Final Exam

Started: Nov 5 at 9:08am

Quiz Instructions

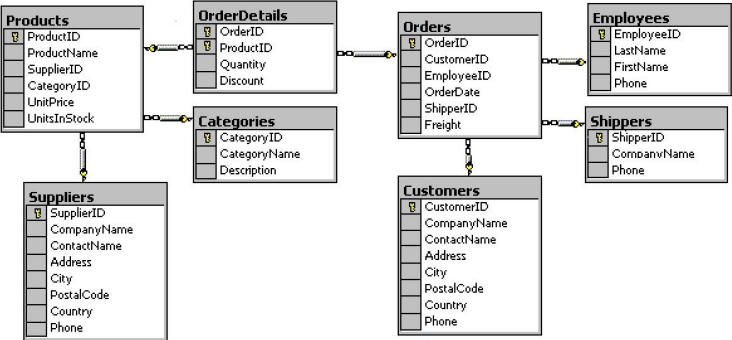Final Exam (Access granted in Week 9 (Monday, November 5, 2018 at 12:00 AM), due Week 10 (Monday, November 12, 2018 by 11:59 PM MT))

Question 1   1 pts

A Microsoft SQL Server 2014 server instance named **SRV1** contains several databases, including the **Parts** database. The structure of the **Parts** database is shown in the following exhibit:

You must enable customers to access information in the **Products** and **Categories** tables, but they should not be able to see the **SupplierID** and **UnitsInStock** columns.

Which of the following should you do?

○ Add the customers to the db_denydatareader fixed database role.

○ Create a view. Grant the customers permissions for the view and permissions for the Products and Categories tables.

○ Create a view. Grant the customers permissions for the view, but not for the Products and Categories tables.

○ Deny the customers permissions for the SupplierID and UnitsInStock columns.

Question 2   1 pts

You have a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 server instance named **SRV1**. An application runs queries on the **HumanResources.Employee** table in the database.

You use the system function to detect fragmentation on the **PK_Employee_BusinessEntityID** index, which is created on the **HumanResources.Employee** table. You see that the average fragmentation for the index is above 35%. You need to create a script to fix this problem with the **PK_Employee_BusinessEntityID** index in the future.

What should you include in the script? Choose the BEST answer.

○ DBCC DBREINDEX ("HumanResources.Employee", PK_Employee_BusinessEntityID,80);

○ ALTER INDEX PK_Employee_BusinessEntityID ON HumanResources.Employee REBUILD;

○ ALTER INDEX PK_Employee_BusinessEntityID ON HumanResources.Employee REORGANIZE;

○ DBCC DBREINDEX ("HumanResources.Employee", " ", 70)

○ ALTER INDEX ALL ON HumanResources.Employee REBUILD WITH (FILLFACTOR = 80, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE = ON);

Question 3   1 pts

Review the code that created the **Customer5** table:

```
CREATE TABLE Customer5
(CustID int Primary Key,
Name varchar(10),
City varchar(15) Default 'Atlanta',
State char(2) CHECK (State IN ('GA', 'FL','TN')),
AccountID int UNIQUE,
SalesPerson varchar(15) NOT NULL)
```

There are two rows currently in the **Customer5** table. They are:

CustID	Name	City	State	AccountID	SalesPerson
1	Smith	Dallas	GA	42	Campbell
2	Jones	Tallahassee	FL	44	Petersen

You execute the following command:

```
INSERT into Customer5 values(4,'Smitty','Chicago','TN',43,'Johnson')
```

Which best describes the result?

○ the INSERT was successful

○ the INSERT failed because of violation of a not null constraint

○ the INSERT failed because of violation of a check constraint

○ the INSERT failed because of string data truncation

○ the INSERT failed because of violation of a primary key constraint

○ the INSERT failed because of a mismatch between the number of columns in the table and the number of values provided in the command

Question 4   1 pts

You are a database administrator using SQL Server 2014 Enterprise Edition. You are working on monitoring disk space usage on a server named **SalesServer1**.

You to need write a script containing a metadata query to find out the total disk size and the available space on each disk that hosts a SQL Server database file.

