1) What is a table Cluster ?

Answer: Table Cluster is a group of related tables that share common columns are store related data in the same block.

2) What is exists usage in sql

Answer “exists” statement helps us to do the job of If statement. Main query will get executed if the sub query returns at least one row. So we can consider the sub query as “If condition” and the main query as “code block” inside the If condition. We can use any SQL commands (Joins, Group By , having etc) in sub query. This command will be useful in queries which need to detect an event and do some activity

SELECT \*

FROM emp

WHERE EXISTS (SELECT \*

FROM dept

WHERE emp.dept\_id = dept.dept\_id);

3) How will you convert string to a date in oracle database?

Answer : We can use to\_date function to convert string into date

to\_date(‘2015/11/12’, ‘yyyy/mm/dd’)

Related link

How to work with date in Oracle sql

4) What is Save Points in Oracle database?

Answer : SAVE POINTS are used to divide a transaction into smaller parts. It enables rolling back part of a transaction. Maximum of five save points are allowed. Whenever we encounter error we can rollback from the point where we set our SAVEPOINT. This is useful for multistage transaction and conditional transaction where commit and rollback depend on certain condition.

5) How do you find current date and time in oracle?

Answer: we can find using sysdate function

SQL> SELECT SYSDATE FROM dual;

SYSDATE

———

2-Nov-16

SQL> SELECT

SYSDATE Today, SYSDATE – 1 Yesterday,

SYSDATE + 1 Tomorrow

FROM

dual;

TODAY YESTERDAY TOMORROW

——— ——— ———

2-Nov-16 1-Nov-16 3-Nov-16

6) How does a Query executes in Oracle? Can you list steps involved?

Answer: Following steps are involved in parsing SQL query :

1) parsing

2) binding

3) execute

4) fetch

Oracle sql interview questions

7) How do you find MONTH and YEAR from a date in Oracle?

Answer : By using EXTRACT function, you can use it to get MONTH and YEAR from a DATE object.

SELECT EXTRACT(YEAR FROM DATE ‘2016-01-12’) Year\_date FROM DUAL;

Year\_date

———————————

2016

8) What is an Oracle view?

Answer: A oracle view is a predefined, named query stored in the database. Once created, views can be queried in much the same way that tables can be queried. Views contain rows and columns like tables do. It has following advantages

1. View the data without storing the data into the object.

2. Restict the view of a table i.e. can hide some of columns in the tables.

3. Join two or more tables and show it as one object to user.

4. Restict the access of a table so that nobody can insert the rows into the table.

Related article

How to create Oracle views

9) What is Oracle table?

Answer:Tables are the basic unit of data storage in an Oracle Database. Data is stored in rows and columns. You define a table with a table name, such as employees , and a set of columns

In-dept article on oracle table

how to create table in oracle

10) Difference between varchar and varchar2 data types?

Answer: Varchar can store upto 2000 bytes and varchar2 can store upto 4000 bytes. Varchar will occupy space for NULL values and Varchar2 will not occupy any space. Both are differed with respect to space.

11) What is the difference between char and varchar datatype

Answer:

CHAR Data Type is a Fixed Length Data Type. For example, if you declare a variable/column of CHAR (5) data type, then it will always take 5 bytes irrespective of whether you are storing 1 character or 5 character in this variable or column. And in this example, as we have declared this variable/column as CHAR(5), so we can store max 5 characters in this column.

VARCHAR is a variable length Data Type. For example, if you declare a variable/column of VARCHAR (10) data type, it will take the number of bytes equal to the number of characters stored in this column. So, in this variable/column, if you are storing only one character, then it will take only one byte and if we are storing 10 characters, then it will take 10 bytes. And in this example, as we have declared this variable/column as VARCHAR (10), so we can store max 10 characters in this column

12) What is the use of NVL function?

Answer:The NVL function is used to replace NULL values with another or given value.

Example is –

NVL(Value, replace value)

13) What is DML?

Answer:Data Manipulation Language (DML) is used to access and manipulate data in the existing objects. DML statements are insert, select, update and delete and it won’t implicitly commit the current transaction.

14) What is DDL ?

Answer: DDL is abbreviation of Data Definition Language. It is used to create and modify the structure of database objects in database. it does implicit commit

Oracle sql interview questions

15) What is the difference between TRANSLATE and REPLACE?

Answer:Translate is used for character by character substitution and Replace is used substitute a single character with a word.

16). How do we display rows from the table without duplicates?

Answer:Duplicate rows can be removed by using the keyword DISTINCT in the select statement.

Related link

How to delete duplicate rows from a table

17). What is NULL value in oracle?

Answer:NULL value represents missing or unknown data. This is used as a place holder or represented it in as default entry to indicate that there is no actual data present.

18) What is the usage of Merge Statement?

Answer:Merge statement is used to select rows from one or more data source for updating and insertion into a table or a view. It is used to combine multiple operations.

19) What are the various constraints used in Oracle?

Answer:Following are constraints used:

NULL – It is to indicate that particular column can contain NULL values

NOT NULL – It is to indicate that particular column cannot contain NULL values

CHECK – Validate that values in the given column to meet the specific criteria

DEFAULT – It is to indicate the value is assigned to default value

20) What are the different Oracle Database objects?

