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Q._1
What is one reason for using the package DBMS_TTS?
DATA01 has

A. To verify that a tablespace is self-contained.
B. To drop indexes outside a transportable tablespace.
C. To create the metadata for a transportable tablespace.
D. To attach transportable tablespaces datafiles to the database.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. You need to use the package DBMS_TTS to check that a tablespace is self-contained.

Incorrect Answers:
B: You don't need to drop indexes outside a transportable tablespace, the DBMS_TTS package is not used for this purpose either.
C: To create metadata for a transportable tablespace use TRANSPORT_TABLESPACE export parameter.
D: This package is not used to attach transportable tablespaces datafiles to the database.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 1146
Chapter 24: Oracle8i New Features Topics

Q._ 2
Which export option will generate code to create an initial extent that is equal to the sum of the sizes of all the extents currently allocated to an object?

A. FULL
B. DIRECT
C. COMPACT
D. COMPRESS

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct because parameter COMPRESS=Y indicates whether EXPORT will place all rows of the table into one initial extent in the export file. This is useful for reducing fragmentation, but you may allocate too much space if your table has a lots of deleted rows. It is important to note here that Oracle does not actually reduce space use; it merely recalculates the existing data so that it fits into one big initial segment, which can still cause space problems later.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Parameter FULL=Y indicates whether EXPORT should export the entire database.
B. Parameter DIRECT=Y allows user to run faster exports using the direct path. This is similar in function to direct-path loading in SQL*Loader.
C: Parameter COMPACT does not exist.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 534-536
Chapter 1: Selecting Data from Oracle

Q._ 3
What are two reasons for changing user quotas on a tablespace? (Choose two)

A. A datafile becomes full.
B. A user encounters slow response time from the application.
C. Tables owned by a user exhibit rapid and anticipated growth.
D. Database objects are reorganized and placed in different tablespace.

Answer: C, D
Explanation:
Answers A and C are correct because a quota is a limit on the amount of space the user's database objects can occupy within the tablespace. If a user attempts to create a database object that exceeds that user's quota for that tablespace, then the object creation script will fail. A quota clause should be issued separately for every tablespace other than the temporary tablespace on which the user will have access to create database objects. Users need quotas on tablespaces to create database objects only. They do not need a quota on a tablespace to UPDATE, INSERT, or DELETE data in an existing object in the tablespace, so long as they do have the appropriate privilege on the object for data being inserted, updated or deleted.

Incorrect Answers:
A: User quota on a tablespace have nothing to do with a datafile which becomes full, because tablespace is a logical object, but datafile is physical object and you can not control datafile growth with tablespace quota.
B: Slow response time from the application is not related with user quotas on a tablespace, it depends on performance problems.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 466
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._ 4
A DBA performs the query:

```
SELECT tablespace_name, max_blocks
   FROM dba_tablespace_quotas
   WHERE username= ''SCOTT;
```

That returns the result:

```
TABLESPACE_NAME  MAX_BLOCKS
-------------------------- ----------------
DATA01                             -1
```

What does -1 indicate?

A. Tablespace DATA01 has been dropped.
B. Tablespace DATA01 has no free space.
C. The user has no quotas on tablespace DATA01.
D. The user has an unlimited quota on tablespace DATA01.
E. The user has exceeded his or her quota on the tablespace DATA01.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. A value –1 in the MAX_BLOCKS column of the DBA_TABLESPACE_QUOTAS view means that the user has unlimited space quota for that tablespace. View DBA_TABLESPACE_QUOTAS names all users and any tablespace quotas that have been created for them.

Incorrect Answers:
A: If tablespace DATA01 has been dropped it will not be shown in DBA_TABLESPACES_QUOTAS view.
B: To check free space inside tablespace use DBA_FREE_SPACE view. This view identifies the location and amount of free space, by tablespace name, file ID, starting block ID, bytes, and blocks. Or DBA_FREE_SPACE_COALESCED can be used to identify the location of free space in a tablespace that has been coalesced, by tablespace name and some other information.
C: If user has no quota on tablespace MAX_BLOCKS will be equal 0.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 471
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._5
Consider the following command to create the user 'peter'.

```
CREATE USER peter
IDENTIFIED by pan
TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp
PASSWORD EXPIRE;
```

Since no default tablespace was specified, what will happen if this command executed?

A. The user will not have a home directory.
B. The user peter will be created using the TEMP tablespace as the default.
C. The user peter will be created using the SYSTEM tablespace as the default.
D. The code will produce an error message; the user peter will not be created.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. Tablespace management is a crucial task in Oracle. The DEFAULT TABLESPACE names the location where the user's database objects are created by default. This clause plays an important role in protecting the integrity of the SYSTEM tablespace. If no DEFAULT TABLESPACE is named for a user, objects that the user creates may be placed in the SYSTEM tablespace. Recall that SYSTEM contains many database objects, such as the data dictionary and the SYSTEM rollback segment, that are critical to database use. Users should not be allowed to create their database objects in the SYSTEM tablespace.

Incorrect Answers:
A: There is no home directory for users in Oracle.
B: The user peter will be created with SYSTEM tablespace as the default and TEMP tablespace as the temporary tablespace.
D: The code above is correct, user peter will be successfully created.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 466
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._6
An oracle user receives the following error:
ORA-01555 SNAPSHOP TOO OLD
What are two possible solutions? (Choose two)

A. Increase the extent size of the rollback segments.
B. Perform media recovery.
C. Increase the number of rollback segments.
D. Increase the size of the rollback segment tablespace.
E. Increase he value of OPTIMAL storage parameter.

Answer: A, E
Explanation:
Answers A and E are correct. Recall that rollback segments allow transaction-level read consistency for all statements running on the database. A long-running query in one session that starts before a change on that data is committed by another session will see the data as it existed pre-commit. I Oracle can not provide a read-consistent view of data, the following error will

ensure "ORA-01555 – snapshot too old (rollback segment too small)" error. The solution to this problem is to recreate the rollback segment with a higher minimum number of extents, larger extents, or a higher OPTIMAL rollback segment size. You cannot simply increase MAXEXTENTS to resolve this problem.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Media recovery does not need to be performed because there is no media failure when this error happened.

C: Problem with this error can be fixed with a higher minimum number of extents for the rollback segment, not with a higher number of rollback segments.

D: Problem with this error can be fixed with larger extents for the rollback segment, not with larger size of rollback segments tablespace.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 381
Chapter 8: Managing Database Objects

Q._7
When creating rollback segments, what is the recommended value for MINEXTENT minimize dynamic extension?

A. 15
B. 20
C. five
D. ten per transaction
E. number_of_users*25

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. By using more extents in the initial rollback segment allocation – determined by the MINEXTENTS storage option – you reduce the probability of your rollback segment extending. Oracle recommends 20 (or more) extents as part of the initial rollback segment allocation.

Incorrect Answers:

A: To minimize the probability of your rollback segment extending Oracle recommends 20 or more extents for the initial rollback segment, not 15.

C: To minimize the probability of your rollback segment extending Oracle recommends 20 or more extents for the initial rollback segment, not 5.

D: Each transaction uses one rollback segment, not some, so this answer is completely incorrect.

E: There is the Rule of Four to plan rollback segment numbers for OLTP systems. It recommends to calculate number of rollback segments by dividing the total number of concurrent transactions that will hit the database at any given time by 4. This rule have nothing to do with number of users. Also question does not specify exactly that we use

OLTP system.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 373-374
Chapter 8: Managing Database Objects

Q._ 8
MINEXTENT must be at least _____ when a rollback segment is created.

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 5

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. The value for MINEXTENTS should be 2 or greater.

Incorrect Answers:
A: MINEXTENT parameter should be set to 2 or greater, not 1.
C: The question asks about MINIMUM amount of MINEXTENT, this number is 2, not 3.
D: The question asks about MINIMUM amount of MINEXTENT, this number is 2, not 5.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 375
Chapter 8: Managing Database Objects

Q._ 9
You are creating a database with a character set other than US7ACII. Which operating system environmental variable needs to be set to specify the directory location of the NLS support files?

A. NLS_LANG
B. ORA_NLS33
C. ORACLE_SID
D. ORACLE_BASE
E. ORACLE_HOME

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. Parameter ORA_NLS33 specifies the directory location of the NLS support files.

Incorrect Answers:

A: NLS_LANG system variable indicates the language for error messages, the names of days and months, the symbol for 12-hour time of day and calendar era; this parameter also defines the sort mechanism Oracle will use.

C: ORACLE_SID parameter specifies unique database name, not NLS support files directory location.

D: ORACLE_BASE parameter identifies base directory where all versions of Oracle software have been installed.

