Database Administration & Management LAB – BSITF21

Lab-Quiz 07-11-2024

TOTAL MARKS: 40

Each question is given four possible answers. Choose the best answer.

1.	An extent is allocated when the segment is:		
	a) Created	c)	Altered
	b) Extended	d)	All of the above
2.	An extent is deallocated when the segment is:		
	a) Dropped	c)	Truncated
	b) Altered	d)	All of the above
3.	What is the minimum unit of I/O?		
	a) Database	c)	Database Block
	b) Tablespace	d)	Database Segment
4.	Data blocks are managed through:		
	a) Automatic Segment-Space	c)	Both of these
	Management	d)	None of the above
	b) Manual Management		
5.	Undo Data is managed through:		
	a) Automatic Undo Management	c)	Both of these
	b) Manual Undo Management	d)	None of the above

6.	What will the following command do?		
	CREATE UNDO TABLESPACE undo1 DATAFILE '	/u01/oradata/undo1db01.dbf' SIZE 20M;	
	a) Create a new segment undo1	c) Create an undo tablespace of size 10M	
	b) Create a temporary tablespace undo1	d) Create an undo tablespace of size 20M	
7.	How many UNDO tablespaces can be assigned	d to a database at a time?	
	a) 1	c) 3	
	b) 2	d) 4	
8.	Which of the following is FALSE?		
	a) An UNDO tablespace can only be dropped if it is currently not in use by any instance.		
	b) More than one UNDO tablespace may exist within an instance, but only one can be active.		
	c) You cannot switch from using one UNDO tablespace to another.		
	d) You can use the ALTER SYSTEM command to dynamically switch between UNDO		
	tablespaces.		
9.	Which of the following is NOT a scalar dataty	pe?	
	a) BLOB	c) RAW	
	b) CLOB	d) TABLE	
10	.Which of the following is TRUE?		
	a) Truncating a table deletes all columns in a table and releases used space.		
	b) Truncating a table deletes all columns in a table and corresponding indexes are truncated.		
	c) Truncating a table deletes all rows in a table and releases used space.		
	d) Truncating a table deletes all rows in a table but corresponding indexes are not truncated.		
11	.Removing a column from a table:		
	a) Removes the column length	c) Frees space in the data block.	
	b) Removes column data from each row	d) All of the above	
12	.Indexes are:		
	a) Logical	c) Both	
	b) Physical	d) None	

13.B-	tree and Bitmap indexes are:		
a)	Physical	c)	Both
b)	Logical	d)	None
14.W	hich index is efficient for queries using OR p	redi	icates
a)	B-tree	c)	Both
b)	Bitmap	d)	None
15.Pr	ofiles are assigned to users by which comma	and	?
a)	CREATE USER	c)	Both
b)	ALTER USER	d)	None
16.Pa	assword Verification Function VERIFY_FUNCT	'IOI	N
a)	Minimum length is four characters.		
b)	Password should be equal to username.		
c)	Password should differ from the previous password by at least three letters.		
d)	Password should have at least one alphabetic,	one	e numeric, and one special character
17.Re	esource management limits can be enforced a	at:	
a)	session level	c)	both
b)	call level	d)	none
18.A	user can be associated with:		
a)	One schema	c)	Both
b)	Multiple Schema	d)	None
19.Ty	pe of a segment is:		
a)	Table	c)	Cluster
b)	Index	d)	All of these
20. Ar	n extent is a chunk of used by a seg	gme	ent within a tablespace.
a)	Screen	c)	Space

21 is a binary file:	
a) Data file	c) PFILE
b) SPFILE	d) Redo log file
22. Which of the following contains actual da	ita in database?
a) Data file	c) PFILE
b) SPFILE	d) Redo log file
23. By default, database is created in which o	of the following mode?
a) ARCHIVELOG	c) Both a and b
b) NOARCHIVELOG	d) None of the above
24. Which parameter determines the size of t	he Oracle instance's Database Buffer Cache?
a) DB_CACHE_SIZE	c) JAVA_POOL_SIZE
b) SHARED_POOL_SIZE	d) PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET
25. Which Oracle tool is primarily used to ins	stall, upgrade or remove software
components?	
 a) Oracle Database Configuration 	c) Oracle Enterprise Manager
Assistant	d) Oracle Universal Installer
b) SQL*Plus	
26. Which of the following is used in the Sha	red Pool?
a) Data files	c) Most recently used SQL statements
b) Redo log information	and data definitions
	d) Control files
27. Default size of tablespace is:	
a) 50 MB	c) 150 MB
b) 100 MB	d) 200 MB

d) None of the above

b) Index

20. A tablespace call liave uatak	<i>1</i> 435.
a) One	c) Three
b) Two	d) Four
29. Which tablespace contains data dictionary?	
a) System Tablespace	c) Both a and b
b) Non-system Tablespace	d) None of the above
30. What is the primary function of a control file	in an Oracle database?
a) Storing user data	c) Managing user access
b) Defining the current state of the	d) Storing system logs
physical database	
31. What happens if all copies of a control file a	re lost?
a) Database runs with limited functionality	c) Database must be recovered before i
b) Database functions normally	can be opened
	d) Database switches to a backup mode
32. Which parameter must be set in the CREATE	E DATABASE command to limit the
maximum number of redo log files?	
a) MAXLOGFILES	c) MAXINSTANCES
b) MAXDATAFILES	d) MAXLOGMEMBERS
33.In Oracle databases, how many online redo	log file groups are required for normal
operation?	
a) At least one group	c) At least three groups
b) At least two groups	d) None, they are optional
34. What is the recommended tablespace for Or	racle to manage space for sort operations?
a) Permanent tablespace	c) Default tablespace
b) Undo tablespace	d) Temporary tablespace

35. What command is used to create a new tablespace in Oracle?

it?	
a) Write operations	c) Adding new data
b) Data can be dropped from it	d) Data can be modified
37. What is the purpose of the EXTENT MANA	GEMENT LOCAL clause in tablespace
management?	
a) Manage segments using a dictionary	c) Allocate space by generating undo
b) Track space allocation using bitmaps	information
	d) Manually allocate space
38. Which of the following is NOT allowed for ta) Dropping until a new default is availableb) Taking it offline	c) Changing it to a permanent tablespaced) Increasing its size
39. When relocating or renaming online redo le	og files, what command would you use to
clear a log file?	
a) ALTER SYSTEM CLEAR LOGFILE	
b) ALTER SYSTEM SWITCH LOGFILE	
c) ALTER DATABASE ADD LOGFILE	
d) ALTER DATABASE DROP LOGFILE	

c) CREATE DATAFILE

d) CREATE TEMPFILE

a) CREATE SYSTEMSPACE

a) RESIZE DATAFILE COMMAND

c) MODIFY DATABASE FILESIZE

b) ALTER TABLESPACE RESIZE DATAFILE

d) ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE RESIZE

b) CREATE TABLESPACE