Answer:There are different data objects in Oracle –

Tables – set of elements organized in vertical and horizontal

Views – Virtual table derived from one or more tables

Indexes – Performance tuning method for processing the records

Synonyms – Alias name for tables

Sequences – Multiple users generate unique numbers

Tablespaces – Logical storage unit in Oracle

21) What is materialized views?

Answer check below link

what is Oracle materialized view and Materialized View Log

22) What is decode stateent?

Answer check the below link

Oracle sql decode processing

23) What is difference between TRUNCATE & DELETE?

Answer: Truncate resets the highwater mark of the table while delete does not reclaim any space

24) What is a join? Explain the different types of joins?

Answer: An Oracle JOIN is performed whenever two or more tables are joined in a SQL statement.

INNER JOIN operation

LEFT OUTER JOIN operation

RIGHT OUTER JOIN operation

CROSS JOIN operation

NATURAL JOIN operation

What are Oracle Joins, Set and Subqueries

Various Joins Method in Oracle

Hash join in Oracle with example

Nested Loop Join in Oracle 11g

25) You have just compiled a PL/SQL package but got errors, how would you view the errors?

Answer dba\_errors or show errs

26) What is a transaction?

Answer: Check the below link

What is transaction

27) How can you enable a trace for a session?

Answer :check the below link

How to turn on the trace in database

28) What is difference between Cartesian Join and Cross Join?

Answer:There are no differences between the join. Cartesian and Cross joins are same. Cross join gives cartesian product of two tables – Rows from first table is multiplied with another table which is called cartesian product.

Cross join without where clause gives Cartesian product.

29) What is the data type of DUAL table?

Answer:The DUAL table is a one-column table present in oracle database. The table has a single VARCHAR2(1) column called DUMMY which has a value of ‘X’.

30) How to deal with duplicate records in the table?

Answer: check below link for detailed explanation

How to delete duplicate rows from a table

31)What is the fastest query method to fetch data from the table?

Answer:Row can be fetched from table by using ROWID. Using ROW ID is the fastest query method to fetch data from the table.

32) What are privileges and Grants?

Answer:Privileges are the rights to execute SQL statements – means Right to connect and connect. Grants are given to the object so that objects can be accessed accordingly. Grants can be provided by the owner or creator of an object.

Oracle Create User , System Privileges and Oracle Object Privileges

33) What is an integrity constraint?

Answer:An integrity constraint is a declaration defined a business rule for a table column. Integrity constraints are used to ensure accuracy and consistency of data in a database. There are types – Domain Integrity, Referential Integrity and Domain Integrity.

34) what is referential integrity ?

Answer:A referential integrity rule is a rule defined on a key (a column or set of columns) in one table that guarantees that the values in that key match the values in a key in a related table (the referenced value).

35) What is VArray?

Answer:VArray is an oracle data type used to have columns containing multivalued attributes and it can hold bounded array of values.

36) . How do we get field details of a table?

Answer:Describe <Table\_Name> is used to get the field details of a specified table.

37) What is the use of Aggregate functions in Oracle?

Answer:Aggregate function is a function where values of multiple rows or records are joined together to get a single value output. Common aggregate functions are –

Average

Count

Sum

Aggregate functions can appear in select lists and in ORDER BY and HAVING clauses. They are commonly used with the GROUP BY clause in a SELECT statement, where Oracle Database divides the rows of a queried table or view into groups. In a query containing a GROUP BY clause, the elements of the select list can be aggregate functions, GROUP BY expressions, constants, or expressions involving one of these. Oracle applies the aggregate functions to each group of rows and returns a single result row for each group.

Aggregating Data Using Group Functions

38) What do you mean by GROUP BY Clause?

Answer:

A GROUP BY clause can be used in select statement where it will collect data across multiple records and group the results by one or more columns.

39) . What is the difference between rename and alias?

Answer: Rename is a permanent name given to a table or a column whereas Alias is a temporary name given to a table or column. Rename is nothing but replacement of name and Alias is an alternate name of the table or column.

40) What is COALESCE function?

Answer:COALESCE function is used to return the value which is set to be not null in the list. If all values in the list are null, then the coalesce function will return NULL.

Coalesce(value1, value2,value3,…)

**Few more questions on Oracle sql interview questions to increase your skills**

Which two statements about views are true? (Choose two.)

A. A view can be created as read only.

B. A view can be created as a join on two or more tables.

C. A view cannot have an ORDER BY clause in the SELECT statement.

D. A view cannot be created with a GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement.

E. A view must have aliases defined for the column names in the SELECT statement.

Answer: A, BA view can be created as read only object. However, it is possible to change data in the

underlying table(s) with some restrictions.A view also can be created as a join on two or more

tables. This type of view is called complex view. Complex views provide complicated data

models where many base tables are drawn together into one virtual table.

2. Which data dictionary table should you query to view the object privileges granted to

the user on specific columns?

A. USER\_TAB\_PRIVS\_MADE

B. USER\_TAB\_PRIVS

C. USER\_COL\_PRIVS\_MADE

D. USER\_COL\_PRIVS

Answer: D

The USER\_COL\_PRIVS data dictionary view will show the object privileges granted to the

user on specific columns.

3.For which two constraints does the Oracle Server implicitly create a unique index?

(Choose two.)

