

1.Which three statements are true about temporary tables?

- A) Their rows are not lost when a session fails.
- B) DML on temporary tables may be rolled back.
- C) Their rows are never lost when a transaction commits.
- D) Their rows are always lost when a session logs out.
- E) temporary tables are always created in a user's temporary tablespace.
- F) Their rows are always lost when a transaction commits.

BDE

2.zonedata contains millions of rows and is accessed for analytic purposes in a data warehouse. The only updates to the table are done using bulk loads.

Which two are true about indexes for the zonedata table ?

- A) A B-Tree index on the zone column can contain only four leaf blocks.
- B) A bitmap index on the zone column would contain four bitmaps.
- C) A bitmap index on the zone column would contain a bitmap for null zones.
- D) A B-Tree index on the zone column would contain only one branch block.
- E) A B-Tree index on the zone column would contain four branch blocks.

CE

3.

USER1.EMP has a referential integrity constraint defined on EMP.DNO that references USER1.DEPT.DNO.

USER1 executes these commands:

```
SQL> UPDATE dept SET loc='UK' where dno=1;
1 row updated.
SQL> UPDATE emp SET sal=1000 where eno=100;
1 row updated.
SQL>ALTER TABLE dept DROP (dno)
```

What will be the outcome and why?

- A)It will fail because a referential integrity constraint is defined on USER1.EMP.
- B)It will execute successfully and drop DEPT.DNO.
- C) It will fail because there is an uncommitted transaction on USER1.DEPT.
- D) It will execute successfully and drop the DEPT.DNO and EMP.DNO columns.
- E)It will fail because there is an uncommitted transaction on USER1.EMP

Answer: A

4.Examine these commands and their output:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM emp
```

ENOENAME

100Adam

101Alan

```
SQL> INSERT INTO emp VALUES (102, 'Ben');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> COMMIT;
```

Commit completed.

```
SQL> UPDATE emp SET ename='Bryan' WHERE eno=102;
```

1 row updated.

A power failure occurs. The instance is restarted and this query is executed.

```
SQL> SELECT ename FROM emp;
```

What is the outcome?

- A) Only Adam and Alan are displayed.
- B) No rows are returned.
- C) Only Adam, Alan, and Bryan are displayed.
- D) Adam, Alan, Ben, and Bryan are displayed.
- E) Only Adam, Alan, and Ben are displayed.

Answer: E

5. Each row in the TRANS_SUMMARY table contains details of one product.

Each row in the TRANS_MONTHLY table contains transaction details either for new products or for updates to existing products.

There is a monthly requirement to:

1. Insert TRANS_MONTHLY rows for new products to the TRANS_SUMMARY table
2. Update the TRANS_SUMMARY table when a TRANS_MONTHLY row refers to an existing product.

Which two can be used to do this?

- A) INSERT INTO .. SELECT FROM ..
- B) a called procedure.
- C) an Oracle loader type external table.
- D) the MERGE command.
- E) CREATE TABLE AS SELECT (CTAS)

Answer: BD

6. Which four statements are true about truncating a table?

- A) Any insert triggers for the table will be executed.
- B) Any of the table's indexes are also truncated.

- C)Any delete triggers for the table will be executed.
- D)All table storage can be retained.
- E)Only HEAP tables may be truncated.
- F)All table storage is converted to free space.
- G)MINEXTENTS amount of storage for the table can be retained.

Answer: BDFG

7.Examine these attributes for the profile assigned to USER1 whose password is oracle_4U.

- . PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX is 5.
- . PASSWORD_REUSE_TIME is 10.
- . PASSWORD_GRACE_TIME is 15.

Which two conditions must be met for USER1 to reuse oracle_4U?

- A)At least 5 days must have passed since oracle_4U was last used.
- B)The password must have changed 5 times since oracle_4U was last used.
- C)At least 10 days must have passed since oracle_4U was last used.
- D)The password must have changed 10 times since oracle_4U was last used.
- E)At least 15 days must have passed since oracle_4U was last used.

Answer: BC

8.Examine these attributes for the profile assigned to USER1 whose password is oracle_4U

- . PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX is 5
- . PASSWORD_REUSE_TIME is 10
- . PASSWORD_GRACE_TIME is 15

Which two are true?

- A)The USER1 password must not have been used for at least 10 days before oracle_4U can be reused as the password
- B)The USER1 account will be locked if the password is changed more than 5 times in 10 days
- C)The USER1 password must be changed 5 times before oracle_4U can be reused as the password
- D)The USER1 account will be locked if the password is not changed at least 5 times in 15 days
- E)The USER1 password must not have been used for at least 25 days before oracle_4U can be reused as the password

Answer: AC

9.Which is true about invalid PL/SQL objects?

- A)They are automatically recompiled against the new definition of a referenced object when they are called.

B) They must be manually recompiled before they can be used if a DDL is performed on a table that is referenced in the PL/SQL object.

C) They are automatically recompiled against the new definition of a referenced object at the same time as the referenced object is modified.

D) They can be manually recompiled only by using SQL commands.

Answer: A

10.

Which two are true about PL/SQL objects?

A) They must be in an invalid state to be recompiled.

B) They can never be manually recompiled.

C) They can be manually recompiled.

D) They must be manually recompiled.

E) They can be automatically recompiled.

Answer: CE

11. Which three are true about Optimizer

Statistics? A) They can be gathered manually

B) They are automatically updated by DML statements

C) They contain the execution plan for each executed SQL statement.

D) They include the number of rows in a table and the number of distinct values per column.

E) They can be gathered automatically by an automatic maintenance job.

Answer: ADE

12. Which two are true about Oracle's Optimizer statistics?

A) They are automatically updated when ddl statements execute.

B) They can be calculated exactly.

C) They can be gathered on external tables.

D) They are automatically updated when dml statements execute.

E) They can be estimated.

Answer: BE

13. Which two are true about Optimizer Statistics?

A) They are gathered by the Manageability Monitor (MMON) background process.

B) They can be gathered by executing the PL/SQL procedures in the DBMS_STATS package.

C) They do not persist across instance restarts.

D) They can be used to determine the events on which a database instance waited.

E) They provide information to the Optimizer so that it can determine optimal execution plans for SQL

statements.

F) They are automatically updated when DDL statements execute.

Answer: BE

14.

Which three are true about the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)?

A) AWR data is stored in the SYSAUX tablespace.

B) Automatic AWR snapshots are created by the Manageability Monitor (MMON) background process.

C) It includes statistics that contain the number of distinct values per table column.

D) By default, AWR data is retained for eight days.

E) It is maintained by executing the pl/sql procedures in the dbms_stats package.

F) It includes statistics that contain the number of rows per table.

Answer: ABD

15. Which three are true about the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)?

A) AWR data is stored in the SYSTEM tablespace.

B) By default, AWR snapshots are taken every 60 minutes.

C) It is the foundation for the self-managing infrastructure.

D) The taking of AWR snapshots cannot be disabled.

E) Its collection level is determined by the value of the STATISTICS_LEVEL database parameter.

F) It is used by the Optimizer to determine optimal execution plans.

Answer: BCE

16. Which two are true about AWR snapshots?

A) They are stored in the SYSAUX tablespace.

B) They are always created automatically.

C) They can be retained forever.

D) They can be modified by using DMLs.

E) They are not generated if STATISTICS_LEVEL is set to TYPICAL.

Answer: AC

17. Which three are true about AWR

snapshots? A) They are always created automatically.

B) They are always created manually.

C) They are generated if statistics—level is set to basic.

D) They are generated if statistics—level is set to typical.

E) They are always retained forever.

F) They can be retained forever.

G)They are generated if statistics—level is set to all.

Answer: DFG

18.Which four are true about the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)?

- A)AWR data can be retained for a month.
- B)It includes statistics on the number of columns in each view.
- C)Automatic AWR snapshots can be written once per hour.
- D)It includes statistics on the number of columns in each table.
- E)Automatic AWR snapshots can be written once every 6 hours
- F)AWR data can be retained for 3 months.

Answer: ACEF

19.Which two events always request the LGWR to

- write? A)When DBWn writes dirty buffers.
- B)When a log switch occurs.
- C)When a checkpoint occurs.
- D)When LGWR is notified by a server process that performs a COMMIT or ROLLBACK.
- E)When PMON restarts a server process.

Answer: AB

20.Which three events always result in a write request made to the LGWR process? A)after undo is applied by PMON during process recovery

- B)when dirty buffers are found during the processing of a checkpoint
- C)when the password file is updated
- D)when an Instance is shutdown
- E)when flashback logs are updated

Answer: ABD

21.Which two are true about LGWR?

- A)LGWR always writes to the redo logs each time a COMMIT occurs.
- B)LGWR always writes to the redo logs each time a ROLLBACK occurs.
- C)LGWR never writes a single COMMIT to the redo logs.
- D)LGWR may write to the redo logs when DBWR writes a dirty buffer.
- E)Multiple COMMITs can be written by LGWR in the same write request.
- F)LGWR always writes to the redo logs when DBWR writes a dirty buffer.

Answer: DE

22. Which two are true about the Archive (ARCn) processes? A) They archive redo directly from the redo log buffer.
B) They are used during instance recovery.
C) They automatically delete obsolete archive logs to make space for new archive logs.
D) They are enabled only when the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode.
E) They create archive logs after every log switch.

Answer: DE

23. Which four are true about the Archive (ARCn) processes? A) They might be used during instance recovery.
B) They can create archive logs.
C) They are always used during instance recovery.
D) They archive redo from an active redo log.
E) They are always used during media recovery.
F) They can ship redo automatically to standby databases
G) They might be used during media recovery.

Answer: BDFG

24. Which three structures can span multiple data files?
A) migrated rows
B) table extents
C) temporary segment extents
D) index extents
E) chained rows
F) segments

Answer: AEF

25. Which structure can span multiple data files?
A) a bigfile tablespace
B) a permanent tablespace
C) a segment
D) a temporary tablespace
E) an extent

Answer: C

26. Which four database objects never have any segments?

- A)A partitioned index
- B)A view selecting from a populated table
- C)An empty index
- D)An Oracle Loader type external table
- E)An empty table
- F)A view selecting from an empty table
- G)An Oracle Data Pump type external table

Answer: BDFG

27.Which three of these must be accessible to keep a database open?

- A)Control file.
- B)All members of a redo log group.
- C)SYSTEM tablespace.
- D)SYSAUX tablespace.
- E)spfile

Answer: ABC

28.Which two of these must be available READ/WRITE to keep a database open? A)all copies of the control file.

- B)the password file.
- C)all members of the current redo log group.
- D)spfile.
- E)TEMP tablespace
- F)SYSAUX tablespace

Answer: AC

29.Archive log mode is enabled for your database and DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST is set to '/u01/orade/db01'.The parameters, DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_n and DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST, are not specified.

Which four are stored in the location specified by DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST?

- A)audit logs
- B)control files
- C)redo logs
- D)audit files
- E)data files
- F)archived redo logs
- G)temp files

H)RMAN backups

Answer: BCEG

30. When does an incremental checkpoint occur ? A) when an online redo log switch occurs.

B) when DBWn writes dirty buffers as part of its normal processing.

C) when the ALTER SYSTEM CHECKPOINT statement is executed.

D) when a user tablespace is taken offline.

Answer: B

31. Which two are true about the Inventory directory?

A) It is shared by all Oracle software installations on a single server.

B) It is required only for Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database software installations.

C) It can be created only if the ORACLE_BASE environment variable is set.

D) It should be created before installing Oracle software for the first time on a server.

E) It is owned by the oinstall group, which must be created before installing Oracle software for the first time on a server.

Answer: AD

32.

which four are true about the tools used to administer Oracle database?

A) the Data Pump utility can be used to load data from text files.

B) SRVCTL can be used to shut down Oracle instances.

C) SQL*Plus can be used to create databases.

D) SQL*Plus can be used to startup Oracle instances.

E) DBCA can be used to upgrade databases.

F) RMAN can be used to startup Oracle instances.

Answer: BCDF

33.

Which state must a database be to enable ARCHIVELOG ?

A) NOMOUNT

B) OPEN IN READ WRITE mode

C) OPEN IN READ ONLY mode

D) OPEN IN RESTRICTED mode

E) MOUNT

Answer: E

34.

Which two can be exported by a non-administrative account by using Data Pump?

- A)directory objects
- B)tables
- C)tablespaces
- D)schemas
- E)database

Answer: BD

35.Where is an expdp operation

tracked? A)dump files

- B)control file
- C)log files
- D)Automatic Diagnostic Repository(ADR)
- E)master table (MT)

Answer: E

36.Which two are true about Oracle Data Pump in Oracle Database 11g Release 2?

- A)If the directory used in the export operation has existing dump files, it overwrites them.
- B)It allows encryption to be performed without using a password.
- C) It supports the export of specific views as tables.
- D) It allows compression levels to be defined for the export.
- E)It supports the renaming of tables during import.

Answer: BD

37.

Which two statements are true regarding the Oracle Data Pump export and import operations? (choose two)

- A)You cannot export data from a remote database.
- B)You can rename tables during an import operation.
- C)You can overwrite existing dump files during an export operation.
- D)You can compress the data during export but not the metadata because it is not supported.

Answer: BC

38.

Examine these facts about objects in the SYSTEM schema:

- 1.EMP is a table.

- 2.EMP_PK is a primary key constraint on EMP.ENO.
- 3.EMP_IDX is an index on EMP.MGR_NO.
- 4.EMP_SEQ is a sequence used to generate values for EMP.ENO.
- 5.EMP_OPS_PKG is a package that performs DML operations on EMP.
- 6.EMP_VU is a view on EMP.
- 7.EMP_TRG is a trigger on EMP.

Examine this command:

```
$ expdp system/oracle \  
> FULL=Y \  
> EXCLUDE=TABLE:"= 'EMP' " \  
> DIRECTORY=data_pump_dir \  
> DUMPFILE=full_db.dmp \  
> LOGFILE=full_db.log
```

Which three objects will be exported?

- A)EMP_PK
- B)EMP_SEQ
- C)EMP_OPS_PKG
- D)EMP_VU
- E)EMP_IDX
- F)EMP_TRG
- G)EME_FN

Answer: BCD

39.

You want to audit update statements that refer to USER1.DEPT.DNAME.

Which type of auditing must you use?

- A)standard auditing
- B)mandatory auditing
- C)value-based auditing
- D)fine-grained auditing

Answer: D

40.Which three are true about auditing?

- A)Auditing is active only when the database is OPEN.
- B)Audit records are always stored in the database.
- C)Audit of the use of system privileges can be enabled for individual database users.
- D)DDL statements can be audited when they fail to execute.
- E)All Oracle auditing operations occur by default.

F)DML statements can be audited when they execute successfully.

Answer: CDF

41.Which four are true about auditing?

- A)DML statements can be audited when they fail to execute
- B)Select statements can be audited when they execute successfully.
- C)All Oracle auditing operations occur by default.
- D)No Oracle auditing operations occur by default.
- E)DDL statements can be audited when they fail to execute.
- F)Some auditing is active before the database is open.
- G)Audit records are never stored in the database.
- H)Audit records are always stored in the database.

Answer: ABEF

42.

Examine this session output:

```
SQL> connect scott/tiger
Connected.
```

```
SQL>select name,value
2 from v$parameter
3 where name='audit_trail';
```

```
NAMEVALUE
```

```
-----
audit_trailDB
```

```
SQL> audit all on emp;
Audit succeeded.
```

43.

Which two will generate on audit record?

- A)every update statement executed by scott that updates scott.emp
- B)every ddl statement executed by scott that affects scott.emp
- C)any dml statement executed by sys on scott.emp
- D)only the first select statement executed by scott in a session on scott.emp
- E)every update statement executed by scott that updates hr.emp
- F)only the first dml statement executed by system in a session on scott.emp

Answer: AB

44.

you successfully executed these commands:

```
connect scott/tiger@prod1;  
CREAET DATABASE LINK db_prod2  
CONNECT TO scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger  
USING 'PROD2';
```

Which type of database link is created?

- A)private current user database link
- B)public connected user database link
- C)public current user database link
- D)private fixed user database link
- E)public fixed user database link

Answer: D

45.

which is true about external tables?

- A)Segments are allocated for external tables.
- B)They may have indexes.
- C)They do not support partitioning.
- D)The ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver can be used to write data to external tables.
- E)DML operations may be performed on external tables.

Answer: D

46.Which two are true about external tables?

- A)They can be stored in an ASM Cluster File System(ACFS).
- B)They can always be updated using SQL.
- C)They support the ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver.
- D)They have extents.
- E)They support all DML operations.

Answer: AC

47.

You want to access employee details contained in flat files created by an application.

Which two methods will achieve this?

- A)Use a BFILE column in a table to access the flat file.

- B) Use an Oracle Loader type External table.
- C) Use an Oracle Data Pump type External table.
- D) Use a CLOB column in a table to access the flat file.
- E) Use a LONG RAW column in a table to access the flat file.

Answer: AB

48.

Examine this command:

```
SQL> CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE report_work_area
(startdate DATE,
enddate DATE, class CHAR(20))
ON COMMIT PRESERVE ROWS;
```

Which three statements are true about rows inserted into REPORT_WORK_AREA?

- A) Rows will be lost if a ROLLBACK is done.
- B) Rows will be lost upon session failure.
- C) Rows are visible to all sessions logged in by the same user until the session that inserted the rows terminates.
- D) Rows are visible to all sessions logged in by all users granted the DBA role until the session that inserted the rows terminates.
- E) Rows will be lost upon session normal termination.
- F) Rows are visible globally to all sessions logged in by any user until the session that inserted the rows terminates.

Answer: ABE

49.

Which three are true about the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)?

- A) It improves database performance by automatically implementing Oracle's best practices.
- B) It can assist the DBA in diagnosing database instance startup failures.
- C) It can be used by executing the PL/SQL procedures in the DBMS_ADDM package.
- D) It runs automatically after each Automatic Workload Repository snapshot is created.
- E) It provides recommendations to improve database performance.
- F) Its findings are accessible only by using Oracle Enterprise Manager.

Answer: CDE

50. Which is true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) ?

- A) It is used only if the DIAGNOSTIC_DEST parameter is manually configured.
- B) It only contains the alert log and trace files for background processes.
- C) Its location is always set by the ORACLE_BASE variable.

D) It includes diagnostic data for critical errors for each server and background process.

Answer: D

51. Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) ?

A) It only exists if DIAGNOSTIC_DEST is configured in the SPFILE.

B) It includes diagnostic data for critical errors for background processes.

C) It only contains the alert log.

D) It only contains trace files.

E) It includes diagnostic data for critical errors for client processes.

F) It includes diagnostic data for critical errors for server process.

Answer: BF

52. Which two are true about the Fast Recovery Area

(FRA)? A) It should be larger than the database.

B) Only consistent backups can be stored in the FRA.

C) Space management in the FRA is influenced by the database backup retention policy.

D) It must reside on the same file system as the database data files.

E) A database must be in ARCHIVELOG mode to use the FRA.

Answer: AC

53. Your DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST_SIZE is 8G,

Currently, 5G of the space is used of which 4G consists of obsolete backups,

You execute this command;

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET db_recovery_file_dest_size=2G;
```

What is the outcome?

A) It changes DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST_SIZE to 2G and deletes the obsolete backups

B) It changes DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST_SIZE to 5G

C) It fails because DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST_SIZE is a static parameter

D) It changes DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST_SIZE to 2G without deleting valid backups

E) It fails because the new size is less than 5G

Answer: D

54. USER1 grants SELECT, INSERT, and UPDATE privileges on USER1.EMP to

USER2. Sys executes this command:

```
SQL> REVOKE UPDATE ON user1.emp FROM user1;
```

What will be the outcome?

- A) It will fail because USER1 is the owner of USER1.EMP.
- B) It will succeed but neither USER1 nor USER2 will be able to perform SELECT, INSERT, or UPDATE on USER1.EMP.
- C) It will succeed and only USER1 will be unable to perform SELECT, INSERT, or UPDATE on USER1.EMP.
- D) It will succeed and neither USER1 nor USER2 will be able to perform INSERT or UPDATE on USER1.EMP, but both will be able to query USER1.EMP.
- E) It will succeed and only USER2 will be unable to perform SELECT, INSERT, or UPDATE on USER1.EMP.

Answer: A

55.

USER1 grants SELECT and UPDATE privileges on USER1.EMP to USER2
SYS executes this command

```
SQL> REVOKE SELECT ON user1.emp FROM user1;
```

What will be the outcome?

- A) It will succeed and USER2 will be unable to perform SELECT on USER1.EMP
- B) It will succeed and USER2 will be unable to perform SELECT or UPDATE on USER1 EMP because updates require select be done internally
- C) It will fail because sys can not revoke object privileges for other users
- D) It will fail because USER1 owns USER1.EMP

Answer: D

56.

Examine these facts about a database:

1. USER is the database default tablespace.
2. USER1, USER2, and USER3 have the CREATE SESSION privilege.
3. They also have UNLIMITED QUOTA on the default tablespace USERS.
4. They have no other privileges.

57

Examine these commands:

```
SQL> conn / as sysdba
```

Connected.

```
SQL> GRANT CREATE TABLE TO user1 WITH ADMIN OPTION;
```

Grant succeeded.

```
SQL> conn user1/oracle_4U
```

Connected.

```
SQL> GRANT CREATE TABLE TO user2;
```


Grant succeeded.

```
SQL> GRANT CREATE TABLE TO user3 WITH ADMIN OPTION;
```

Grant succeeded.

58.

Which two are true?

- A) If SYS revokes CREATE TABLE from USER1, it is not revoked from USER2 and USER3.
- B) Only SYS can revoke CREATE TABLE from USER1.
- C) If SYS revokes CREATE TABLE from USER1, it is revoked from USER2 but not from USER3.
- D) Any user with CREATE TABLE WITH ADMIN OPTION can revoke CREATE TABLE from USER1.
- E) Only SYS and USER1 can revoke CREATE TABLE from USER3.

Answer: DE

59. Examine the facts about a database:

- 1. USERS is the database default tablespace.
- 2. USER1, USER2, and USER3 have the CREATE SESSION privilege.
- 3. They also have UNLIMITED QUOTA on the default tablespace USERS.
- 4. They have no other privileges.

Examine these commands:

```
SQL > conn / as sysdba
```

Connected

```
SQL > GRANT CREATE TABLE TO user1 WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

Grant succeeded.

```
SQL > GRANT CREATE TABLE TO user2;
```

Grant succeeded.

```
SQL > GRANT CREATE TABLE TO user3 WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

Grant succeeded.

60. Which two are true?

- A) If sys revokes CREATE TABLE from user1, it is not revoked from USER2 and USER3.
- B) Only sys can revoke CREATE TABLE from user1.
- C) If sys revokes CREATE TABLE FROM user1, it is revoked from user2 but not from user3.
- D) Any user with CREATE TABLE WITH GRANT OPTION can revoke CREATE TABLE from user1.
- E) Only sys and USER1 can revoke CREATE TABLE from user3.

Answer: BE

61. In one of your databases:

- 1. USER1 and USER2 have no system privileges.

2. ROLE1 only has these privileges:

- CREATE SESSION
- CREATE TABLE
- CREATE VIEW

Examine these commands:

```
SQL> conn / as sysdba
```

Connected.

```
SQL> GRANT create table, role1 TO user1 WITH ADMIN OPTION;
```

Grant succeeded.

```
SQL> conn user1/oracle_4U
```

Connected.

```
SQL> GRANT role1 TO user2;
```

Grant succeeded.

Which command would you execute and as which user, to revoke the create table privilege from USER2?

- A)REVOKE CREATE TABLE FROM user2 as SYS
- B)REVOKE CREATE TABLE FROM role1 as SYS
- C)REVOKE CREATE TABLE FROM role1 as USER1
- D)REVOKE CREATE TABLE FROM user1 as SYS

Answer: B

62.

In one of your databases:

1. USER1 and USER2 have no system privileges.

2. ROLE1 only has these privileges:

- CREATE SESSION
- CREATE TABLE
- CREATE VIEW

Examine these commands:

```
SQL> conn / as sysdba
```

Connected.

```
SQL> GRANT create table, role1 TO user1 WITH ADMIN OPTION;
```

Grant succeeded.

```
SQL> conn user1/oracle_4U
```

Connected.

```
SQL> GRANT role1 TO user2;
```

Grant succeeded.

Which command would you execute and as which user, to revoke the create table privilege from USER2?

- A)REVOKE CREATE TABLE FROM user2 as USER1
- B)REVOKE CREATE TABLE FROM user1 as SYS
- C)REVOKE CREATE TABLE FROM role1 as USER1
- D)REVOKE CREATE TABLE FROM role1 as SYS
- E)REVOKE CREATE TABLE FROM user2 as SYS

Answer: D

63.

Examine these facts about a database:

- . The database default tablespace to EXAMPLE.
- . DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION is FALSE.

