOG clause: it removes the records of the specified backup sets and image copies from the catalog and updates the control file records status as DELETED. Also it can be run with AVAILABLE or UNAVAILABLE clauses: RMAN would then update the repository to reflect the respective backup files as either available or unavailable.

D: RMAN command CROSSCHECK enables you to crosscheck the availability of the backup sets by verifying the information stored in its repository with the backup sets that are physically available in the designated storage medium.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 269-270
Chapter 11: RMAN Backups

QUESTION NO: 25
A web browser can connect directly to an Oracle server using which two? (Choose two)

A. HTTP
B. IIOP
C. TCP/IP
D. Named Pipes
E. TCP/IP with SSL

Answer: A, B
Explanation:
The clients forward the requests using HTTP, which provides the language that enables Web browsers and application Web servers to communicate. Also web clients can access the Oracle database directly – for example, by using a Java applet. In addition to regular connections, the database can be configured to accept HTTP and Internet Inter-ORB Protocol (IIOP) connections.

Incorrect Answers
C: A web browser can connect directly to an Oracle server just using TCP/IP.
D: Names Pipes are not used to connect a web browser directly to an Oracle server.
E: TCP/IP with SSL is not used to connect a web browser directly to an Oracle server.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 34-36
Chapter 2: Basic Oracle Net Architecture

QUESTION NO: 26
What is true regarding direct-load insert?

A. A direct-load insert can be invoked by suing the APPEND hint.
B. Inserting using the NOLOGGING option is the default for direct-load inserts.
C. All data loaded using direct-load insert is loaded below the high-water mark.
D. An object that is modifies using parallel direct-load can be queried within the same transaction.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Direct load insert can be implemented either in the *serial mode* or the *parallel DML mode*. To load data in the serial mode, you must activate the direct load insert by specifying the APPEND hint either immediately after the INSERT statement or within the subquery. You can also use the APPEND hint with PARALLEL hint when performing a direct load insert in the parallel DML mode.

Incorrect Answers
B: NOLOGGING is an option provided by Oracle where redo is not generated for specific DML operations on objects. You can enable this parameter for a table, index, partition, or a tablespace. But this option is not default for direct-load inserts.
C: In direct path insert, Oracle starts inserting data into the table segment from its high-water mark (HWM). Since no blocks are being UPDATED by overwriting the old value, space is not allocated in the SGA for the insert operation. This greatly improves performance.
D: An object that is modifies using parallel direct-load cannot be queried within the same transaction.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 448-452
Chapter 19: Loading Data into a database

QUESTION NO: 27
In which three cases does a checkpoint occur? (Choose three)

A. Every three minutes.
B. When a log switch occurs.
C. When forces by an administrator.
D. When a tablespace is taken offline normal.
E. When the redo buffer is one-third full.

Answer: B, D, E
Explanation:
Checkpoints, at the database or data file level, occur automatically when the database encounters the following conditions: when a log switch occurs, when configured through the database initialization parameters LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL and LOG_CHECKPOINT_TIMEOUT, when an online database backup begins, when a tablespace is taken offline NORMAL, when the ALTER SYSTEM CHECKPOINT command is issued, when the database is closed gracefully or when the redo buffer is one-third full.

Incorrect Answers
A: A checkpoint does not occur every three minutes.
C: A checkpoint cannot be forced by administrator. Only a log switch forced by administrator can cause a checkpoint.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 172-175
Chapter 7: Instance and Media Recovery Structures

QUESTION NO: 28
Which two roles or privileges must you have to export tables owned by another user? (Choose two)

A. CREATE USER
B. CREATE SESSION
C. CREATE ANY TABLE
D. IMP_FULL_DATABASE
E. EXP_FULL_DATABASE

Answer: B, E
Explanation:
To connect to the database you need the CREATE SESSION privilege. To do a full export or an export tables owned by another user you need the EXP_FULL_DATABASE privilege.

Incorrect Answers
A: It is not required to have this privilege to export tables owned by another user.
C: You don't have to have the CREATE ANY TABLE privilege to export tables owned by another user.
D: You need the IMP_FULL_DATABASE privilege to import database. This privilege is not required to export the database.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 421-425
Chapter 18: Transporting Data Between Databases

QUESTION NO: 29
When you are performing media recover, and an archived log is lost or corrupt, which type of recover must you perform?

A. Until SCN
B. Until time
C. Until cancel
D. Recover using backup control file.

Answer: C
Explanation:
You must use the cancel-based recovery to perform an incomplete media recovery if a current redo log is damaged and is not available to perform recovery. Another reason for using cancel-based recovery is when an archived redo log file needed for recovery is unavailable either due to the loss of the file or corruption. Archiving to multiple destinations or backing up the files more frequently can avoid such errors.

Incorrect Answers
A: In change-based recovery, the recovery would be terminated after all the committed changes have been applied up to the specified system change number (SCN). You must use this approach to perform recovery if you are in a distributed database environment or you know until which SCN you want to recover.
B: In time-based recovery, Oracle consistently recovers the database to a specific point in time. You must use this option to perform incomplete media recovery if a logical error occurred due to an accidental operation performed by the user.
D: Recover using backup control file will require the cancel-based recovery later anyway because of archive log absence or corruption.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 337
Chapter 14: User-Managed Incomplete Recovery

QUESTION NO: 30
Which three features are provided by Oracle Net Services? (Choose three)

A. Data encryption.
B. User authentication.
C. Transparent data conversion
D. Configuration and administration mechanisms.
E. Support for multiple network transport protocols.

Answer: C, D, E
Explanation:
Oracle Net Services provide transparent data conversion, configuration and administration mechanisms, support for multiple network transport protocols.

Incorrect Answers
A: Data encryption is an Advanced Networking Option (ANO) feature.
B: ANO, not Oracle Net Services, provides the user authentication feature.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 27-28
Chapter 2: Basic Oracle Net Architecture

QUESTION NO: 31
Which phrase best describes RMAN multiplexed backup sets?

A. Stripes a single backup set across multiple channels.
B. Identical copies of backup pieces within a backup set.
C. Multiple backup sets with multiple channels configured.
D. Simultaneous reads from multiple files and writes into the same backup piece.

Answer: C
Explanation:
RMAN multiplexes multiple backup sets with multiple channels configured.

Incorrect Answers
A: RMAN multiplexed backup sets are not stripes a single backup set across multiple channels.
B: Multiplexed backup sets are not identical copies of backup pieces within a backup set.
D: Simultaneous reads from multiple files and writes into the same backup piece do not produce multiplexed backup sets.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 270-274
Chapter 11: RMAN Backups

QUESTION NO: 32
Which modifier is used to change listener parameters in the Listener Control utility environment?

A. SET
B. ALTER
C. CHANGE
D. UPDATE

Answer: A
Explanation:
The SET command enables you to dynamically set the values for the listener parameters. The values persist till the listener is stopped.

Incorrect Answers
B: There is no ALTER command in the Listener Control utility.
C: There is no CHANGE command in the Listener Control utility.
D: There is no UPDATE command in the Listener Control utility.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 61
Chapter 3: Basic Net Server-Side Configuration

QUESTION NO: 33
You plan to take a closed database backup using operating system commands. Which three SHUTDOWN options are appropriate for this type of backup? (Choose three)

A. ABORT
B. NORMAL

C. IMMEDIATE
D. TRANSACTIONAL

Answer: B, C, D
Explanation:
To perform an offline whole database backup the database needs to be shut down normally using one of the following options: IMMEDIATE, TRANSACTIONAL, or NORMAL.

Incorrect Answers
A: Database closed with ABORT option is not appropriate for this type of backup.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 246-249
Chapter 10: User-Managed Backups

QUESTION NO: 34
Which three initialization parameters are no longer needed when FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET is defined? (Choose three)

A. TARGET_REDO_BLKS
B. FAST_START_IO_TARGET
C. LOG_CHECKPOINT_TIMEOUT
D. RECOVERY_ESTIMATED_IOS
E. LOG_FILE_SIZE_REDO_BLKS
F. LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL

Answer: B, C, F
Explanation:
The initialization parameter FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET enables you to specify the amount of time (in seconds) the database should take to perform crash recovery of a single instance. This value is internally converted to a set of parameters that modify the operation of Oracle in such a way that recovery time is as close to this estimate as possible. The initialization parameter FAST_START_IO_TARGET specifies the number of I/Os that should be needed during crash or instance recovery. This parameter has been deprecated in favor of the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter. You must disable the initialization parameters FAST_START_IO_TARGET, LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL, and LOG_CHECKPOINT_TIMEOUT parameters when using FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET. Setting these parameters to active values obstructs the normal functioning of FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET, thereby resulting in unpredictable results.

Incorrect Answers
A: TARGET_REDO_BLKS is the column name in the V$INSTANCE_RECOVERY dynamic performance view.
D: RECOVERY_ESTIMATED_IOS BLKS is the column name in the V$INSTANCE_RECOVERY dynamic performance view.

E: LOG_FILE_SIZE_REDO_BLKS is the column name in the V$INSTANCE_RECOVERY dynamic performance view.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 174
Chapter 7: Instance and Media Recovery Structures

QUESTION NO: 35
In a dedicated sever configuration, which two statements describe the actions that can be taken to complete a client/server connection when the client and server are NOT on the same computer? (Choose two)

A. The listener hands the connection request directly to a dispatcher.
B. The dedicated sever inherits the connection request from the listener.
C. The listener issues a redirect message to the client, containing the protocol address of a dispatcher.
D. The application initiating the session spawns a dedicated server process for the connection request.
E. The dedicated sever informs the listener of its listening protocol address.
The listener passes the protocol address to the client in a redirect message and terminates the connection.
The client connects to the dedicated server directly using the protocol address.

Answer: A, B
Explanation:
In a dedicated sever configuration the listener hands the connection request directly to a dispatcher. The dedicated sever inherits the connection request from the listener. The PMON process is responsible for registering information about the dedicated server processes with the listener. Whenever a client request arrives for a connection, the listener starts a dedicated server process and passes the connection to the dedicated server process. This is known as a *bequeathed session*. In order for this method to be used, the listener must be running on the same server as the node; that is, the listener cannot bequeath a connection to another node. Once the client connection is established with the server process with the help of the listener, the client will now directly communicate with the server process. Since the client's connection with the listener is transient and its connection with the server is permanent, you can shut down the listener without affecting the existing connections.

Incorrect Answers
C: There are no dispatchers in the dedicated server configuration.
D: The application itself does not spawn a dedicated server process for the connection request.
E: The listener does not terminate the connection when passed the protocol address to the client in a redirect message.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 42-45
Chapter 3: Basic Net Server-Side Configuration

QUESTION NO: 36
A user is running a long update batch file. Many tables are updated and all the statements are in one transaction. Before the process is finished, the user machine lost power. When the user calls you, what should you do as DBA?

A. Do nothing, the PMON process handles everything.
B. Shut down the database and restore all the tables the user was updating.
C. Log in as DBA, clean up the partial updates in those tables, and do another manual backup.
D. Use LogMiner to find out which records are changed based on the user's ID, then roll back all those changes.

Answer: A
Explanation:
A process failure is due to the abnormal termination of a process. Oracle handles these types of failures by using a background process called PMON. PMON identifies the terminated session and resets the status of the active transaction table, releases locks, and removes the process ID from the list of active processes.

Incorrect Answers
B: To fix this problem you don't have to shut down the database and restore all the tables the user was updating.
C: You don't need to clean up the partial updates in those tables.
D: It is not required to use LogMiner to find out which records are changed based on the user's ID, then rollback all changes.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 124-125
Chapter 6: Backup and Recovery Overview

QUESTION NO: 37
For which two tasks would it be best NOT to use the utility SQL*Loader? (Choose two)

A. When loading selected rows into each table.
B. When loading data from an export dump file.
C. When loading data from disk, tape, or named pipes.
D. When your data is NOT being inserted from a flat file.
E. When using a record management system to access data files.

Answer: B, D
Explanation:

To load data from an export dump file Oracle Import utility will be better than the SQL*Loader utility. Also it is not the best tool when you data are not being inserted from a flat file.

Incorrect Answers
A: You can load selected rows into each table with the SQL*Loader utility.
C: It will work when loading data from disk, tape, or named pipes.
E: When using a record management system to access data files SQL*Loader utility will be useful.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 449-462
Chapter 19: Loading Data into a database

QUESTION NO: 38
Your database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode. Every night there is a backup taken using RMAN. During your startup this morning you received en error regarding DISK 3 on your server. This is the location of your data file for the SYSTEM tablespace. Which option is open to you?