E: ORACLE_HOME parameter identifies directory name where current version of Oracle software have been installed.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 545-547
Chapter 11: Data Loads and National Language Support

Q._10
Given the statement:
CREATE DATABASE orc1
LOGFILE GROUP 1 'u01/oracle/dba/logla.rdo' SIZE 1M,
GROUP 2 'u01/oracle/dba/log2a.rdo' SIZE 1M
DATAFILE 'u01/oracle/dbs/sys_01.dbf' REUSE;
Which statement is true?

A. The online redo logs will be multiplexed.
B. The file 'u01/oracle/dbs/sys_01.dbf' already exists.
C. File 'u01/oracle/dbs/sys_01.dbf' as a parameter file.
D. The control file name is 'u01/oracle/dbs/sys_01.dbf'.
E. Oracle will determine the optimum size for 'u01/oracle/dba/sys_01.dbf'.

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. Because of using keyword REUSE the file 'u01/oracle/dbs/sys_01.dbf' have already to be created.

Incorrect Answers:

A: This statement shows that there is one member of each group of a log files, it means there is no multiplexing for online redo logs.

C: File 'u01/oracle/dbs/sys_01.dbf' is data file, not a parameter file.

D: File 'u01/oracle/dbs/sys_01.dbf' is data file, not a control file.

E: Oracle will not determine the optimum size for 'u01/oracle/dba/sys_01.dbf', because it will reuse existing file without changing its size.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 293-296

Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Q._11
What is a default role?

A. A role that requires a password.
B. A role that requires no password.
C. A role automatically enabled when the user logs on.
D. A role automatically assigned when the user is created.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. A user may have several roles granted when he or she logs on. Some, all, or none of these roles can be set as a DEFAULT role, which means that the privileges given via the role will be available automatically when user logs on to Oracle

Incorrect Answers:
A: A default role may have a password, but it does not require it.
B: A default role may have a password or may not have it.
D: There is no role automatically assigned to the user when it was created, you need to assign roles to user after account creation.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 492
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._12
Who is the owner of a role?

A. SYS
B. Nobody
C. SYSTEM
D. The creator
E. The grantee

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. Nobody owns a role in Oracle.

Incorrect Answers:
A: SYS user does not own any role in Oracle.

C: SYSTEM user does not own any role in Oracle.
D: The creator does not own a role he/she created.
E: The grantee does not own a role he/she have been granted.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 490-495
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._13
Which class of segments is most likely to cause the fragmentation in permanent tablespace?

A. Index segments.
B. Rollback segments.
C. User data segments.
D. Temporary segments.
E. Data dictionary segments.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. Temporary segments are used to handle sort operations that manipulate too much data to be sorted in memory. Oracle automatically allocates the space when needed. Once the sort operation is finished, Oracle again automatically deallocates the space. The lifespan of segments and extents in the TEMPORARY tablespace is incredibly short. Thus, by definition of usage and lifespan, the TEMPORARY tablespace will have the highest amount of fragmentation of any tablespace on your database.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Index segments do not cause extensive fragmentation
B: Rollback segments as temporary segments will experience high to very high fragmentation. This is true in the ROLLBACK tablespace because rollback segments have potentially a very short lifespan, and Oracle can allocate and deallocate extents as necessitated by long-running transactions. But lifespan of segments and extents in the TEMPORARY tablespace is much shorter, so fragmentation for temporary segments are higher.
C: Data segments do not cause big fragmentation
E: Data dictionary segments are not changed very often, they have long lifespan, so they can not cause fragmentation.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 354
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._14
Which data dictionary view shows the available free space in a certain tablespace?

A. DBA_EXTENTS
B. V$FREESPACE
C. DBA_FREE_SPACE
D. DBA_TABLESPACE
E. DBA_FREE_EXTENTS

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. DBA_FREE_SPACE view shows free space in a certain tablespace.

Incorrect Answers:
A: DBA_EXTENTS view gives information about the number of extents allocated to a table, the datafiles in which they are stored, and how large each extent is.
B: V$FREESPACE view does not exist in Oracle.
D: DBA_TABLESPACE view shows information about tablespaces, but it does not contain information about free space in the tablespace.
E: DBA_FREE_EXTENTS view does not exist in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 401
Chapter 8: Managing Database Objects I

Q._15
Which statement about using PCTFREE and PCTUSED is true?

A. Block space utilization can be specified only at the segment level.
B. Block space utilization can be specified only in the data dictionary.
C. Block space utilization parameters can only be specified at the tablespace.
D. Block space utilization can be specified both at the tablespace level and segment level.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. In addition to overall storage allocation for objects in the database, Oracle allows you to manage how the objects use the space they are given. Space usage is determined at the block level with the PCTFREE and PCTUSED options.

Incorrect Answers:
B: Block space utilization can be specified only at the segment level, not in the data dictionary.
C: Block space utilization can be specified only at the segment level, not at the tablespace.
D: Block space utilization can be specified at the segment level only, not at the tablespace.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 350-351
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._16
Which type of index should be created to spread the distribution of index upon across the index tree?

A. B-tree indexes.
B. Bitmap indexes.
C. Reverse-key indexes.
D. Function-based indexes.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. Reverse-key indexes is the same as a regular B-tree index, except one thing – the data from the column being indexed is stored in reverse order. The benefit of reverse-key indexes is that they enhance performance in Oracle Parallel Server environments because this type of index should be created to spread the distribution of index upon across the index tree.

Incorrect Answers:
A: B-tree index try to keep as much data as possible in the leaves of the index tree, minimizing amount of levels in index, this type of index does not distribute index upon the index tree, as reverse-key index does.
B: Bitmap indexes are stored not as all other indexes in Oracle with the root-branch-leaf structure. The bitmap index stores an entry containing each distinct value, the start and the end ROWID to indicate the range of ROWIDs in this table, and a long binary string with as many bits as there are rows in the table.
D: Function-based indexes is not used to distribute index upon across the index tree.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 417-422
Chapter 9: Managing Database Objects I

Q._17
Which statement about rebuilding indexes is true?

A. The NOSORT option must be used.
B. The new index is built using the table as the data source.
C. A reverse B-tree index can be converted to a normal index.
D. Query performance may be affected because the index is not usable.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. A reverse B-tree index can be converted to a normal B-tree index.

Incorrect Answers:
A: NOSORT option is required only if data in table are sorted already.
B: All indexes use the table as the data source, not only new one, which is rebuilt.
D: If you are rebuilding index with ONLINE clause query performance will not be affected.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 424-425
Chapter 9: Managing Database Objects II

Q._18
When granting the system privilege, which clause enables the grantee to further grant the privilege to other users or roles?

A. PUBLIC
B. WITH PRIVILEGE
C. WITH ADMIN OPTION
D. WITH GRANT OPTION

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. Clause WITH ADMIN OPTION allows the grantee to grant or revoke the system privilege to other users and roles. Additionally it gives grantee the ability to make other users administrators of that same privilege.

Incorrect Answers:
A: There is no PUBLIC clause in GRANT command.
B: There is no WITH PRIVILEGE clause in GRANT command.
D: Clause WITH GRANT OPTION is used to grant object privilege, not system one.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 486
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._19
Which view will show a list of privileges that are available for the current session to a user?

A. SESSION_PRIVS
B. DBA_SYS_PRIVS
C. DBA_COL_PRIVS

D. DBA_SESSION_PRIVS

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. SESSION_PRIVS will show a list of privileges that are available for the current session to a user.

Incorrect Answers:
B: DBA_SYS_PRIVS view identifies all the role and user grantees and granted system privileges to those roles and users.
C: There is no DBA_COL_PRIVS view in Oracle.
D: There is no DBA_SESSION_PRIVS view in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 495
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._20
How does a DBA specify multiple control files?

A. With the ADD CONROLFILE command.
B. By using the files in the STARTUP command.
C. With the MULTIPLEX control file command.
D. By listing the files in the CONTROL_FILES parameter.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. There is CONTROL_FILES parameter in initSID.ora file, it is used to multiplex control files.

Incorrect Answers:
A: There is no ADD CONTROLFILE in Oracle.
B: STARTUP command uses initSID.ora file parameters, you can not use other files, except initSID.ora, in the STARTUP command in Oracle.
C: There is no MULTIPLEX control file command in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 571-572
Chapter 12: Overview of Backup and Recovery

Q._21
Which dynamic view should a DBA query to obtain information about the different sections

of the control file?

A. V$CONTROLFILE
B. DBA_CONTROLFILE
C. V$CONTROLFILE_RECORD_SECTION
D. DBA_CONRTOLFILE_RECORD_SECTION

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. The V$CONTROLFILE_RECORD_SECTION view is used to show information about different sections in the control file. For example, there is a section in the control file that keeps track of the sequence number of the current online redo log, a section that contains information about the physical disk file layout of the Oracle database, and so on.