Examine these commands:

```
SQL> CREATE USER user1 IDENTIFIED BY oracle_4U PASSWORD EXPIRE;
```

User created.

```
SQL>ALTER USER user1 IDENTIFIED BY oracle;
```

User altered.

```
SQL>GRANT CREATE SESSION TO user1;
```

Grant succeeded.

```
SQL>GRANT CREATE TABLE TO user1 WITH ADMIN OPTION;
```

Grant succeeded.

Which four are true?

- A)User1 can connect to the database instance.
- B)User1 can create in the EXAMPLE tablespace.
- C)User1 must change the password at first login.
- D)User1 can grant the CREATE SESSION privilege to other users.
- E)User1 can grant the CREATE TABLE privilege to other users.
- F)User1 can REVOKE the CREATE TABLE privilege from users that were granted the privilege by SYS .
- G)User1 can REVOKE the CREATE SESSION privilege from users that were granted the privilege by SYS .

Answer: ABEF

64.

IN one of your databases;

The database default tablespace is EXAMPLE.

DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION IS FALSE.

Examine these commands;

```
SQL.>CREATE USER user1 IDENTIFIED BY oracle_4U password expire;
```

User created.

```
SQL>ALTER USER user1 ACCOUUNT UNLOCK;
```

User altered.

```
SQL>GRANT CREATE SEAAION TO user1;
```

Grant succeeded;

```
SQL>GRANT CREATE TABLE TO user1 WITH ADMIN OPTION;
```

Grant succeeded.

Which three are true?

- A)USER1 can create indexes in EXAMPLE tablespace

- B)USER1 can grant the CREATE TABLE privilege to other users
- C)USER1 can log into the database instance
- D)USER1 must change it's password at first login
- E)USER1 can create tables in the EXAMPLE tablespace

Answer: BCD

65.

IN one of your databases;

- . The database default tablespace is EXAMPLE.
- . DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION IS FALSE.

Examine these commands;

```
SQL> CREATE USER user1 IDENTIFIED BY oracle_4U;
```

User created.

```
SQL>GRANT CREATE SESSION TO user1;
```

User altered

Which two are true?

- A)USER1 can create tables in EXAMPLE tablespace
- B)USER1 must change it's password at first login
- C)USER1 can create tables in the EXAM
- D)USER1 can be granted access to tables in other schemas
- E)USER1 can log in to the database instance.

Answer: DE

66.

You have decided to implement the principle of least privilege and separation of duties.

Which two actions must you take?

- A)Grant SYSOPER to application schema owners.
- B)Grant access to the Oracle software owner O/S account to all database administrators.
- C)Assign the OSOPER and OSDBA groups to the Oracle software owner O/S account.
- D)Assign different O/S groups to the OSOPER and OSDBA credentials.
- E)Assign the DBA role to application schema owners.

Answer: CD

67.

Examine these facts about a database:

- 1.USERS is the database default tablespace.
- 2.USER1 and USER2 have the CREATE SESSION privilege.
- 3.They also have UNLIMITED QUOTA on the USERS tablespace.

Examine these commands:

```
SQL> conn / as sysdba
```

Connected.

```
SQL> GRANT CREATE TABLE TO USER1 WITH ADMIN OPTION;
```

Grant succeeded.

```
SQL> GRANT CREATE VIEW TO USER1 WITH ADMIN OPTION;
```

Grant succeeded.

```
SQL> GRANT CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW TO USER1 WITH ADMIN OPTION;
```

Grant succeeded.

```
SQL> GRANT CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW TO USER2 WITH ADMIN OPTION;
```

Grant succeeded.

```
SQL> conn user1/oracle
```

Connected.

```
SQL> GRANT CREATE TABLE TO USER2 WITH ADMIN OPTION;
```

Grant succeeded.

```
SQL> GRANT CREATE VIEW TO USER2 WITH ADMIN OPTION;
```

Grant succeeded.

```
SQL> conn / as sysdba
```

Connected.

```
SQL> REVOKE CREATE TABLE FROM USER1;
```

Revoke succeeded.

Which two are true?

- A) USER1 cannot create tables but can create views and materialized views.
- B) USER1 cannot create tables or materialized views, but can create views.
- C) USER1 cannot create tables, views or materialized views.
- D) USER2 cannot create tables but can create views and materialized views.
- E) USER2 cannot create tables or materialized views, but can create views.
- F) USER2 can create tables, views and materialized views.

Answer: BF

68.

In a database, EXAMPLE is the default tablespace and DEFERED_SEGMENT_CREATION is FALSE. Examine these commands executed by SYS:

```
SQL> CREATE USER u1 IDENTIFIED BY oracle;
```

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE u1.tab1 (c1 number);
```

What will be the outcome and why?

- A) It will fail because U1 does not have the CREATE SESSION privilege.
- B) It will fail because U1 has no quota on EXAMPLE.
- C) U1.TAB1 will be created.
- D) It will fail because U1 does not have the CREATE TABLE privilege.

E) It will fail because U1 has no default tablespace.

Answer: B

69. Examine these SQL statements and their output:

```
SQL> select name,value
2 from v$parameter
3 where name like 'undo%';
NAMEVALUE
```

-----	-----
undo_management	AUTO
undo_tablespace	UNDO
undo_retention	900

```
SQL> select contents,retention
2 from dba_tablespaces
3 where tablespace_name='UNDO';
CONTENTSRETENTION
```

-----	-----
UNDO	GUARANTEE

```
SQL> select blocks,autoextensible,maxblocks
2 from dba_data_files
3 Where tablespace_name='UNDO';
BLOCKS      AUT      MAXBLOCKS
```

-----	-----	-----
6400	NO	0

Which two are true?

- A) Transactions will wait until free space becomes available in the undo tablespace when they have failed to allocate space
- B) The undo tablespace will grow automatically if there is not enough space to retain active undo
- C) Inactive undo will be retained for at least 15 minutes
- D) Expired undo will be retained as long as possible within the limits of the current size of the undo tablespace
- E) Active undo will be retained as long as needed by the transactions

Answer: CE

70.

Examine these SQL statements and their output:

```
SQL> select name,value
2 from v$parameter
3 where name like 'undo%';
NAMEVALUE
```

undo_management	AUTO
undo_tablespace	UNDO

undo_retention	900
----------------	-----

```
SQL> select contents,retention
2from dba_tablespaces
3where tablespace_name='UNDO';
CONTENTSRETENTION
```

UNDO	NOGUARANTEE
------	-------------

```
SQL> select blocks,autoextensible,maxblocks
2from dba_data_files
3Where tablespace_name='UNDO';
BLOCKS      AUT      MAXBLOCKS
```

6400	YES	64000
------	-----	-------

Which two are true?

- A) Inactive UNDO will be retained as long as possible within the limits of the current size of the UNDO tablespace.
- B) The UNDO tablespace can grow automatically if there is not enough space to retain active UNDO.
- C) Active UNDO will be retained as long as needed by transactions.
- D) Inactive UNDO will never be retained for more than 15 minutes.
- E) Inactive UNDO will always be retained for at least 15 minutes.

Answer: CE

71

Examine these SQL statements and their output:

```
SQL> select name,value
2from v$parameter
3 where name like 'undo%';
NAMEVALUE
```

undo_management	AUTO
undo_tablespace	UNDO
undo_retention	900

```
SQL> select contents,retention
2from dba_tablespaces
3where tablespace_name='UNDO';
```

CONTENTSRETENTION

UNDONOGUARANTEE

```
SQL> select blocks,autoextensible,maxblocks
2from dba_data_files
```

```
3 Where tablespace_name='UNDO';
BLOCKS      AUT          MAXBLOCKS
-----
```

```
6400YES    64000
```

Which two are true?

- A)Inactive expired UNDO will be retained as long as possible within the limits of the current size of the UNDO tablespace.
- B)The UNDO tablespace can grow automatically if there is not enough space to retain active UNDO.
- C)Active UNDO will be retained as long as needed by transactions.
- D)Inactive expired UNDO will never be retained for more than 15 minutes.
- E)Inactive expired UNDO will always be retained for at least 15 minutes.

Answer: BC

72.

Examine these SQL statements and their output:

```
SQL> select name,value
2from v$parameter
3 where name like 'undo%';
NAMEVALUE
```

```
-----
undo_management          AUTO
undo_tablespace          UNDO
undo_retention           900
```

```
SQL> select contents,retention
2from dba_tablespaces
3where tablespace_name='UNDO';
CONTENTSRETENTION
```

UNDONOGUARANTEE

```
SQL> select blocks,autoextensible,maxblocks
2from dba_data_files
3 Where tablespace_name='UNDO';
BLOCKS      AUT          MAXBLOCKS
-----
```


6400NO 0

Which three are true?

- A)Active UNDO might be retained for 15 or more minutes.
- B)Inactive UNDO might be retained for 15 or more minutes.
- C)The UNDO tablespace is guaranteed to be retained for ever.
- D)Expired UNDO might be retained for 15 or more minutes.
- E)UNDO Blocks are retained for 900 days.
- F)UNDO segments are guaranteed to be retained for ever.

Answer: ABD

73.

Which two are true about transactions, UNDO segments, and UNDO tablespaces?

- A)UNDO tablespaces are created and dropped automatically.
- B)UNDO tablespaces are brought ONLINE or OFFLINE as required.
- C)All transactions belonging to a single session use the same UNDO segment.
- D)UNDO segments grow or shrink automatically.
- E)UNDO segments are created and dropped automatically.

Answer: DE

74.Which four are true about transactions, undo segments, and undo tablespaces? A)undo tablespaces contain undo segments and Global Temporary Table Data. B)undo segments can be brought offline automatically by Oracle.

- C)undo segment updates are logged in redo logs.
- D)A single transaction can use multiple undo segments simultaneously.
- E)undo segments can be brought online automatically by Oracle.
- F)undo segments can be used simultaneously by multiple transactions.

Answer: BCEF

75.

Which three are true about UNDO data?

- A)It is used to rewind a database by using FLASHBACK DATABASE.
- B)It is used to recover dropped tables by using FLASHBACK TABLE ... TO BEFORE DROP.
- C)It is used to enable ROLLBACK statements to roll back uncommitted updates.
- D)It is used to roll back failed transactions.
- E)It is used during online backups to guarantee their consistency.
- F)It is used to provide read consistency.

Answer: CDF

76.

Which four are true about UNDO ?

- A) Guaranteed UNDO retention prevents inactive and expired undo from being deleted.
- B) DML statements generate UNDO.
- C) Active UNDO is never deleted.
- D) Inactive and expired UNDO is never deleted.
- E) Inactive and unexpired UNDO is never deleted.
- F) It can be used to restore a table by using FLASHBACK TABLE.
- G) DDL statements generate UNDO

Answer: BCFG

77.

Which three are true about UNDO segments and UNDO tablespaces in the same database and instance ?

- A) A database can have multiple UNDO tablespaces.
- B) UNDO segments are automatically dropped shortly after transactions that use them commit
- C) Multiple transactions run by different Oracle users can share a single UNDO segment.
- D) Multiple transactions run by the same Oracle user can share a single UNDO segment.
- E) A serial transaction can use multiple UNDO segments
- F) A new UNDO segment is always created for each transaction

Answer: ACD

78.

Which two are true about UNDO segments and UNDO tablespaces in the same database and instance ?

- A) Multiple transactions may share a single UNDO segment.
- B) A database can have multiple active UNDO tablespaces.
- C) Multiple transactions run by the same Oracle user must share a single UNDO segment.
- D) Automatic Undo Management attempts to minimize the number of active transactions that share the same UNDO segment
- E) Multiple transactions run by the same Oracle user must not share a single UNDO segment.
- F) Multiple transactions run by the different Oracle user must not share a single UNDO segment

Answer: AD

79.

Which two are true about UNDO data ?

- A) Inactive UNDO cannot be overwritten until the elapsed time since becoming inactive exceeds UNDO_RETENTION.
- B) Active UNDO can never be overwritten.
- C) Active UNDO is always kept in memory.
- D) It can be used to restore a table by using FLASHBACK TABLE.
- E) Inactive UNDO is never written to disk.
- F) Only DML statements generate UNDO.

Answer: BD

80.

Which two are true about undo tablespaces?

- A) Tables can be created in undo tablespaces by sys
- B) Single-instance databases can have only one active undo tablespace
- C) They must have only one data file
- D) They can be recovered only when an instance is in MOUNT state
- E) They always retain undo for the time period defined by UNDO_RETENTION

Answer: BD

81.

Which three are true about undo tablespaces?

- A) They can contain undo blocks and data blocks.
- B) They can be configured to prevent ORA-1555 snapshot too old errors.
- C) An administrator can create multiple undo tablespaces in a single-instance database.
- D) They are opened even when the database is in mount state.
- E) They can be smallfile tablespaces.

Answer: BCE

82.

Which is true about initialization parameter administration?

- A) Some Dynamic parameter values can be modified to affect only one session
- B) Dynamic parameters, when modified, always revert to their original values after the database instance is restarted
- C) Static parameter values can be changed in the spfile only by using the alter system command with scope=spfile when the database is closed
- D) Static parameter values can be changed for the current instance by using alter system command with scope=memory

Answer: A

83. You want to use the ALTER SYSTEM statement with SCOPE=MEMORY to change an initialization parameter value.

Which is true?

- A) It can be used only if a pfile is used.
- B) The change occurs immediately in memory for static parameters but it is not persistent after instance restart.
- C) The change occurs immediately in memory for dynamic parameters but it is not persistent after instance restart.

D)In can be used only if an spfile is used.

Answer: C

84.

which three statements are true about initialization parameters and files?

A)An idle instance must start with a PFILE.

B)Session modifiable initialization parameters can only be changed by a user with the DBA role.

C)The ALTER SYSTEM command can be used to change parameter values for an instance started using a PFILE.

D)An SPFILE can be created from an idle instance.

E)Session modifiable initialization parameters can only be changed once per session.

F)The ALTER SYSTEM command can be used to change parameter values for an instance started using an SPFILE

G)System modifiable initialization parameters can only be changed by the SYS user.

Answer: CDF

85.

Table EMP resides in the USERS tablespace.

Examine this command:

```
SQL> DROP TABLE emp PURGE;
```

Which two methods would you use to recover EMP?

A)Flashback Table.

B)re-creating the table and reinserting the rows.

C)performing a tablespace point in time recovery of USERS.

D)Flashback Transaction Backout.

E)Flashback Drop.

Answer: BC

86.

Which two are true about consistent database backups?

A)They can only be taken by using RMAN commands.

B)They can only be taken by using RMAN when the database is in MOUNT state.

C)They can only be taken when a RECOVERY CATALOG is used.

D)They can only be taken if the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode.

E)They can only be taken if a NORMAL, TRANSACTIONAL, or IMMEDIATE shutdown has been performed and the backup is taken before the database is reopened.

Answer: BE

Which four are true about consistent database backups?

- A) They can only be taken using O/S utilities if the database is in mount state.
- B) They can only be taken using RMAN when the database is in mount state.
- C) They can be taken using O/S utilities.
- D) They can only be taken using RMAN when the database instance is shut down.
- E) They can be taken if the database is in archivelog mode.
- F) They can be taken by using rman commands.
- G) They can be taken if the database is in noarchivelog mode.

Answer: CEFG

87.

Which three can be used to schedule automated backups of the database?

- A) a cron job
- B) Enterprise Manager Database Control
- C) DBMS_SCHEDULER
- D) DBMS_BACKUP_RESTORE
- E) expdp
- F) RMAN

Answer: ABC

88.

Which four can be used to schedule automated backups of an Oracle database?

- A) data Guard
- B) DBMS_JOB
- C) Enterprise Manager
- D) anacron jobs E) cron jobs
- F) Automatic Storage Management (ASM)

Answer: BCDE

89.

Which two tools or utilities can be used to configure and schedule on-line database backups to run automatically?

- A) the RMAN command line utility
- B) SQL*PLUS
- C) Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
- D) The Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)
- E) the DBMS_SCHEDULER package

Answer: CE

90.

Your database is open in ARCHIVELOG mode.

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST is set to Fast Recovery Area (FRA) and it is 100% full when a log switch takes place. No alternative or optional archive destinations are defined.

What is the outcome?

- A) All active sessions hang until the database administrator (DBA) makes space available in the FRA
- B) No archivelogs are generated.
- C) The archivelog entries are made in the diagnostic destination and when space is available, new archivelogs are generated.
- D) All active sessions are disconnected and their transactions rolled back.
- E) Obsolete backups are automatically deleted and new archivelogs are generated.

Answer: A

91.

In which two cases is a consistent database backup created ?

- A) when the RMAN BACKUP AS COPY command is used while the database is open
- B) when the RMAN BACKUP command is used while the database is OPEN READ ONLY
- C) when the RMAN BACKUP AS COPY command is used while the database is OPEN RESTRICTED
- D) when the RMAN BACKUP command is used while the database is MOUNTED
- E) when O/S commands are used to copy database files after a database instance is shut down normally

Answer: DE

92.

Which command is used to display files that no longer conform to the backup retention policy?

- A) LIST EXPIRED BACKUP
- B) REPORT OBSOLETE.
- C) SHOW DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES.
- D) CROSSCHECK BACKUP.

Answer: B

93.

Which two affect the time taken for instance recovery?

- A) Size of archivelogs.
- B) Size of existing RMAN backupsets.
- C) FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET value.
- D) Size of UNDO tablespace.
- E) UNDO_RETENTION value.
- F) Size of redo logs.

Answer: CF

94.

Which two are true about space management in tablespaces?

- A) Free lists are used for managing free space for segments in locally managed tablespaces.
- B) Locally managed tablespaces track adjacent free space automatically by using bitmaps.
- C) Locally managed tablespaces have either ASSM or manual segment space management (MSSM), and all the segments in these tablespaces are managed one way or the other.
- D) Extent allocation must be specified as automatic for automatic segment space management (ASSM) tablespaces.
- E) ASSM tablespaces prevent row chaining.

Answer: BC

95.

Your database is configured in archive log mode.

The USERS01 tablespace is currently online.

You are required to take the tablespace offline.

Which clause or clauses ensure that no media recovery is required when the tablespace is brought back online?

- A) either the NORMAL or the TEMPORARY clause
- B) only the TEMPORARY clause
- C) only the NORMAL clause
- D) either the NORMAL or the IMMEDIATE clause
- E) only the IMMEDIATE clause.

Answer: C

96.

Which two statements are true about tablespaces?

- A) A database can contain multiple undo tablespaces.
- B) A database instance stores undo data in the SYSTEM tablespace if no undo tablespace exists.
- C) A database instance hangs if the SYSAUX tablespace becomes unavailable.
- D) A database can contain only a single temporary tablespace.
- E) A database with a locally managed SYSTEM tablespace can have dictionary-managed user tablespaces.

Answer: AB

97.

Which four statements are true about tablespaces?

- A) A single instance database can have multiple temp tablespaces created.
- B) A single instance database can have multiple temp tablespaces used simultaneously by the instance.
- C) The SYSAUX tablespace can be altered OFFLINE.
- D) A single instance database can have multiple undo tablespaces used simultaneously by the instance.
- E) The SYSTEM tablespace can be altered OFFLINE FOR RECOVERY.
- F) A single instance database can have multiple undo tablespaces created.

G)The SYSAUX tablespace can be altered READ ONLY.

Answer: ABCF

98.

Which is true about enabling AUTOEXTEND for data files?

- A) It can be enabled for a new data file that is added to a tablespace only if the existing data files in that tablespace have autoextend enabled.
- B) It can be enabled only for data files in non-OMF tablespaces.
- C) It can be enabled for data files only in bigfile tablespaces.
- D) It can be enabled for data files only in smallfile tablespaces.
- E) It can be enabled for an existing data file in a tablespace by using the ALTER TABLESPACE command.

Answer: E

99. Which is true about the SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces?

- A) Both tablespaces must be online for a database to be accessible.
- B) The SYSAUX tablespace can be made read-only but the SYSTEM tablespace cannot.
- C) Only the SYSTEM tablespace contains data dictionary tables.
- D) Both tablespaces can be used for temporary storage if no temporary tablespace is defined.

Answer: C

100. Which three tablespaces can be set to OFFLINE IMMEDIATE in an Oracle Database?

- A) The SYSTEM tablespace.
- B) The Undo tablespace currently used by the instance.
- C) A tablespace containing an RMAN CATALOG.
- D) A tablespace containing an Enterprise Manager repository.
- E) The SYSAUX tablespace

Answer: CDE

101. Examine these facts about a database.

- 1. The database default tablespace is USERS.
- 2. DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION is TRUE.
- 3. The default tablespace of USER1 is tbs1.
- 4. USER1 has only these privileges:

- . CREATE SESSION
- . CREATE TABLE
- . UNLIMITED quota on tbs1

Examine these commands executed by USER1:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE emp (eno NUMBER, ename VARCHAR2(20)) TABLESPACE TBS1;
```


Table created.

```
SQL> CREATE INDEX emp_inx ON emp(eno) TABLESPACE USERS;  
Index created.
```

```
SQL> INSERT INTO emp VALUES (NULL, 'Alan');
```

What will be the outcome of the INSERT operation and why?

- A) It will fail because an indexed column cannot have NULL values.
- B) A row will be inserted into EMP and an index entry will be made into EMP_IDX.
- C) It will fail because USER1 has no quota on USERS.
- D) A row will be inserted into EMP and an index entry will be inserted into a virtual column of EMP because USER1 has no quota on USERS.
- E) A row will be inserted into EMP but no index entry will be made into EMP_IDX.

Answer: C

102. SCOTT.CUST is in the SALES tablespace. SCOTT executes these commands:

```
SQL> INSERT INTO cost VALUES(101, 'JACK');  
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> INSERT INTO cost VALUES(102, 'SMITH');  
  
1 row created.
```

AS a DBA, do this in a different session:

```
ALTER TABLESPACE sales READ ONLY;
```

Which two statements are true?

- A) Scott's transaction is automatically rolled back and the tablespace becomes read-only.
- B) The ALTER TABLESPACE command fails.
- C) Scott's transaction is automatically committed and the tablespace becomes read-only.
- D) The command hangs and the hang will end if the transaction is committed.
- E) The command hangs and the hang will end if the transaction is rolled back.

Answer: DE

103. Which two can be configured with profiles?

- A) the time after which an idle session is terminated
- B) tablespace quotas for users
- C) default object privileges for users
- D) session CPU limits

- E) default system privileges for users
- F) default tablespace for users

Answer: AD

104. Which two types of information can be found in the alert log?
- A) a record of all actions performed by SYS and SYSTEM.
 - B) critical errors encountered by background processes.
 - C) a record of all DDL statements performed by non-DBA users.
 - D) instance recovery details
 - E) values of all initialization parameters whenever an instance is restarted.

Answer: BD

105. You executed these commands:

```
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER BACKGROUND_DUMP_DEST
NAME TYPE VALUE
```

```
-----
background_dump_dest          string
/u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/trace
```

```
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER DIAGNOSTIC_DEST
NAME TYPE VALUE
```

```
-----
diagnostic_dest                string          /u01/app/oracle
```

in which two locations and in which format is the alert log stored?

- A) as a text file in /u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/alert.
- B) as a text file in /u01/app/oracle.
- C) as an HTML file in /u01/app/oracle.
- D) as an XML file in /u01/app/oracle
- E) as an HTML file in /u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/alert
- F) as an XML file in /u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/alert

Answer: BF

106. Which two are true about FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET?
- A) A higher value increases the I/O overhead.
 - B) It is overridden by LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL.

- C) It is applicable only when the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- D) A lower value increases the time taken to perform instance recovery.
- E) If it is set to 0, the MTTR Advisor is disabled.

Answer: BE

107. You plan to install Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database.

Which two mandatory tasks must be completed before you perform these installations?

- A) setting the ORACLE_SID environment variable.
- B) setting the ORACLE_BASE environment variable to an existing directory.
- C) creating the Oracle Inventory and OSDBA groups in the operating system.
- D) creating the oper and asmdba operating system groups.
- E) creating an operating system user to be the owner of Oracle installation.

Answer: CE

108. You are installing Oracle Grid Infrastructure by using the Oracle Universal Installer (OUI). You select the "Install and Configure Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server" option. Which task is performed by OUI as part of this installation?

- A) creation and configuration of Enterprise Manager Cloud Control on the server.
- B) creation of a general purpose database.
- C) creation of an ASM disk group and registration of ASM components with Oracle Restart.
- D) creation of privileged operating system groups that are used for OS authentication.

Answer: C

109. You want to install Oracle 11g database software and create a database on ASM immediately after the install.

You plan to install both Oracle database and Grid Infrastructure.

Which two are true in this scenario?

- A) Both products must be of the same version.
- B) Both products must be installed by the same OS user.
- C) Each product must be installed in a different ORACLE_HOME.
- D) Grid Infrastructure must be installed first.
- E) Both products must be installed by using the same ORACLE_BASE.
- F) Both products can share the OS group assigned to their OSDBA and OSOPER privileged groups.