A. The data file needs to be restored by using operating system commands, because a data file movement must take place, and then the database can be recovered from RMAN.
B. The data file needs to be restored by using operating system commands, since a data file movement must take place, and then the database must be recovered manually.
C. From RMAN you can issue the commands RESTORE and RECOVER.
RMAN automatically restores the data file on DISK 3 to another disk, based upon utilization statistics.
D. From RMAN you can issue a SET NEWNAME command to update the data file location information in the control file, and then issue the RESTORE and RECOVER commands to recover the database.

Answer: D
Explanation:
RMAN enables you to restore the data files to a non-default location. Relocating the data files to an alternative location is useful when storage is limited or when you need to reorganize the database to improve performance. You need to create a RMAN script that will perform the following actions: setting a new location for the data file, restoring the data file, recovering the data file.

Incorrect Answers
A: First you need to set a new location for the data file with SET NEWNAME command.
B: First you need to set a new location for the data file with SET NEWNAME command.
C: First you need to set a new location for the data file with SET NEWNAME command.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 324-325

Chapter 13: RMAN Complete Recovery

QUESTION NO: 39
The multithreaded agent architecture for heterogeneous services is similar to the Oracle multithreaded server architecture. The principal difference is that it used threads instead of processes.
What are thee kinds of threads that it uses? (Choose three)

A. TCP
B. Task
C. Monitor
D. Dispatcher
E. Shared Server
F. Shutdown address

Answer: B, C, D
Explanation:
The multithreaded Heterogeneous Service (HS) Agents architecture has three kinds of threads: a single monitor thread, several dispatcher threads and several task threads.

Incorrect Answers
A: The multithreaded HS Agents do not use TCP thread.
E: They do not use Shared Server thread.
F: The multithreaded HS Agents do not use Shutdown Address thread.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 148-150
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 59-60
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

QUESTION NO: 40
You created a database by using the Database Configuration Assistant. What must you do to access a user account in the sample schemas?

A. Create the user account and unlock the account.
B. Create the user account and define a password.
C. Unlock the user account and define a password.
D. Set the 07_DICTIONARY_ACCESSIBILITY parameter to TRUE.

Answer: D
Explanation:

To access a user account in the sample schemas you need to set the 07_DICTIONARY_ACCESSIBILITY parameter to TRUE. This enables anyone who had the ANY privilege to use this privilege on the Data Dictionary.

Incorrect Answers
A: You don't need to create the user account and unlock the account.
B: You don't need to create the user account and define a password.
C: You don't need to unlock the user account and define a password.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 8-9
Chapter 1: Security Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 146-147
Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

QUESTION NO: 41
You company has four DBAs. You need to know which DBA added a column to the JOB_HISTORY table. The database cannot be offline during work hours. Which LogMiner command can you use to find out which user made the table change?

A. SELECT username,operation,sql_redo from V$logmnr_contents where operation='DDL';
B. SELECT username,operation,sql_redo from V$logmnr_logs where operation='DDL';
C. You must wait until after hours, shut the database down, and issue the command EXECUTE DBMS_LOGMNR_D.BUILD to extract the information from the database.
D. The task cannot be done. LogMiner does not track DDL commands in Oracle9i.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Prior to Oracle9i, DDL statements were recorded as a set of DML statements on internal tables. It was no simple task to review these DML statements and realize that a DDL operation had been performed. You could almost forget this when trying to determine the actual DDL statement that sourced these DML statements. Oracle 9i records the original DDL statement in the redo logs, and LogMiner lists this DDL statement followed by the set of generated DML statements. When you query V$LOGMNR_CONTENTS, you can see DDL under the OPERATION column, and the DDL statement itself under the SQL_REDO column.

Incorrect Answers
B: This view does not provide the requested information. There are no USERNAME, OPERATION, SQL_REDO and OPERATION columns in this view.
C: You don't need to wait until after hours, shutdown database to retrieve this information. The V$LOGMNR_CONTENTS dynamic view can be used for this purpose.
D: This task can be done with the V$LOGMNR_CONTENTS dynamic view.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 100-110
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 68-72
Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

QUESTION NO: 42
Automatic Consumer Group Switching is an important new feature of the Database Resource Manager. Which three plan directive parameters are used to control this feature? (Choose three)

A. SWITCH_TIME
B. SWITCH_GROUP
C. MAX_SESS_POOL
D. SWITCH_ESTIMATE

Answer: A, B, D
Explanation:
You can specify the maximum estimated time to complete (in seconds) for an operation by assigning a value the MAX_EST_EXEC_TIME parameter; the default value for this parameter is UNLIMITED. Oracle will estimate the time the operation with table will take. It the SWITH_ESTIMATE parameter is set to TRUE, and if Oracle's estimate is greater than the value specified by MAX_EST_EXEC_TIME, Oracle will return an error and the operation will not be started. If the SWITCH_ESTIMATE parameter is FALSE, Oracle will start the operation even if Oracle's estimate is greater than the value specified by MAX_EST_EXEC_TIME; Oracle will only switch groups based on other criteria being met. The SWITCH_GROUP parameter specifies the group to which the session will be switched. The SWITCH_TIME parameter specifies the amount of time a session can execute before it must be switched to another group. The default for the SWITCH_GROUP parameter is NULL; the default for the SWITCH_TIME parameter is UNLIMITED.

Incorrect Answers
C: There is no MAX_SESS_POOL directive parameter in Oracle.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 122-129
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

QUESTION NO: 43
How can you make a shared server-side initialization parameter file available to all instances of a Real Application Clusters database?

A. Include an SPFILE parameter in each instance-specified initialization file.
B. Create an SPFILE copy on each client from which the instance will be started.
C. Store the SPFILE in a raw partition with a vendor-specifies location and name.

D. Use a single client to start the instances and create the SPFILE on this client.

Answer: A
Explanation:
You can make a shared server-side initialization parameter file available to all instances of a Real Application Clusters database by including an SPFILE parameter in each instance-specific initialization file. You still have to store a copy of the initialization parameter file on each node to facilitate startup of the instances. You can avoid distributing copies by converting this initialization parameter file into a Server Parameter File (SPFILE). Then you put the one parameter, as shown here, in the initialization parameter file for each instance:

spfile = oracle/home:\config\spfile

Incorrect Answers
B: You don't need to create an SPFILE copy on each client from which the instance will be started.
C: It is not required to store the SPFILE in a raw partition with a vendor-specific location and name.
D: You cannot create the SPFILE on the client.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 227-230
Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 188-192
Chapter 7: Oracle9i Real Application Clusters

QUESTION NO: 44
Examine the command:

ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA (PRIMARY KEY) COLUMNS;

What does the command accomplish?

A. Creates an additional copy of the database online redo log files.
B. Stores the primary key column values of each row involved in a DML operation in the online redo log files.
C. Stores the primary key column values of each row involved in a DML operation in the supplemental log files.
D. Stores the old and new primary key column values of each row involved in a DML operation only when the primary key is modified in the online redo log files.

Answer: B
Explanation:

Database supplemental logging allows you to specify logging of primary keys, unique indexes or both. With this enabled, whenever a DML is performed, the columns involved in the primary key or unique index are always logged even if they were not involved in the DML. This only takes effect for statements which have not yet been parsed. It also invalidates all DML cursors in the cursor cache and therefore has an effect on performance until the cache is repopulated.

Incorrect Answers
A: This statement does not create an additional copy of the database online redo log files
C: Database supplemental logging stores the primary key column values of each row involved in a DML operation in the regular, not supplemental, online redo log files.
D: It stores the primary key column values of each row involved in a DML operation in the online redo log files.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 100-110
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 68-72
Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

QUESTION NO: 45
Consider this RMAN command:

RMAN> CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY CLEAR;

What is the effect of this command?

A. Backups will never expire.
B. It removes any retention policy.
C. The DELETE OBSOLETE command will fail with an error.
D. It sets the retention policy to the default of REDUNDANCY 1.

Answer: D
Explanation:
This command sets retention policy to the default of REDUNDANCY 1.

Incorrect Answers
A: This command does not mean that backup will never expire.
B: It sets the retention policy to the default of REDUNDANCY 1, does not remove any retention policy.
C: The DELETE OBSOLETE command will not fail after that command.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 182-189
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 79-84
Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

QUESTION NO: 46
Examine the code:

```
CREATE ROLE readonly IDENTIFIES USING app.chk_readwrite ;
CREATE ROLE readwrite IDENTIFIED USING app.chk_readwrite ;

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE app.chk_readwrite
   AUTHID CURRENT_USER IS
   ipchk STRING(30);
BEGIN
   IF sys_context('USERENV','ISDBA')='TRUE'
    THEN DBMS_SESSION.SET_ROLE'READWRITE') ;
    ELSE DBMS_SESSION.SET_ROLE('READONLY') ;
END;
/
```

Which three statements correctly describe the Secure Application role definition? (Choose three) (The SYS_CONTEXT calls returns whether or not the session is a true DBA session.)

A. No user or application has to remember or hide a password.
B. It prevents everyone except a true DBA session from acquiring the READWRITE role.
C. app.chk_readwrite is called whenever a user tries to access rows protected by the READONLY or READWRITE label.
D. app.chk_readwrite is called by users or applications when they want to enable the READONLY or READWRITE role.

Answer: A, B, D
Explanation:
Oracle8i introduced the ecure Application Context to enable an application to tailor access control based on using the attributes of the user's session. Oracle prevents users from bypassing privileges validation procedure by restricting application attribute changes to the procedure that implements the context. Oracle9i takes the concept of the application context one step further; it provides a means of associating the application context with the security role.

Incorrect Answers
C: App.chk_readwrite will not be called whenever a user tries to access rows protected by the READONLY or READWRITE label. It will be called only when they want to enable the READONLY or READWRITE role.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 10-14
Chapter 1: Security Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 132-135
Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

QUESTION NO: 47
Media recovery can sometimes be stopped by the inability to read past a certain point in the redo stream. This is often referred to as "stuck recovery". Before Oracle9i, the Database Administrator had few options to deal with stuck recovery. If the corrupt redo could not be recovered from some other source, then all transactions that committed after the corrupt point in the redo steam would be lost.
Oracle9i changes that with the Trial Recovery feature. Trial Recover is used to test the application of the redo logs to the database.
What are three other characteristics of Trial Recovery (Choose three)

A. Speeds up subsequent media recover actions.
B. Writes any uncorrupted block to disk during the test recovery.
C. Can be invoked by adding the TEST option to any RECOVER command.
D. Allows the Administrator to determine how many blocks are affected by corruption.
E. Marks blocks as corrupt in memory, allowing the test recover to proceed to completion.

Answer: A, D, E
Explanation:
Trial Recovery feature is used to speed up subsequent media recovery actions. It allows the Administrator to determine how many blocks are affected by corruption, mark them as corrupt in memory to allow the test recovery proceed to completion.

Incorrect Answers
B: It does not write uncorrupted blocks to disk during the test recovery.
C: There is no TEST option in RECOVER command.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 186-187
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 73-86
Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

QUESTION NO: 48
Which two are regarding automatic space management segments? (Choose two)

A. You can create an automatic space management segment in a dictionary-managed tablespace.
B. You can create an automatic space management segment only in a locally managed tablespace.

C. You can successfully invoke the DBMS_SPACE.FREE_BLOCKS procedure on an automatic space management segment.
D. You CANNOT successfully invoke the DBMS_SPACE.FREE_BLOCKS procedure on an automatic space management segment.

Answer: B, D
Explanation:
You can create an automatic space management segment only in a locally managed tablespace. The FREE_BLOCKS procedure refers to the blocks in a segment below the high water mark whose number of rows falls below the PCTUSED attribute, and therefore are candidate for new inserted rows. An automatic space management segment usage eliminates the need to specify the PCTUSED, FREELISTS, and FREELIST GROUPS parameters. So you CANNOT successfully invoke the DBMS_SPACE.FREE_BLOCKS procedure on an automatic space management segment.

Incorrect Answers
A: You can create an automatic space management segment only in a locally managed tablespace, not in a dictionary-managed tablespace..
C: You CANNOT successfully invoke the DBMS_SPACE.FREE_BLOCKS procedure on an automatic space management segment because of eliminating the need to specify the PCTUSED, FREELISTS, and FREELIST GROUPS parameters in an automatic space management segment.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 138-140
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 53-54
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

QUESTION NO: 49
The database was started up using a text parameter file. What will be the default scope of changes made by using the SET clause of the ALTER SYSTEM statement?