Incorrect Answers:
A: The V$CONTROLFILE view corresponds to the values set for the initialization parameter CONTROL_FILES. The view has only two columns, NAME and STATUS.
B: There is no DBA_CONTROLFILE view in Oracle.
D: There is no DBA_CONTROLFILE_RECORD_SECTION view in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 321
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._22
What are two characteristics of the control file? (Choose two)

A. It is a text file.
B. It is a fixed size.
C. It should be multiplexed.
D. It is required to start the instance.
E. It must be updated at every log switch.

Answer: C, E
Explanation:
Answers C and E are correct. The control file should be multiplexed and it must be updated at every log switch.

Incorrect Answers:
A: It's binary file, not text file.
B: The size of control file will be changed during time, it is not fixed.
D: It is not required to start the instance, but only mount and open database.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 319-320
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._ 23
Which two dynamic views can be queried when the database is started up in nomount state? (Choose two)

A. V$SGA
B. V$LOGFILE
C. V$INSTANCE
D. V$CONTROLFILE
E. V$DATAFILE_HEADER

Answer: A, C
Explanation:
Answers A and C are correct. Before database mount and open we can only monitor information regarding instance. So only two views can be queried at this point : V$SGA, responsible for the SGA information, and V$INSTANCE, responsible for the instance.

Incorrect Answers:
B: Because database is not opened we cannot query V$LOGFILE view because it resides in the data dictionary of the database.
D: Because database is not mounted or opened we cannot query V$CONTROLFILE view because it resides in the data dictionary of the database.
E: Because database is not mounted or opened we cannot query V$DATAFILE_HEADER view because it resides in the data dictionary of the database.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 281-283
Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Q._24
Which two tasks occur as the database transitions from the mount stage to the open stage? (Choose two)

A. The online data files are opened.
B. Memory for the SGA is allocated.
C. The Oracle password file is opened.
D. The online redo log files are opened.
E. Stored procedures are pinned in the library cache.

Answer: A. D
Explanation:
Answers A and D are correct. When you open database the online datafiles and online redo logs files will be opened.

Incorrect Answers:
B: Memory for the SGA is allocated when the instance was started, not with open stage.
C: The Oracle password file is opened when you try to connect to Server manager to start the instance, if you use password file.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 281-283
Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Q._25
In which situation is it appropriate to enable the restricted session mode?

A. Creating a table.
B. Dropping an index.
C. Taking a rollback segment offline.
D. Exporting a consistent image of a large number of tables.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. You should use the restricted session mode if you are exporting a consistent image of a large number of tables.

Incorrect Answers:
A: You don't need to use the restricted session mode to create table.
B: You don't need to use the restricted session mode to drop an index.
D: You don't need to use the restricted session mode to take a rollback segment offline.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 534-538
Chapter 11: Data Loads and National Language Support

Q._26
Which three events are logged in the ALERT file? (Choose three)

A. Socket usage
B. Block corruption errors
C. User session information

D. Internal errors (ORA-600)
E. Database startup activities.

Answer: B, D, E
Explanation:
Answers B, D, E are correct. There are three events: block corruption errors, internal errors (ORA-600), database startup activities, which are logged in the ALERT file.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Socket usage have nothing to do with ALERT log file.
C: The ALERT log does not contain user session information.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 288
Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Q._27
Which two conventions are defined by the initialization parameter NLS_LANGUAGE? (Choose two)

A. Default data format.
B. Local currency symbol.
C. ISO week number calculation.
D. Default sorting sequence of character data.
E. Language used for day and month names and their abbreviations.

Answer: D, E
Explanation:
Answers D, E are correct. NLS_LANGUAGE parameter indicates the language for error messages, the names of days and months, the symbols for 12-hour time of day and calendar era; this parameter also defines the sort mechanism Oracle will use.

Incorrect Answers:
A: NLS_DATE_FORMAT parameter identifies a new date format.
B: NLS_CURRENCY parameter identifies a new currency symbol.
C: NLS_LANGUAGE does not identifies ISO week number calculation.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 545
Chapter 11: Data Loads and National Language Support

Q._28
Which data dictionary view displays the database character set?

A. V$DATABASE
B. DBA_CHARACTER_SET
C. NLS_DATABASE_PARAMETERS
D. NLS_DATABASE_CHARACTERSET

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. NLS_DATABASE_PARAMETERS data dictionary view displays the database character set of Oracle database.

Incorrect Answers:
A: V$DATABASE view displays information about database, but not about the database character set.
B: DBA_CHARACTER_SET view does not exist.
D: NLS_DATABASE_CHARACTERSET view does not exist.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 547
Chapter 11: Data Loads and National Language Support

Q._29
How can you declare the national character set and the database character set?

A. By creating the database
B. By installing the Oracle software
C. By setting the initialization parameter CHARACTER_SET
D. By setting the environment variable DB_CHARACTER_SET

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. You can set the national character set and the database character set only by creating the database, you cannot change them later. Only one way to change national character set and the database character set: to recreate database.

Incorrect Answers:
B: You cannot declare these parameters just by installing the Oracle software.
C: CHARACTERSET parameter exists in CREATE DATABASE command, there is no CHARACTER_SET parameter in initSID.ora file.
D: CHARACTERSET parameter exists in CREATE DATABASE command, you cannot set the national character set and the database character set by using DB_CHARACTER_SET environment variable.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 543-545
Chapter 11: Data Loads and National Language Support

Q._30
Which statement about an Oracle instance is true?

A. An Oracle instance can access multiple databases at one time only.
B. An Oracle instance has a minimum of three background processes.
C. An Oracle instance consists of the shared pool and the redo log files.
D. The memory allocated by an Oracle instance is shareable by the database processes.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. Database processes can share the memory allocated by an Oracle instance.

Incorrect Answers:
A: An Oracle database instance can access one database, not multiple databases, at one time only.
B: An Oracle instance has a minimum of 5 background processes: SMON, PMON, DBWR, LGWR, CKRT.
C: An Oracle instance consists of the shared pool memory structure, but not the redo log files. They are not memory structures.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 256-259
Chapter 6: basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Q._31
What are two components of Oracle instance? (Choose two)

A. The SGA
B. The redo logs
C. The control cache
D. The password file
E. The PMON process

Answer: A, E
Explanation:
Answers A and E are correct. The SGA and PMON process are components of Oracle instance.

Incorrect Answers:
B: The redo logs files are not a part of Oracle instance.
C: The control cache does not exist in Oracle.
D: The password file is external file, it is not a part of Oracle instance.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 256-259
Chapter 6: basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Q._32
Which two main processes are involved when a user starts a new session on the database server? (Choose two)

A. The user process.
B. The Oracle login process.
C. The Oracle server process.
D. The system monitor (SMON) process.
E. The process monitor (PMON) process.

Answer: A, C
Explanation:
Answers A and C are correct. When user starts a new session on the database server the user and the server process are involved. Server process acts on the user's behalf to pull Oracle data from disk into the buffer cache, where the user can manipulate it. There are two ways DBAs can set up Oracle to run server process: shared servers and dedicated servers.

Incorrect Answers:
B: There is no Oracle login process in Oracle.
D: The system monitor process (SMON) is used to handle instance recovery after database startup if necessary and to coalescing free space within tablespace into contiguous segments.
E: The system monitor process (PMON) is used to clean up messes left by dedicated servers with no user sessions attached to them – it rolls back changes and silently kills the dedicated server in order to release its memory and CPU usage.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 256-259
Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Q._33
Which memory area in the SGA us used by Oracle when compiling an SQL statement?

A. Context area
B. Log buffer area

C. Shared pool area
D. Data buffer cache

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. Oracle uses SHARED POOL area to compile an SQL statement. SHARED POOL includes the LIBRARY CACHE, used for storing parsed SQL statement text and the statement's execution plan for reuse, the DICTIONARY CACHE, sometimes also referred to as the ROW CACHE, which is used for storing recently accessed information from the Oracle data dictionary. The optional SHARED POOL structure contains session information about user processes connected to Oracle.

Incorrect Answers:
A: There is no CONTEXT area in the SGA. There are BUFFER CACHE, SHARED POOL and REDO LOG BUFFER in the SGA of Oracle instance.
B: LOG BUFFER area is not used when compiling an SQL statement. This component of SGA temporarily stores in the memory the redo entry information generated by DML statements run in user sessions until Oracle writes the information to disk.
D: DATA BUFFER CACHE is not used for this purpose. This memory structure consists of buffers the size of database blocks that store data needed by SQL statements issued in user processes.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 256-259
Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Q._34
Place the steps for using an EXCEPTIONS table in the correct order.