A. NOT NULL

B. PRIMARY KEY

C. FOREIGN KEY

D. CHECK

E. UNIQUE

Answer: B, E

Indexes are created automatically by Oracle to support integrity constraints that enforce

uniqueness. The two types of integrity constraints that enforce uniqueness are PRIMARY

KEY and UNIQUE constraints. When the primary key or UNIQUE constraint is declared, a

unique index to support the column’s uniqueness is also created, and all values in all columns

that were defined as part of the primary key or UNIQUE constraint are placed into the index

4. Which two are true about aggregate functions? (Choose two.)

A. You can use aggregate functions in any clause of a SELECT statement.

B. You can use aggregate functions only in the column list of the SELECT clause and in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.

C. You can mix single row columns with aggregate functions in the column list of a SELECT statement by grouping on the single row columns.

D. You can pass column names, expressions, constants, or functions as parameters to an aggregate function.

E. You can use aggregate functions on a table, only by grouping the whole table as one single group.

F. You cannot group the rows of a table by more than one column while using aggregate functions.

Answer: C, D

It is possible to mix single row columns with aggregate functions in the column list of a SELECT statement by grouping on the single row columns. Also it is acceptable to pass column names, expressions, constraints, or other functions as parameters to an aggregate function.

5. In a SELECT statement that includes a WHERE clause, where is the GROUP BY clause

placed in the SELECT statement?

A. Immediately after the SELECT clause

B. Before the WHERE clause

C. Before the FROM clause

D. After the ORDER BY clause

E. After the WHERE clause

Answer: E

The GROUP BY clause can be place only after the WHERE clause, or after FROM clause if

there is no the WHERE clause in the statement.

6.Which two tasks can you perform using only the TO\_CHAR function?

A. convert 10 to ‘TEN’

B. convert ’10’ to 10

C. convert ’10’ to ’10’

D. convert ‘TEN’ to 10

E. convert a date to a character expression

F. convert a character expression to a date

Answer: C,E

7.In which case would you use a FULL OUTER JOIN?

A. Both tables have NULL values.

B. You want all unmatched data from one table.

C. You want all matched data from both tables.

D. You want all unmatched data from both tables.

E. One of the tables has more data than the other.

F. You want all matched and unmatched data from only one table.

Answer: D

8.You are granted the CREATE VIEW privilege. What does this allow you to do?

A. Create a table view.

B. Create a view in any schema.

C. Create a view in your schema.

D. Create a sequence view in any schema.

E. Create a view that is accessible by everyone.

F. Create a view only if it is based on tables that you created.

Answer: C

9.Which constraint can be defined only at the column level?

A. UNIQUE

B. NOT NULL

C. CHECK

D. PRIMARY KEY

E. FOREIGN KEY

Answer: B

10.Which clause should you use to exclude group results?

A. WHERE

B. HAVING

C. RESTRICT

D. GROUP BY

E. ORDER BY

Answer: B

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Question 1 You issue the following statement from SQL\*Plus: startup mount. Where does Oracle obtain values for starting the instance?

A. From the default settings for the tablespace

B. From your init.ora file or spfile

C. From Oracle default values in OS

D. From the default settings in your redo log file

Solution B  
Question 2. You are analyzing the components of the redo log mechanisms in your Oracle database. Which of the following purposes does the CKPT process serve?

A. Writes dirty buffers to disk

B. Writes current redo log number to datafile headers

C. Writes redo log information to disk

D. Reads information into memory for users

Solution (b)  
Question 3. You are attempting to clear an unarchived redo log file. In order to manually enact a log switch, which of the following statements is appropriate?

A. alter user

B. alter system

C. alter database

D. alter redo log

Solution (b)  
Question 4. Which of the following clauses are available in alter user statements but not in create user statements?

A. profile

B. identified by

C. default role

D. temporary tablespace

Solution (c)

Question 5. Which of the following choices lists an alter user option that can be executed by the user herself or himself?

A. temporary tablespace

B. default tablespace

C. profile

D. identified by

Solution (d)

Question 6. When choosing a character set and national character set, which of the following factors should not enter into consideration?

A. Your national character set and character set should be closely related where possible.

B. Your character set must either be US7ASCII or a superset of it.

C. You can use variable-length multibyte character sets as both character sets on your database.

D. Oracle supports only English-like languages as its character set for entering SQL and PL/SQL commands

Solution (c)  
Question 7. Which two of the following items are required for killing a user session?

A. Username

B. Serial number

C. Password

D. SID  
Solution (B, D)

Question 8. We are designing the physical database layout on your host machine. What is the relationship between tablespaces and datafiles in the Oracle database?

A. Many tablespaces can share one datafile.

B. One tablespace has only one datafile.

C. One tablespace can have many datafiles.

D. One datafile can contain many tablespaces.

Solution (c)  
Question 9. Which of the following is the initsid.ora parameter that indicates the size of each buffer in the buffer cache?

A. DB\_BLOCK\_SIZE

B. BUFFER\_SIZE

C. DB\_BLOCK\_BUFFERS

D. ROLLBACK\_SEGMENTS

Solution (a)

Question 10.You are about to drop a tablespace. Which of the following statements can be used for dropping tablespaces that contain parent tables in foreign key relationships?