Answer: CD

110. You are planning a software installation for both Oracle Database 11g Release 1 and Release 2. You plan to have at least one database for each release managed by Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server. Which three are true in this scenario?

- A) Both Oracle versions and Infrastructure can be owned by the same O/S account.
- B) Oracle 11g Release 1 databases must be managed by Grid Infrastructure 11g Release 1.
- C) Both Oracle versions and Infrastructure can be installed under the same ORACLE_BASE.
- D) Both databases can be managed by Grid Infrastructure 11g Release 2.
- E) Grid Infrastructure must be installed before both Oracle Database versions.
- F) Each version of database may be managed by a separate version of Grid Infrastructure.

Answer: CEF

111. Which task would you perform before running the Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) in silent or suppressed mode?

- A) Install the dbhome script.
- B) Install the coraenv script.
- C) Create the oraInst.loc file.
- D) Create the tnsnames.ora file.
- E) Create the oratab file.
- F) Install the oraenv script.

Answer: C

112. Which two are true about server-generated alerts?

- A) They can be based only on database metrics.
- B) They can be based only on instance metrics.
- C) They are visible in Oracle Enterprise Manager by default.
- D) All stateful alerts can be found in DBA_ALERT_HISTORY.
- E) Stateless alerts cannot be found in DBA_OUTSTANDING_ALERTS.
- F) Stateful alerts must always be cleared manually.

Answer: CE

113. Which two are true about server-generated alerts?

- A) By default, an email is sent by the database instance for each server-generated alert.
- B) Stateful alerts are preserved across instance restarts.
- C) They are automatically written to alert.log.
- D) Stateless alerts can be found in DBA_OUTSTANDING_ALERTS.

E)By default, a server-generated alert is raised for each tablespace that has 85% or more of its space used.

Answer: BE

114.Your database instance is in NOMOUNT state.

You select the delete option in the Database Configuration Assistant(DBCA) for your database.

What is the outcome?

A)DBCA is able to delete the services but not the data files.

B)DBCA prompts you to open the database, and then proceeds with the deletion.

C)DBCA is able to delete data files but not the services.

D)DBCA shuts down the instance and deletes the database.

Answer: B

115.Which is true about the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)?

A)It can use Oracle ASM for storing database files only if Oracle Managed Files(OMF) is configured.

B)It can change the server mode from dedicated to shared and vice versa for an existing database.

C)It can create new database templates only from existing templates or database.

D)It can register a database with Cloud Control and configure Database Control for the same database.

Answer: C

116.Which two are true about the Database Configuration Assistant

(DBCA)? A)It can create listeners on the server where it is configuring a database.

B)It can configure a Cloud Control agent on the server where it is configuring a database.

C)It can create new database templates from existing templates.

D)It can configure Oracle ASM on the server where it is configuring a database.

E)It can create new database templates from existing databases.

Answer: CE

117.Which two are true for shared server sessions?

A)They may use different shared server processes during the lifetime of the session

B)They communicate directly to the client

C)Session variables are stored in process memory

D)Session variables are stored in the UGA which is in the SGA

E)They communicate directly to the middle tier

Answer: AD

118. For which requirement should you configure shared servers?

- A) accommodating an increasing number of users who run short-duration, infrequent queries in an OLTP environment with limited memory.
- B) using Recovery Manager(RMAN) to recover a database.
- C) submitting backup jobs at regular, 24-hour intervals in an OLTP environment with limited memory.
- D) accommodating an increasing number of users who run analytical queries in a DSS environment with limited memory.
- E) performing bulk-load operations in a DSS environment with limited memory.

Answer: A

119. Which two statements are true about dispatchers used by the Oracle shared server?

- A) They pull requests from the requests queue and process them until they are complete.
- B) A dispatcher is created for each user process.
- C) Multiple user processes can connect to a single dispatcher.
- D) They return completed requests to the appropriate user processes.
- E) Multiple dispatchers can connect to a single server process.

Answer: CD

120. Which two statements are true about dispatchers when using Oracle shared server?

- A) Multiple dispatchers can be connected to a single shared server process.
- B) A dispatcher is created for each user process.
- C) They execute requests from the inbound requests queue.
- D) Multiple user processes can be connected to a single dispatcher process.
- E) They return shared server session output to user processes.

Answer: DE

121. In your database instance, shared server is enabled and the large pool is configured. Which two are true for shared server sessions?

- A) The UGA is stored in the shared pool.
- B) Session variables are stored in the PGA.
- C) Cursor state is stored in the PGA.
- D) SQL work areas are stored in the large pool.
- E) All PGA components are stored in the large pool.

Answer: DE

122. When would you use memory advisors?

- A) to determine the impact of adding memory on logical and physical reads.
- B) to determine the impact of adding memory on hard parse count.
- C) to determine the impact of adding or reducing memory on DB Time.
- D) to generate memory-related alerts when memory demand exceeds a specified percentage.
- E) to get a recommendation whether Automatic Memory Management (AMM) or Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) should be implemented.

Answer: C

123. Which is true about memory advisors?

- A) If automatic memory Management is enabled, no memory advisors are available.
- B) If automatic memory Management is enabled, the Shared Pool Advisor and Buffer Cache Advisor are available to set the maximum size for these individual SGA components.
- C) If Manual Shared Memory Management is enabled, only the Shared Pool Advisor and Buffer Cache Advisor are available.
- D) If Automatic shared Memory Management is enabled, both the SGA Advisor and PGA are available.

Answer: D

124. Which three are true about advisors in an Oracle 11g database?

- A) The Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) can provide recommendations for improving database performance.
- B) The SQL Access Advisor can recommend the creation of materialized views and materialized view logs.
- C) The SQL Tuning Advisor can recommend the creation of one or more indexes.
- D) By default, the SQL Access Advisor runs automatically in each maintenance window.
- E) The Segment Advisor can recommend the creation of partitioned tables.

Answer: ABC

125. Which three are true about advisors in an Oracle 11g database?

- A) The Segment Advisor can recommend the creation of partitioned tables.
- B) The SQL Tuning Advisor can recommend the creation of one or more indexes.
- C) By default, this Memory Advisor runs automatically in each maintenance window.

D)The Automatic Database Diagnostic Advisor can provide recommendation to improve database performance.

E)The SQL Access Advisor can recommend the creation of materialized views and materialized view logs.

F)By default, the SQL Access Advisor runs automatically in each maintenance window.

Answer: BDE

126.Which three are true about Oracle database security ?

A)By default,SYSDBA connections have access to all schema objects.

B)By default , SYSOPER connections have access to the data dictionary.

C)SYSDBA connections are always subject to mandatory auditing.

D)Fine Grained Auditing can be used to restrict access to sensitive data.

E)SYSOPER connections are always subject to mandatory auditing.

F)Mandatory auditing is enabled by setting AUDIT_SYS_OPERATIONS to TRUE.

Answer : ACE

127.Which three can reduce lock contention in an Oracle database ? A)The Database Resource Manager.

B)profiles

C)committing transactions in a timely manner.

D>manual locking of database objects for DML statements.

E)scheduling OLTP and batch workloads at different times.

Answer: ABC

128.Examine this query and its output:

```
SQL> select sid,event,blocking_session
2 from v$session
3 where blocking_session is not null;
SID EVENTBLOCKING_SESSION
-----
```

```
105 enq: TX - row lock contention
```

15

Which two are true ?

A)The blocked session is waiting on a shared table lock.

B)Session 105 is blocking session 15

C)The blocked session is waiting on an enqueue.

D)The blocking session is waiting on a row-level lock.

E)Session 105 is blocked by session 15.

Answer: DE

129.In your database:

`SGA_TARGET =270M`

`PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET =90M`

The `MEMORY_TARGET` and `MEMORY_MAX_TARGET` parameters are currently not configured.

You execute the command:

`ALTER SYSTEM SET MEMORY_TARGET = 400M;`

What is the outcome and why?

A)The execution fails because the `MEMORY_MAX_TARGET` parameter must be configured to 400M before configuring the `MEMORY_TARGET` parameter.

B)The execution fails because `SGA_TARGET` and `PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET` are already configured.

C)The execution is successful and automatic memory management is enabled.

D)The execution is successful but does not enable automatic memory management because the `MEMORY_MAX_TARGET` parameter must be configured to a value greater than `MEMORY_TARGET`.

Answer: C

130.Your database is using Automatic Memory

Management. Which two SGA components must be managed manually? A)shared pool

B)keep buffer pool

C)default buffer cache

D)large pool

E)redo log buffer

Answer: BE

131.Examine these descriptions of Oracle metadata and data:

1.Metadata about schema objects being queried by SQL statements.

2.Private Cursor metadata only

3.Results of SQL queries and PL/SQL functions

4.Shared Cursor and Private Cursor Data

5.The Call Stack

Which of these are always stored in the PGA?

A)1 and 2

B)1 and 2

C)4 and 5

- D) 2 and 5
- E) 1 and 5

Answer: D

132. Which is true about unusable indexes ?

- A) Rebuilding an unusable index always requires at least twice the space of the original index.
- B) Rebuilding an unusable index creates a new segment after dropping the unusable index.
- C) Rebuilding an unusable index always allows DML statements on the index's table during the rebuild.
- D) Rebuilding occurs automatically when an unusable index is chosen by the optimizer when creating an execution plan.

Answer: B

133. Which three are true about unusable indexes ?

- A) Rebuilding an unusable index creates a new object.
- B) An index can be set unusable manually.
- C) An unusable index can be bypassed by the optimizer when creating an execution plan.
- D) An index can become unusable automatically due to actions performed on other objects.
- E) Rebuilding an unusable index requires at least one row to exist in the indexed table.
- F) Rebuilding an unusable index reuses the space from the original index segment.

Answer: ABC

134. Which three statements are true regarding B-tree indexes?

- A) A non-unique index uses the rownum to determine the collating sequence for duplicate keys.
- B) A unique index uses the rownum to determine the collating sequence for duplicate keys.
- C) A non-unique index uses the rowid to determine the collating sequence for duplicate keys.
- D) Leaf blocks are linked in a backward collating sequence.
- E) A unique index uses the rowid to determine the collating sequence for duplicate keys.
- F) Leaf blocks are linked in a forward collating sequence.

Answer: CEF

135. Which two are true about roles?

- A) Roles are owned by SYSTEM.
- B) A secure application role can be set only by its associated PL/SQL package.
- C) The CONNECT role is granted automatically to a user when it is created.

- D)A role can be granted a combination of system and object privileges and other roles.
- E)The RESOURCE role is granted the CREATE SESSION privilege.

Answer: BD

136.Which four are true about roles?

- A)A single default role can be granted to a user.
- B)roles must be protected by a password.
- C)A role can be granted system privileges.
- D)Multiple default roles can be granted to a user.
- E)roles must be protected by a secure application.
- F)A role can be granted object privileges.
- G)A user can be granted to a role.

Answer: ACDF

137.Which two are true about roles?

- A)A role can be password-protected.
- B)Only one default role can be granted to a user.
- C)A role can be granted only multiple system privileges not multiple object privileges.
- D)A role can be granted to another role.
- E)A role can be created only by a user with the SYSDBA privilege.

Answer: AD

138.Which three are true about roles?

- A)Roles must be password protected.
- B)Roles can be granted to users.
- C)Users can be granted to roles.
- D)Roles can be granted to roles.
- E)Object privileges can be granted to roles.

Answer: BDE

139.Which three are true about dynamic performance views?

- A)They display information that is not available in data dictionary views.
- B)They can be queried only by SYS even when the database is open.
- C)They display selected data from data dictionary base tables.
- D)Read consistency is not guaranteed for these views.
- E)Some of them display data that is useful for SQL statement tuning.

Answer: ADE

140.Which two are true about data dictionary and dynamic performance views (V\$ views)?

- A)All database users have access to ALL_* views
- B)All database users have access to all V\$ views
- C)The defining queries for Oracle supplied dynamic performance views are stored in the data dictionary
- D)All V\$ views display output when queries, if the instance is in nomount state
- E)Data dictionary view output is subject to read consistency

Answer: AE

141.which three are true about data dictionary and dynamic performance views (V\$ views) ?

- A)By default, all database users have access to all V\$ views.
- B)All V\$ views return data if queried, as soon as the instance has started.
- C)By default, all database users have access to USER_* views.
- D)By default, all database users have access to ALL_* views.
- E)Only data dictionary views are subject to read consistency.
- F)The definition of system-defined V\$ views is stored in the data dictionary.

Answer: CDF

142.Which two are true about data dictionary views?

