

052 考试新题

1、(choose two)

You notice that the performance of the database has degraded because of frequent checkpoints. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A) Check the size of the redo log file size and increase the size if it is small.
- B) Decrease the number of redo log members if there are more than one redo log members available in each redo log group.
- C) Disable automatic checkpoint tuning.
- D) Set the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter as per the advice given by the MTTR Advisor.

Answer: AD

(解析：如果日志文件太小，会到账切换太频繁，切换时会发生检查点，所以要增加日志文件的尺寸。根据建议的值来设置 FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET 参数，可以减少增量检查点发生的频率。)

3.22-2、(choose two)

Examine this command:

```
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE;
```

Which two are true about the backup?

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

Answer: DE

(解析：如果备份优化打开，那么只读表空间可能就不会备份，所以 D 答案是对的；如果 rman 配置中指定的是镜像 copy，那么备份就会做镜像 copy；否则就是 backupset。)

3.22-3、(choose two)

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 when no standby database is configured
- C) failure that requires no archive logs to be applied for recovery
- D) failure due to loss of connectivity-for example, an unplugged disk cable

Answer: AD

(解析：

在“View and Manage Failures (查看和管理故障)”页上单击“Advise (建议)”按钮后，数

据恢复指导会生成一个手动核对清单。可显示两种类型的故障。

- 需要人工干预的故障：例如，未插入磁盘电缆的连接故障。
- 可通过撤消以前的错误操作快速修复的故障：例如，如果错误地重命名了数据文件，则与从备份启动 RMAN 还原相比，将该文件重命名回以前的名称可以更快地进行修复。）

3.22-4、(choose two)

Which two might increase lock contention in an Oracle database?

- A) scheduling OLTP and batch workloads at overlapping times
- B) Failing to COMMIT uncommitted transactions before logging off from SQLPLUS
- C) manual locking of database objects for DML statements

3.22-5、(choose one)

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

```
SQL> 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.

（解析：审计是不会产生执行计划的，加上 EXTENDED 选项是为了审计结果里面除了连接信息还包含了当时执行的具体语句。）

3.22-6、(choose two)

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

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

（解析：如果要做 dml 操作，首先要申请一个 undo 段，而一个 undo 段是可以被多个事务共享，包括段里面的区，如果一个事务用的区超过了多个区，这个现象叫做 wrap（缠绕），

一个区里面的事务全部提交后，才能够在回滚段被扩展的时候使用。)

3.22-7、(choose two)

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

Answer: BD

(解析：归档模式下的备份，在打开模式下数据库就是不一致的状态，因为是 24*7 小时，所以必须要热备；由于是 uman 的备份方式，所以备份前需要把表空间或者数据库变成 begin backup 状态，目的是把数据文件头给锁住。)

3.22-8、(choose one)

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 = /disk/archive'  
DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST = '/u01/oradata'  
DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST_SIZE = 20G
```

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

Answer: C

(解析：归档位置的路径，如果设置了 LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 的值，则存放在该路径下；如果没有设置，则存放在闪回区；如果没有闪回区则默认放在 dbs 目录下。)

3.22-9、(choose two)

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) Automatic checkpoint tuning will be enabled.
- C) 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 initialization parameter.
- D) The value for the LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL initialization parameter will be override the value for FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET.

Answer: BD

(解析：如果设置了非 0 的值，则启用了自动检查点调整功能；如果设置了 MTTR 的值，如果指定了 FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET，就不应设置 LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL 或将其设置为 0。如果设置了，则优先级优于 MTTR 的值。在大多数 Unix 系统上，操作系统块大小都是 512 字节。

也就是说，将 LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL 的值设置为 10,000 就意味着增量检查点目标相对于当前日志尾的滞后不得超过 5,120,000 (5M) 字节。以此计算，如果 redo 日志的大小为 20M，则会对每个日志产生 4 个检查点。)

3.22-10、(choose two)

Which two are true about Optimizer Statistics?

- A) They include the number of columns in a table
- B) They must be gathered manually.
- C) DML statements can cause table statistics to become stale
- D) They can only be gathered automatically
- E) They include the number of distinct values for each table column

Answer: BE

(解析：表的统计都要运行统计表的包才能够产生统计的信息，对索引进行统计后，会统计每个列的不同值的数量。)

3.22-11、(choose two)

Which two statements are true about the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)? (Choose two.)

- A) The AWR contains systemwide tracing and logging information.
- B) The snapshots collected by the AWR are used by self-tuning components in the database.

C) The snapshots collected by the AWR are accessible through data dictionary views.

D) All AWR tables belong to the SYSTEM schema.

Answer: BC

(解析: dba_hist_snapshot 可以查询快照的信息; AWR 就是为了数据库的自调整功能而设置的。)

3.22-12、(choose all that apply)

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 create the incremental incident package ZIP file for new or modified diagnostic information for the incident package already created.