A. alter tablespace offline immediate

B. drop tablespace cascade constraints

C. alter database datafile offline drop

D. drop tablespace including contents

Solution (b)

Question 11.You want to find out the names and locations of all control files in your database. Which two of the following performance views would you query?

A. V$DATABASE

B. V$CONTROLFILE

C. V$PARAMETER

D. V$CONTROLFILE\_RECORD\_SECTION

Solution (B, C)

Questions 12.You are implementing control file multiplexing. Which of the following choices identifies how Oracle knows the locations of the control files it is supposed to maintain?

A. Values specified for BACKGROUND\_DUMP\_DEST.

B. Values specified for CONTROL\_FILES.

C. Values specified in V$DATABASE.

D. Oracle knows automatically where to look.

Solution (b)

Questions 13.You are identifying dictionary objects in the Oracle database. Which of the following is a view in the data dictionary?

A. SYS.AUD$

B. V$DATABASE

C. EMP

D. DBA\_TABLES

Solution (d)

Questions 14.You are attempting to locate your control files on an Oracle database called TEST. In which of the following files might you look for this information?

A. init.ora

B. control01.ctl

C. pwdORCL.ora

D. utlrp.sql

Solution (a)

[Oracle create tablespace statement](https://techgoeasy.com/oracle-create-tablespace/)

Question 15. User JOHN has create any table privilege with administrative abilities on that privilege. Which of the following statements show how to revoke the administrative component from JOHN without limiting her overall ability to create tables?

A. revoke admin option from create any table; then grant create any table to JOHN;

B. revoke admin option from create any table;

C. revoke create any table from JOHN; then grant create any table to JOHN;

D. None of these

Solution (c)  
Question 16 To allocate another role to a user, which command is most appropriate?

A. grant

B. alter user

C. alter database

D. alter system

Solution (a)

Question 17 Which of the following operations do not require Oracle to store information in an undo segment as part of the transaction?

A. update

B. select

C. insert

D. delete

Solution (b)  
Question 18 You are running Oracle in America in support of a financial analysis project for the government of Egypt. In order to produce reports that display money amounts as Egyptian pounds, rather than dollars, which of the following initialization parameters would be useful?

A. NLS\_CURRENCY

B. NLS\_SORT

C. NLS\_LANG

D. NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT

Solution (a)

Question 19 You are trying to find the ALERT file on a host machine for a database (11g and below) you have never administered before. Which of the following initialization parameters is used to identify the location of the ALERT file?

A. BACKGROUND\_DUMP\_DEST

B. CORE\_DUMP\_DEST

C. USER\_DUMP\_DEST

D. LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST

Solution (a)

Question 20 You issue the alter tablespace read only command against an Oracle database. Which of the following choices best describes what happens next?

A. Oracle returns an error.

B. Oracle puts the tablespace into read-only mode after the last user logs off.

C. Oracle puts the tablespace into read-only mode after the last prior transaction against that tablespace commits while preventing subsequent DML until the change happens.

D. Oracle immediately puts the tablespace into read-only mode.

Solution (c)

Question 21 You are using locally managed tablespaces in Oracle. Which of the following choices best describes the way Oracle implements this feature in the database?

A . Using the data dictionary on the local database

B. Using a bitmap in the space header segment

C. Using a flat file in the local directory storing the datafile

D. Using the data dictionary in a distributed database

Solution (b)

Question 22. Your Oracle EMP table contains many unique values in the FIRSTNAME column. You want to index that column to take advantage of this fact in query access. Which of the following indexes might you use?

A. reverse key index

B. Function-based index

C. Bitmap Index

D. Simple B-tree index

Solution (d)  
Questions 23. Session information when dedicated servers are being used is stored where in the Oracle database?

A. Large area

B. In the redo log buffer

C. In the PGA

D. In the buffer cache keep area

E. In the shared pool area

Solution (c)

Question 24 Which of the following clauses in a create user statement restricts the number of tables a user can add to a tablespace?

A. default tablespace

B. quota on

C. profile

D. identified by

Solution (b)  
Question 25 You are considering using the MTS architecture on the Oracle database. Session information when shared servers are being used is stored where in the Oracle database?

A. In the redo log buffer

B. In the buffer cache keep area

C. In the shared pool

D. Large pool area

E. In the PGA

Solution (c)  
Question 26. You are working in an organization which is situated in many countries. You maintain databases in multiple countries in multiple languages. To determine the date conventions for a database in a particular country, you might use which of the following database views?

A. V$NLS\_PARAMETERS

B. V$NLS\_VALID\_VALUES

C. NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT

D. DBA\_DATES

Solution (a)  
Question 27. You need to remove a column from the database. Which of the following choices best identifies how to do so if your objective is to quickly execute the task without necessarily freeing up space in your tablespace?

A. truncate table

B. alter table drop column

C. alter table set unused column

D. alter table modify column

Solution (c)

Question 28. You have assigned 10 tables to the keep pool. How should you determine the appropriate size for your keep pool?

A. Based on the number of blocks in the table plus blocks in associated indexes

B. Based on the size of your shared pool

C. Based on the number of blocks in associated indexes only

D. No Answer is Correct

E. Based on the number of blocks in the table only

Solution (E)

[30 Frequently asked DBA questions](https://techgoeasy.com/30-frequently-asked-dba-questions/)  
Question 29. The best choice for decreasing size requirements for tables that need only be accessed via the primary key is which of the following?