What dynamic management object (DMO) would display this information?

○ sys.dm_os_volume_stats

○ sys.master_files

○ sys.dm_os_windows_info

○ sys.databases

Question 5   1 pts

You are working on refining a stored procedure that is being used in a complex SSRS report.

The stored procedure currently uses table variables to store intermediate data sets. However, you notice that the TEMPDB database is becoming a bottleneck in terms of performance. You want to change the stored procedure to use temporary tables instead of table variables. You need to understand the benefits and limitations of temporary tables.

Which of the following statements are true about temporary tables? (Choose all that apply.)

☐ A temporary table can be created using a SELECT INTO

☐ Indexes can be explicitly created on a temporary table using CREATE INDEX

☐ A local temporary table is automatically cleaned up at the end of the stored procedure, function, or batch that contains it

☐ Temporary tables generally require less locking and logging resources than table variables

☐ Temporary tables can be altered after creation

Question 6   1 pts

You are using SQL Server 2014 Enterprise Edition to support a SQL Server instance named **Svr1**. The instance currently supports two databases, named **SalesDB** and **SalesDW**.

You need to provide access to auditors so that read-only access is available for all databases on the server. Any future databases on the instance will need to be made available when added.

In order to test the access, you create a test login with the following statement:

CREATE LOGIN [AuditLogin] WITH PASSWORD = 'ga!!ifreyfa!!sn0m0re'

Which of the following steps would provide the best solution giving only the required permissions? (Choose four.)

☐ ALTER SERVER ROLE [sysadmin] ADD MEMBER [AuditLogin];

☐ CREATE SERVER ROLE [Auditor] AUTHORIZATION [sa];

☐ CREATE ROLE [Auditor] AUTHORIZATION [sa];

☐ GRANT CONNECT ANY DATABASE TO [Auditor];

☐ GRANT ALTER ANY DATABASE TO [Auditor];

☐ GRANT VIEW ANY DATABASE TO [Auditor];

☐ GRANT SELECT ALL USER SECURABLES TO [Auditor];

☐ ALTER SERVER ROLE [Auditor] ADD MEMBER [AuditLogin];

Question 7   1 pts

You are working on designing an index maintenance strategy for the **Sales.Orders** table within a database **SalesDB**. You are using SQL Server 2014 Enterprise Edition.

The table currently has a clustered index on the primary key **OrderId** and three non-clustered indexes for frequently searched columns. You want to be able to rebuild the clustered index when fragmentation exceeds 30%. You decide to write a script to perform the maintenance. The table is available 24 hours a day, so you need your strategy to allow user activity during the rebuild. However, the rebuild is not regarded as important as user transactions. That means that if data in the table is being exclusively locked for more than three minutes when the rebuild starts, the rebuild of the index should be cancelled.

Which of the following T-SQL statements would be best in order to rebuild the clustered index according to the requirements?

ALTER INDEX PK_Order_OrderId ON Sales.Orders REBUILD WITH (ONLINE = OFF (WAIT_AT_LOW_PRIORITY (MAX_DURATION = 3 MINUTES, ABORT_AFTER_WAIT = NONE)));

ALTER INDEX PK_Order_OrderId ON Sales.Orders REBUILD WITH (ONLINE = OFF (WAIT_AT_LOW_PRIORITY (MAX_DURATION = 3 MINUTES, ABORT_AFTER_WAIT = BLOCKERS)));

ALTER INDEX PK_Order_OrderId ON Sales.Orders REBUILD WITH (ONLINE = OFF (WAIT_AT_LOW_PRIORITY (MAX_DURATION = 3 MINUTES, ABORT_AFTER_WAIT = SELF)));

ALTER INDEX PK_Order_OrderId ON Sales.Orders REBUILD WITH (ONLINE = ON (WAIT_AT_LOW_PRIORITY (MAX_DURATION = 3 MINUTES, ABORT_AFTER_WAIT = NONE)));

ALTER INDEX PK_Order_OrderId ON Sales.Orders REBUILD WITH (ONLINE = ON (WAIT_AT_LOW_PRIORITY (MAX_DURATION = 3 MINUTES, ABORT_AFTER_WAIT = BLOCKERS)));

ALTER INDEX PK_Order_OrderId ON Sales.Orders REBUILD WITH (ONLINE = ON (WAIT_AT_LOW_PRIORITY (MAX_DURATION = 3 MINUTES, ABORT_AFTER_WAIT = SELF)));

Question 8   1 pts

What type of SQL Server backup job copies only data that has changed since the last full backup?