- A)All data dictionary views are prefixed with DBA or ALL or USER.
- B)A user may not necessarily be the owner of all objects that can be viewed by using the ALL prefixed views.
- C)ALL or USER prefixed views display output that are subsets of the output from the DBA prefixed data views.
- D)A user can query the DBA prefixed views only if they have the SYSDBA privilege.
- E)DBA prefixed views are accessible when a database is in mount state.

Answer: BC

143.which is true when a database instance is shut down?

- A)IMMEDIATE, TRANSACTIONAL, and NORMAL modes all result in a checkpoint.
- B)Neither the IMMEDIATE nor the ABORT mode rolls back uncommitted tracstions.
- C)Only TRANSACTIONAL and NORMAL modes wait for all uncommitted transactions to COMMIT or ROLLBACK and then close the database
- D)IMMEDIATE, TRANSACTOINAL, and NORMAL modes wait for all uncommitted transcatoins either COMMIT or ROLLBACK and then close the

Answer: A

144. which three are true when a database instance is shut down?

- A) STARTUP FORCE performs a CHECKPOINT then ABORTS the database instance.
- B) SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE performs a CHECKPOINT.
- C) SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL rolls back uncommitted transactions.
- D) SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE rolls back uncommitted transactions.
- E) SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL perform a CHECKPOINT.
- F) SHUTDOWN ABORT rolls back uncommitted transactions.

Answer: BDE

145. The ORCL database has CONTROL FILE AUTOBACKUP and BACKUP OPTIMIZATION enabled.

TBS1 and TBS2 are the only user-defined tablespaces in ORCL.

USER1.EMP is in TBS1.

Examine these commands:

```
$ rman target /
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE;
RMAN> exit
$ sqlplus / as sysdba
SQL> UPDATE user1.emp SET sal=10000 WHERE eno=1;
1 row updated
SQL> COMMIT;
Commit complete.
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE tbs1 READ ONLY;
Tablespace altered.
SQL> exit
$ rman target /
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 DATABASE;
```

From which files are modified blocks backed up?

- A) SYSTEM and SYSAUX only
- B) SYSTEM, SYSAUX, UNDO, TEMP, TBS1, and TBS2
- C) SYSTEM, SYSAUX, and UNDO only
- D) SYSTEM, SYSAUX, UNDO, and TBS1 only
- E) SYSTEM, SYSAUX, UNDO, and TBS2 only

Answer: D

146. The ORCL database has this configuration:

1. CONTROL FILE AUTOBACKUP and BACKUP OPTIMIZATION enabled.
2. TBS1 and TBS2 are the only administrator defined tablespaces.
3. TBS1 contains table USER1.EMP.

Examine these commands:

```
$ rman target /
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE;
RMAN> exit

$ sqlplus / as sysdba
SQL> UPDATE user1.emp SET sal=10000 WHERE eno=1;
1 row updated
SQL> COMMIT;
Commit complete.
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE tbs1 READ ONLY;

Tablespace altered.
SQL> exit

$ rman target /
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 DATABASE;
From which files are modified blocks backed up by the level 0 backup?
A)SYSTEM and SYSAUX only
B)SYSTEM, SYSAUX, UNDO, TEMP, TBS1, and TBS2
C)SYSTEM, SYSAUX, UNDO, and TBS2 only
D)SYSTEM, SYSAUX, and UNDO only
E)SYSTEM, SYSAUX, UNDO, and TBS1 only
```

Answer: B

147.in which state can you back up a database in ARCHIVELOGMODE using RMAN? A)MOUNT and OPEN only
B)NOMOUNT and MOUNT only
C)NOMOUNT,MOUNT, and OPEN
D)OPEN RESTRICTED only
E)OPEN only

Answer: A

148.Which two can be backed up by using RMAN when a database is open in ARCHIVELOG mode, so that media recovery can be performed if required?
A)password file
B)control files
C)pfile
D)flashback logs
E)online redo logs
F)data files

Answer: BF

149. Which four can be backed up by using RMAN when a database is open in archive log mode?

- A) archived logs
- B) password files
- C) control files
- D) data files
- E) pfiles
- F) spfiles
- G) block change tracking files

Answer: ACDF

150. Where is backup metadata stored for use by Recovery Manager (RMAN)? A) in the SYSAUX tablespace

- B) in the diagnostic destination files
- C) in the control file
- D) in the SYSTEM tablespace
- E) in the SPFILE

Answer: C

151. In which two locations can Recovery Manager (rman) metadata be stored? A) in the Fixed SGA

- B) in the control file
- C) in the Data Guard broker configuration files
- D) in the Flashback Logs
- E) in the CATALOG schema

Answer: BE

152. For your ORCL database.

1. The instance is started using an spfile.
2. The database is opened.
3. It is in ARCHIVELOG mode.
4. CONTROL FILE AUTOBACKUP IS ON.

Examine this command:

```
RMAN > BACKUP AS COPY DATAFILE 'USERS01.DBF', 'EXAMPLE01.DBF';
```

Which four files are backed up ?

- A)SYSTEM01.DBF
- B)archivelogs
- C)EXAMPLE01.DBF
- D)spfile
- E)SYSAUX01.DBF
- F)USERS01.DBF
- G)UNDO01.DBF
- H)control file

Answer: CDFH

153.Examine these components:

- 1.Execution plan for a non-embedded SQL statement
- 2.Local, global, and package variables for a session.
- 3.Execution plan for a SQL statement contained in a PL/SQL program unit.
- 4.Results of executed queries and query fragments.
- 5.PL/SQL function result sets.

Which of these are stored in the shared SQL area?

- A)1 and 3
- B)1, 3, 4, and 5
- C)1 and 4
- D)1, 2, and 3

Answer: A

154.The ORCL database has CONTROL FILE AUTOBACKUP and BACKUP OPTIMIZATION enabled.
USER1.EMP is a table in tablespace TBS1.

There are no existing backups of the database

Examine these commands:

```
$ rman target /  
RMAN >BACKUP DATABASE;  
RMAN >exit;  
  
$ sqlplus / as sysdba  
SQL > UPDATE USER1.EMP set SAL = 5000 WHERE eno = 10;  
1 row updated  
SQL> COMMIT;  
Commit complete.  
SQL> exit;
```



```
$ rman target /  
RMAN> CONFIGURE EXCLUDE FOR TABLESPACE tbs1;  
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 DATABASE;
```

What is the outcome ?

- A) It takes a level 1 incremental backup of ORCL without TBS1.
- B) It takes a level 0 incremental backup of ORCL without TBS1.
- C) It takes a level 1 incremental backup of ORCL with TBS1.
- D) It takes a level 0 incremental backup of ORCL with TBS1.

Answer: B

155. In which two cases are inconsistent database backup created?

- A) when the RMAN BACKUP command is used while the database is OPEN READ ONLY
- B) when the RMAN BACKUP PROXY command is used while the database is MOUNTED
- C) when the RMAN BACKUP command is used while the database is OPEN READ WRITE
- D) when the RMAN BACKUP command is used while the database is MOUNTED
- E) when the RMAN BACKUP AS COPY command is used while the database is MOUNTED

Answer: DE

156. In which three states can you back up a tablespace with RMAN when a database is in ARCHIVELOGMODE?

- A) MOUNT
- B) OPEN READONLY
- C) Instance shut down
- D) OPEN RESTRICTED
- E) NOMOUNT

Answer: ABD

157. A database instance was terminated due to the loss of the CURRENT online redo log group and has not been restarted.

You wish to restore database availability by using the Data Recovery Advisor.

Examine this list of RMAN commands;

1. Startup
2. List failure all;
3. Advise failure all;
4. Repair failure noprompt;
5. Alter database open;

What are the minimum commands required and in what order must they be executed to achieve this?

- A)1,2,3,and 4
- B)1,3,and 4
- C)1 and 4
- D)1,3,4,and 5
- E)1,2,3,4,and 5

Answer: B

158.A database instance was terminated due to the loss of the CURRENT online redo log group and has no t been restarted.

The database is configured with FLASHBACK mode on

You wish to restore database availability by using the Data Recovery Advisor.

Examine this list of RMAN commands;

- 1.Startup
- 2.List failure all;
- 3.Advise failure all;
- 4.Repair failure noprompt;
- 5.Alter database open;

What are the minimum commands required and in what order must they be executed to achieve this?

- A)1,2,3,and 4
- B)1,3,and 4
- C)1 and 4
- D)1,3,4,and 5
- E)1,2,3,4,and 5

Answer: B

159.A database instance was terminated duo to a lost data file and has not been restarted You wish to restore database availability by using the Data Recovery Advisor Examine this list of RMAN commands;

- 1.Startup
- 2.List failure all;
- 3.Advise failure all;
- 4.Repair failure noprompt;
- 5.Alter database open;

Which are the minimum required commands and in what order must they be executed to archive ?

- A)1,3,4 and 5
- B)1 and 4
- C)1,3 and 4
- D)1,2,3,4 and 5

E)1,2,3, and 4

Answer: A

160.Which two are true about the Data Recovery Advisor ? A)It can be used to validate database recovery strategies. B)It provides intelligent database problem analysis.
C) It can be used when the database is closed.
D) It can be used only for databases with FLASHBACK enabled.
E) It can ben used only for databases that are running in ARCHVIELOG mode.
F)It can be used to validate database backup strategies.

Answer: AB

161.Which two are true about the Data Recovery Advisor?
A)It can be used only with databases that are running in ARCHIVELOG mode.
B)It can repair only databases for which RMAN backups exist.
C)It can be used to validate RMAN backups.
D)It can be used to take RMAN backups.
E)It can be used when a database is MOUNTED.
F)It can be used when a database is OPEN.

Answer: EF

162.Which four are true about the Data Recovery Advisor? A)It can be used to validate RMAN backups.
B)It can be used for databases running in ARCHIVELOG mode.
C)It can be used to validate RMAN image copies.
D)It can be used databases running in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
E)It can be used for an open database.
F)It can be used for a mounted database. G)It can be used for an unmounted database.

Answer: BDEF

163.Which action is automatically performed as part of the Incident Packaging Service in Enterprise Manager Support Workbench ?
A)gathering metadata from the Automatic Diagnostic Repository(ADR)
B)invoking the Data Recovery Advisor and SQL Repair Advisor
C)creating a service request with My Oracle Support
D)invoking the SQL Test Case Builder

Answer: A

164. Which is true about logical and physical database structures?

- A) An extent always consists of physically contiguous data blocks in storage
- B) An undo tablespace has a temp file instead of a data file
- C) A permanent tablespace can only contain tables segments and index segments
- D) A tablespace can consist of data blocks of different sizes.
- E) A segment can consist of extents of different sizes.

Answer: E

165. Which four are true about transaction, table, and row locks in an Oracle Database?

- A) Transaction locks are released when that transaction executes a COMMIT statement.
- B) DDL statements never lock the objects that they modify.
- C) Transaction locks are released when that transaction executes a ROLLBACK statement.
- D) DML statements lock modified rows in exclusive mode.
- E) DML statements lock modified tables in exclusive mode.
- F) SELECT statements are never blocked by row-level locks.
- G) A table's row-level locks escalate to table locks when a majority of rows in that table are locked in exclusive mode.

Answer: ACDF

166. Which three are true about transaction, table, and row locks in an Oracle Database?

- A) dml statements lock modified tables in exclusive mode with tm locks.
- B) Transaction locks are released when that transaction executes a ddl command.
- C) select statements are blocked by table locks.
- D) dml statements lock modified tables in shared mode with tm locks.
- E) dml statements lock modified rows with rowlocks.
- F) Row locks can escalate to table locks under heavy load.

Answer: BDE

167. Examine this list of Database structures:

1. Tablespaces
2. Data files
3. Segments
4. Extents
5. Oracle data blocks
6. OS blocks

Which three are true regarding these?

- A) A segment with multiple extents can have space in different data files.
- B) Segments always consist of more than one extent.
- C) Extents always consist of Oracle data blocks.
- D) A tablespace can have data files on different file systems.
- E) A segment with multiple extents can have space in different tablespaces.
- F) Tablespaces always contain multiple segments.
- G) Oracle database blocks always consist of multiple OS blocks.

Answer: CDG

168.

Your database instance is in the open state with uncommitted transactions.

You plan to execute these commands:

```
SHUTDOWN ABORT
STARTUP
```

Which is true about the STARTUP command assuming that no errors occur?

- A) It opens the database in read-only mode.
- B) It opens the database in read/write mode only if an spfile is used.
- C) It performs an instance recovery and leaves the database instance in mount state.
- D) It performs an instance recovery before opening the database in read/write mode.

Answer: D

169.

One of your databases is open and there are currently some uncommitted transactions.

You execute these commands successfully:

```
SHUTDOWN ABORT
STARTUP
```

Which two are true about the effects of these commands?