A. Drop the primay key

B. Create an index-organized table to store the data..

C. Create more indexes on the table.

D. Increase the PCTFREE value set for table blocks.

Solution (b)  
Question 30. . Which of the following choices identifies a constraint on performing alter tablespace resize operaton if the intended size of the tablespace is larger than the tablespace’ s current size?

A. Presence of objects in the datafile resized

B. Whether AUTOEXTEND is in use on datafiles for the tablespace

C. Availability of space in memory for temporary storage of blocks in tablespace

D. Availability of space on disk where datafiles are added  
Solution (d)

Question 31. You attempt to issue the alter tablespace rename datafile command in the Oracle database. Which of the following choices indicates a step that must take place after this command is issued?

A. Bring the tablespace offline

B. Physically move the datafile to the new location

C. Bring the tablespace online

D. Execute IMPORT to load the new metadata

Solution (c)

Question 32. If you wished to make it so that every user in Oracle could have only one connection to the database at a time, which of the following choices identifies how you would do it?

A. Set SESSIONS\_PER\_USER in the DEFAULT profile to 1

B. Set LICENSE\_MAX\_SESSIONS = 1 in init.ora

C. Set IDLE\_TIME in the DEFAULT profile to 1

D. Set SESSIONS\_PER\_USER = 2 in init.ora

Solution (a)  
Question 33. Records from the data dictionary information are stored in which of the following database memory areas?

A. Buffer cache

B. Session UGA

C. Library cache

D. Row cache

Solution ( d)

Question 34. The location of indexes in a database and the size of those indexes is information that can be found in which of the following dictionary views?

A. DBA\_SEGMENTS

B. DBA\_FREES\_SPACE

C. DBA\_OBJECTS

D. DBA\_INDEXES

Solution (a)  
Question 35. You alter a tablespace’ s default storage settings in the Oracle database to increase the size of initial extents. Which of the following choices identifies when the change will take effect for tables that already exist in that tablespace?

A. The change takes effect when data is added to the table.

B. The change takes effect immediately.

C. The change takes effect when data is removed from the table.

D. The change will not take effect for existing tables.

Solution (d)  
Question 36 Which of the following choices identify a method that you could use when creating an index on the LASTNAME column that would improve performance without sacrificing recoverability?

A. Use the nosort keyword when creating the index after loading the table.

B . Use the nologging keyword when creating the index after loading the table.

C . Create the index before loading the table with low storage clause settings.

D . Create the index before loading the table with high storage clause settings.

Solution (a)  
Question 37 You are performing the steps that will create your Oracle data dictionary. The objects in the Oracle data dictionary are part of which of the following schemas?

A. SCOTT

B . SYSTEM

C . PUBLIC

D . SYS

Solution (d)  
Question 38 You are analyzing how Oracle processes user statements. SQL and PL/SQL parse information is stored in which of the following database memory areas?

A . Row cache

B Library cache

C . Dictionary cache

D . Buffer cache

E . PGA

Solution (b)  
Question 39  
You plan to store large blocks of text in your table. You want the column to be large enough to store about ten sentences. The column must also be fixed width. Which of the following datatypes are most appropriate?

A . VARCHAR2

B . LONG

C . CLOB

D. CHAR

Solution (d)

Question 40  
You want to perform some maintainance and You issue the shutdown command at 9 p.m. on a Saturday. One hours later, the database is still in the process of shutting down. Which of the following options did you most likely use in order to shut down the database?

A . shutdown immediate

B . shutdown transactional

C. shutdown normal

D . shutdown abort

Solution (c)

Question 41  
The user is selecting data from the Oracle database. Which of the following processes handles obtaining data from Oracle for that user?

A . The user process obtains information on its own.

B . The listener process obtains information for the user.

C. The DBW0 process obtains information for the user

D . The server process obtains information for the user.  
Solution (d)

Question 42  
After starting SQL\*Plus in line mode, you issue the shutdown immediate command. What most likely will happen next?

A . The database does not shut down because users have to disconnect.

B . The database shuts down.

C . Nothing happens. SQL\*Plus is not a line-mode tool.

D. SQL\*Plus returns an error saying you need to connect to Oracle first.

Solution (d)

Question 43  
You issue the following statement in Oracle:  
CREATE UNIQUE BITMAP INDEX empl\_lastname\_indx\_01  
ON employee (lastname ASC);  
What is wrong with this statement for dictionary-managed tablespaces?

A. Bitmap indexes cannot be unique.

B . You cannot use the nosort keyword in creating an index.

C . The tablespace clause must be omitted.

D . You should omit the asc keyword.

Solution (a)  
Question 44  
When we issue the commit statement in the session, which of the following things will not occur?

A . Acquired row or table locks are released.

B. Cached data is saved immediately to disk.

C . Redo entry generated for committed transaction.

D . Acquired undo segment locks are released.

Solution (b)

Question 45  
You are processing an update statement. At what point in SQL statement processing is the data change actually made to block buffers?

A . When data is fetched from the cursor

B . When the statement is parsed

C . When the cursor is opened

D. When the statement is executed

Solution (d)

Question 46  
You are defining storage for various segment types in the Oracle database. Which of the following is not a valid type of segment in Oracle?