A. Only MEMORY is updated.
B. Only SPFILE values are updated.
C. Only init<SID>.ora parameters are updated.
D. Both init<SID>.ora parameters and SPFILE values are updated.

Answer: A
Explanation:
The default scope of changes made by using the SET clause of the ALTER SYSTEM statement is only MEMORY scope. The MEMORY scope only makes changes in memory for the current instance and not the SPFILE; it does not persist.

Incorrect Answers
B: The SPFILE is not a default scope of changes made by using the SET clause of the ALTER SYSTEM statement. It makes changes only in the SPFILE and not in the instance.
C: The ALTER SYSTEM command does not change the init<SID>.ora file.
D: Only MEMORY scope is updated by default.
E: The init<SID>.ora file is not updated by the ALTER SYSTEM command.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 80-83
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 32-37
Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

QUESTION NO: 50
Which three resource plan parameters are used to enable Automatic Consumer Group Switching to estimate job execution times automatically, and to perform a switch to a low priority consumer group before they are initiated? (Choose three)

A. SWITCH_TIME
B. SWITCH_GROUP
C. MAX_SESS_POOL
D. SWITCH_ESTIMATE

Answer: A, B, D
Explanation:
You can specify the maximum estimated time to complete (in seconds) for an operation by assigning a value the MAX_EST_EXEC_TIME parameter; the default value for this parameter is UNLIMITED. Oracle will estimate the time the operation with table will take. It the SWITH_ESTIMATE parameter is set to TRUE, and if Oracle's estimate is greater than the value specified by MAX_EST_EXEC_TIME, Oracle will return an error and the operation will not be started. If the SWITCH_ESTIMATE parameter is FALSE, Oracle will start the operation even if Oracle's estimate is greater than the value specified by MAX_EST_EXEC_TIME; Oracle will only switch groups based on other criteria being met. The SWITCH_GROUP parameter specifies the group to which the session will be switched. The SWITCH_TIME parameter specifies the amount of time a session can execute before it must be switched to another group. The default for the SWITCH_GROUP parameter is NULL; the default for the SWITCH_TIME parameter is UNLIMITED.

Incorrect Answers
C: There is no MAX_SESS_POOL resource plan parameter in Oracle.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 122-129
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

QUESTION NO: 51
The direct handoff connection method to an Oracle9i Shared Server involves fewer messages than in previous releases of the multithreaded architecture.
Which type of message has been eliminated?

A. The initial request from the client to the listener.
B. Messages between the dispatcher and the shared server background processes.
C. A redirect message from the listener to the client during client connections.
D. Round-trip messages between the listener and the shared server background processes.

Answer: C
Explanation:
When a client machine initiates a shared server connection to the database in Oracle9i, the listener uses the *direct handoff* whenever possible. This connection process requires fewer network calls and, accordingly, less overhead.

When the listener receives the request from the client for a shared server connection, it locates the address of the least loaded dispatcher process. In previous versions, the next step would have been to pass this address back to the client for the client to contact the dispatcher again over the network. Instead, in Oracle9i's direct handoff method, the listener hands the connection request to the dispatcher. The dispatcher communicates directly with the client to establish a connection without the need for the additional network calls that were required in previous versions.

Incorrect Answers
A: The initial request from the client to the listener is not eliminated.
B: Messages between the dispatcher and the shared server background processes are used in Oracle9i also as in previous versions.
D: Round-trip messages between the listener and the shared server background processes are used in Oracle9i as in previous versions of Oracle.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 144-152
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 59-60
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

QUESTION NO: 52
The CURSOR_SHARING parameter is set to SIMILAR at the instance level and you issue these SELECT statements in the order shown below:

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id=50;
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id=70;

There is an index on the DEPARTMENT ID column of the 1,000,000 row EMPLOYEES table. Ninety percent of the employees are part of the DEPARTMENT_ID 50.
In which two scenarios will Oracle9i share the corresponding cursors for the two statements? (Choose two)

A. You are using the rule-based optimizer.
B. You are using the cost-based optimizer with up-to-date statistics but with no histograms.
C. You are using the cost-based optimizer with up-to-date statistics and histograms computed for the DEPARTMENT_ID column.
D. You are using the cost-based optimizer with up-to-date statistics and histograms computed for the DEPARTMENT_ID column and system statistics gathered.

Answer: A, B
Explanation:
Oracle9i will share the corresponding cursors for the two statements if you are using the rule-based optimizer or the cost-based optimizer with up-to-date statistics but with no histograms.

Incorrect Answers
C: Oracle9i will not share the corresponding cursors if you are using the cost-based optimizer with up-to-date statistics and histograms computed for the DEPARTMENT_ID column.
D: The corresponded cursors will not be shared by Oracle if you use the cost-based optimizer with up-to-date statistics and histograms computed for the DEPARTMENT_ID column and system statistics gathered.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 215-217
Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 57-59
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

QUESTION NO: 53
An index-organized table (IOT) called SPARSE has had many records deleted.
Which command reorganizes the IOT so that the empty space is removed, while minimizing the impact for users?

A. EXPORT with TABLES and IMPORT with the INDEX and IGNORE options.
B. ALTER TABLE … COALESCE ;
C. ALTER INDEX …REBUILD ONLINE;
D. CREATE TABLE …AS SELECT_ONLINE;

Answer: B
Explanation:

The ALTER TABLE *table_name* COALESCE statement will reorganize the IOT. The rebuild operation creates a new tree to defragment the index, as opposed to the coalesce operation that coalesces the leaf blocks within the same branch of the tree.

Incorrect Answers
A: You cannot do this using EXPORT and IMPORT with specified options. There is no INDEX option in EXPORT utility. Only INDEXES option exists.
C: This command can be used to rebuild the secondary index of IOT only.
D: This command is incorrect: you cannot use the ONLINE option that way.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 76-78
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 46-53
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

QUESTION NO: 54
Data file DF1 belongs to tablespace TS1.,and the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode. You did an incomplete recover in the following steps:

1. **Take data file DF1 offline.**
2. **Copy a backup copy of DF1 into the current DF1 location.**
3. **Execute RECOVER DATAFILE UNTIL TIME sometime in the past.**
4. **Bring DF1 online.**
5. **Execute ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS.**

To guarantee that the database is recoverable in the future, what is the least amount of work needed?

A. Back up the data file.
B. Bring tablespace TS1 online.
C. Copy redo logs to the backup directory.
D. Make a complete backup right after opening the database.

Answer: D
Explanation:
After any type of incomplete recovery a complete backup is required immediately after opening the database. It needs to be done because of resetlogs option: after resetting logs any previous backup is unusable any more.

Incorrect Answers
A: You need to backup the entire database, not only one data file.
B: After the ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS command tablespace TS1 will be online.
C: You don't need to copy redo logs to the backup directory.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 336-344
Chapter 14: User-Managed Incomplete Recovery

QUESTION NO: 55
Some data storage and transfer media have fixed-length physical records. When the data records are short, more then one can be stored in a single, physical record to use the storage space efficiently. Consider this data:

1119 Smith 1120 Yvonne
1121 Albert 1130 Thomas

Which two statements can you use to load the data into the EMP table? (Choose two)

A.
```
INTO TABLE emp
    WHEN recid = 1
    (recid FILTER POSITION(1:1) INTEGER EXTERNAL,
    deptno POSITION(3:4) INTEGER EXTERNAL,
    dname POSITION(8:21) CHAR)
INTO TABLE emp
    WHEN recid <> 1
    (recid FILLER POSITION(1:1) INTEGER EXTERNAL
    empno POSITION(3:6) INTEGER EXTERNAL,
    ename POSITION(8:17) CHAR,
    deptno POSITION(19:20) INTEGER EXTERNAL)
```

B.
```
INTO TABLE emp
    (empno POSITION(1:4) INTEGER EXTERNAL,
    ename POSITION(6:15) CHAR)
INTO TABLE emp
    (empno POSITION(17:20) INTEGER EXTERNAL,
    ename POSITION(21:30) CHAR)
```

C.
```
INTO TABLE emp
    WHEN recid = 1
    (recid FILLER INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE,
    deptno INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE,
    dname CHAR TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE)
INTO TABLE emp
    WHEN recid <> 1
    (recid FILLER POSITION(1) INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY ‘’,
    empno INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY ‘’
    ename CHAR TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE,
    deptno INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY ‘’)
```

D.
```
INTO TABLE emp
    (emp INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATE BY “ “,
    ename CHAR   TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE)
INTO TABLE emp
    (empno INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY “ “,
```

ename CHAR) TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE)

Answer: B, D
Explanation:
These statements provide correct syntax and semantics to load data into tables.

Incorrect Answers
A: This statement gives incorrect positions to load data into the EMP table.
C: This statement provides incorrect semantics to load data into the EMP table.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 448-463
Chapter 19: Loading Data into a database

QUESTION NO: 56
Which three statements about direct path exports are true? (Choose three)

A. You cannot export rows containing collection data types.
B. Direct path exports can be performed interactively using exp.
C. The export client, exp, writes data to the dump file without any unnecessary data conversion.
D. The format and column specifications are identical to those found in conventional-path exports.
E. The direct path export type is noted in the output to the screen, in the export log file, and the export dump file.
F. Direct path export is essentially a SELECT * FROM TABLE statement with a complex (but highly optimized) query predicate.

Answer: A, C, E
Explanation:
It is not possible to export rows with collection data types. The export client, exp, may do some charset conversions while writing data to the dump file. The direct path export type is not noted in the output to the screen, in the export log file, and the export dump file. The *direct path export* uses only the buffer cache (skips the evaluating buffer cache) and writes directly to the export file on the disk. You need to use the parameter DIRECT=Y to do a direct path export.

Incorrect Answers
B: Direct path exports cannot be performed interactively using exp.
D: The format and column specifications are not identical to those found in conventional-path exports.
F: Direct path export is not a SELECT * FROM TABLE statement with a complex (but highly optimized) query predicate.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 425

Chapter 18: Transporting Data Between Databases

QUESTION NO: 57
In RMAN, when the RESYNC CATALOG command is issued, in which two situations does the command file actually perform synchronization? (Choose two)

A. After the COPY command.
B. After adding a data file in the target database.
C. After adding a tablespace in the target database.
D. After adding a tablespace in the catalog database.
E. After dropping a data file in the catalog database.
F. After running SQL Loader to load a large amount of data.

Answer: B, C
Explanation:
This command actually performs synchronization after adding a data file or a tablespace in the target database.

Incorrect Answers
A: RMAN performs a partial or full resynchronization automatically when certain RMAN commands like BACKUP, COPY, and DELETE are issued. This avoids the need to manually resynchronize the catalog using the RESYNC CATALOG command.
D: It will not perform synchronization after adding a tablespace in the catalog database.
E: After dropping a data file in the catalog database there will not be resynchronization.
F: SQL Loader also does not cause resynchronization.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 397-398
Chapter 17: Recovery Catalog Creation and Maintenance

QUESTION NO: 58
Archive file format LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT is defined as arch_%s.arc. A week ago, you just archived arch_4.arch to tape, then removed all archived files to save disk space. Yesterday you saw arch_10.arc and arch_11.arc on the disk. Today, you see arch_3.arc in the archive directory. Which two could you happened? (Choose two)

A. Redo logs were restored from tape for recovery.
B. The file names are only used when they are copied to tape.
C. The database was opened with the RESETLOGS option and log numbers restarted.
D. Log names run in circular fashion; arch_3.arc is re-created by the ARCn process.
E. A file name is randomly chosen by the archive process; as long as it is unique, it does not have to be sequential.

Answer: A, C
Explanation:
If you see arch_3.arc in the archive directory again, it means that redo logs restore from tape happened and or the database was opened with the RESETLOGS option and the log files sequence have been restarted.

Incorrect Answers
B: This is not correct: the file names are not only used when they are copied to tape.
D: Log names do not run in circular fashion.
E: The archive process creates redo log files with names, where names are in sequential order. It cannot choose a file name randomly.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 399
Chapter 17: Recovery Catalog Creation and Maintenance

QUESTION NO: 59
What is true about this statement used during import?

imp hr/hr tables= (employee, departments) file=hr.dmp ignore=y

A. It ignores duplicates.
B. It prevents character set translation on import.
C. It allows rows to be inserted into a table that already exists.
D. It ignores storage parameters in the DML executed during import.

