

## Oracle Training Day – 8 Assignments

1. How does Oracle rollback a statement?
2. What are consistent gets?
3. Why do we need three memory layers - block, extent and segments?
4. What are flash back queries?
5. What is SCN?
6. What is an ITL? How do they help in locking?
7. How are **locally managed tablespaces** better than **dictionary managed tablespaces**?
8. What is a free list and how do master slave lists work?
9. What is high water mark? How does this affect data fragmentation? Simulate this with an example and also mention how it can be solved.
10. What is Row Chaining? How does it differ from row migration?
11. Write a trigger to add a log entry before each insert on a table, an entry should be present even if the insert operation fails.
12. When does oracle issue TX locks/TM locks? Explain with examples and snapshots of lock and transaction tables.
13. Why do we create indexes with online option? What kind of lock does it create? Show with an example and snapshots from transaction and lock tables?
14. Write a PL-SQL procedure to insert 10000 rows in a table, 1000 at a time. After inserting 1000 rows, log into another table by calling an autonomous procedure defined inside the calling procedure itself. Raise a custom exception after inserting all the rows and handle the exception without failing the proc. Also log this step into the log table. The log table contains the the columns (log\_id, log\_description, log\_date)