Step	Step Order
Execute ALTER TABLE with the execution clause	Place first step here.
Correct the rows with invalid data	Place second step here.
Use the EXCEPTION table to locate rows with invalid data.	Place third step here.
Create the EXCEPTIONS table	Place fourth step here.
Execute ALTER TABLE to enable for constraint	Place fifth step here.

Answer:
Correct order:
Create the EXCEPTIONS table
Execute ALTER TABLE with the execution clause
Use the EXCEPTION table to locate rows with invalid data.

Correct the rows with invalid data
Execute ALTER TABLE to enable for constraint

Explanation:
You need first create the EXCEPTIONS table, execute ALTER TABLE with the execution clause to find exceptions in data, analyze the EXCEPTIONS table to locate rows with invalid data, correct the rows with invalid data and after that enable constraint for table.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 437
Chapter 9: Managing Database Objects II

Q._35
You are loading data from an external system into an Oracle table. You will add constraints to the table after loading the data. You are willing to accept data from the external system that violates the constraints. However, you must prevent future changes to the table that would violate the constraint. Which constraint state should you use?

A. ENABLE VALIDATE.
B. DISABLE VALIDATE.
C. ENABLE DEFERRED.
D. ENABLE NOVALIDATE.
E. DISABLE NOVALIDATE.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. ENABLE NOVALIDATE constraint will enforce the constraint for new data entering the table but don't care about data that already exists in the table.

Incorrect Answers:
A: ENABLE VALIDATE constraint forces Oracle to validate all the data in the constrained column to ensure that data meets the constraint criteria.
B: There is no DISABLE VALIDATE option in Oracle, just DESABLE.
D: ENABLE DEFERRABLE option exists, not ENABLE DEFERRED.
E: There is no DISABLE NOVALIDATE option in Oracle, just DESABLE.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 436
Chapter 9: Managing Database Objects II

Q._36
In the event of an Instance failure, which files store committed data, NOT written to the datafiles?

A. Control files
B. Online redo logs
C. Network segment
D. Archived redo logs

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. Online redo logs are used to recover committed data, not written to the datafiles, after an instance failure.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Control files are used to store structure of database to mount and open database, they do not store committed data.
C: There is no network segment object in Oracle.
D: Archived redo logs stores ALL data, not only committed and, probably written to the datafiles. These files can be used for instance recovery, but this answer is not completely correct for the given question.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 332-333
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._37
Which two statements about online redo log members in a group is true? (Choose two)

A. All files in all groups are the same size.
B. All members in a group are the same size.
C. The members should be on different disk drives.
D. The rollback segment size determines the member size.
E. Differently sized of transactions requires that the DBA should have differently-sized members.

Answer: B, C
Explanation:
Answer B and C are correct. For more reliability the members should be placed on different disk drives. Also it is requirement that all members in a group were the same size.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Members in different groups may have different size, only members within one group need to be the same size.
D: The rollback segment size does not determine the member size.
E: Size of transaction has nothing to do with member's size of redo log group.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 324-327
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._38
Which command does a DBA use to list the current status of archiving?

A. ARCHIVE LOG LIST;
B. FROM ARCHIVE LOGS;
C. SELECT * FROM V$THREAD;
D. SELECT * FROM ARCHIVE_LOG_LIST;

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. Command ARCHIVE LOG LIST is used to list the current status of archiving.

Incorrect Answers:
B: There is no command FROM ARCHIVE LOGS in Oracle.
C: This statement will show information about redo logs, not about status of archiving.
D: There is no ARCHIVE_LOG_LIST view in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 325-327
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._39
A DBA enters a command:
ALTER DATABASE ADD LOGFILE
('/u01/oracle/dba/log3a.rdo'
'u02/oracle/dba/log3a.rdo')
SIZE 1M;
What does Oracle do?

A. Adds two online redo logs to the current group.
B. Creates a new redo log group with two members.
C. Adds a redo log to group 1 and a redo log to group 2.
D. Creates two new redo log groups with one member each.

Answer: B
Explanation:

Answer B is correct. This statement will create a new redo log group with two members.

Incorrect Answers:
A: This command will not add online redo logs to the current group.
C: This statement does not add a redo log member to group 1 and a redo log member to group 2.
D: This statement does not create two new redo log groups.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 330-333
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._40
In Oracle8i, what does the FAST_START_IO_TARGET parameter do?

A. It allows faster access to database files.
B. It sets targets for maximum IO on any database file.
C. It allows the database to distribute IO over many disks.
D. It improves the performance of crash and instance recovery.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. To improve the performance of crash and instance recovery you need to set FAST_START_IO_TARGET parameter in initSID.ora file. This parameter defines how often a log switch will occur to minimize instance recovery after crash.

Incorrect Answers:
A: This parameter does not allow to access database files faster.
B: It does not define targets for IO on any database file.
D: It does not allow the database to distribute IO over many disks.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 332-333
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._41
Which view shows all of the objects accessible to the user in a database?

A. DB_OBJECTS
B. ALL_OBJECTS
C. DBA_OBJECTS
D. USER_OBJECTS

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. ALL_OBJECTS view shows all of the objects accessible to the user in a database.

Incorrect Answers:
A: These is no DB_OBJECTS view in Oracle.
C: DBA_OBJECTS view shows all objects for all schemas, not for particular user.
D: USER_OBJECTS shows all objects in user schema, not all objects user can access.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 314-315
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._42
What is the purpose of Oracle Wrapper utility, also known as the Wrap Utility or PL/SQL wrapper?

A. To export a users schema.
B. To group related PL/SQL packages, functions, and procedures.
C. To hide application code by encrypting PL/SQL package bodies.
D. To hide application code by encrypting PL/SQL package applications.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. Oracle Wrapper utility is used to hide application code by encrypting PL/SQL package bodies.

Incorrect Answers:
A: This utility does not export a user schema, Oracle Export utility does.
B: It does not group related PL/SQL packages, functions, and procedures.
D: Oracle Wrapper utility is used to hide application code by encrypting PL/SQL package bodies, not package applications.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 315-318
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._43
Drag the administrative script name to its description.
DRAG AND DROP

Script name	Description
Cat*.sql	Wrapped database package code.

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Dbms*.sql	Views and table for database utilities.
Prvt*.plb	Database package specifications.
Utl*.sql	Catalog and dictionary information.

Answer:
Cat*.sql = Catalog and dictionary information
Dbms*.sql = Database package specifications.
Prvt*.plb = Wrapped database package code
Utl*.sql = Views and table for database utilities.

Explanation:
Cat*.sql administrative scripts are used to store catalog and dictionary information. Dbms*.sql scripts define database package specifications. Prvt*.plb scripts are used for wrapped database package code. Utl*.sql scripts defines views and tables for database utilities.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 312-318
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._44
Which two commands can cause a database event trigger to fire? (Choose two)

A. DROP USER
B. ALTER VIEW
C. CALL PROCEDURES
D. CREATE DATABASE

Answer: A, B
Explanation:
Answer A and B are correct. Database even trigger fires when commands DROP USER or ALTER view issued.

Incorrect Answers:
C: This trigger will not fire after procedure calling.
D: This trigger will not fire with CREATE DATABASE command.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 431-433
Chapter 9: Managing Database Objects II

Q._45

What happens to the block when the PCTUSED threshold is crossed?

A. It is entered into the free list of table.
B. It is inaccessible to INSERT statements.
C. It is deleted from the free list of the table.
D. It is inaccessible to DELETE statements.
E. It is inaccessible to UPDATE statements.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. If the PCTUSED threshold is crossed the block will be entered into the free list of table. The PCTUSED option specifies the threshold by which Oracle will determine if it is acceptable to add new rows to a block. A freelist is a list of data blocks that are currently accepting new data rows.

Incorrect Answers:
B: You can insert into this block when the PCTUSED threshold is crossed.
C: It will be inserted into the free list, not deleted from it.
D: You still can delete data from this block when the PCTUSED threshold is crossed.
E: You can update data from this block when the PCTUSED threshold is crossed.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 471
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._46
The extent sizes of a table should be _____ to improve performance of the table scans.

A. All equal
B. No larger than five times DB_BLOCK_SIZE
C. Equal to the size of the biggest possible row
D. A multiple DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. The extent sizes of a table should be multiple DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT parameter in initSID.ora file to improve performance of the table scans.

Incorrect Answers:
A: The equal extent sizes will not improve performance of the table scans, because for full scans you need to try keep data in less extents as possible.
B: Each extent contains at least 5 data blocks, so if you will use no larger than 5 times

DB_BLOCK_SIZE it will be minimal possible size of extent. To store data you will need a lot of extents in this case, it will decrease table scans performance.

C: If you will determine extent equal to the size of the biggest possible row, you will just waste space, because other rows will use not all space in each extent.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 348-350
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._47
You have used the ANALYZE TABLE. . . .COMPUTE STATISTICS. Where do you find the number of rows in the table?