Answer: C
Explanation:
The IGNORE=Y option allows rows to be inserted into a table that already exists.

Incorrect Answers
A: This statement does not have any options to ignore duplicates. Option IGNORE is a flag to indicate whether to ignore errors if the object already exists during import, but it has nothing to with row duplicates.
B: It will not prevent character set translation: import utility does it automatically.
D: This statement does not ignore storage parameters in the DML executed during import.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 425-433
Chapter 18: Transporting Data Between Databases

QUESTION NO: 60
Click the Exhibit button and examine the diagram, which illustrates the components performing tasks within an Oracle Shared Sever environment.
Which task is being performed by component 4?

A. The PMON process registers the request in the response queue.
B. A shared sever places the process request in the response queue.
C. A request within the request queue is processed by an idle shared server process.
D. A dispatcher assigns a request from the request queue to and idle shared server process.

Answer: C
Explanation:
An idle shared server process will process a request within the request queue.

Incorrect Answers
A: A component 4 does not mean that the PMON process registers the request in the response queue. In the shared server environment during instance startup, the PMON process registers the location and load of the dispatchers with the listener, enabling the listener to forward requests to the dispatcher.
B: This task does not performed by component 4.
D: This component does not describe that a dispatcher assigns a request from the request queue to and idle shared server process.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 100-102
Chapter 5: Usage and Configuration of the Oracle Shared Server

QUESTION NO: 61
You need to recover five data files that are spread across multiple disks. Which initialization parameter should you set to speed up redo application?

A. RECOVERY_PARALLELISM
B. FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET
C. LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL
D. FAST_START_PARALLEL_ROLLBACK

Answer: A
Explanation:
RECOVERY_PARALLELISM specifies the number of processes to participate in instance or crash recovery. A value of 0 or 1 indicates that recovery is to be performed serially by one process. You can enable *parallel recovery* to tune the cache recovery phase. During thread or media recovery, the redo log is read, and redo blocks that are to be applied are parsed out. These blocks are subsequently distributed evenly to all recovery processes to be read into the buffer cache. Crash and instance recovery of datafiles on different disk drives are good candidates for parallel recovery.

Incorrect Answers

B: The initialization parameter FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET enables you to specify the amount of time (in seconds) the database should take to perform crash recovery of a single instance. This value is internally converted to a set of parameters that modify the operation of Oracle in such a way that recovery time is as close to this estimate as possible. The initialization parameter FAST_START_IO_TARGET specifies the number of I/Os that should be needed during crash or instance recovery. This parameter has been deprecated in favor of the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter. You must disable the initialization parameters FAST_START_IO_TARGET, LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL, and LOG_CHECKPOINT_TIMEOUT parameters when using FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET. Setting these parameters to active values obstructs the normal functioning of FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET, thereby resulting in unpredictable results.

C: The initialization parameter LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL causes a checkpoint to be triggered when the specified number of O/S blocks are written to the redo log files. This ensures that no more than a fixed number of redo blocks will have to be read during crash recovery.

D: The fast-start parallel rollback feature allows you to specify the number of processes to speed up transaction recovery. The initialization parameter to control the number of processes involved in transaction recovery is FAST_START_PARALLEL_ROLLBACK.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 174-175
Chapter 7: Instance and Media Recovery Structures

QUESTION NO: 62
You are ready to implement RMAN in the backup and recover strategy for your company. Which system privilege must the RMAN user have to be able to connect and execute RMAN commands on a target database?

A. SYSDBA
B. SYSOPER
C. No system privileges are required for the RMAN user.
D. Only SYS user can connect and execute RMAN commands on a target database.

Answer: A
Explanation:
The RMAN user should have the SYSDBA privilege to be able to connect and execute RMAN commands.

Incorrect Answers
B: It requires the SYSDBA privilege, not the SYSOPER privilege, to perform RMAN backup, restore and recovery procedures.
C: The SYSDBA privilege is required.
D: Not only SYS user can connect and execute RMAN commands on a target database: any user with SYSDBA privilege can do that.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 224-225
Chapter 9: Oracle Recovery Manager Overview and Configuration