A . Temporary segment

B . Undo segment

C. Sequence segment

D . Data segment

Solution (c)

Question 47  
You need to identify the remaining free space in a tablespace. From which of the following views would you get this information most easily?

A . DBA\_TABLESPACES

B . V$TABLESPACE

C. DBA\_EXTENTS

D . DBA\_FREE\_SPACE

Solution (d)

Question 48  
You are adding redo logs to the Oracle database. Creating a new redo log adds information to which of the following Oracle resources?

A . Shared pool

B . SGA

C. Control file

D . Library cache

Solution (c)

Question 49  
As the DBA, you are attempting to limit user’s misuse of Oracle’s ability to use host machine resources. Which of the following features of the Oracle database is useful for this purpose?

A. Profiles

B . Roles

C . Parameter files

D . Undo segments

Solution (a)

Question 50  
During regular database operation, which background process will take smaller blocks of free space in a dictionary-managed tablespace and move things around to make bigger pieces of free space?

A . DBW0

B . ARCH

C. LGWR

D . SMON

E . PMON

Solution (c)  
Question 51  
Information in the buffer cache is saved back to disk in each of the following situations except one. In which situation does this not occur?

A . When a time-out occurs

B . When a log switch occurs

C. When the shared pool is flushed

D . When a checkpoint occurs

Solution (c)  
Question 52  
The DBA issues the following statement:  
CREATE USER APPLDBA  
IDENTIFIED BY APPLDBA;

What profile will user APPLDBA have?

A . DBA

B. DEFAULT

C . CONNECT

D . None

Solution (b)  
Question 53  
A disk crashes that contains the only copies of all four of your online redo log files. How would you alter your Oracle database to prevent this from causing much damage in the future?

A . Set LOG\_BLOCK\_CHECKSUM in the init.ora file.

B . Use the alter database add LOGFILE GROUP 5;.

C. Create multiple members for each of your four groups and place them on different disks.

D . Change the CONTROL\_FILES parameter in the init.ora file.

Solution (c)

Question 54  
After creating a new user for your Oracle database, a user still complains he or she cannot log in because of insufficient privileges errors. Which of the following actions should you take?

A . Reset the user’s password

B . Grant create table privileges to the user

C. Grant the CONNECT role to the user

D . Unlock the user’s account

Solution (c)

Question 55  
On an Oracle server installation, which of the following reorganizations of your indexes would be appropriate in order to improve performance of queries on tables containing all words in the dictionary starting with the letter ‘S’?

A . Convert your reverse-key index to a B-tree index.

B . Convert your bitmap index to a B-tree index.

C . Convert your B-tree index to a bitmap index.

D. Convert your B-tree index to a reverse-key index.

Solution (d)

Question 56  
Which one of the following statements is incorrect with respect to RMAN’s CROSSCHECK command?

A . It identifies the backup sets or image copies that are either corrupted or have been accidentally deleted.

B. RMAN automatically deletes information pertaining to the image copy from the repository if it is physically not available.

C . It updates the non-availability of the files by updating the information in the recovery catalog with the appropriate status.

D . RMAN crosschecks the availability of the backup sets by verifying the information stored in its repository with the backup sets that are physically available.

Solution (b)

Question 57 Which one of the following RMAN views must you query to view the code of an existing stored script in the recovery catalog?

A. RC\_STORED\_SCRIPT\_LINE

B . RC\_STORED\_SCRIPT

C . RC\_STORED\_SCRIPT\_CODE

D . RC\_SOURCE\_SCRIPT

Solution (c)

Question 58. Which one of the following statements is incorrect about direct-path insert operations?

A . Direct-path insert can be performed when using the INSERT INTO… SELECT statement.

B . Direct-path insert enables you to copy data from one table to another table within the same database.

C . It speeds up the insert operation, bypassing the buffer cache.

D . Direct-path insert can be implemented either in the serial mode or the parallel DML mode.

E. To load data using the serial mode, you must activate the direct-path insert by specifying the SERIAL hint.

Solution (E)  
Question 59. Which Oracle background process is responsible for providing information about the instance name associated with the service handlers and services to the listener?

A . LCK

B . PMON

C. SMON

D . CKPT

Solution (b)

Question 60. A User accidentally drops a very critical table. What kind of failure just occurred?

A . Process failure

B . Instance failure

C. Human error

D . Statement failure

Solution (c)

Question 61.Which one of the following statements is true while taking tablespace backups using RMAN?

A . RMAN generates extra redo information during online backups when compared with user-managed online backups.

B . You need to keep the tablespace in backup mode explicitly.

C . RMAN does not require the tablespace to be in backup mode

D. You need to make the tablespace offline.

Solution (c)

Question 62. A DBA manages a database that is operating in NOARCHIVELOG mode. Which one of the following options should he include in his backup strategy?

A . Cannot perform any backups in this mode

B . Whole database backup while the database is open

C . Can only perform logical backups

D. Whole database backup after the database is gracefully closed

Solution (d).  
Question 63 A orginization is taking online backups of the database, with the database operating in ARCHIVELOG mode. Due to a media failure they lost the SYSTEM tablespace data files. What must they do to recover the data files?