A. In the alert file
B. In DBA_TABLES
C. In DBA_ROWSTATS
D. In the trace file produced by the ANALYZE command.

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. You can find the number of rows statistics in the DBA_TABLES view.

Incorrect Answers:
A: The alert file will not display this information.
C: There is no DBA_ROWSTATS view in Oracle.
D: The ANALYZE command does not produce the trace file.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 400-401
Chapter 8: Managing Database Objects I

Q._ 48
Which data dictionary view would you query to retrieve a table's header block number?

A. DBA_TABLE
B. DBA_TABLES
C. DBA_OBJECT
D. DBA_OBJECTS
E. DBA_SEGMENT
F. DBA_SEGMENTS

Answer: F

Explanation:
Answer F is correct. DBA_SEGMENTS view gives information about the name, tablespace location, the table's header block number and owner of segments containing table data in Oracle.

Incorrect Answers:
A: DBA_TABLE view does not exist in Oracle.
B: DBA_TABLES view gives information about all storage settings for the table, as well as the statistics collected as part of the ANALYZE operation on that table.
C: There is no DBA_OBJECT in Oracle.
D: DBA_OBJECTS view gives information about the object ID number used in part to determine ROWID for rows in the table, as well as the table creation timestamp for determining dependencies.
E: DBA_SEGMENT view does not exist in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 400-401
Chapter 8: Managing Database Objects I

Q._49
Which statement about profiles is false?

A. Profile assignments do not affect current sessions.
B. Profiles enable group resource limits for similar users.
C. Profiles are assigned to users, roles, and other profiles.
D. The ALTER USER command can be used to assign profiles to users.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. Profiles are assigned to users, not roles and other profiles.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Profile assignment really do not affect current sessions.
B: Profiles enable group resource limits for similar users.
D: The ALTER user command can be user if you need to assign profiles to users.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 471-480
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._50
Which password management feature is NOT available by using a profile?

A. Account locking

B. Password history
C. Password change
D. Password aging and expiration

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. You cannot change password for user by using a profile.

Incorrect Answers:
A: It is possible to lock account using a profile.
B: Profile allows also to manage password history.
D: Profile also handles password aging and expiration.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 476-479
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._51
Which three resources can be controlled using profiles? (Choose three)

A. Idle time.
B. CPU time.
C. Database links usage.
D. PGA memory allocations.
E. Number of concurrent sessions for a user name.

Answer: A, B, E
Explanation:
Answers A, B and E are correct. Profiles control idle time, CPU time and number of concurrent sessions for a user name.

Incorrect Answers:
C: Profile does not handle database links usage.
D: It cannot control PGA memory allocations.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 471-480
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._52
You want to retrieve information about account expiration dates from the data dictionary. Which view do you use?

A. DBA_USERS
B. DBA_PROFILES
C. DBA_EXP_DATES
D. V$ACC_EXPIRATION

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. Account expiration dates are accessible from DBA_USERS data dictionary view.

Incorrect Answers:
B: DBA_PROFILES view contains information about profiles themselves, not about account expiration dates.
C: There is no DBA_EXP_DATES view in Oracle.
D: There is no V$ACC_EXPIRATION view in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 476-479
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._53
Which two files are used by the SQL*Loader? (Choose two)

A. Log file.
B. Data file.
C. Init.ora file.
D. Password file.
E. Background process trace file.

Answer: A, B
Explanation:
Answer A and B are correct. SQL *Loader uses datafile, which stores the data to be loaded, and log file, which shows you information about load errors and results.

Incorrect Answers:
C: SQL*Loader does nor work with Init.ora file.
D: SQL*Loader have nothing to do with password file.
E: SQL*Loader does not work with background process trace file.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 522-534
Chapter 11: Data Loads and National Language Support

Q._54
Which two statements about direct load in SQL*Loader are true? (Choose two)

A. Insert triggers do not fire.
B. Redo for the inserts is optional.
C. All constraint types are enforced..
D. The data cannot be loaded in parallel.
E. Cluster tables can be loaded using direct path loads.
F. During the load, the table data can be modifies by other users.

Answer: A, B
Explanation:
Answers A and B are correct. During direct load in SQL*Loader insert triggers do not fire, because no SQL INSERT commands are used and redo logs generation for the inserts are optional.

Incorrect Answers:
C: Not all constraints types are enforced, ONLY PRIMARY KEY and NOT NULL constraints will be enforced during direct load.
D: The data can be loaded in parallel using direct load mode.
E: Cluster tables can be loaded only using conventional mode, not direct load.
F: During the load the table data cannot be modified by other users.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 531-534
Chapter 11: Data Loads and National Language Support

Q._55
How does oracle perform direct-load insert in parallel?

A. Query slaves insert the rows into temporary segments, which are converted to extents.
B. The server process inserts the rows into temporary segments, which are converted to extents.
C. Query slaves insert the rows into temporary segments, which are copied into existing table extents.
D. The server process inserts the rows into temporary segments, which are copied into existing table extents.
E. Query slave are assigned a range of blocks that are already part of the table and inserted into their assigned blocks.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Answer B is correct. To insert data in parallel the server process inserts the rows into temporary segments, which are converted to extents later.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Query slaves does not work with SQL*Loader utility.
C: Query slaves does not work with SQL*Loader utility.
D: Temporary segments will be converted into table extents, not copied into existing table extents.
E: Query slaves does not work with SQL*Loader utility.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 531-534
Chapter 11: Data Loads and National Language Support

Q._56
Which two methods increase the size of a tablespace? (Choose two)

A. Add a datafile to a tablespace.
B. Increase the size of a datafile in the tablespace.
C. Use the ALTER TABLESPACE command to increase the MINEXTENTS for the tablespace.
D. Use the ALTER TABLESPACE command to increase the MAXEXTENTS for the tablespace.
E. Use the ALTER TABLESPACE command to increase the MINIMUM EXTENT for the tablespace.

Answer: A, B
Explanation:
Answers A and B are correct. You can add a datafile to a tablespace or just increase the size of a datafile in the tablespace to increase the size of a tablespace.

Incorrect Answers:
C: By increasing the MINEXTENTS parameter for the tablespace you cannot increase the size of tablespace.
D: By increasing the MAXEXTENTS parameter for the tablespace you cannot increase the size of tablespace.
E: There is no MINIMUM EXTENT clause in ALTER TABLESPACE command.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 339-340
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._57
What does the command 'ALTER DATABASE . . . RENAME DATAFILE' do?

A. It copies a data file.
B. It updates the control file.
C. It copies a data file and updates the control file.
D. It copies a data file, deletes the obsolete file, and updates the control file.

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. Command 'ALTER DATABASE …RENAME DATAFILE' just updates the control file; the command does not actually rename datafile on your operation system.

Incorrect Answers:
A: This command does not copy file physically.
C: It updates the control file only, without copying a data file actually.
D: This command does not copy a data file and not delete the obsolete file.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 342-343
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._58
What distinguishes temporary tablespace from non-temporary tablespace?

A. Temporary tablespace cannot be used for sorts.
B. Temporary tablespace can hold data dictionary information.
C. Temporary tablespace cannot hold permanent schema objects.
D. Temporary tablespace can be used when the buffer cache is full.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. Temporary tablespace cannot hold permanent objects by definition.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Temporary tablespace is used exactly for sorts, which cannot be done in memory.
B: Temporary tablespace cannot hold any permanent objects. Data dictionary information usually is stored in SYSTEM tablespace.
D: Temporary tablespace have nothing to do with buffer cache, it is used for sorts.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 344-345
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._59
Which statement about segments is true?

A. They can have zero extents.
B. They can span multiple data files.
C. They can span multiple tablespaces.
D. They can belong to more than on table.

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. Segments can span multiple data files.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Each segment needs to have at least one extent, not zero.
C: Segments cannot span multiple tablespaces, only data files.
D: Each segment belongs to one table.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 345-348
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._60
Which two operations would you use to move read-only tablespace to a write-once (WORM) drive? (Choose two)

A. Issue the command ALTER TABLESPACE . . . WRITE ONCE.
B. Issue the command ALTER TABLESPACE . . . RENAME DATAFILE.
C. Move the data files to the WORM drive using ALTER DATABASE . . . RENAME DATAFILE.
D. Use the ALTER DATABASE. . . MOVE DATAFILE command to move the data files of the tablespace to the WORM drive.
E. Use an operating command to move the data file of the tablespace to the WORM drive.

Answer: E, B
Explanation:
Answers E, B are correct. To move read-only tablespace to a write-once drive you need to move the tablespace to the WORM drive using an operating system's command and issue the command ALTER TABLESPACE … RENAME FILE.