QUESTION NO: 63
Examine this syntax which allocates channels during a parallel image copy:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE disk parallelism 4:
2> COPY
3>      datafile 1 TO '/BACKUP/datafile1.dbf',
4>      datafile 2 TO '/BACKUP/datafile2.dbf',
5>      datafile 3 TO '/BACKUP/datafile3.dbf;
RMAN>COPY
2>      datafile 4 TO '/BACKUP/datafile4.dbf';
```

How many channels are used?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 3
D. 4

Answer: D
Explanation:
A channel is the primary means of communication between the Oracle server and the operating system. You can either explicitly allocate a channel in a RUN block or RMAN allocates channels implicitly using AUTOMATIC CHANNEL ALLOCATION. This RMAN command can be used to allocate 4 channels when backup, copy, or restore commands are issued.

Incorrect Answers
A: Four channels will bee allocated, not 0.
B: This command allocates 4 channels, not 1 channel.
C: This command allocates 4 channels, not 3 channels.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 221-222
Chapter 9: Oracle Recovery Manager Overview and Configuration

QUESTION NO: 64
Users complain SQL statements using a particular index fail. Using DBVERIFY, you find that two separate blocks in the index have become corrupt. The database data files for user data and index are very large.
What is the least disruptive recover strategy available in Oracle9i?

A. Rebuild the index using the online option.
B. Take the individual data file offline (not the whole tablespace), restore and recover the data file from backup with RMAN, then set the data file online again.
C. Without setting the individual data file offline, use RMAN with Block Media Recovery to restore and recover only those blocks.
D. Take the individual data file (not the whole tablespace) offline, use RMAN with Block Media Recovery to restore and recover only those blocks, then set the data file online again.

Answer: C
Explanation:
You can use RMAN with Block Media Recovery to restore and recover only those blocks. It is not required to set the individual data file offline. BMR enables you to back up specific blocks in a datafile without taking the database offline. The default backup method is datafile media recovery. You use the new BLOCKRECOVER statement to perform BMR.

Incorrect Answers
A: With corrupted blocks you cannot rebuild the index. You need restore and recover these blocks.
B: It is not required to take the individual data file offline to perform the blocks restore and recovery.
D: It is not required to take the individual data file offline to perform the blocks restore and recovery.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 186
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 84-86
Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

QUESTION NO: 65
Which is a restriction on a list partitioned table?

A. You cannot create global range partitioned indexes on the table.
B. The optimizer will not execute partition wise joins on the table's partitions.
C. You must include at least one element in the value list of each partition of the table, even if that element is the keyword NULL.
D. Partition pruning will not occur during query optimizer if a range of values is included in the query predicate.

Answer: C
Explanation:
At least one element needs to be defined for each partition of the table. The set of values that specifies a partition cannot be empty; it must contain at least one value.

Incorrect Answers
A: You can create global range partitioned indexes on the table.
B: The optimizer will execute partition wise joins on the table's partitions.
D: Partition pruning will occur during query optimization if a range of values is included in the query predicate.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 134-136
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 102-107
Chapter 4: New Oracle9i Database DDS and Data-Warehouse Features

QUESTION NO: 66
Which three attributes of the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n initialization parameter control the data availability mode of a Data Guard standby database? (Choose three)

A. SYNC or ASYNC to identify the network transmission mode.
B. LGWR or ARCH to identify the primary database process responsible for sending redo information to the standby.
C. AFFIRM or NOAFFIRM to control whether log archiving disk write operations are to be performed synchronously or asynchronously.
D. PROTECTED or UNPROTECTED to control the degree of divergence and data loss at the standby database.

Answer: A, B, C
Explanation:
The LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n initialization parameter control the data availability mode of a Data Guard standby database with three attributes: SYNC or ASYNC for the network transmission mode, LGWR or ARCH to identify the primary database process responsible for sending redo information to the standby and AFFIRM or NOAFFIRM
to control whether log archiving disk write operations are to be performed synchronously or asynchronously.

Incorrect Answers
D: There is no PROTECTED or UNPROTECTED attribute for the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n initialization parameter.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 51-74
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 86-99
Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

QUESTION NO: 67
If you create your database using Oracle Managed Files (OMF), what is true?

A. You must use Oracle predefined names to identify raw partitions that will hold OMF structures.
B. You must define directories for two online redo log groups and three copies of the control file.
C. If your CREATE DATABASE command fails, any OMF database files that have already been created will be dropped automatically.
D. You must use only OMF data files when adding new tablespaces or data files to your database in the future.

Answer: D
Explanation:
If you created your database using Oracle Managed Files (OMF), you must use only OMF data files when adding new tablespaces or data files to your database in the future.

Incorrect Answers
A: You don't need to use Oracle predefined names to identify raw partitions that will hold OMF structures.

B: You should define directories for OMF datafiles, redo log files and control files. Oracle9i gives you two new initialization parameters, DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST and DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_n, to specify the location where Oracle will create and manage OMFs; n can take a value from 1 to 5. So there is no limitation on control files amount to 3 copies.
C: If your CREATE DATABASE command fails, any OMF database files that have already been created will not be dropped automatically. This feature will work for the OMF datafiles only after successful database creation.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 153-160
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 2-12
Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

QUESTION NO: 68
In the Oracle9i Data Guard architecture, what is the purpose of the Log Transport Services?

A. To transfer redo log information to one or more destinations.
B. To apply redo log records sent from the primary database to a standby database at the receiving location.
C. To synchronize changes to the control files on all standby databases with changes on the primary database when a log switch occurs.
D. To batch archived log files on the primary database until a defined number of checkpoints have been processed and then to distribute the archives to each standby database.

Answer: A
Explanation:
The Log Transport Service is comprised of several processes. On the primary database site, the Log Writer updates the online redo logs with the transactions. It can also update the local archived redo logs and send online redo logs transactions to the standby databases. The Archiver saves the online redo log transactions on either local or standby archive logs. The Fetch Archive Log (FAL) client gets redo log transactions from the primary database. When it detects an archive log gap on the standby database, it initiates a request to the FAL server to automatically send and archive the primary database's redo log transactions. The FAL server exists on the primary database server, and it services requests from FAL clients.

Incorrect Answers
B: The Log Application Service applies the archived redo logs to the standby database.
C: Log Transport Services cannot synchronize changes to the control files on all standby databases with changes on the primary database when a log switch occurs
D: They do not batch archived log files on the primary database.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 51-74
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 86-99
Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

QUESTION NO: 69
The list below displays four steps that you need to execute in order to switch from the primary database role to the standby database role.
Choose the correct order of execution for the steps.

1. **Shot down and start up the former primary instance without mounting the instance.**
2. **Issue the ALTER DATABASE COMMIT TO SWITCHOVER TO PHYSICAL STANDBY command.**
3. **Issue the ALTER DATABASE MOUNTS STANDBY DATABASE command.**
4. **End read or update activity on the former primary and standby database.**

A. 1, 2, 3, 4
B. 3, 2, 4, 1
C. 4, 2, 1, 3
D. 4, 3, 2, 1

Answer: C
Explanation:
To switch from the primary database role to the standby database role you need to end to read or update activity on the former primary and standby databases, issue the ALTER

DATABASE COMMIT TO SWITCHOVER TO PHYSICAL STANDBY command, shut down and start up the former primary instance without mounting the instance, issue the ALTER DATABASE MOUNT STANDBY DATABASE command.

Incorrect Answers
A: First you need to end to read or update activity on the former primary and standby databases.
B: You need to issue the ALTER DATABASE MOUNT STANDBY DATABASE command after the former primary database have been switched to standby mode**.**
D: You need to switch the former primary database to standby mode and restart instance before you mount the former primary instance in standby mode**.**

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 64-72
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 86-99
Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

QUESTION NO: 70
What does the Metadata Application Programming Interface (API) allow you to do?

A. Repair damaged data dictionary entries.
B. Delete data dictionary information about database objects you no longer need.
C. Extract data definition commands from the data dictionary in a variety of formats.
D. Prepare pseudocode modules for conversion to Java or PL/SQL programs with a Metadata code generator

Answer: C
Explanation:
Oracle9i has introduced a new package called DBMS_METADATE that enables you to retrieve all the attributes of the database object from the data dictionary with one invocation. Also you can use other methods, available in earlier versions of Oracle for documenting the objects in an existing database: query the various tables in the data dictionary to obtain information about an object, export/import utilities, OCIDescribeAny interface.

Incorrect Answers
A: The Metadata Application Programming Interface (API) does not allow you to repair damaged data dictionary entries.
B: It is not used to delete data dictionary information about database objects you no longer need.
D: The Metadata Application Programming Interface (API) does not prepare pseudocode modules for conversion to Java or PL/SQL programs.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 136-138
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 44-46

Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

QUESTION NO: 71
You are responsible for a data warehouse application that uses records from an external table to update one of the dimension tables periodically. The records in the external table may contain data for new rows in the dimension table, or for updates to its existing rows. Which type of SQL command would you use to transfer the data from the external table to the dimension table as efficiently as possible?

A. MERGE
B. SELECT …CROSS JOIN
C. INSERT ALL …SELECT
D. CREATE VIEW …CONSTRAINT

Answer: A
Explanation:
To transfer the data from the external table to the dimension table as efficiently as possible you need to use the MERGE command. The MERGE command helps to retrieve rows from a source table and either update existing rows or insert new rows into a destination table. You update the row in the destination table if there is a matching row in the destination table; otherwise, you insert a new row into the destination table.

Incorrect Answers
B: The SELECT … CROSS JOIN command can be used to create a Cartesian product.
C: The INSERT ALL ... SELECT command will not help you in this case.
D: The CREATE VIEW ... CONSTRAINT cannot be used for purpose to insert new records or to update existing records in the dimension table.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 253
Chapter 5: Language Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 122-123
Chapter 4: New Oracle9i Database DSS and Data-Warehouse Features

QUESTION NO: 72
Oracle9i provides a database package called dbms_redefinition to perform an online rebuild of a table. Which two steps are you recommended to do prior to issuing the dbms_redefinition_start_redef table procedure call? (Choose two)

A. Grand privileges on the interim table.
B. Invoke the dbms_redefinition.can_redef_table procedure.
C. Invoke the dbms_redefinition.sync_interim_table procedure.
D. Create any triggers, indexes, or constraints on the interim table.
E. Create an empty interim table with all the desired characteristics.

Answer: B, E
Explanation:
Before the issuing the dbms_redefinition_start_redef table procedure call it's recommended to invoke the dbms_redefinition.can_redef_table procedure and create an empty interim table with all the desired characteristics. Dbms_redefinition_start_redef procedure verifies that the table can be redefined online.

Incorrect Answers
A: You don't need to grant privileges on the interim table.
C: It is recommended to periodically synchronize the interim table with the source one when a large amount of DML is executed on the table while the re-organization is taking place by calling the dbms_redefinition.sync_interim_table() procedure. But this step is not required.
D: You don't need to create any triggers, indexes, or constraints on the interim table.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 78-80
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 46-53
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

QUESTION NO: 73
What does the Character Set Scanner command line utility do?

A. Reports only on any Unicode character conversions required.
B. Performs character set conversions to the new specified character set.
C. Scans on any character set conversion required, then converts the data.
D. Checks for any character definitions that will fail conversion to the new character set.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Oracle9i provides you with the Character Set Scanner (csscan) utility that scans the data to discover potential problems with character set migrations. The scanner verifies the following: that the data in the target database can fit into the column's data size, that the data in the source can be mapped without being replaced in the target database, that the data can be correctly converted particularly when dealing with differences in byte sizes and fixed/variable byte encoding systems.

Incorrect Answers
A: It does not report only on any Unicode character conversions required.
B: The Character Set Scanner does not perform character set conversions to the new specified character set.
C: It does not convert the data, only scans it.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 273-275
Chapter 5: Language Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 141
Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

QUESTION NO: 74
You have used the CROSSCHECK BACKUP command to verify that the backups recorded in the RMAN repository actually exist.
Which command should you now use to check if any of the files were missing?

A. LIST EXPIRED
B. DELETE EXPIRED
C. DELETE OBSOLETE
D. CHANGE UNCATALOG

Answer: A
Explanation:
To list all the expired backup sets and the associated backup pieces, you must execute the following command:
RMAN> LIST EXPIRED BACKUPSET;
To list all the expired image copies, you must execute the following command:
RMAN> LIST EXPIRED COPY;

Incorrect Answers