- A) Instance recovery occurs before the database is opened read write.
- B) Media recovery occurs and the database is left in mount state.
- C) Instance recovery occurs before the database is opened read only
- D) The uncommitted transactions are rolled back during startup
- E) Media recovery occurs before the database is opened read write
- F) The uncommitted transactions are rolled back before the instance is shut down

Answer: AD

170.

Examine this LISTENER.ORA file:

```
LISTENER =
(DESCRIPTION_LIST =
(DESCRIPTION =
(ADDRESS_LIST = (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP) (HOST = srv1.example.com) (PORT = 1522)
```

```

)))
SID_LIST_LISTENER =
(SID_DESC =
(SID_DESC =
(GLOBAL_DBNAME = orcl.example.com)
(GLOBAL_HOME =/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/dbhome_1)
(SID_NAME=orcl)
))

```

How should you configure an additional listener LISTENER2 that listens for the same SID?

- A) Add relevant details in SID_LIST_LISTENER under the existing LISTENER in LISTENER.ORA
- B) Create another configuration file called LISTENER2.ORA with only LISTENER2 details in it
- C) Add LISTENER2 and its SID_LIST details separately under the name LISTENER2 in LISTENER.ORA
- D) Add relevant details in DESCRIPTION under the existing LISTENER with a different port number in LISTENER.ORA.

Answer: C

171. Examine this LISTENER.ORA

```

file. LISTENER=
(DESCRIPTION_LIST=
(DESCRIPTION=
(ADDRESS_LIST
(ADDRESS =(PROTOCOL= TCP) (HOST =srv1.example.com) (PORT=1522) )
)))
SID_LIST_LISTENER=
(SID_LIST=
(SID_DESC=
(GLOBAL_DBNAME=orcl.example.com)
(ORACLE_HOME =/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/dbhome_1)
(SID_NAME = orcl)
))

```

Which method can be used to configure an additional listener LISTENER2 that listens for the same service name?

- A) Add relevant details in DESCRIPTION under the existing LISTENER with a different port number in

LISTENER.ORA.

B) Create another file called LISTENER2.ORA with only LISTENER2 details using a different port number than LISTENER

C) Create another file called LISTENER2.ORA with only LISTENER2 details using the same port number used by LISTENER

D) Add LISTENER2 and its SID_LIST details with the same port number as LISTENER under the name LISTENER2 in LISTENER.ORA.

E) Add LISTENER2 and its SID_LIST details with a different port number than LISTENER under the name LISTENER2 in LISTENER.ORA

Answer: E

172.

Which two are true about the Enterprise Manager Patching Wizard?

A) It uses the opatch utility.

B) It applies only cumulative patches.

C) It applies patch releases only to the software residing in the Oracle home directory.

D) It can only download and stage a selected patch but not apply it.

E) It invokes the patch Advisor to recommend patches for your system based only on feature usage.

Answer: CE

Which two types of entries are contained in Oracle Database trace files?

A) application code bug related entries

B) Database instance tuning related entries

C) SQL statement tuning related entries

D) Diagnostics related entries for server process

E) DDL action logs

Answer: BD

173.

USER1.EMP has a referential integrity constraint on EMP.DNO referencing USER1.DEPT.DNO.

USER1 has a script containing these commands

```
UPDATE dept SET loc='UK' where dno=1;
```

```
UPDATE emp SET sal=1000 where eno=100;
```

```
ALTER TABLE EMP shrink;
```

What will be the outcome of running the script and why?

A) It will fail because there is an uncommitted transaction on USER1.DEPT.

B) It will fail because a referential integrity constraint is defined on USER1.EMP.

C) It will execute successfully.

D) It will fail because there is an uncommitted transaction on USER1.EMP.

Answer: C

174.

A constraint is defined as INITIALLY IMMEDIATE but is DISABLED.

You attempt to ENABLE VALIDATE the constraint

Which two are true?

You plan to install Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database.
Which three tasks must you complete before using the installer?

- ☐ A) Create an OS group oper.
- ☐ B) Create operating system group dba.
- ☐ C) Create an OS group asmdba.
- ☐ D) Create an OS user to own the Oracle installation.
- ☐ E) Create operating system group oinstall.
- ☐ F) Configure the ORACLE_BASE environment variable.

答案: BCE

You execute this command.

```
SQL> DROP TABLE scott.item CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;
```

The ITEM table has a primary key that is referenced by a foreign key in the ORDERS table.

RECYCLEBIN is enabled.

Which three statements are true ?

- ☒ A) The ITEM table is dropped.
- ☐ B) The ORDERS table is moved to the RECYCLEBIN.
- ☐ C) The foreign constraint on the ORDERS table is moved to the RECYCLEBIN.
- ☒ D) The ITEM table is moved to the RECYCLEBIN.
- ☐ E) The foreign constraint on the ORDERS table is disabled.
- ☐ F) The ORDERS table is dropped.
- ☒ G) The foreign constraint on the ORDERS table is dropped.

ADG

Which four are true about the performance of DML statements on very large tables with bitmapped indexes?

- ☐ A) Querying rows whose keys are null can use the index and this may improve performance compared to using conventional B*tree indexes.
- ☐ B) Update statements perform as well as they do when using conventional B*tree indexes.
- ☒ C) Multiple bitmap indexes on different columns of the same table degrade query performance.
- ☐ D) Bitmaps can be ANDed in memory when filtering on multiple values in the same table column.
- ☒ E) DML performance is degraded because individual rows cannot be locked in the index.
- ☒ F) Queries filtering on numeric keys may improve performance compared to using conventional B*tree indexes.
- ☐ G) Insert statements perform as well as they do when using conventional B*tree indexes.

CEF

Which four are true about the performance of DML statements on very large tables with bitmapped indexes?

- ☒ A) Querying rows whose keys are null can use the index and this may improve performance compared to using conventional B*tree indexes.
- ☐ B) Update statements perform as well as they do when using conventional B*tree indexes.
- ☐ C) Multiple bitmap indexes on different columns of the same table degrade query performance.
- ☒ D) Bitmaps can be ANDed in memory when filtering on multiple values in the same table column.
- ☒ E) DML performance is degraded because individual rows cannot be locked in the index.
- ☒ F) Queries filtering on numeric keys may improve performance compared to using conventional B*tree indexes.
- ☐ G) Insert statements perform as well as they do when using conventional B*tree indexes.

ADEF

Question	Exhibit
View the Exhibit describing attributes of tablespace USERS and tables segments allocated in USERS.	
Which three statements are true?	
<input type="checkbox"/> A)	Free extent sizes will all be 64 K.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B)	Free extent sizes will be in multiples of 64 K.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C)	Segments in USERS have free space tracked with Bit Map Blocks (BMBs).
<input type="checkbox"/> D)	Segments in USERS have free space tracked with free lists.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E)	Allocated extent sizes will be in multiples of 64 K.
<input type="checkbox"/> F)	Allocated extent sizes will all be 64 K.

BCE
179

Which three are true about lock ownership and contention in an Oracle database server?

- A) A transaction can hold many row locks on rows in the same table at the same time.
- B) A transaction can hold many row locks on rows in different tables at the same time.
- C) A transaction can wait on many row locks on rows from the same table at the same time.
- D) A transaction can hold many table locks at the same time.
- E) Using the DBMS_LOCK package is more efficient than having the Oracle server's default locking occur.
- F) A transaction can wait on many table locks at the same time.
- G) A transaction can wait on many row locks on rows from different tables at the same time.

Answer: ABD
180

Which three statements are true regarding a PL/SQL package body?

- A) Recompiling the package body requires recompilation of the package header.
- B) It requires a package specification.
- C) The procedures within a package body can invoke other procedures only within the same package body.
- D) It can contain procedures defined in the package specification.
- E) The functions within a package body can invoke other functions only within the same package body.
- F) It can contain procedures not defined in the package specification.

Answer: BDF
181

Which two are true when updating a table's index key columns?

- A) A leaf row is marked as logically deleted.
- B) A leaf row is deleted.
- C) A leaf row is always inserted into the same block from where a leaf row was deleted.

- D) A leaf row is inserted such as to maintain the collating sequence the index.
- E) A leaf row is updated and remains in the same location in the same block.
- F) A leaf row is always inserted into a different block from where a leaf row was deleted.

Answer: AD

182

User SCOTT gets this errpr immediately:

```
INSERT INTO EMP_DEP(emp_id,name,salary,dep_name,mgr_id)
```

*

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01653 unable to extend table SCOTT.EMP_DEP by 128 in tablespace users; Which two are true?

- A) Resumable space allocation is not enabled for the instance.
- B) A BIGFILE tablespace would guarantee that this error does not occur.
- C) SCOTT requires a larger quota in tablespace users.
- D) Resumable space allocation is not enabled for the session
- E) AUTOEXTEND on tablespace users could help avoid this error.

Answer: BE

183

Which three are true about reverse key indexes?

- A. The index keys are maintained in the collating sequence of the reversed keys.
- B. The index keys are maintained in the collating sequence of the un-reversed keys.
- C. The bytes of the key are reversed when inserting a row into the table.
- D. The bytes of the key are reversed when inserting a row into the index.
- E. They can be accessed when using an equality operator on a single key value.
- F. They can be accessed to perform an index range scan.

Answer:ADE

184

User HR executes this statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE create_dept
```

```
( v_deptno NUMBER,
```

```
v_dname VARCHAR2,
```

```
v_mgr NUMBER, v_
```

```
loc NUMBER)
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
INSERT INTO departments
```

```
VALUES (v_deptno, v_dname, v_mgr, v_loc);
```

```
END;
```

Only 10 of 100 users can execute CREATE_DEPT successfully but they have no INSERT privilege on HR . DEPARTMENTS.

185

Which two are definitely true?

- A. The CREATE_ DEPT procedure has definer's rights.
- B. The 90 users unable to execute the procedure must be granted the DBA role to execute it.
- C. The DEPARTMENTS table belongs to HR.
- D. The 10 users able to execute the procedure have been granted EXECUTE privilege on CREATE_ DEPT.
- E. The CREATE_ DEPT procedure has invoker's rights.
- F. The 10 users able to execute the procedure have been granted EXECUTE ANY PROCEDURE privilege.

Answer: A D

186

You executed this statement as user SH and have enough quota remaining in the USERS tablespace.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE orders
(oid NUMBER(6) PRIMARY KEY,
Odate DATE,
Ccode NUMBER(6),
```

```
Oamt NUMBER(10,2))
```

```
TABLESPACE users;
```

Which three statements are true?

- A) A NOT NULL constraint is created on the OID column.
- B) A CHECK constraint is created on the OID column.
- C) The ORDERS table is created as an INDEX ORGANIZED table(IOT).
- D) A unique index is created on the OID column in the system tablespace.
- E) A unique index is created on the OID column in the user SH's default tablespace.
- F) The orders table is created in the users tablespace.
- G) A unique index is created on the OID column in the users tablespace.
- H) The orders table is created as a HEAP table.