C) You can add SQL test cases to the incident package.

D) You cannot create an incremental incident package when the physical files are purged from the ADR.

Answer: ABC

(解析: You can then perform a variety of operations on the new or updated package, including:

Adding or removing problems or incidents

Adding, editing, or removing trace files in the package

Adding or removing external files of any type

Adding other diagnostic data such as SQL test cases

Manually finalizing the package and then viewing package contents to determine if you must edit or remove sensitive data or remove files to reduce package size.

)

3.22-13、(choose one)

The tnsnames .ora file has an entry for the service alias ORCL as follows:

ORCL =

(DESCRIPTION =

(ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 10.156.24.216)(PORT = 1521))

(CONNECT_DATA =

(SERVER = DEDICATED)

(SERVICE_NAME = orcl.oracle.com)

)

)

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

(解析: tnsping 能够成功, 说明监听和 tns 的配置没有问题, 但是为什么连接不成功呢, 一个原因是监听里面的 service 没有包含域名, 或者说 db_domain 没有设置域名, 但是 tns 里面却设置了域名。)

3.22-14、(choose one)

View the Exhibit and examine the parameters.

User A executes the following command to update the TRANS table:

```
SQL> UPDATE B.trans SET tr_amt=tr_amt+500 WHERE c_code='C005';
```

Before user A issues a COMMIT or ROLLBACK command, user B executes the following command on the TRANS table:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE trans MODIFY (tr_type VARCHAR2(3));
```

What would happen in this scenario?

- A) The DDL operation gets higher priority and transaction for user A is rolled back.
- B) The ALTER TABLE command fails after waiting for 60 seconds due to the resource being busy.
- C) The ALTER TABLE command waits indefinitely until user A ends the transaction.
- D) The ALTER TABLE command modifies the column successfully.

Answer: B

(解析: 其实如果当前表有事务在修改, 除了可以添加新的列以为, 不允许其它的 alter 操作, 否则都会报错, 这 4 个答案里面没有最正确的答案, 只能选择一个最接近的答案。

ORA-00054: resource busy and acquire with NOWAIT specified or timeout expired)

3.22-15、(choose two)

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

Which two actions must you take?

- A) Assign different Oracle accounts to the OSOPER and OSDBA credentials.

- B) Assign different O/S groups to the OSOPER and OSDBA credentials.
- C) Assign different Oracle passwords to the OSOPER and OSDBA credentials.
- D) Grant SYSDBA to the SYS user.
- E) Grant SYSOPER to the SYSTEM user.
- F) Assign the OSOPER and OSDBA groups to the Oracle software owner O/S account.

Answer: AC

(解析: 以最少权限和职责分开为原则, 那么分配不同的用户到不同权限, 不同的权限给予不同的密码。)

以下题自己理解看看, 可能有打错的单词

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

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

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

manual locking of database objects for DML statements

Scheduling OLTP and batch workloads at overlapping times

Failing to issue a COMMIT after each DDL statement

Failing to COMMIT uncommitted transactions before logging off from SQLPLUS

Failing to issue a COMMIT after each query

You notice that the performance of the database has degraded because of frequent checkpoints. Which two actions resolve the issue? (choose two)

Check the size of the redo log file size and increase the size if it is small

Disable automatic checkpoint tuning

Set the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter as per the advice given by the MTTR Advisor

Decrease the number of redo log members if there are more than one redo log members available in each redo log group

3. View the Exhibit to examine the details for an incident.

Which statement is true regarding the status of the incident?

The DBA is working on the incident and prefers that the incident be kept in the ADR.

The data collection for the incident is complete and incident can be packaged and sent to Oracle Support.

The incident is now in the Done state and the ADR can select the incident to be purged.

The incident has been newly created and is in the process of collecting diagnostic information.

5、 Which two statements are true regarding transactions in an Oracle database?

The transactions use system undo segment to store undo data if all the segments in the undo tablespace are used.

More than one transaction cannot share the same extent in the undo tablespace

Multiple transactions can use the same undo segment

A transaction is assigned an undo segment when it is started

6. 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?

It will succeed and USER2 will be unable to perform SELECT or UPDATE on USER1.EMP because updates select be done internally.

It will fail because SYS can not revoke object privileges for other users.

It will succeed and USER2 will be unable to perform SELECT on USER1.EMP

It will fail because USER1 own USER1.EMP

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?

granting SELECT privilege to SMITH on v\$session

granting SELECT privilege to SMITH on v\$session

asking the user SMITH to run the catalog.sql script

Setting the o7_DICTIONARY_ACCESSIBILITY parameter to TRUE.

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?

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

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

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

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

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

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

You want to create a role to meet these requirements:

The role is to be protected from unauthorized usage.

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?

Create the role as a password-protected role.

Create the role as a secure application role.

Create a role and use Fine-Grained Access Control(FGAC) to secure the role.

Create the role with external authentication