B: This command will not check, but delete all the backup sets and image copies that are expired from the repository.
C: There is no DELETE OBSOLETE command in RMAN. You can check expired backups with REPORT OBSOLETE command and delete them with DELETE EXPIRED RMAN command.
D: The CHANGE UNCATALOG command is used to remove the records of the specified backup sets and image copies from the catalog and updates the control file records status as DELETED.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 400-402
Chapter 17: Recovery Catalog Creation and Maintenance

QUESTION NO: 75
You received this error message because Oracle Net Services cannot locate the connect descriptor specified in the tnsnames.ora configuration file:

ORA_12154: TNS:could not resolve service name

Which three actions would be appropriate in helping to resolve the error? (Choose three)

A. Verify the naming method is set to host naming.
B. Verify that a tnsnames.ora file exists and that it is accessible.
C. Verify that a listener on the client node exists and has been started.
D. Verify that the tnsnames.ora file is in the location specified by TNS_ADMIN environment variable.
E. Verify the NAMES.DIRECTORY_PATH=(TNSNAMES, HOSTNAME) parameter is set in the initialization parameter file.
F. Verify that the service name specified in your connection string matches a named entry in the tnsnames.ora file.

Answer: B, D, E
Explanation:
This error occurs when Oracle Net could not locate the net service name specified in the tnsnames.ora configuration file. To resolve this error, you must do the following steps: verify the tnsnames.ora file, and ensure that there are no multiple copies of the tnsnames.ora and sqlnet.ora files present; ensure that the net service name is matching the connect descriptor in the tnsnames.ora file; if you are connecting from a login dialog box, verify that you are not placing an @ symbol before your net service name.

Incorrect Answers
A: You are using local naming method to connect to the database if the connect descriptor specified in the tnsnames.ora configuration file.
C: There is no listener exist on client in Oracle.
F: You need to be sure that the net service name is matching the connect descriptor, not a named entry, in the tnsnames.ora file.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 89-92
Chapter 4: Basic Oracle Net Services Client-Side Configuration

QUESTION NO: 76
You experienced a loss of data files in your database. You did not lose any of your control files. You are going to use RMAN to restore and recover the database. Currently, your instance is shut down.
Which sequence of commands is correct to restore and recover your database?

A. RMAN> STARTUP NOMOUNT;
RMAN> RESTORE DATABASE;
RMAN> RECOVER DATABASE;
RMAN> ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
B. RMAN> STARTUP MOUNT;
RMAN> RESTORE DATABASE;
RMAN> RECOVER DATABASE;

RMAN> ALTER DATABASE OPEN

C. RMAN> STARTUP NOMOUNT;
RMAN> RESTORE DATABASE;
RMAN> RECOVER DATABASE;
RMAN> ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

D. RMAN> STARTUP MOUNT;
RMAN> RESTORE DATABASE;
RMAN> RECOVER DATABASE;
RMAN> ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

Answer: B
Explanation:
This sequence provides correct sequence of commands to restore and recover your database. You can mount the database because you did not lose any of your control files.

Incorrect Answers
A: You can mount the database because you did not lose any of your control files.
C: You can mount the database because you did not lose any of your control files. Also you don't need to open the database with RESETLOGS option because of original control files existence.
D: You don't need to open the database with RESETLOGS option because the control files are exist.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 318-326
Chapter 13: RMAN Complete Recovery

QUESTION NO: 77
Click the Exhibit button and examine the diagram.
You are running a database that takes advantage of features provided by Connection Manager, heterogeneous services, and external procedures. The diagram depicts the components used for the naming method you just configured.
Which naming method are you using?

A. Host naming method.
B. Local naming method.
C. Directory naming method.
D. External naming method.

Answer: B
Explanation:
You are using the local naming method. It requires the tnsnames.ora configuration file to connect user process to the database. This local naming method is useful for simple distributed networks with few services.

Incorrect Answers
A: This diagram does not show the host naming method. The host naming method is used to identify a global database name via an existing name resolution method, such as domain names system (DNS), network information service (NIS), or a centrally-maintained set of /etc/hosts file (in UNIX environment).
C: This diagram does not show the directory naming method. The directory naming method uses a centralized LDAP-compliant directory like the Oracle Internet directory, Microsoft active directory, and Novell directory services.
D: This diagram does not show the host naming method. The external method uses third-party naming services like network information service (NIS) and cell directory services (CDS). The external naming method resolves a net service name stored in a non-Oracle naming service to a network address.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 80-83
Chapter 4: Basic Oracle Net Services Client-Side Configuration

QUESTION NO: 78
When performing recover of a database in NOARCHIVELOG mode with RMAN, the target database must be in the _____ state to restore the control file.

A. OPEN
B. IDLE
C. MOUNT
D. NOMOUNT

Answer: D
Explanation:
The target database must be in the NOMOUNT state to restore all the data files and the control files. Operating the database in NOARCHIELOG mode does not enable you to recover changes to the database since the last backup, in case of a media failure.

Incorrect Answers
A: It should be in NOMOUNT, not OPEN, state.
B: There is no IDLE state for database in Oracle.
C: The target database must be in the NOMOUNT state.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 320-321
Chapter 13: RMAN Complete Recovery

QUESTION NO: 79
You discover that a disk failure occurred on DISK3 where the data file belonging to the USER_DATA tablespace is stored. The database is currently open and you need to recover the data file. You will restore the data file from the backup on DISK5 to DISK2.

What is the correct sequence of commands to restore and recover the data file?

A. SQL> ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE '/DISK3/user_data01.dbf' OFFLINE;
SQL> ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE
'/DISK3/user_data01.dbf' TO '/DISK2/user_data01.dbf';
SQL> HOST cp /DISK5/BACKUP/user_data01.dbf
/DISK2/user_data01.dbf
SQL> RECOVER TABLESPACE user_data;
SQL> ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE '/DISK2/user_data01.dbf' ONLINE;

B. SQL> ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE '/DISK3/user_data01.dbf' OFFLINE;
SQL> HOST cp /DISK5/BACKUP/user_data01.dbf
/DISK2/user_data01.dbf
SQL> ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE
'/DISK3/user_data01.dbf' TO '/DISK2/user_data01.dbf';
SQL> RECOVER TABLESPACE user_data;
SQL> ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE '/DISK2/user_data01.dbf' ONLINE;

C. SQL> ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE '/DISK3/user_data01.dbf' OFFLINE;
SQL> HOST cp /DISK5/BACKUP/userdata01.dbf
'/DOSK2/user_data01.dbf
SQL> RECOVER TABLESPACE user_data;
SQL> ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE
'/DISK3/user_data01.dbf' TO '/DISK2/user_data01.dbf';
SQL> ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE '/DISK2/user_data01.dbf' ONLINE;

D. SQL> ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE '/DISK3/userdata01.dbf' OFFLINE;
SQL> HOST cp /DISK5/BACKUP/user_data01.dbf
/DISK2/user_data01.dbf
SQL> RECOVER TABLESPACE user_data;
SQL> ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE '/DISK2/user_data01.dbf' ONLINE;
SQL> ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE
'/DISK3/user_data01.dbf' TO '/DISK2/user_data01.dbf';

Answer: B
Explanation:
This statement shows correct sequence of command to restore a datafile to different location.

Incorrect Answers
A: You need first to copy the datafile physically by using O/S commands before renaming the datafile.
C: You need first to rename the datafile and after that recover it in new location.
D: You need first to rename the datafile and after that recover it in new location. After that it can be opened.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 303
Chapter 12: User-Managed Complete Recovery

QUESTION NO: 80
In this scenario, assume that you archive logs 101 to 104 to two archiving destinations, /log1 and /log2. The control file contains archived log records as follows:

Sequence	Filename
101	/log1/log_1_101.arc
101	/log2/log_1_101.arc
102	/log1/log_1_102.arc
102	/log2/log_1_102.arc
103	/log1/log_1_103.arc
103	/log2/log_1_103.arc
104	/log1/log_1_104.arc
104	/log2/log_1_104.arc

You accidentally delete logs 102 and 104 from log 1.
You run this command:

BACKUP ARCHIVELOG FROM SEQUENCE 101 UNTIL SEQUENCE 105;

What happens?

A. RMAN aborts and sends an error message to alert log.
B. An error message is returned by RMAN, and the ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE LOG CURRENT command must be provided for RMAN to continue using log2.
C. RMAN creates a backup set with log2, than returns an error before moving to the next log file.
RMAN resumes once the BACKUP BACKUPSET 102; and BACKUP BACKUPSET 104; commands are provided as appropriate.
D. RMAN automatically continues without any notifications as follows:

Sequence	RMAN Searches For RMAN	Finds and Backs Up
121	/log1/log_1_101.arc	/log1/log_1_101.arc
122	/log1/log_1_102.arc	/log2/log_1_102.arc
123	/log1/log_1_103.arc	/log1/log_1_103.arc
124	/log1/log_1_104.arc	/log2/log_1_104.arc

Answer: D
Explanation:
RMAN automatically continues without any notifications because you have two archiving destinations. This command can be used to perform backups of the archive log files specifying desired filtering options. RMAN enables you to clear the disk space occupied by the archive log files while performing the backup of these files to type.

Incorrect Answers
A: RMAN will not abort.
B: An error message is not returned by RMAN: it will continue without any notifications.
C: RMAN will not return an error: it will use non-existing files from another archiving destination.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 280-282
Chapter 11: RMAN Backups

QUESTION NO: 81
You have just run this syntax to start the listener from the Listener Control utility:

LSNRCTL>START

Starting /mstgelai/oracle/bin/tnslsnr: please wait…
System parameter file is /u01/oracle/network/admin/listener.ora
Log messages written to /u01/oracle/network/log/listener.log
Listening on: (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=stc-sun01-server)(PORT=1521)))
Connecting to…
The command completed successfully

What is the name of the Listener you started?

A. TNSLSNR
B. LISTENER
C. LOCAL_LISTENER
D. DEFAULT_LSRN

Answer: C
Explanation:
You will start the LOCAL_LISTENER listener with this command. The LOCAL_LISTENER parameter must be configured in the database initialization parameter file to enable the PMON process to register the service information with the non-default local listener.

Incorrect Answers
A: TNSLSNR is not the name of the Listener you started.
B: LOCAL_LISTENER, not LISTENER, is the name of Listener you started. If it is a shared server environment, you can also use the LISTENER attribute of the DISPATCHERS parameter in the initialization parameter file to register the dispatchers with a non-default local listener. The LISTENER attribute overrides the LOCAL_LISTENER parameter.
D: DEFAULT_LSNR is not the name of the Listener you started.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 62-64
Chapter 3: Basic Net Server-Side Configuration

QUESTION NO: 82

Which three table transformations can be done using online redefinition of tables? (Choose three)

A. Delete rows.
B. Drop a column.
C. Change a heap table to an index-organized table.
D. Change the data type of a column from LONG to BLOB.
E. Change a range-partitioned table to a list-partitioned table.

Answer: B, C, E
Explanation:
You can add or rename columns, change a heap table to an index-organized table and change the data type of a column from DATE to CHAR by using online redefinition of tables.

Incorrect Answers
A: Rows deleting is DML operation. It's not a table transformation operation.
D: It's not possible to redefine the table online with a LONG column.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 74-83
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 46-53
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

QUESTION NO: 83
What is true about version-enabled tables?

A. The unit of versioning is the schema.
B. It is possible to version enable a table pertaining to SYS.
C. There are as many segments as versions for the same base table.
D. It is possible to create workspaces if there is no version-enabled table in the database.

Answer: D
Explanation:
A workspace is a virtual database facility that enables you to maintain multiple versions of one row of data and it enables each workspace context to reference a different version of this row as compared to another workspace context. It's possible to create workspace if there is no version-enabled table in the database.

Incorrect Answers
A: The unit of versioning is the table, not the schema.
B: It is not possible to version enable a table in SYS schema.
C: This statement about the same amount of segments as versions for the same base table is incorrect.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 168-176
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

QUESTION NO: 84
You can use Oracle Flashback to look at past activity in your database.
What are two other characteristics of Oracle Flashback? (Choose two)

A. Oracle Flashback uses undo information to construct consistent data.
B. You can use a cursor opened while using an Oracle Flashback image to perform DML once you deactivate Oracle Flashback in your session.
C. You can only use Oracle Flashback view of the data if the required records are still in the online redo log files.
D. Oracle Flashback lists the DML that was executed during the period you identify when initiating your session.

Answer: A, B
Explanation:
To perform DML operations while using an Oracle Flashback image you can use a cursor. Oracle Flashback uses undo information to construct consistent data. The UNDO_RETENTION parameter must be set and the UNDO tablespace must be large enough so that undo generated during the period we want to query will not be overwritten.

Incorrect Answers
C: You can use an Oracle Flashback view of the data if the required records are in the online redo log files or there is information in the UNDO tablespace about required records.
D: Oracle Flashback does not list the DML that was executed during the period you identify when initiating your session.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 45-47
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 64-68
Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

QUESTION NO: 85
What is true regarding a transaction executed in Automatic Undo Management mode?

A. It is possible for the transaction to span different undo segments.
B. It is possible for the transaction to reuse inactive extents from another undo segment.
C. It is possible for the transaction to use inactive extents from another undo tablespace.
D. It is possible for the transaction to extend the undo tablespace, even if defines with AUTOEXTENSIBLE set to FALSE.

Answer: B
Explanation:
It is possible for the transaction to reuse inactive extents from another undo segment in Automatic Undo Management mode.

Incorrect Answers
A: It is not possible for the transaction to span different undo segments. It can be assign only to the one undo segments.
C: It is not possible for the transaction to use inactive extents from another undo tablespace. It can only REUSE inactive extents from another undo segment, not from another undo tablespace.
D: It's not possible for the transaction to extend the undo tablespace, if defined with AUTOEXTENSIBLE set to FALSE.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 160-166
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 53-54
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

QUESTION NO: 86
Click the Exhibit button and examine the extract from a SQL*Plus session