Incorrect Answers:
A: There is no command ALTER TABLESPACE . . . WRITE ONCE in Oracle.

C: You cannot move the data files to the WORM drive just using ALTER DATABAE … RENAME DATAFILE command; you need to copy the data files by using operating systems command.
D: There is no ALTER DATABASE ... MOVE DATAFILE command in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 340-343
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._61
What determines the initial size of a tablespace?

A. Use INITIAL clause of the CREATE TABLESPACE statement.
B. The MINEXTENTS clause of the CREATE TABLESPACE statement.
C. The MINIMUM EXTENTS clause of the CREATE TABLESPACE statement.
D. The sum of the INITIAL and NEXT clauses of the CREATE TABLESPACE statement.
E. The sum of the sizes of datafiles specified in the CREATE TABLESPACE statement.

Answer: E
Explanation:
Answer E is correct. The sum of the sizes of datafiles specified in the CREATE TABLESPACE statement determines the initial size of a tablespace.

Incorrect Answers:
A: INITIAL clause specifies the size of the object's initial segment, not initial size of a tablespace.
B: The MINEXTENTS clause defines the minimum number of extents the object can allocate in the tablespace.
C: There is one storage option that, when defined in a tablespace, cannot be overridden. That option is MINIMUM EXTENT, which ensures that every extent size used in the tablespace is a multiple of the specified integer value. But this option does not specify the initial size of a tablespace.
D: The sum of the INITIAL and NEXT clauses of the CREATE TABLESPACE statement do not determine the initial size of a tablespace.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 337-342
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._62
What can a permanent tablespace contain?

A. Only temporary segments.

B. Only permanent segments.
C. Both temporary and ordinary segments.
D. Both permanent and temporary segments.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. Users can be assigned to either permanent or temporary tablespaces for creating temporary segments. If the user assigned to a permanent tablespace for creating temporary segments, the temporary segment will be created at the time the disk sort is required.

Incorrect Answers:
A: A permanent tablespace contains mostly permanent segments, but can be used to keep temporary segments for data sorting.
B: A permanent tablespace contains not only permanent segments.
C: There is no ordinary segments in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 383-345
Chapter 8: Managing Database Objects I

Q._63
You created a password file using the operating system command line.
Orapwd file=orapsORCL password=secure entries=5
Which two users with a password of "secure" are included automatically in the password file? (Choose two)

A. SYS
B. SCOTT
C. SYSTEM
D. DBADMIN
E. INTERNAL

Answer: A, E
Explanation:
Answers A and E are correct. For password, be aware that as you defined the password for your password file, you are also simultaneously assigning the password for logging into Oracle as INTERNAL or SYS. Later, if the DBA connects as INTERNAL or SYS and issues ALTER USER name IDENTIFIED BY PASSWORD command, the password for INTERNAL, SYS, and the password file are all changed.

Incorrect Answers:
B: Assigning password for password file will not affect user SCOTT.
C: Assigning password for password file will not affect user SYSTEM.

D: There is no user DBADMIN in Oracle by default.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 277-279
Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Q._64
Under which condition is it possible to connect to an Oracle database without providing a password?

A. The connecting user has the BYPASS system privilege.
B. The connecting users username is not found in the data dictionary.
C. The connecting user has been entered in the password file of the database.
D. The connecting user is a member of a DBA group on the machine where the database is running.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. You can connect to an Oracle database without providing a password if you are connected as a ember of a DBA group on the machine where the database is running. The REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE is need to be set in NONE in initSID.ora file to allow you use OS authentication type of connection.

Incorrect Answers:
A: There is no BYPASS system privilege in Oracle.
B: If there is no username in the data dictionary user will not connect to the database.
C: Entering user in the password file of the database does not allow him/her to connect without password to the database.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 277-279
Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Q._65
Which view displays the NLS initialization parameters that have been explicitly set?

A. NLS_SESSION_PARAMETERS
B. NLS_INSTANCE_PARAMETERS
C. NLS_DATABASE_PARAMETERS
D. V$NLS_INSTANCE_PARAMETERS

Answer: B

Explanation:
Answer B is correct. NLS_INSTANCE_PARAMETERS shows all NLS instance-wide parameters.

Incorrect Answers:
A: NLS_SESSION_PARAMETERS displays all NLS parameters for the active session.
C: NLS_INSTANCE_PARAMETERS shows all NLS database-wide parameters.
D: There is no V$NLS_INSTANCE_PARAMETERS view in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 547
Chapter 11: Data Loads and National Language Support

Q._66
Before a DBA creates a transportable tablespace, which two conditions must be completed? (Choose two)

A. All indexes are disabled or dropped.
B. The target system has precreated the tablespace.
C. The target system is in the same operating system.
D. The target system is in the same block size system.
E. The tables containing nested tables are contained in the same tablespace.

Answer: C, D
Explanation:
Answers C and D are correct. There are two restrictions on a transportable tablespace : the target system must be in the same operating system and in the same block size as source system.

Incorrect Answers:
A: You don't need to drop or disable indexes for transportable tablespace.
B: The target system don't need to have precreated the tablespace.
E: You cannot create a transportable tablespace with the tables containing nested tables.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 1146
Chapter 24: Oracle8i New Features Topics

Q._67
The datafile is in a non-SYSTEM tablespace. Place the steps for renaming a datafile in the correct order.

Steps	*Steps Order*

Tablespace offline -> Copy or move -> Alter database rename file or Alter tablespace ... rename datafile -> Online

For to multiple or system tablespace: (5 steps)
Shutdown -> Copy or rename -> Startup mount -> Alter database rename file-> Alter database open.

Explanation:
To rename a datafile you need to put tablespace offline, copy or move datafiles of the tablespace, issue ALTER DATABASE … RENAME FILE or ALTER TABLESPACE … RENAME DATAFILE command and put tablespace online. This works if the datafile is in a non-SYSTEM tablespace. If it is in a SYSTEM tablespace, procedure is a little different and it requires to restart instance.

Q._68
Can you drop objects from a read-only tablespace?

A. No
B. Yes
C. Only when using the DBA role
D. Only when the tablespace is online

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. You can drop objects from a read-only tablespace when it is online.

Incorrect Answers:
A: You can drop objects from a read-only tablespace if it's online.
B: Answer is correct only if tablespace is online.
C: Not only user with DBA role can drop objects from a read-only tablespace.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 340-341
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._69
You are responsible for managing disk space used for large sort operations. You are willing to allocate this space as needed and not de-allocate until the database is shutdown.
You would like to reduce contention on data dictionary tables when this space is allocated.
Where possible, you would like to avoid the overhead of generating rollback information

when this space is allocated. What kind of tablespace is appropriate?

A. A locally-managed temporary tablespace.
B. A locally-managed permanent tablespace.
C. A dictionary-managed temporary tablespace.
D. A dictionary-managed permanent tablespace.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. You need to use temporary tablespace for large sort operations. If you also want to reduce contention on data dictionary tables, you need to use locally managed tablespace.

Incorrect Answers:
B: For sort you need temporary tablespace, not permanent.
C: To reduce contention on data dictionary tables, you need to use locally managed tablespace, not dictionary-managed tablespace.
D: To reduce contention on data dictionary tables and for large sort operations, you need to use locally managed tablespace temporary tablespace, not dictionary-managed permanent tablespace.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 1146
Chapter 24: Oracle8i New Features Topics

Q._70
Which two statements about tempfiles are true? (Choose two)

A. Media recovery does not recover tempfiles.
B. Tempfiles can contain permanent segments.
C. Tempfiles are always set to LOGGING mode.
D. Tempfiles are used for all types of temporary tablespaces.
E. You cannot create a tempfile with an ALTER DATABASE command.
F. BACKUP CONTROLFILE generates commands to recreate lost tempfiles.

Answer: A, E
Explanation:
Answers A, E are correct. Tempfiles are used temporary, so no information is stored in redo logs about them. Media recovery will not recover tempfiles. A tempfile can not be created explicitly with ALTER DATABASE command.

Incorrect Answers:
B: Tempfiles cannot contain permanent segments.
C: Tempfiles does not produce any entries for redo logs, they are always in NOLOGGING

mode.
D: Tempfiles are used not for all types of temporary tablespaces.
F: BACKUP CONTROLFILE does not generate any command to recreate lost tempfile.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 1146
Chapter 24: Oracle8i New Features Topics

Q._71
When you created a tablespace, you overestimated the size of one of the datafiles. Several objects were stored in the datafile. Some, but not all of the objects were dropped subsequently. To which point will you be able to decrease the size of the datafile?

A. To zero.
B. To the size of the datafile header.
C. To the last block of the last object.
D. It is not possible to decrease the size of the datafile.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. You can decrease the size of the datafile only to the highwatermark level: to the last block of the last object.