○ Full Backup

○ Partial Backup

○ Differential Backup

○ Copy-only Backup

○ Mirrored Backup

Question 9   1 pts

You maintain a database named SalesDB. SalesDB is located on an instance of SQL Server 2008.

You are planning to decommission the where SalesDB is located.

You need to move SalesDB to a server running SQL Server 2014.

What should you do?

○ 1. Copy the files to the new server. 2. Detach SalesDB from the old server. 3. Attach SalesDB on the new server.

○ 1. Detach SalesDB from the old server. 2. Move the files to the new server. 3. Attach SalesDB on the new server.

○ 1. Shutdown the SQL Server service on the old server. 2. move the files to the new server. 3. Execute ALTER DATABASE with MOVE option on the new server.

○ 1. Execute the ALTER DATABASE with the MOVE option on the old server. 2. Shut down the SQL Server service on both servers. 3. move the files to the new server. 4. Start the SQL Server service on both servers.

Question 10   1 pts

You are responsible for administering 30 SQL Servers located in various cities. You spend a significant amount of time each day logging into each server to check for new alerts. What can you do to ease this administrative burden?

○ Use the xp_alertrelay stored procedure

○ Configure the remote servers to use event forwarding

○ Set up Enterprise Manager to query each server for alerts

○ Use Query Analyzer to execute Transact-SQL code that checks for new alerts

Question 11   1 pts

You maintain a database named SalesDB in SQL Server 2014.

The SalesDB database is configured to use the Simple recovery model. A full backup is performed nightly.

A disk failure occurs and the company loses six hours of sales data. A new company policy is devised to prevent such catastrophe in the future. The policy has the following requirements:

* No more that 30 minutes of sales data can be lost due to disk failure.

* Backups must use a minimal amount of disk storage.

You need to configure SalesDB to meet the new requirements.

What should you do? (Choose 2)

☐ Schedule a differential backup every 30 minutes.

☐ Schedule a transaction log backup every 30 minutes.

☐ Change the recovery mode to Full.

☐ Schedule a full backup every 30 minutes.

☐ Schedule a differential backup every 2 hours.

Question 12   1 pts

Which of the following SQL server database roles allows a user to add or remove user IDs?

- ○ db_accessadmin
- ○ db_datareader
- ○ db_datawriter
- ○ db_ddladmin
- ○ db_securityadmin

Question 13   1 pts

You are attempting to create a password for the sysadmin account on a SQL Server 2014 installation with password complexity enabled. Which of the following passwords is acceptable?

- ○ r$.sys.L9
- ○ apple1rK
- ○ sysadmin
- ○ a$1Rk
- ○ asjfk9sdn24

Question 14   1 pts

What is the default join type used in SQL Server when only the keyword JOIN is specified?

- ○ LEFT OUTER JOIN
- ○ RIGHT OUTER JOIN
- ○ SELF JOIN
- ○ INNER JOIN

Question 15   1 pts

You manage a database server running SQL Server 2014. The server is configured for Windows authentication.

A stored procedure in the AccountDB database calls sp_send_dbmail to send an e-mail. The procedure sends mail successfully when you execute it. Jane attempts to execute the stored procedure and receives the following error:

Permission denied on sp_send_dbmail

You need to enable Jane to execute the stored procedure.

What should you do?

- ○ Add Jane to the DatabaseMailUserRole database role in AccountDB
- ○ Create a Database Mail profile for Jane
- ○ Create a SQLMail profile for Jane
- ○ Add Jane to the DatabaseMailUserRole database role in msdb

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Question 16   1 pts

You maintain a database named SalesDB. SalesDB is located on a server running SQL Server 2014. SalesDB has two filegroups. All tables are located on the filegroup named FG1. All non-clustered indexes are located on the filegroup named FGIndex. You need to verify the integrity of the nonclustered indexes. What should you do?