```
SQL> SELECT partition_name, high_value, tablespace_name
  2  FROM user_tab_partitions
  3  WHERE table_name = 'LOCATIONS';

PARTITION_NAME  HIGH_VALUE                                          TABLES
--------------  -------------------------------------------------- ------
REGION_EAST     'MA', 'NY', 'CT', 'NH', NULL, 'MD', 'VA', 'PA', 'NJ' tbs1
REGION_WEST     'CA', 'AZ', 'NM', 'OR', 'WA', 'UT', 'NV', 'CO'       tbs2
REGION_SOUTH    'TX', 'KY', 'TN', 'LA', 'MS', 'AR', 'AL', 'GA'       tbs3
REGION_CENTRAL  'OH', 'ND', 'SD', 'MO', 'IL', 'MI', NULL, 'IA'       tbs4

SQL> ALTER TABLE locations
  2  SPLIT PARTITION region_east
  3  VALUES('CT','MA','MD')
  4  INTO
  5  (PARTITION region_north_east TABLESPACE tbs2
  6  ,PARTITION region_south_east STORAGE (NEXT 2M));
```

Assuming that there is at least one row for each value shown in the HIGH VALUE column, what is the result of the ALTER TABLE statement?

A. The REGION_SOUTH_EAST partition will be created in the TBS2 tablespace.
B. The statement will fail because no values are supplied for REGION_SOUTH_EAST partition keys.
C. The REGION_SOUTH_EAST partition will contain only rows with a NULL value in the current REGION_EAST partition.
D. The REGION_SOUTH_EAST partition will be created with storage characteristics inherited from the LOCATIONS table.

E. Rows with partitioning keys in the current REGION_EAST partition not included in the VALUES clause will be stored in the REGION_SOUTH_EAST partition.

Answer: E
Explanation:
If you are splitting a partition, the list of values in the VALUES clause applies to the first partition defined. All the remaining states not included in the VALUES clause will be included in a new partition called REGION_SOUTH_EAST.

Incorrect Answers
A: The REGION_SOUTH_EAST partition will stay in the same tablespace where REGION_EAST partition is located. Only the REGION_NORTH_EAST partition will be created in the TBS2 tablespace.
B: The statement will not fail. The REGION_SOUTH_EAST partition will keep all values of REGION_EAST partition not included into the REGION_NORTH_EAST partition.
C: The REGION_SOUTH_EAST partition will keep all values of REGION_EAST partition not included into the REGION_NORTH_EAST partition, but it will not store rows with a NULL value in the current REGION_EAST partition..
D: The REGION_SOUTH_EAST partition will not use the storage characteristics inherited from the LOCATIONS table.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 134-136
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 102-108
Chapter 4: New Oracle9i Database DDS and Data-Warehouse Features

QUESTION NO: 87
What should you look at first to compute the number of undo blocks written per second to disk?

A. V$UNDOSTAT
B. V$TRANSACTION
C. V$ROLLSTAT
D. DBA_UNDO_EXTENTS
E. DBA_ROLLBACK_SEGS

Answer: A
Explanation:
This view displays a histogram of statistical data to show how well the system is working. Each row in the view keeps statistics collected in the instance for a 10-minute interval. You can use this view to estimate the amount of undo space required for the current workload. The database uses this view to tune undo usage in the system. This view is available in both SMU (system managed undo) mode and RBU (rollback segment undo) mode.

Incorrect Answers
B: This dynamic view contains rollback segment statistics.
C: This dynamic view lists the active transactions in the system
D: The DBA_UNDO_EXTENTS data dictionary view is used to show information about extents in the UNDO segments.
E: The DBA_ROLLBACK_SEGS data dictionary view contains information about rollback segments.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 160-164
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 24-25
Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

QUESTION NO: 88
The EMPLOYEES table is stored in the SAMPLE tablespace.
The corresponding IPK_EMP index for the EMPLOYEES table's primary key is stored in the INDX tablespace.
Out of 12 partitions, only partition P1 of the SALES table is stored in the SAMPLE tablespace. Which object will be exported by this command?

exp system/manager tablespaces=SAMPLE

A. Only the EMPLOYEES table.
B. Only the EMPLOYEES table and its corresponding primary key index.
C. The EMPLOYEES table and partition P1.
D. The EMPLOYEES table, IPK_EMP index, and the SALES table.

Answer: D
Explanation:
The EMPLOYEES table, IPK_EMP index, and the SALES table will be exported by this command, because Export utility export objects in the SAMPLE tablespace and ALL other objects corresponding to objects in the SAMPLE tablespace: other partitions for table from SAMPLE tablespace, primary key, other corresponding indexes and so on.

Incorrect Answers
A: Not only the EMPLOYEES table will be exported, but all objects corresponding to it also.
B: All other partitions of the EMPLOYEE table will be exported also.
C: Its corresponding primary key index will be exported also.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 49-51
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

QUESTION NO: 89

Examine the statement:

SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE user_data
2> EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL
3> SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO;

Which twp assumptions must be true for this statement to execute successfully? (Choose two)

A. Oracle Managed Files are used for this instance.
B. The USER_DATA tablespace is managed using FET$/UET$ tables.
C. The COMPATIBLE initialization parameter must be 9.0.0 or higher.
D. Space within segments in the USER_DATA tablespace is managed with freelists.

Answer: A, C
Explanation:
Oracle Managed Files are used for this instance. To use automatic space management segment the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter in the init<SID>.ora file must be 9.0.0 or higher.

Incorrect Answers
B: The USER_DATA tablespace is not managed using FET$/UET$ tables.
D: Because of automatic space management segment usage the USER_DATA tablespace cannot be managed with freelists.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 138-140
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 53-54
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

QUESTION NO: 90
You want to drop the TBS1 tablespace from your database.
You also want to delete the corresponding data files automatically, and not have to do it manually. What should you do?

A. Use the DROP DATAFILE command.
B. Use the DROP TABLESPACE command.
C. Ensure that all database files are Oracle Managed Files before using the DROP TABLESPACE command.
D. Ensure that the DB_FILE_CREATE_DEST initialization parameter is set before using the DROP TABLESPACE command.

Answer: B
Explanation:

You can drop the tablespace and the segments, and also delete the OS datafiles with the following command: DROP TABLESPACE *tablespace_name* INCLUDING CONTENTS and DATAFILES.

Incorrect Answers
A: You cannot achieve this purpose with the DROP DATAFILE command.
C: You can delete not-OMF datafiles also using the DROP TABLESPACE command.
D: To delete not-OMF datafiles you don't need to be ensure that the DB_FILE_CREATE_DEST initialization parameter is set before using the DROP TABLESPACE command.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 157-158
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 2-12
Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

QUESTION NO: 91
Which two statements regarding the control file and Recover Manager are true? (Choose two)

A. The control file can grow in size.
B. The control file can store RMAN scripts.
C. CONTROL_FILE_RECORD_KEEP_TIME determines retention time for RMAN records.
D. The RMAN catalog can exist solely in the control file of the target database.

Answer: C, D
Explanation:
CONTROL_FILE_RECORD_KEEP_TIME specifies the minimum number of days before a reusable record in the control file can be reused. In the event a new record needs to be added to a reusable section and the oldest record has not aged enough, the record section expands. If this parameter is set to 0, then reusable sections never expand, and records are reused as needed. RMAN can also perform backup and recovery operations using the target database's control file instead of the recovery catalog. It is at times cumbersome to install and administer a separate database for the recovery catalog when the target database is small in size. In such cases the control file can be used as a repository for storing most of the information that would otherwise be stored in the recovery catalog.

Incorrect Answers
A: The control file cannot grow in size. You need to recreate it to change its size.
B: The control file cannot store RMAN scripts. Storing the RMAN catalog in the control file of the target database you lose some functionality, including RMAN scripts, because of control size limitations.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 217-221

QUESTION NO: 92
You discover that a disk failure occurred on DISK3 where the data file belonging to the USER_DATA table space is stored. The database is currently open and you need to recover the data file. You will restore the data file to DISK2.
What is the correct sequence RMAN commands to restore and recover the data file?

A. RUN {
RESTORE TABLESPACE user_data;
RECOVER TABLESPACE user_data;
ALTER DATABASE OPEN;}
B. RUN{
SET NEWNAME FOR
'/DISK3/user_data01.dbf' TO '/DISK2/user_data01.dbf';
RESTORE TABLESPACE user_data;
SWITCH DATAFILE '/DISK3/user_data01.dbf';
RECOVER TABLESPACE user_data;
ALTER DATABASE OPEN;}
C. RUN {
RESTORE TABLESPACE user_data;
SET NEWNAME FOR
'/DISK3/user_data01.dbf' TO '/DISK2/user_data01.dbf;
SWITCH DATAFILE '/DISK3/user_data01.dbf';
RECOVER TABLESPACE user_data;
ALTER DATABASE OPEN;}
D. RUN {
SET NEWNAME FOR
'/DISK3/user_data01.dbf' TO '/DISK2/user_data01.dbf';
RESTORE TABLESPACE user_data;
RECOVER TABLESPACE user_data;
ALTER DATABASE OPEN;}

Answer: B
Explanation:
RMAN enables you to restore the data files to a non-default location. This RMAN command shows correct syntax and semantics to restore and recover the data file to the different location. If the files are already available on the disk but need to be recovered to their original destination for recovery, you can direct the control file to point to the image copy using the SWITCH command instead of restoring it. This will update the repository to indicate that the copy has been switched.

Incorrect Answers
A: The SET NEWNAME and SWITCH DATAFILE commands need to be performed.

C: The SET NEWNAME command needs to be performed before the RESTORE TABLESPACE command.
D: The SWITCH DATAFILE command needs to be performed before the RECOVER TABLESPACE command.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 324-325
Chapter 13: RMAN Complete Recovery

QUESTION NO: 93
What is true regarding the role Oracle Net provides in a client server connection with no middle tier? (Choose two)

A. Oracle Net is layered on top of the network protocol.
B. Oracle Net must reside on both the client and the server for peer-to-peer communication to occur.
C. On the client side, Oracle Net is responsible for working with the listener to receive incoming connection requests.
D. On the sever side, Oracle Net is responsible for several connectivity issues such as: the location of the server, whatever one or more protocol is involved in the connection, and how to handle exceptions and interrupts.

Answer: A, B
Explanation:
Oracle Net provides the following basic network functionality such as Connect and Disconnect operations, data operations and exception operations. Oracle Net includes Oracle Net Foundation Layer and Oracle Protocol Support. They reside on the top of the Network Protocol layer. Oracle Net must be on both the client and the server for peer-to-peer communication to occur.

Incorrect Answers
C: The Oracle Net foundation layer is responsible for establishing and maintaining the connection between the client application and database server, as well as exchanging messages between them. The Oracle protocol support layer is responsible for mapping the TNS functionality to industry standard protocols that are used in the client/server connections.
D: On the sever side, Oracle Net is not responsible for connectivity issues.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 28-29
Chapter 2: Basic Oracle Net Architecture

QUESTION NO: 94
When performing an incomplete recovery of the whole database, what must be true about the data files that are restored?

A. All of the data files must be from a backup taken prior to the point in time to which you want to recover.
B. Only the data files belonging from the SYSTEM tablespace must be from a backup taken prior to the point in time to which you want to recover.
C. Only the data files that need recover must be from a backup taken prior to the point in time which you want to recover.
D. Only the data files belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace and the data files that need recovery must be from a backup taken prior to the point in time to which you want to recover.

Answer: A
Explanation:
You can perform incomplete media recovery in ARCHIVELOG mode if you have a valid open or closed database backup. The backup must include all the data files and, optionally, the control file. All of the data files must be from backup taken prior to the point in time which you want to recover or you have to have all the archived redo log files created from the backup until the time you need to recover.

Incorrect Answers
B: All of the data files, not only the data files belonging from the SYSTEM tablespace, must be from a backup taken prior to the point in time to which you want to recover.
C: All of the data files, not only the data files that need recovery, must be from a backup taken prior to the point in time which you want to recover.
D: All of the data files, not only the data files belonging from the SYSTEM tablespace and the data files that need recovery, must be from a backup taken prior to the point in time which you want to recover.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 336-337
Chapter 14: User-Managed Incomplete Recovery

QUESTION NO: 95
You have performed the first step in placing your database into ARCHIVELOG mode. The second step is deciding whether the online redo log files are to be archived automatically or manually.
Which action should you take to enable archiving at instance startup?

A. Set the LOG_ARCHIVE_START parameter to TRUE in the initialization parameter file.
B. Automatic archiving is the default when ARCHIVELOG mode is set.
No further actions are required.
C. Set the LOG_ARCHIVE_MAX_PROCESSES parameter to n (where n is the number of Archiver processes) in the initialization parameter file.
D. Immediately after setting the database in ARCHIVELOG mode, in SQL*Plus select automatic archiving using this syntax:

ALTER DATABASE SET LOG_ARCHIVE_START=TRUE

Answer: A
Explanation:
The process of archiving can be automated by setting the following initialization parameter: LOG_ARCHIVE_START=TRUE. You can also enable automatic archiving dynamically by executing one of the following commands:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE LOG START TO '<destination>';
or
SQL> ARCHIVE LOG START

Incorrect Answers
B: For a database operating in ARCHIVELOG mode, if you don't set automatic archiving, you should manually archive the log files. You can still enable the automatic archiving by the ARCHIVE LOG START command after you open the database. However, this command will be valid only until you shut down the database.
C: You don't have to set the LOG_ARCHIVE_MAX_PROCESSES parameter to enable the archiving at the startup.
D: This command will enable the automatic archiving only until you shut down the database.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 187-189
Chapter 8: Configuring the Database Archive Mode

QUESTION NO: 96
Which background process reads the redo log buffer and writes it to a file?

A. ARCn
B. DBWn
C. CKPT
D. LGWR
E. PMON
F. SMON

Answer: D
Explanation:
The log writer process (LGWR) is responsible for writing data from the redo log buffers to the redo log files. The redo log buffer is a circular buffer that can be reused as soon as the LGWR writes all the redo entries to the files. The server processes overwrites the data with new redo entries. As part of the Oracle architecture, before the DBWn process can write dirty buffers to the disk, the redo generated by the transaction has to be written to the log file by LGWR first. This ensures recovery during a database failure because the redo record contains every change made to the database, committed or uncommitted. So when LGWR activates, it writes all the redo records from the log buffer to the log file.

Incorrect Answers

A: The archiver process (ARCn) is responsible for copying the online redo log files to a pre-configured destination, whenever a log file switch occurs and the checkpoint is finished. ARCn processes can be started only if the database is operating in ARCHIVELOG mode, and automatic archiving is enabled.

B: The database writer (DBWr) background process is responsible for writing the modified or dirty buffers from the write list in the database buffer cache to disk.

C: The checkpoint process (CKPT) is responsible for updating all data file headers and the control file, whenever a checkpoint occurs. Simultaneously, the checkpoint process signals the LGWR and DBWR to write the redo entries and dirty buffer to disk respectively.

E: The process monitor process (PMON) is primarily responsible for performing process recovery after a user process failure.

F: The system monitor process (SMON) is responsible for performing instance recovery after an instance failure. It also cleans up the temporary segments that are no longer useful. SMON coalesces the free extents allocated in a dictionary-managed tablespace.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 159-161
Chapter 7: Instance and Media Recovery Structures

QUESTION NO: 97
When performing incomplete recovery using UNTIL SEQUENCE with RMAN, which two pieces of information are required? (Choose two)

A. Thread number.
B. Log Sequence number.
C. Control file sequence number.
D. Name of the last archived log.

Answer: A, C
Explanation:
Thread number and control file sequence number are required to perform incomplete recovery using UNTIL SEQUENCE option with RMAN. The syntax of command is:
RECOVER DATABASE UNTIL SEQUENCE *sequence_number* THREAD *tread_number;*

Incorrect Answers

B: Log sequence number is not required to perform this type of incomplete recovery.

D: You don't need the name of the last archive log to do that.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 363-366
Chapter 15: RMAN Incomplete Recovery

QUESTION NO: 98

Online index rebuild functionality has been extended to include which four index structures? (Choose four)

A. Bitmap indexes.
B. Reverse key indexes.
C. Function-based indexes.
D. Key-compressed indexes on regular tables.
E. Key-compressed indexes on IOT (including secondary indexes)

Answer: B, C, D, E
Explanation:
It's possible to rebuild reverse key, function-based, key-compressed indexes on regular tables and on IOT (including secondary indexes).

Incorrect Answers
A: Oracle9i does not currently support online index rebuilding for bitmap or partitioned local and global indexes.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 74-83
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 46-53
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

QUESTION NO: 99
Which two data types can be converted to LOBs using an ALTER TABLE… MODIFY command? (Choose two)