Incorrect Answers:
A: You cannot decrease size to zero, because not all of the objects were dropped subsequently.
B: You cannot decrease size to the size of the datafile header, only to the highwatermark level.
D: It's possible to decrease the size of the datafile using command ALTER TABLESPACE.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 353-355
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._72
Database storage Hierarchy

Logical Structures	Hierarchy
	Database highest level
Extent	Insert higher level
Oracle block	
Segment	
Tablespace	Lowest level

The database is the highest-level structure in the hierarchy. Arrange the logical structures that make up an oracle database from highest level to lowest level.

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Answer: D, C, A, B
Explanation:
Answer D, C, A, B are correct. The logical structures from highest to lowest level: tablespace, segment, extent, oracle data block.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 345-355
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._73
Be default, a tablespace is _____ -managed and can contain_____

A. Locally; only permanent segments.
B. Dictionary; only data dictionary information.
C. Locally; both permanent and temporary segments.
D. Dictionary; both permanent and temporary segments.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. Tablespace is dictionary-managed and can contain both permanent and temporary segments.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Tablespace is dictionary-managed, not locally-managed by default.
B: By default tablespace can contain not only data dictionary information.
C: Tablespace is dictionary-managed, not locally-managed by default.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 345-355
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._74
Which category of data dictionary views does not have an owner column?

A. MY_
B. DBA_
C. ALL_
D. USER_

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. USER_ views do not contain an owner column, because USER_ views show information about connected user objects.

Incorrect Answers:
A: There is no MY_ views in Oracle.
B: DBA_ views show information about all data, it contains an owner column also.
C: DBA_ views show information about all data to which user have access , it contains an owner column also.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 314-315
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._75
A PL/SQL program unit was created. Where it is stored?

A. In the control file.
B. In the data dictionary.
C. In the users default tablespace.
D. In the operating system as a file.

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. A PL/SQL program unit is stored in the data dictionary.

Incorrect Answers:
A: A PL/SQL program unit is stored in the data dictionary, not in the control file. Control file is used to mount and open database.
C: A PL/SQL program unit is not stored in the users default tablespace.
D: A PL/SQL program unit is stored in the data dictionary, not in the operating system as a file.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 317-318
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._76
When are the base tables of the data dictionary created?

A. When the instance is created.
B. When the database is created.
C. When the catalog.sql script is executed.

D. When the catproc.sql script is executed .

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. The base tables of the data dictionary are created when the database is created.

Incorrect Answers:
A: There are no base tables in the data dictionary when the instance is started first time without CREATE DATABASE statement.
C: catalog.sql script generates public synonyms for the data dictionary views. It runs after base tables were created in the data dictionary.
D: This script creates several different data dictionary components used in everything related to PL/SQL in the Oracle database, this script runs after catalog.sql script.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 314-316
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._77
In an Oracle database, which two types of files should be multiplexed? (Choose two)

A. Data file
B. Control file
C. Password file
D. Parameter file
E. Online redo log file

Answer: B, E
Explanation:
Answers B and E are correct. Control files and online redo logs files should be multiplexed for more reliability. Depending on the availability of multiple disk drives, the DBA should store multiple copies of the control files to minimize the risk of losing these important physical disk resources. In order to improve recoverability in the event of disk failure, the DBA should configure Oracle to multiplex, or store each redo log member in a group on different disk resources.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Data files do not need to be multiplexed.
C: Password file does not need to be multiplexed.
D: Parameter file do not need to be multiplexed.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 323-332

Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._78
Which four keywords in the CREATE DATABASE command affect the size of the control file? (Choose four)

A. MAXLOGFILES
B. MAXDATAFILES
C. MAXLOGGROUPS
D. MAXLOGHISTORY
E. MAXLOGMEMBERS

Answer: A, B, D, E
Explanation:
Answers A, B, D, E are correct. MAXLOGFILES, MAXDATAFILES, MAXLOGHISTORY, MAXLOGMEMBERS will affect the size of the control file.

Incorrect Answers:
C: MAXLOGGROUPS keyword does not exist in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 318-324
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._79
Which view shows a DBA which users have the SELECT ANY TABLE privilege?

A. DBA_PRIVS
B. DBA_TAB_PRIVS
C. DBA_SYS_PRIVS
D. DBA_COL_PRIVS

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. You can find information about system privileges granted to all users in the DBA_SYS_PRIVS view.

Incorrect Answers:
A: DBA_PRIVS view shows all available privileges, disregarding of privileges for users.
B: DBA_TAB_PRIVS view shows privileges on tables, not system privileges for users.
D: DBA_COL_PRIVS view as DBA_TAB_PRIVS view provides information about the object

privileges granted in the database.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 489
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._80
User A grants the SELECT privilege WITH GRANT OPTION on the table EMP to User B. User B then grants SELECT on a EMP to User C. What will happen if User A revokes User B's SELECT privilege?

A. User B will not be able to SELECT, and User C will be unaffected.
B. An error will occur unless User B first revokes SELECT from user C.
C. Nothing, unless the CASCADE CONSTRAINTS option was used.
D. Both User B and User C will no longer have SELECT privilege on EMP.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. When an object privilege is revoked, there are some cascade events. If user A revokes user B's SELECT privilege, both user B and user C will no longer have SELECT privilege on EMP table.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Both user will be affected, B and C.
B: There is no error if user A revokes from user B SELECT privilege, cascade event will happened.
C: You don't need to use CASCADE CONSTRAINTS to revoke privilege. Only if the user has been given the REFERENCES privileges and used it to create a FOREIGN KEY constraint to another table, then there is some cascading that must take place in order to complete the revocation of the REFERENCES privilege: REVOKE REFERENCES ON EMP FROM B CASCADE CONSTRAINTS. But this question does say nothing about constraints.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 485-489
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._81
Which two methods will open a database? (Choose two)

A. Issue the STARTUP command from SQL*Plus
B. Issue the START ORACLE command from SQL* Plus
C. Issue the ALTER DATABASE OPEN command from SQL*Plus
D. Issue the START ORCL command from the operating system prompt

E. Issue the STARTUP DATABASE OPEN command from the operating system prompt

Answer: A, C
Explanation:
Answers A and C are correct. You can use two commands to open a database : STARTUP command and ALTER DATABASE OPEN.

Incorrect Answers:
B: There is no START ORACLE command in Oracle.
D: There is no START ORACLE command in any operation system.
E: STARTUP DATABASE OPEN command does not exist in any operation system.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 281-283
Chapter 6: basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Q._82
In which two ways can a DBA limit the size of the user trace files? (Choose two)

A. Set the MAX_DUMP_FILE initSID.ora file
B. Set the MAX_DUMP_FILE_SIZE in the initSID.ora file
C. Initiate the ALTER SESSION TRUNCATE TRACE TO integer K|M command
D. Initiate the ALTER SYSTEM SET MAX_DUMP_FILE_SIZE=integer command

Answer: B, D
Explanation:
Answers B and D are correct. You can control the size of the user trace files by settint the MAX_DUMP_FILE_SIZE in the initSID.ora file or by changing it using ALTER SYSTEM SET MAX_DUMP_FILE_SIZE=integer command.

Incorrect Answers:
A: There is no MAX_DUMP_FILE parameter in the initSID.ora file.
C: There is no ALTER SESSION TRUNCATE TRACE TO integer K|M command.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 279-281
Chapter 6: basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Q._83
What is the primary function of the redo logs?

A. To provide read consistency.
B. To record all changes made to data.

C. To roll back uncommitted transactions.
D. To update datafiles of uncommitted transactions.

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. The redo logs are used to record all changes made to data. Each user process that makes a change to a table must write a small record, called a redo log entry, that identifies the change that was made.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Rollback segments provide read consistency.
C: Rollback segments also are used to roll back uncommitted transactions.
D: Redo logs do not update datafiles of uncommitted transactions.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 324-325
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._84
A DBA enters the command:
ALTER DATABASE ADD LOGFILE MEMBER
'/w01/oracle/DBA/log1b.rdo' TO GROUP 1,
'/w02/oracle/DBA/log2b.rdo' TO GROUP 2;
How does Oracle size the new redo logs?

A. It sizes them at five times the database block size.
B. It uses the size of the current members in group 1 and group 2.
C. It uses the default size specified during the CREATE DATABASE command.
D. It uses the size of the files log1b.rdo and log2b.rdo that already exists.

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. Oracle will size new member in the group 1 as all other members in this group and new member in the group 2 as existing member.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Redo log member does not have to be exactly at 5 times the database block size. This restriction works for minimal extent size.
C: Redo log member does not use the default size specified during the CREATE DATABASE command, because members in different redo groups can have different size. Just all members in one group must have the same size.
D: Redo logs do not use existing size of files log1b.rdo and log2b.rdo.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 330-332
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._85
Which SQL command forces a log switch and causes a checkpoint to occur?