Answer: AEF

187

User A executes this command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE oe.trans
MOVE TABLESPACE TBS2;
```

While this is executing, user B executes this command:

```
SQL> DELETE FROM oe.trans
WHERE tr_type='SL';
```

Which statement is true regarding the DELETE command?

- A) It fails because rows are locked in EXCLUSIVE mode.
- B) It fails because the table is locked in EXCLUSIVE mode.

- C) It fails because rows are locked in SHARE mode.
- D) It fails because the table is locked in SHARE ROW EXCLUSIVE mode.
- E) It deletes the rows.

Answer: B

188

This is a description of your ORDERS table containing orders placed each day.

Name Null? Type

ORDID NUMBER(6)

ODATE DATE

CCODE NUMBER(6)

OAMT NUMBER(10,2)

All rows contain data in the ORDID column, which is a unique order identifier.

You must ensure that the ORDID column contains unique values for any inserted or updated rows.

Which two methods would work?

- A) Add a CHECK constraint and a NOT NULL constraint to the ORDID column.
- B) Add a PRIMARY KEY constraint to the ORDID column.
- C) Add a NOT NULL and a UNIQUE constraint to the ORDID column.
- D) Add a NOT NULL constraint to the ORDID column.
- E) Add a UNIQUE constraint to the ORDID column

Answer: BC

189. Which three types of processing use an exclusive pinned buffer in the Oracle buffer cache?

- A. A previously read database block has been updated but not yet committed.
- B. A database block read physical operation is in progress into a previously used buffer.
- C. A database block logical read operation is in progress from a used buffer.
- D. A database block physical read operation is in progress into a previously free and empty buffer.
- E. A database block is in the process of being updated.

Answer: ABE

200. In which two cases do file checkpoints guarantee that all dirty blocks for a tablespace are written to the datafile

- A) when the SYSAUX tablespace is taken offline immediate
- B) when a user tablespace is taken offline temporary
- C) when a user tablespace is taken offline normal
- D) when the SYSAUX tablespace is taken offline normal
- E) when a user tablespace is taken offline immediate
- F) when the SYSAUX tablespace is taken offline temporary

Answer:CD

201.Which four can be configured with profiles?

- A) Maximum Logical Reads per Session
- B) Maximum Logical Reads per Call
- C) A Password Verify Function
- D) Maximum Idle Time only when blocking another session
- E) Maximum Idle Time only when not blocking another session
- F) Maximum Failed Login Attempts
- G) Maximum Physical Reads per Session

Answer: ABCF

202.A database instance is in MOUNT state You wish to delete the database using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA), Which three are true ?

- A) DBCA is able to delete the data files but not the services
- B) DBCA starts up the instance if not already started
- C) DBCA deletes the database's data files
- D) DBCA deletes the database's services
- E) DBCA deletes all the databases archive logs
- F) DBCA shuts down the database instance

Answer:CDF

2023.User HR has three sessions and executed this command in one of them SQL> UPDATE parsons

SET ccode='U031'

WHERE ccode='U029'

123 rown updated

SQL> COMMIT;

SQL> DELETE FROM parsons

WHERE exp='Y'

3 rows deleted

User then logs in to a fourth session

Which three are true ?

- A) The HR session that performed the DML can see the result of the DELETE on persons

- B) All three HR sessions can see the result of the UPDATE on persons
- C) The sys session cannot see the result of any DML on persons
- D) The sys session can see the result of the UPDATE on persons
- E) The sys session can see the result of the DELETE on persons
- F) All three HR sessions can see the result of the DELETE on persons.

Answer:ABD

204. In one of your databases, both shared server and the large pool are configured ,
Which two statements are true about the allocation of PGA components for sessions using shared servers?

- A) The call stack is stored in the PGA of a shared server
- B) The complete UGA is stored in the SGA
- C) Cursor state is stored in the PGA
- D) The complete UGA is stored in the PGA
- E) Private SQL work areas are stored in the large pool
- F) All PGA components are stored in the large pool

Answer:BF

205. You successfully executed these
commands
CONNECT
system/oracle@prod1
CREATE PUBLIC DATABASE LINK db_prod2
USING 'prod2'

Which two are true about the database link that is created?

- A) it is a public fixed user database link
- B) it is a public current user database link
- C) Using db link db_prod2 might return errors to some users logged into prod1 who attempt to access remote objects using the db link
- D) it is a public connected user database link
- E) The system user must have the password oracle in prod2
- F) Using db link db_prod2 will never return errors to users logged into prod1 who attempt to access remote objects using the db link.

Answer:AE

206. Examine this query and its output

```
SQL> select sid, event, blocking session
```

```
2 from v$session
```

```
where blocking session is not null;
```

```
SID EVENT BLOCKING SESSION
```

```
-----
```

Which two are true?

- A) Session 15 has updated one row only and session 105 is stuck waiting to update or delete that row
- B) Session 15 has updated one or more rows and session 105 is stuck waiting to update or delete one of those rows
- C) Session 105 has not updated any rows successfully and is waiting on a row lock owned by session 15
- D) Session 105 may have updated some rows but is waiting on a row lock owned by session 15
- E) Session 15 can only block one session

Answer:BC

207.view the Exhibit and examine the commands used to create two tables You wish to insert data into the child table before parent table
Which two actions would avoid errors when inserting a row into the child table?

- A) Set the foreign key to immediate and non deferrable
- B) Disable the foreign key constraint before starting the transaction
- C) Disable the primary key constraint before starting the transaction
- D) Set the foreign key constraint to deferred before starting the transaction
- E) Set the primary key constraint to deferred before starting the transaction

Answer:BD

208.Which four statements are true about tablespace space management?

- A) ASSM prevents row chaining.
- B) Locally managed tablespaces track adjacent free space using bitmaps.
- C) Locally managed tablespaces can manage segments with automatic segment space management(ASSM).
- D) Locally managed tablespaces track adjacent allocated space using bitmaps.
- E) ASSM prevents row migration.
- F) Locally managed tablespaces can manage segments with freelists
- G) Bigfile tablespaces can be dictionary or locally managed.

Answer: BCDF

209.Which four are true about server-generated alerts?

- A) By default, a server-generated alert is raised for each tablespace that has 85% or more of its space used.

- B) Server generated alerts for tablespace space usage occur only if the tablespace can no longer be automatically extended.
- C) By default, a server-generated alert is raised for each tablespace that has 97% or more of its space used.
- D) Stateless alerts can be seen by querying DBA_OUTSTANDING_ALERTS.
- E) Stateful alerts that have not been cleared can be seen by querying DBA_ALERT_HISTORY.
- F) Stateful alerts that have been cleared can be seen by querying DBA_ALERT_HISTORY.

Answer: ABCF

新增17题目:

300. which three tasks must you complete before using the insta....

- A) Create operating system group oinstall.
- B) Create operating system group dba.
- C) Create an OS groups oper.
- D) Configure the ORACLE_BASE environment variable.
- E) Create an OS group ormdba.
- F) Create an OS user to own the Oracle installation.

Answer: ABE

```
ORCL =
  ( DESCRIPTION =
    ( ADDRESS = ( PROTOCOL = TCP ) ( HOST = 10.156.24.216 ) ( PORT = 1521 ) )
    ( CONNECT_DATA =
      ( SERVER = DEDICATED )
      ( SERVICE_NAME = orc1.oracle.com )
    )
  )
```

The TNSPING command executes successfully when tested with ORCL, but you are not able to connect to the database instance with the follow command:

```
SQL> CONNECT scott/tiger@orcl
```

What could be the reason for this?

- A) The listener is not running on the database node.
- B) The TNS_ADMIN environmental variable is set to a wrong value.
- C) The orc1.oracle.com database service is not registered with the listener.
- D) The DEFAULT_DOMAIN parameter is set to a wrong value in the sqlnet.ora file.

Answer: C

301. You notice that the performance of the database has degraded because of frequent checkpoints. Which two actions resolve the issue?
- A) Set the `EAST STAR MTR TARGET` parameter as per the advice given by the MTTR Advisor.
 - B) Check the size of the redo log file size and increase the size if it is small.
 - C) Decrease the number of redo log members if there are more than one redo log members available in each redo log group.
 - D) Disable automatic checkpoint tuning.

Answer: AB

302. Which two statements are true about the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)? (Choose two.)
- A) All AWR tables belong to the `SYSTEM` schema.
 - B) The snapshots collected by the AWR are accessible through data dictionary views.
 - C) The snapshots collected by the AWR are used by self-tuning components in the database.
 - D) The AWR contains systemwide tracing and logging information.

Answer: BC

The database is running in `ARCHIVELOG` mode. Examine the initialization parameters and their values set to enable archiving on your database server.

```
LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT = arch_%t_%s_%r.arc
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 = 'LOCATION = /disk1/archive'
DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST = '/u01/oradata'
DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST_SIZE = 20G
```

303. Which statement is true regarding the archived redo log files?

- A) It will be created in the location specified by the `LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1` parameter and location specified by the `DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST` parameter.
- B) It will be created on the local file system in the location specified by the `LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1` parameter.
- C) It will be created only in the flash recovery area (fast recovery area).
- D) It will be created in the location specified by the `LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1` parameter and the default location `ORACLE_HOME/dbs`.

Answer:

304. To make audit information more productive, the DBA executes the following command before starting an audit operation

```
SOL> ALTER SYSTEM SET AUDIT_TRAIL=DB, EXTENDED SCOPE=SPFILE;
```

Which statement is true regarding the audit record generated when auditing starts after restarting the database?

- A) It contains the plan and statistics associated with the SQL statement executed by the user.
- B) It contains the plan for the SQL statement executed by the user and the bind variables used with it.
- C) It contains only the plan for the SQL statement executed by the user.
- D) It contains the SQL text executed by the user and the bind variables used with it.

Answer:

305. You want to create a role to meet these requirements:

1. The role is to be protected from unauthorized usage.
2. The password of the role is not to be embedded in the application source code or stored in a table

Which method would you use to restrict enabling of such roles?

- A) Create the role as a secure application role.
- B) Create the role as a password-protected role.
- C) Create the role with external authentication.
- D) Create a role and use Fine-Grained Access Control (FGAC) to secure the role

Answer: A

306. Which two statements are true regarding transactions in an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

- A) More than one transaction cannot share the same extent in the undo tablespace
- B) A transaction is assigned an undo segment when it is started.
- C) Multiple transactions can use the same undo segment
- D) The transactions use system undo segment to store undo data if all the segments in the undo tablespace are used.

Answer: BC

307. Which two kinds of failures make the Data Recovery Advisor (DRA) generate a manual checklist? (Choose two.)

- A) failure because a data file is renamed accidentally
- B) failure due to loss of connectivity-for example, an unplugged disk cable
- C) failure that requires no archive logs to be applied for recovery
- D) failure when no standby database is configured

Answer: AB

308. Which two might increase lock contention in an Oracle database?

- A) manual locking of database objects for DML statements
- B) Failing to issue a coMMIT after each DDL statement
- C) Failing to issue a coMMIT after each query
- D) scheduling OLTP and batch workloads at overlapping times
- E) Failing to coMMIT uncommitted transactions before logging off from SQLPLUS

Answer: AE

309.Examine this command: RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE; Which two are true about the backup ?

- A) Datafiles must be backed up as IMAGE COPIES
- B) Datafiles may be excluded
- C) Datafiles must be backed up as BACKUP SETS
- D) Datafiles may be backed up as PROXY COPIES
- E) Datafiles may be backed up as IMAGE COPIES

Answer: DE

310.A database user SMITH tries to query the V\$SESSION view and fails to access it as

follows. SQL> connect smith/smith

Connected.

SQL> SELECT FROM v\$session;

SELECT * FROM v\$session

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-00942: table or view does not exist

Which solution will enable SMITH to query the data in V\$SESSION?

311.

- A) granting SELEcT privilege to SMITH on V_\$SESSXON
- B) setting the O7_DICTIONARY_ACCESSIBILITY parameter to TRUE
- C) granting SELEcT privilege to SMITH on v\$SESSION
- D) asking the user SMITH to run the catalog.sql script

Answer: C

312. You are working on a database that must be functioning 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode.

Which two options do you have for performing user-managed backups? (Choose two.)

- A) You can back up only those data files whose headers are frozen by using ALTER TABLESPACE BEGIN BACKUP Or ALTER DATABASE BEGIN commands
- B) You can back up data files only when all data files have the same SCN recorded in the control file.
- C) You can perform a complete database backup without shutting down the database instance.
- D) You can perform consistent backups only.

Answer: AC

313. Which two statements are true about setting the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter to a nonzero value? (Choose two.)

- A) The MTTR advisor will be disabled
- B) The time taken to recover the instance after the crash is always exactly the same as the value given for the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET in parameter.
- C) The value for the LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL initialization parameter will be override the value for FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET
- D) Automatic checkpoint tuning will be enabled

Answer: CD

314. Which statements are true regarding the creation of an incident package file by using the EM Workbench support? (Choose all that apply.)

- A) You can add or remove the trace files to the package B) You can add SQL test cases to the incident package
- C) You can create the incremental incident package ZIP file for new or modified diagnostic information for the incident package already created
- D) You cannot create an incremental incident package when the physical files are purged from the ADR.

Answer: ABC

315. In one of your databases, both shared server and the large pool are configured.

Which two statements are true about the allocation of PGA components for sessions using shared servers? A)

Each such session's entire PGA is stored in the large pool.

B) Each such session's Private SQL work area is stored in the large pool.

C) Each such session's call stack and Cursor state metadata are stored in the Large Pool

D) Each such session's call stack is stored in the PGA of the shared server process being used by that session

E) Each such session's uGA is stored in the PGA of the shared server process being used by that session

F) Each such session's Cursor state metadata is stored in the PGA of the shared server process being used by that session

Answer: BF

316. Which three statements are true about the shared server architecture?

A) Shared server processes pull requests from the requests queue and process them.

B) Multiple dispatchers can connect to a single server process

C) Multiple user processes can be connected simultaneously to a single dispatcher process D)

Dispatcher processes pull requests from the requests queue and process them until they are complete. E)

Dispatchers return completed requests to the appropriate user processes.

F) Multiple user processes can be connected simultaneously to a single shared server process

Answer: CEF