A.Take the tablespace offline, restore the lost file, and issue the RECOVER TABLESPACE command

B . Shut down the database, restore all the Oracle files, and open the database with the RESETLOGS option

C . Take the tablespace offline; restore the lost file, and issue the RECOVER DATAFILE command

D . Shut down the database, restore the lost file, mount the database, and recover the database

Solution (d)

Question 64. Which one of the following RMAN commands is equivalent to the SQL statement ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE ?

A CATALOG

B . RENAME

C . CHANGE

D . SWITCH

Solution (d)

Question 65. Prior to performing an incomplete database recovery, what is the most important task that you are supposed to perform as a DBA?

A . Open the database in NOMOUNT mode.

B. Perform a full backup.

C . Restore the control files.

D . Restore the archived redo log files.

Solution (b)

Question 66. Which one of the following views must you query from the recovery catalog database to obtain information about the backup sets that were created using RMAN?

A . V$BACKUP\_SET

B . V$BACKUPSET

C . RC\_DATABASE

D. RC\_BACKUP\_SET

Solution (d)

Question 67 .In which one of the following loading methods does SQL\*Loader compete with the other processes to acquire buffer resources?

A. Conventional path load

B . Distributed path load

C . Direct path load

D . None of the above

Solution (a)

Question 68. Which one of the following statements about the tnsping utility is correct?

A . It establishes a session with the database and checks the connectivity of the service.

B. It does not require the username and password to check the connectivity of the service.

C . It helps you to determine whether or not the Oracle database is running.

D . It requires the username and password to check the connectivity of the service.

Solution (b)

Question 69. Which Oracle background process frees SGA resources that were allocated to a user process that failed?

A. ckPt

B . LGWR

C . SMON

D . PMON

E . ARCn

Solution (d)

Question 70 .Assume that you need to restore and recover a database that’s operating in ARCHIVELOG mode. The archive log files available for recovery start from log sequence 21156 to 21190. If the archived log files with sequence number 21187, 21184, and 21180 are corrupted, then until which log sequence can you recover the database?

A. 21180

B . 21187

C . 21184

D . 21190

Solution (a)

Question 71. Which one of the following views would you query to obtain information about data files that need recovery?

A . V$DATAFILE

B. V$DATAFILE\_HEADER

C . V$DATAFILE\_COPY

D . V$DATAFILE\_RECOVERY

Solution (b)  
Question 72. Which one of the following commands must be issued to remove a stored script from the recovery catalog?

A . REMOVE SCRIPT

B . UNCATALOG SCRIPT

C. DELETE SCRIPT

D . ERASE SCRIPT

Solution (c)

Question 73. Which one of the following files contains records that are rejected by SQL\*Loader due to invalid input format?

A . Parameter file

B. Bad

C . Control

D . Discard

E . Log

Solution (b)  
Question 74. Which one of the following statements is true about the LogMiner utility?

A. LogMiner generates SQL\_REDO as well as SQL\_UNDO with primary key information.

B . LogMiner can be used for media recovery.

C . LogMiner can be used by Oracle for log recovery.

D . LogMiner can be used for instance recovery.

Solution (a)

Question 75. While performing an online backup, the database crashed due to a media failure. DBA kept several tablespaces in backup mode, and each tablespace had several data files. Which one of the following statements is most appropriate to use for taking the tablespaces out of backup mode?

A. ALTER DATABASE END BACKUP

B . ALTER TABLESPACE END BACKUP

C . ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE END BACKUP

D . RECOVER DATABASE

Solution (a)

Question 76. Due to a media failure, all the members that are part of an online redo log group are lost. Under what conditions can you still recover the database without data loss?

A . The lost redo log group is not the CURRENT group but has not yet been archived.

B . The lost redo log group is the CURRENT group.

C. The lost redo log group has already been archived.

D . You cannot perform recovery when all the members associated with an online redo log group are lost.

Solution (c)

Question 77. What is the significance of using the command SET NEWNAME in the script shown in the following code?  
Run  
{  
allocate channel c1 type disk;  
set newname for datafile 1 to ‘+DATA’;  
restore datafile 1;  
switch datafile 1;  
recover datafile 1;  
sql ‘Alter database open’;  
}

A. Specifies a new location in the RUN block where the data file needs to be restored

B . Control file is updated with the new location specified in the RUN block

C . Renames the data file in the RUN block

D . Prompts the user to enter a new name after the execution of the RUN block

Solution (a)

Question 78. What is the most important action a DBA must perform after changing the database from NOARCHIVELOG TO ARCHIVELOG?

A . Shutdown normal and restart the database

B . Perform a full database logical backup

C. Perform a full database backup

D . Manually switch the log files

Solution (c).

Question 79. Which one of the following statements enables the control file AUTOBACKUP feature?

A . RMAN>CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTO ON;

B. RMAN>CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON;

C . RMAN>CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE BACKUP AUTO;

D . RMAN>CONTROLFILE AUTO BACKUP;

E. RMAN>SHOW ALL;  
Solution (b)  
Question 80. Which one of the following options would you use with RMAN to back up archive log files along with other files?

A. ADD archivelog  
B . ENABLE archivelog

C . INCLUDE archivelog

D . PLUS archivelog

Solution (d)

Question 81. Which one of the following parameters when specified determines the maximum number of the files that can be stored in each backup set?