- ○ Execute DBCC CHECKFILEGROUP FG1
- ○ Execute DBCC CHECKDB SalesDB
- ○ Execute DBCC CHECKFILEGROUP FGIndex
- ○ Execute CHECKSUM SalesDB

Question 17   1 pts

You manage a server running SQL Server 2014. SQL Server is configured to use mixed-mode authentication.

Members of the Help Desk department need to be able to reset passwords for SQL Server logins and terminate processes involved in a deadlock condition. You create a login associated with the Help Desk group.

You need to grant the minimum necessary permissions.

What should you do?

Add the login as a member of the processadmin and securityadmin fixed server roles.

Add the login as a member of the serveradmin and securityadmin fixed server roles.

Add the login as a member of the serveradmin fixed server role.

Add the login as a member of the sysadmin fixed server role.

Question 18   1 pts

Which two statements about the evaluation of clauses in a `SELECT` statement are true? (Choose two.)

- [ ] The Oracle Server will evaluate a HAVING clause before a WHERE clause.

- [ ] The Oracle Server will evaluate a WHERE clause before a GROUP BY clause.

- [ ] The Oracle Server will evaluate a GROUP BY clause before a HAVING clause.

- [ ] The Oracle Server will evaluate an ORDER BY clause before a WHERE clause.

- [ ] The Oracle Server will evaluate an ORDER BY clause before a HAVING clause.

Question 19   1 pts

Examine the data in the PRODUCT table.

Evaluate this `SELECT` statement:

```
SELECT description, cost
FROM product
ORDER BY cost, quantity;
```

Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)

- [ ] The product_id value for the first record displayed is 220.

- [ ] The product_id values for the last two rows displayed are 140 and 126.

- [ ] The description value for the first two rows displayed is C 2pk-battery.

- [ ] The description value for the first two rows displayed is AA 2pk-battery.

- [ ] No row with a product_id of 220is displayed.

Question 20   1 pts

Examine the structure of the `employee` table.

Which `CREATE TABLE` statement should you use to create the `employee` table?

- ○ CREATE TABLE employee (employee_id NUMBER, emp_lname VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL, emp_fname VARCHAR2(25), dept_id NUMBER, job_id NUMBER, mgr_id NUMBER, salary NUMBER(9,2), hire_date DATE, CONSTRAINT employee_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id));

- ○ CREATE TABLE employee (employee_id NUMBER, emp_lname VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL, emp_fname VARCHAR2(25), dept_id NUMBER, job_id NUMBER, mgr_id NUMBER, salary NUMBER(9,2), hire_date DATE, CONSTRAINT employee_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id), CONSTRAINT mgr_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(mgr_id) REFERENCES employee(employee_id));

- ○ CREATE TABLE employee (employee_id NUMBER, emp_lname VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL, emp_fname VARCHAR2(25), dept_id NUMBER, job_id NUMBER, mgr_id NUMBER, salary NUMBER(9,2), hire_date DATE, CONSTRAINT employee_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id), CONSTRAINT dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(dept_id) REFERENCES department(dept_id), CONSTRAINT job_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(job_id) REFERENCES job(job_id));

- ○ CREATE TABLE employee (employee_id NUMBER, emp_lname VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL, emp_fname VARCHAR2(25), dept_id NUMBER, job_id NUMBER, mgr_id NUMBER, salary NUMBER(9,2), hire_date DATE, CONSTRAINT employee_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id), CONSTRAINT dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(dept_id) REFERENCES department(dept_id), CONSTRAINT job_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(job_id) REFERENCES job(job_id), CONSTRAINT mgr_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(mgr_id) REFERENCES employee(employee_id));

Question 21   1 pts

Where does the Oracle server record changes made to the data for recovery operations?