A. RAW
B. LONG
C. VARCHAR
D. LONG RAW

Answer: B, D
Explanation:
Oracle9i simplifies the process of converting a LONG or LONG RAW column into a CLOB or BLOB column respectively. You use the ALTER TABLE … MODIFY statement to change a LONG or LONG RAW column into a CLOB or BLOB column respectively.

Incorrect Answers
A: The ALTER TABLE … MODIFY statement can only convert a LONG or LONG RAW to a CLOB or BLOB column respectively. It will not change a VARCHAR or a RAW column into a LOB column.
D: The ALTER TABLE … MODIFY statement will not change a VARCHAR or a RAW column into a LOB column.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 262-263
Chapter 5: Language Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 147
Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

QUESTION NO: 100
Consider this syntax:

MERGE INTO t1
USING t2 ON (join predicate)…..

What does the MERGE syntax do?

A. It performs a merge join of the row from T2 only if it doesn't exist in the T1 table.
B. It creates a natural join of tables T1 and T2 for all columns that have the same name.
C. It creates a Cartesian product of table T1 and table T2 for all columns that have the same name.
D. For each row from T2, it updates the row if it exists within table T1, otherwise it inserts the row into T1.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Oracle9i introduces the MERGE statement to enable you to retrieve rows from a source table and either update existing rows or insert new rows into a destination table. You update the row in the destination table if there is a matching row in the destination table; otherwise, you insert a new row into the destination table. You can specify the basis for the match with a condition in the ON clause. You specify the UPDATE in the WHEN MATCHED clause and you specify the INSERT in the WHEN NOT MATCHED clause.

Incorrect Answers
A: For each row from T2, it updates the row if it exists within table T1; otherwise it inserts the row into T1.
B: It does not create a natural join of tables T1 and T2.
C: It does not create a Cartesian product of table T1 and table T2.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 253
Chapter 5: Language Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 122-123
Chapter 4: New Oracle9i Database DDS and Data-Warehouse Features

QUESTION NO: 101
Examine the statement:

DROP TABLESPACE IND2
INCLUDING CONTENTS
AND DATAFILES;

What is the result of the statement?

A. The contents and data files belonging to the IND2 tablespace are dropped.
B. The statement will only succeed if the IND2 tablespace was built using Oracle-Managed Files (OMF) data files.
C. The statement will only succeed if the data files belonging to the IND2 tablespace are Oracle-Managed Files (OMF) or of the database was created using OMF.
D. The contents of the tablespace are dropped along with all its data files except those identical with the Oracle-Managed Files (OMF) naming convention.

Answer: A
Explanation:
After executing this statement the content and data files belonging to the IND2 tablespace will be dropped.

Incorrect Answers
B: The statement will only succeed in any case if the tablespace is offline. There is no requirement that IND2 tablespace had to be built using Oracle-Managed Files (OMF) data files.
C: The statement will only succeed in any case if the tablespace is offline. There is no requirement that IND2 tablespace had to be built using Oracle-Managed Files (OMF) data files or the database was created using OMF.
D: The contents of the tablespace are dropped along with all its data files.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 153-158
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 2-12
Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

QUESTION NO: 102
A bitmap join index is defined as _____.

A. An index used to join two bitmap indexes on a table.
B. A bitmap index created for the join of two or more tables.
C. A bitmap index created on the join of two or more indexes.
D. A bitmap index created on the join of two or more indexed-organized tables.

Answer: B
Explanation:

Prior to Oracle9i, you could create bitmap indexes on a single table. Bitmap indexes are very useful in data warehousing environment for low-cardinality columns. Oracle9i extents this concept to a bitmap join index that optimizes the joining of two or more tables. A bitmap join index is a space- and performance-efficient technique. By predetermining associations, bitmap join indexes eliminate the large volumes of data generated with Cartesian products performed in a join operation.

Incorrect Answers
A: A bitmap join index is not a join of two bitmap indexes on a table.
C: A bitmap index created on the join of two or more tables, not indexes.
D: You cannot reference an IOT or a temporary table.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 142-143
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 54-56
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

QUESTION NO: 103
Oracle9i offers the ability to monitor the dynamic use of the SGA through the DB_CACHE_ADVICE parameter. When this parameter is set to READY, what is its effect?

A. The Advisory is on and will capture both CPU and memory overhead.
B. The Advisory is on but the memory for the Advisory is not allocated.
C. The Advisory is off and the memory for the Advisory is not allocated.
D. The Advisory is off but the memory for the Advisory remains allocated.

Answer: D
Explanation:
You must instruct Oracle to gather statistics on the buffer cache by setting the value of the DB_CACHE_ADVICE parameter to ON. The default value for this parameter is OFF. DB_CACHE_ADVICE can take on a third value, READY, which specifies that memory is allocated, but it does not gather statistics. The activity of collecting statistics affects the performance of the system. DB_CACHE_ADVICE is a dynamic parameter and can be changed to ON using ALTER SYSTEM command.

Incorrect Answers
A: The Advisory is off.
B: The Advisory is off.
C: The memory for the Advisory remains allocated.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 180-182
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 16-17
Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

QUESTION NO: 104
Examine the following parameter settings from an initialization (init.ora) file:

DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST ='/u01/oradata/'
DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_1 ='/u02/oradata/'
DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_2 ='/u03/oradata/'

If you create an Oracle Managed Files (OMF) database using these settings, what is the result?

A. The data files, temp files, and control file will be on device /u01; one online redo log group will be on device /u02; another redo log group will be on device /u03.
B. The data files and temp files will be on device /u01; one copy of the control file and one online redo log group will be on device /u02; another copy of the control file and a second redo log group will be on device /u03.
C. The data files, temp files, online redo log files, and control file will be on device /u01; multiplexed copies of the archive log files will be created; one set on device /u02, and another set on device /u03.
D. The data files and temp files will be on device /u01; one copy of the control file and the first member in each online redo log group will be on device /u02; another copy of the control file and a second member of each redo log group will be on device /u03.

Answer: D
Explanation:
The data files and temp files directory name is set by the `DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST` parameter. If you use Oracle Managed Files Locations for the control files are set by the `DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_1 and DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_2 parameters.`

Incorrect Answers
A: Control file will not be located on device /u01. One copy of the control file and the first member in each online redo log group will be on device /u02; another copy of the control file and a second member of each redo log group will be on device /u03.
B: Each redo log copy will have the first member on device /u02 and a second member will be on device /u03.
C: Online redo log files, and control file will not be on device /u01.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 153-160
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 2-12
Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

QUESTION NO: 105
Which four are true regarding the Workspace Manager in Oracle9i? (Choose four)

A. Automatically versions all tables.
B. Automatically installed with Oracle9i.
C. Merges changes with parent rows or discard changes.
D. Provides mechanism to identify and resolve conflicts.
E. Allows for version enabling tables by use of a packages procedure.

Answer: B, C, D, E
Explanation:
The Workspace Manager in Oracle9i automatically installed with Oracle9i. It merges changes with parent rows or discards changes, provides mechanism to identify and resolve conflicts and allows for version enabling tables by use of a packaged procedure.

Incorrect Answers
A: It does not automatically versions all tables.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 166-176
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

QUESTION NO: 106
To increase the availability of an Advanced Replication environment, you can add a new master to a replication group without quiescing the group. This is achieved _____.

A. Only when the new master site already has existing replication groups.
B. By issuing a single command to create, populate, and activate the new master.
C. When the master definition site is not the same for all of the master groups.
D. Without impacting end users who are executing data manipulation language (DML) commands on the replicated tables.

Answer: D
Explanation:
It's possible to add a new master to a replication group without quiescing the group without impacting end users who are executing data manipulation language (DML) commands on the replicated tables.

Incorrect Answers
A: The new master site already may not have existing replication groups to achieve this result.
B: You cannot add a new master to a replication group without quiescing the group by issuing a single command to create, populate, and activate the new master.

C: When the master definition site is not the same for all of the master groups you cannot add a new master to a replication group without quiescing the group.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 83-93
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 146-147

QUESTION NO: 107
In user-managed backup and recover procedures, how are data files backed up?

A. Using SQL commands.
B. Using SQL*Plus commands.
C. Using operating system commands.
D. Using Recover Manager commands.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Physical backups are classified under two major categories: server-managed backups and user-managed backups. In user-managed backup and recover procedures the data files are backed up using operating system commands.

Incorrect Answers
A: They are not backed up with SQL commands.
B: The files that need to be backed up are copied to the desired location, and only in the event of a media failure the appropriate files are restored to the original destination and recovered manually using either the SQL*Plus or SQL Worksheet tool.
D: The server-managed backups, not the user-managed backups, are performed using the RMAN utility. RMAN can either be accessed using the command-line interface (CLI) or by using the Oracle Enterprise Manager, a graphical user interface (GUI) tool.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 241-244
Chapter 10: User-Managed Backups

QUESTION NO: 108
Which statement is true regarding checkpoints and recovery?

A. A checkpoint defines the highest system change number (SCN).
B. All redo entries higher or at the SCN are known to be written to the data files.
C. Only the redo records containing SCNs higher then the checkpoint need to be applied during recovery.
D. The LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL initialization parameter specifies the amount of time between incremental checkpoints.

Answer: C
Explanation:
A checkpoint's primary task is to write the dirty buffers from buffer cache to disk. The dirty buffers could either hold committed or uncommitted data. Whenever a checkpoint occurs, the background process LGWR signals the DBWRn process to write the dirty buffers to the datafiles on the disk. Oracle first writes the redo generated by a transaction to the log files before writing the dirty buffers to the data files on disk. The CKPT process updates the datafile headers and the control file. For example, if the SCN value is 456 when a checkpoint occurs, that means Oracle guarantees that all changes (SCNs) before 456 will be on disk.

Incorrect Answers
A: A checkpoint does not define the highest system change number (SCN).
B: All redo entries LESS that SCN value or at the SCN are known to be written to the data files.
D: The initialization parameter LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL causes a checkpoint to be triggered when the specified number of O/S blocks are written to the redo log files. This ensures that no more than a fixed number of redo blocks will have to be read during crash recovery.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 172-174
Chapter 7: Instance and Media Recovery Structures

QUESTION NO: 109
You issue this statement:

ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE;

What does the statement generate?

A. A text copy of the control file.
B. A binary copy of the control file.
C. A file containing a SQL statement which will re-create the database.
D. A file containing a SQL statement which will re-create the control file.

Answer: D
Explanation:
The TRACE option of the ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE command prompts Oracle to write SQL statements, for re-creating the control file, to a trace file. The trace file would exist in the location defined by the initialization parameter USER_DUMP_DEST on your system.

Incorrect Answers
A: This command does not produce a text copy of the control file.

B: The ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO *destination_name* command generates a binary copy of the control file.
C: This command is used to generate a file containing a SQL statement which will re-create the control file, not the database.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 254-255
Chapter 10: User-Managed Backups

QUESTION NO: 110
Which statement is true regarding RMAN components?

A. Each target database requires its own recover catalog.
B. RMAN scripts can be stored in the recovery catalog or the target control file.
C. A channel is a stream of data to a device type and corresponds to one server session.
D. The RMAN executable interprets sever session commands and establishes connections to the target database.

Answer: C
Explanation:
A channel is the primary means of communication between the Oracle server and the operating system. An RMAN channel represents one stream of data to a device type and corresponds to one server session. RMAN requires at least one channel to perform backup or recovery tasks. A channel establishes a connection between the RMAN executable and the instance of the target database by starting a server session.

Incorrect Answers
A: Each target database does not require its own recover catalog. It can be one catalog used for all target databases.
B: RMAN scripts can be stored in the recovery catalog, but not in the target control file.
D: A channel establishes a connection between the RMAN executable and the instance of the target database by starting a server session. The server session is responsible for performing RMAN-related operations.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 215-216
Chapter 9: Oracle Recovery Manager Overview and Configuration

QUESTION NO: 111
Oracle Net Services is composed of several communication layers, known as a stack, which enables clients and database severs to share, modify, and manipulate data. Which reveals the correct architecture, in hierarchical order, of the client-side stack?

A. Client Application
Two-Task Common

Oracle Net Foundation Layer
Network Protocol
Oracle Protocol Support

B. Client Application
Two-Task Common
Oracle Net Foundation Layer
Oracle Protocol Support
Network Protocol

C. Client Application
Oracle Net Foundation Layer
Two-Task Common
Oracle Protocol Support
Network Protocol

D. Client Application
Two-Task Common
Oracle Protocol Support
Oracle Net Foundation Layer
Network Protocol

Answer: B
Explanation:
This list presents the correct architecture, in hierarchical order, of the client-side stack of Oracle Net Services.

Incorrect Answers
A: The Oracle Protocol Support layer sits on the top of the Network Protocol.
C: The Two-Task Common layer sits on the top of the Oracle Net Foundation layer, not vise versa.
D: The Oracle Net Foundation layer sits on the top of the Oracle Protocol Support layer.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 25-27
Chapter 2: Basic Oracle Net Architecture

QUESTION NO: 112
You received these error messages because the client cannot find the desired database:

ORA-12198: TNS:could not path to destination
ORA-12203: TNS:unable to connect to destination

Which action would be appropriate in helping to resolve the errors?

A. Verify that the sqlnet.ora file is located in the default location of $ORACLE_HOME\network\admin.
B. Verify that the NAMES.DIRECTORY_PATH = (TNSNAMES, HOSTNAME) parameter is set in the initialization parameter file.

C. Verify that the services name ADDRESS parameters in the connect descriptor of your tnsnames.ora file are correct.

Answer: C
Explanation:
This error occurs when the client cannot find the desired database. To resolve this error, you must perform the following steps: verify the net service name ADDRESS parameter in connect descriptor and check the location of the **tnsnames.ora** file; ensure that the listener on the remote node is running; if you are connecting from a login box, verify that you are not placing an @ symbol before your net service name.

Incorrect Answers
A: You don't need to check the sqlnet.ora location.
B: It is not required to check the NAMES.DIRECTORY_PATH parameter in the initialization parameter file.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 89-92
Chapter 4: Basic Oracle Net Services Client-Side Configuration

QUESTION NO: 113
The database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode. A data file is lost.
Which two are valid options for recover? (Choose two)

A. Restore the data file and perform incomplete recovery.
B. Restore the data file and perform point-in-time recover.
C. Drop the tablespace and lose all data in the tablespace.
D. Restore the database and lose all data since the last backup.

Answer: C, D
Explanation:
If you are running in NOARCHIVELOG mode, there are two options for recover. Fist one is to drop the tablespace and lose all data in the tablespace. Second: just restore all data files from the last cold backup. Last option may cause lost of all changes after time of last backup.

Incorrect Answers
A: You cannot perform incomplete recovery because you are running in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
B: You cannot perform point-in-time recovery because you are running in NOARCHIVELOG mode.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 296-298
Chapter 12: User-Managed Complete Recovery