A . BACKUPPERSET

B . MAXSETSIZE

C. FILESPERSET

D . FILESPERBACKUP

Solution (c)  
Question 82.What must you do after the completion of copying the data files while performing online database backup?

A. Execute the ALTER SYSTEM SWITCH LOGFILE command and copy the archive log files since the beginning of online backup.

B . Shut down the database gracefully and restart.

C . Back up the online redo log files.

D . Execute the ALTER SYSTEM CHECKPOINT command.

Solution (a)

Question 83. Which one of the following options of the export utility enables data to be directly transferred to the client without the intermediate evaluation buffer?

A . CONVENTIONAL=Y

B. DIRECT=Y

C . DIRECT=N

D. IGNORE=Y

Solution (b)

Question 84. When can you perform a database backup using RMAN if the database is in ARCHIVLOG mode?

A . CLOSED

B. MOUNT

C . NOMOUNT

D. OPEN

E. RESTRICTED SESSION

Solution (b,d,e)  
Question 85. Due to a media failure the user10.dbf data file was lost. Which one of the following commands must DBA use at the RMAN prompt, to copy the data files from the backup location to their default location before performing recovery operations?

A . ALLOCATE

B . REINSTATE

C . RECOVER

D. RESTORE

Solution (d)

Question 86. Which one of the following Oracle components or products must be installed and configured to enable the secure communications between the client and the server over the network?

A. Advanced network option

B . Intelligent agent

C . Connection Manager

D . Security server

Solution (a)  
Question 87. Which Oracle process is responsible for archiving the online redo log files when the automatic archiving feature is enabled in ARCHIVELOG mode?

A . PMON

B . SMON

C. ARCn

D . DBWn

E . LGWR

Solution (c)

Question 88.Among the listed recovery method types, which recovery requires the DBA to explicitly issue a recovery command?

A . Crash recovery

B . Thread recovery

C. Media recovery

D . Instance recovery

Solution (c).

Question 89. What is the result of issuing the following command? SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET SHARED\_SERVERS=0;

A . The minimum number of shared server processes will be run.

B. It disables the shared server.

C . All the existing connections will be terminated immediately.

D . The database will be restarted.

Solution (b)  
Question 90. What is the default value for the initialization parameter CONTROL\_FILE\_RECORD\_KEEP\_TIME?

A . Nine days

B . One day

C. Seven days

D . Five days

E . Ten days

Solution (c)

Question 91. Which one of the following configuration files can be used to implement the host naming method?

A. sqlnet.ora

B . tnsnames.ora, sqlnet.ora, host.ora

C . sqlnet.ora, tnsnames.ora

D . host.ora, tnsnames.ora

E . sqlnet.ora, names.ora

Solution (a)

Question 92. The buffers in the database buffer cache that are currently being accessed by a server process are referred to as?

A. Pinned buffers

B . Reuse buffers

C . Free buffers

D . Dirty buffers

Solution (a)

Question 93 Which one of the following commands can you use to display whether or not the automatic archiving feature is enabled?

A . ARCHIVE LOG NEXT

B . ARCHIVE LOG REPORT

C . ARCHIVE LOG STATUS

D ARCHIVE LOG LIST

Solution (d)  
Question 94 Which three statements about fine-grained access control are true?

A. The application context is required.  
B. The application context is not required, but recommended.  
C. Security cannot be bypassed as it is built into each application.  
D. Security cannot be bypassed as it built into the database server.  
E. Security can be built in the database server instead of each application.

Solution: A, D, E

Question 95 Which two statements about dimensions are true?

A. A hierarchy can consist of multiple levels.  
B. A dimension can be based on multiple tables.  
C. A dimension can contain only a single hierarchy.  
D. No special privileges are required to create a dimension.

Solution A, B  
Question 96 Which two statements are true when corrupted blocks are skipped?

A. All rows in a corrupt block are inaccessible.  
B. Referential integrity may be violated.  
C. If the freelist is corrupt the table has to be re-created.  
D. Only the corrupted rows within a block will be inaccessible.  
E. Queries have to be rewritten so they will skip corrupted blocks.  
F. Indexes pointing to corrupt blocks will be marked as invalid.

Solution A & B  
Question 97 What can you see when querying V$LOGMNR\_CONTENTS?

A. The SQL statement run and the old image.  
B. The SQL statement run, and the new image.  
C. Only the redo generated by the current schema.  
D. The SQL statement run, and the relevant undo SQL statement.  
E. The old image and the new image of the row that was modified.

Solution (e)  
Question 98 Which command will open a standby database in read-only mode?

A. ALTER DATABASE OPEN READ ONLY;  
B. STARTUP READ ONLY;  
C. ALTER DA MOUNT READ ONLY;  
D. ALTER DATABASE READ ONLY;

Solution (a)

Question 99 To enable a database to have more than one service associated with it, the connect descriptor SID parameter in the tnsnames.ora file has been replaced by which two parameters?(Choose two)

A. SERVICE \_NAME.  
B. LISTENER\_NAME.  
C. INSTANCE\_NAME.  
D. DISPATCHERS.

Solution (a,c)

Question 100 Which type of LOBs cannot be declared as temporary?  
A. CLOB  
B. NCLOB  
C. BLOB  
D. BFILE

Solution (d)