- ○ datafiles

- ○ trace files

- ○ control file

- ○ redo log files

- ○ parameter file

Question 22   1 pts

The users of the database in your company are complaining that they are not able to access the data in the `master` table of the database, and their queries seem to be waiting for a response. Upon investigation, you discover that the table has been locked exclusively by the user `JOHN`.

You query the `DBA_LOCK` view and see that `JOHN`'s session has a value of `Blocking` for the `BLOCKING_OTHERS` column.

What should you do to make the data available to the other users?

○ Use the ALTER USER statement to time out JOHN's session.

○ Use the ALTER SESSION KILL statement to kill JOHN's session.

○ Use the ALTER SESSION statement to release the locks held by JOHN.

○ Use the ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION statement to kill JOHN's session.

Question 23   1 pts

You are working on your production database. The database resides on a Windows Server machine. The `USERS` tablespace of your database is running out of space. The `USERS` tablespace contains the `D:\DATA\USERS01.DBF` datafile of size 10 MB.

Which two statements will add more space to the datafile of the `USERS` tablespace? (Choose two.)

☐ ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE 'D:\DATA\USERS01.DBF' RESIZE 20M;

☐ ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE 'D:\DATA\USERS01.DBF' AUTOEXTEND ON;

☐ ALTER TABLESPACE USERS DATAFILE 'D:\DATA\USERS01.DBF' RESIZE 20M;

☐ ALTER TABLESPACE USERS ADD DATAFILE 'D:\DATA\USERS.DBF' SIZE 10M;

☐ ALTER TABLESPACE USERS DATAFILE 'D:\DATA\USERS01.DBF' AUTOEXTEND ON;

Question 24   1 pts

Which three statements are true regarding the Oracle 12c multitenant architecture?

☐ Consolidating multiple non-CDB databases into single multitenant container database reduces instance overhead.

☐ Less downtime is required to patch pluggable databases.

☐ All pluggable databases must share the same data dictionary.

☐ A temporary tablespace common to all containers is required.

☐ All of the data files belonging to the pluggable databases must use the same directory structure.

Question 25   1 pts

In an Oracle environment, which categories of failure are likely to require DBA involvement for resolution? (Choose two.)

☐ media failure (loss or corruption of database files)

☐ instance failure (Oracle memory and background processes)

☐ user error (forgot to commit after making changes)

☐ user process (session not responding)

Question 26   1 pts

You maintain the data about the various `sales_persons` and `orders` in the `sales_persons` and `orders` tables. You need to display the records of the products sold by a sales person named Victor.

Which of the following queries should you use to achieve the desired results?

○ SELECT order_id, order_date, price, quantity FROM orders WHERE (order_id) IN (SELECT order_id FROM sales_persons);

○ SELECT order_id, order_date, price, quantity FROM orders WHERE (order_id) NOT IN (SELECT order_id FROM sales_persons);

○ SELECT order_id, order_date, price, quantity FROM orders WHERE (order_id) NOT IN (SELECT order_id FROM sales_persons WHERE sales_person_name="Victor");

○ SELECT order_id, order_date, price, quantity FROM orders WHERE (order_id) IN (SELECT order_id FROM sales_persons WHERE sales_person_name='Victor');

Question 27   1 pts

Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_id, product_name, price
```

```
FROM product
WHERE supplier_id IN (SELECT supplier_id
FROM product
WHERE price > 120 OR qty_in_stock > 100);
```

Which values will be displayed?

○ the product_id, product_name, and price of products that are priced greater than $120.00 and have a qty_in_stock value greater than 100

○ the product_id, product_name, and price of products that are priced greater than $120.00 or that have a qty_in_stock value greater than 100

○ the product_id, product_name, and price of products that are priced greater than $120.00 or that have a qty_in_stock value greater than 100 and have a supplier

○ the product_id, product_name, and price of products supplied by a supplier with products that are priced greater than $120.00 or with products that have a qty_in_stock value greater than 100

Question 28   1 pts

Which two statements would cause an implicit COMMIT to occur in Oracle? (Choose two.)

☐ GRANT

☐ SELECT

☐ CREATE

☐ COMMIT

☐ UPDATE

☐ ROLLBACK

Question 29   1 pts

Which one of the following statements about columns in Oracle with a datatype of `DATE` is TRUE?

○ Dates in Oracle are always stored with a time component. If a user enters a date as part of an INSERT statement and no time is specified, the time component will be equal to the time of the INSERT.

○ Dates in Oracle are always stored with a century component as a 2-digit year. If the user today enters a date with a value of 45 for the year using a format mask of RR for the year, it will be stored as 1945.

○ Some arithmetic operations with columns that have a datatype of DATE are possible, but other arithmetic operations on dates are forbidden. For example, you cannot add or subtract 3.14 to a column called PROCESSING_DATE if that column is datatype DATE.

○ It is permissible to subtract one column from another in a table, assuming both columns are datatype DATE. If the two date columns are storing the same value, the result will be 0. If they are not the same, the result will always be a whole number, but it may be negative.

○ SYSDATE represents the current date and time and has the same precision as any other Oracle column with a datatype of DATE. If you issued the SELECT ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,12) FROM dual; command, the result would be the output of the date exactly one year from the day and time you issued the command.

Question 30   1 pts

In which situations does DBW*n* write the data from the database buffer cache to datafiles? (Choose 3.)

☐ when there is a log switch

☐ when a user transaction is committed

☐ when the database is shut down cleanly

☐ when a table is dropped from the database

☐ when a tablespace in the database is taken offline using OFFLINE NORMAL or OFFLINE TEMPORARY

☐ when the server process cannot find free buffers in the database buffer cache

Question 31   1 pts

After changing some parameters in your initialization parameter file, you start the database in the `NOMOUNT` state using the following command:

`SQL> STARTUP NOMOUNT;`

After this, you want to enable redo archiving, so you issue the following statement to mount the database:

`SQL> ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;`

The database fails to mount. Which condition could be the reason for the failure?

○ A datafile in the database cannot be accessed.

○ The control file in the database cannot be accessed.

○ The redo log files in the database cannot be accessed.

○ The parameter file in the database cannot be accessed.

Question 32
1 pts

As the Oracle database administrator, you execute the following statements:

```
SQL> create role div_role;

Role created.

SQL> grant dir_role, drop any table to div_role;

Grant succeeded.

SQL>
```

Subsequently, you issue the following statement:

```
SQL> GRANT div_role TO dir_role;
```

What is the result of executing this statement?

○ The statement executes successfully, and the DIR_ROLE role has all privileges provided by both roles.

○ The statement executes successfully, and both roles have the same privileges.

○ The statement generates an error because you cannot grant a role to another role.

○ The statement generates an error because you cannot grant roles in a circular fashion.

Question 33
1 pts

Your database instance is running in `ARCHIVELOG` mode. Examine the initialization parameter settings shown in the exhibit.

No LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_*n* locations have been configured.

Which statement about the database instance is true?

○ Archived redo log files will be written to /u01/app/oracle.

○ Archived redo log files will be written to /u01/oradata/fra1.

○ Archiving will be disabled because the flash recovery area has not been configured properly.

○ The database instance will not start because no LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n parameters have been set.

Question 34
1 pts

You discover that your Oracle Recycle Bin contains two tables with the same name, `MY_TABLE`. You also have a table named `MY_TABLE` in your schema.

You execute the following statement:

```
FLASHBACK TABLE my_table TO BEFORE DROP RENAME TO my_table2;
```

What will be the result of executing this statement?

○ One of the tables is recovered from the Recycle Bin using a First In First Out (FIFO) approach.

○ One of the tables is recovered from the Recycle Bin using a Last In First Out (LIFO) approach.

○ Both the tables are recovered from the Recycle Bin with one table renamed to MY_TABLE2 and the other to a system-generated name.

○ None of the tables are recovered from the Recycle Bin, and the statement returns an error.

Question 35
1 pts

You suspect chaining in the FLIGHT table that has 8000 rows. Which Oracle option could you use with the ANALYZE TABLE command to generate the most accurate count of chained rows?

○ VALIDATE STRUCTURE

○ COMPUTE STATISTICS

○ ESTIMATE STATISTICS

○ ESTIMATE STATISTICS SAMPLE 3000 ROWS

○ ESTIMATE STATISTICS SAMPLE 40 PERCENT

Question 36
1 pts

What does the EXTERNALLY option do when creating a user with the CREATE USER command in Oracle?

○ allows the user remote access

○ allow the user network access

○ allows the user database access without a password

○ specifies that the user must be authenticated by the operating system

Question 37
1 pts

In Oracle, which is NOT a system privilege?

○ EXECUTE

○ CREATE TABLE

○ DROP ANY INDEX

○ SELECT ANY TABLE

Question 38
1 pts

Which command in Oracle would you use to disable a constraint?

○ ALTER TABLE

◉ DROP CONSTRAINT

○ REMOVE CONSTRAINT

○ DELETE CONSTRAINT

Question 39
1 pts

Which view in Oracle contains the names of all the data dictionary views?

○ DB_NAME

○ DBA_VIEWS

○ DICTIONARY

○ DBA_DATA_FILES

Question 40
1 pts

If the PROD Oracle database has four redo log groups and each group has three members, how many disks does Oracle recommend to maintain the redo log files?

○ 3

○ 4

○ 6

○ 8

○ 12

Question 41
1 pts

In Oracle, when would you use the CASCADE option to drop a user?

○ when the schema contains objects

○ when the schema contains no objects

○ when the user is currently connected

○ when the user is not currently connected

○ when the user must be retained but the user's objects need to be dropped

Question 42
1 pts

Which statement would be used to display resources and resource limits for user BOB in Oracle?

○ SELECT resource_type, resource_name, limit FROM dba_users WHERE username = 'BOB';

○ SELECT resource_type, resource_name, limit FROM dba_profiles WHERE username = 'BOB';

○ SELECT p.resource_type, p.resource_name, p.limit FROM dba_users u, dba_profiles p WHERE p.profile = u.profile AND u.username = 'BOB';

○ SELECT p.resource_type, p.resource_name, u.limit FROM dba_users u, dba_profiles p WHERE p.profile = u.profile AND U.username = 'BOB';

Question 43   1 pts

Which view in Oracle could you query to display users with the ALTER ANY ROLE privilege?

○ DBA_COL_PRIVS

○ DBA_SYS_PRIVS

○ DBA_USER_PRIVS

○ USER_TAB_PRIVS_RECD

Question 44   1 pts

Which method of enforcing business rules in an Oracle database are the most flexible and the most preferred?

○ application code

○ database triggers

○ integrity constraints

○ stored procedures

Question 45   1 pts

The _____ is an Oracle memory area used to store all database information that is shared by database processes.

◉ SGA

○ PGA

○ UGA

○ VGA

Question 46   1 pts

Which role would you grant in Oracle to a developer that needs to query the data dictionary to tune applications?

○ DBA

○ CONNECT

○ RESOURCE

○ EXP_FULL_DATABASE

○ SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE

Question 47   1 pts

Why would you query the SESSION_PRIVS data dictionary view in Oracle?

○ to display all the object privileges granted to you

○ to display all the system privileges granted to roles

○ to display all the system privileges granted to users

○ to display the privileges available to you in the current session

Question 48   1 pts

When removing a role from an Oracle database using the DROP ROLE command, which statement is true?

◉ The role is removed from the database and revoked from all users to whom it was granted.

○ The role remains in the database in a disabled state.

○ No special privileges are needed to execute the command.

○ The role is still available for all roles to whom it has been granted.

Question 49   1 pts

If a user in Oracle abnormally terminates a database connection, which background process will release the locks held by the user?

○ SMON

○ PMON

○ DBWR

○ LGWR

○ CKPT

Question 50   1 pts

Evaluate this statement in Oracle:

SELECT * FROM v$parameter;

For which task would you use this statement?

○ to display the state of the current instance

◉ to view the default values of all initialization parameters

○ to view the current settings of all initialization parameters

○ to display only the nondefault values of the initialization parameters

Assignment Project Exam Help

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