A. ALTER SYSTEM CHECKPOINT
B. ALTER DATABASE CHECKPOINT
C. ALTER SYSTEM SWITCH LOGFILE
D. ALTER DATABASE SWITCH LOGFILE

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. A log switch is the point at which LGWR fills one online redo log group with information. At every log switch, a checkpoint occurs. A checkpoint (CKPT) is when LGWR DBWR to write all changes made to data blocks in memory to disk, and DBWR does it. ALTER SYSTEM SWITCH LOGFILE command forces a log switch and causes a checkpoint to occur.

Incorrect Answers:
A: There is no ALTER SYSTEM CHECKPOINT command in Oracle.
C: There is no ALTER DATABASE CHECKPOINT command in Oracle.
D: There is no ALTER DATABASE SWITCH LOGFILE command in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 328-330
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._86
Which two dynamic performance views could you query to display the number of online redo log groups and the current log groups? (Choose two)

A. V$LOG
B. V$THREAD
C. V$SESSION
D. V$ARCHIVE
E. V$INSTANCE

Answer: A, B
Explanation:
Answers A and B are correct. V$LOG view gives comprehensive information about the current

status of the redo log. V$THREAD view provides information about the number of online redo log groups.

Incorrect Answers:
C: V$SESSION dictionary view contains information about every session currently connected to Oracle.
D: There is no V$ARCHIVE view in Oracle.
E: V$INSTANCE shows information about Oracle instance itself, not redo log groups.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 325-327
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._87
All members of the current online redo log group are not available. Which action does Oracle take?

A. The instance crashes.
B. The instance writes to the next online redo log group.
C. The instance hangs until the DBA switches the redo log file.
D. The instance hangs until the DBA restart the archive process.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. The instance will crash if all members of the current online redo log group are not available. To avoid this situation Oracle recommends to use multiplexing of redo log files. If the redo log file has only one member, or if multiple online redo log members are not multiplexed and not available, LGWR will not be able to write redo log entries, and the Oracle instance will fail.

Incorrect Answers:
B: LGWR will not write changes to the next online redo log group. Oracle instance will fail.
C: Oracle instance will not hang, like it does when there is no space for archived log files, it will just crash.
D: Restarting of archive process ARCH will not help in this situation, because instance will fail.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 330-332
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._88
A data block is put on the free list when the _____ data space in the block falls _____ the _____ setting.

A. Free, below, PCTFREE
B. Free, above, PCTFREE
C. Used, below, PCTUSED
D. Used, above, PCTUSED

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. When the used data space in the block falls below the PCTUSED setting, a data block is put on the free list of blocks and can be used for new inserts.

Incorrect Answers:
A: When the free data space in the block falls below the PCTFREE settings a data block will be out of the free list.
B: The free data space in the block cannot fall above the PCTFREE setting, it can fall just below it.
D: The used data space in the block cannot fall above the PCTUSED setting, it can just fall below it.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 350-352
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._89
Which two data dictionary views show the number of extents of a certain segment? (Choose two)

A. V$EXTENTS
B. DBA_EXTENTS
C. DBA_SEGMENTS
D. DBA_TABLESPACES

Answer: B, C
Explanation:
Answers B and C are correct. DBA_EXTENTS view displays the segment name, type, owner, name of tablespace storing the extent, ID for the extent, file ID storing the extent, starting block ID of the extent, total bytes, and blocks of the extent. DBA_SEGMENTS view is summary view for all types of segments listed by the data dictionary views and their storage parameters.

Incorrect Answers:
A: There is no V$EXTENTS view in Oracle.
D: DBA_TABLESPACES shows the default storage settings for the tablespaces in the database.

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Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 352-353
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._90
Which statement about organizing tablespaces and segments is true?

A. You should mix segments with short and long life spans in the same tablespace.
B. You should keep good control over space allocation and define storage limits for users.
C. You should use the autoextend feature on tablespaces that have a high update, delete, and insert activity.
D. Data that is accesses by multiple users should be stored in tablespaces that reside on the same disk for easier management.

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. You can control space allocation and define storage limits for users by using quotas.

Incorrect Answers:
A: You should not mix segments with short and long spans in the same tablespace.
C: You need to avoid AUTOEXTEND feature for tablespaces with high level activity, like inserts, updates and deletes.
D: You should reside datafiles of tablespaces on different disks for better database performance.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 348-355
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._91
Which two statements about direct load in SQL*Loader are true? (Choose two)

A. Insert triggers fire.
B. Redo is always generated.
C. The data cannot be loaded in parallel.
D. Clustered tables cannot be used with direct loads.
E. During the load, the table data can be mounted by other users.
F. Only primary key, unique, and null constraints are enforced.

Answer: D, F
Explanation:
Answers D and F are correct. Direct loads do not work with clustered tables. Only primary key, unique and NOT NULL constraints are enforced, all other referral constraints are disabled,

triggers will not fire also.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Insert triggers will not fire during direct load mode.
C: Data can be loaded in parallel.
E: Table data cannot be mounted by other users during direct load.

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Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._92
Which two data dictionary views display information about direct load in SQL*Loader in a tablespace? (Choose two)

A. DBA_TABLES
B. DBA_EXTENTS
C. DBA_TABLESPACE
D. DBA_FREE_SPACE
E. DBA_SPACE_USAGE

Answer: B, D
Explanation:
Answers B and D are correct. DBA_EXTENTS and DBA_FREE_SPACE can be used to monitor changes in a tablespace during direct data load.

Incorrect Answers:
A: DBA_TABLES view provides only information about tables.
C: DBA_TABLESPACES view shows the default storage settings for the tablespaces in the database. It will not show changes happened during direct load.
E: There is no DBA_SPACE_USAGE view in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 531-534
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._93
The table should be _____ and _____ used to allow usage of the CACHE clause.

A. Big, rarely
B. Small, rarely
C. Big, frequently
D. Small, frequently

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. The table should be small and frequently used to allow usage of the CACHE clause. This clause will load table in the cache for quick table data processing in memory without loading data blocks from the disk.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Big and rarely used table is bad candidate for caching.
B: There is no sense to put table in the cache if it is used rarely.
C: Big table is bad candidate for caching.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 345-348
Chapter 18: Tuning Memory and Operating System Use

Q._94
What are two characteristics of the control file? (Choose two)

A. It has a fixed size.
B. It should be multiplexed.
C. It can be edited by the DBA
D. It is required to start the instance
E. It is required to open the database
F. It is associated with multiple databases

Answer: B, E
Explanation:
Answers B and E are correct. The control file should be multiplexed to reduce Oracle's dependence on any one disk available on the host machine. In the event of failure, the database is more recoverable because multiple copies of the control file have been maintained. This file also is required to open database.

Incorrect Answers:
A: It does not have fixed size.
C: The control file is binary file and under any circumstances it cannot be edited manually.
D: The control file required to mount and open the instance, but not to start it.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 319-324
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._95

Which two actions can be used to multiplex the control file? (Choose two)

A. Copy the control file when the database is open.
B. Copy the control when the database is shut down.
C. Add a control file with the CREATE CONROLFILE command.
D. List multiple control files in the parameter file during database creation.

Answer: B, D
Explanation:
Answers B and D are correct. You can copy the control file when the database is shut down or list multiple control files in the initSID.ora parameter file during database creation.

Incorrect Answers:
A: You cannot multiplex the control file when the database is open.
C: You cannot multiplex control file with CREATE CONTROLFILE command.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 319-324
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._96
Which three things can the ALTER INDEX REBUILD command accomplish? (Choose three)

A. Convert a bitmap index to a B-tree index.
B. Move the index to a different tablespace.
C. Change the storage parameters for the index.
D. Rebuild a reverse index from an existing B-tree index.

Answer: B, C, D
Explanation:
Answers B, C, D are correct. You can move the index to a different tablespace, change the storage parameters for the index, rebuild a reverse index from an existing B-tree index.

Incorrect Answers:
A: It is not possible to convert a bitmap index to a B-tree-index with this command.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 424-425
Chapter 9: Managing Database Objects II

Q._97

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Which statement is incorrect?

A. CREATE ROLE sales_clerk;
B. CREATE ROLE sales_clerk NOT IDENTIFIED;
C. CREATE ROLE sales_clerk IDENTIFIED BY bonus;
D. CREATE ROLE sales_clerk IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY;
E. CREATE ROLE sales_clerk IDENTIFIED INTERNALLY;

Answer: E
Explanation:
Answer E is correct. Command CREATE ROLE sales_clerk IDENTIFIED INTERNALLY is incorrect.

Incorrect Answers:
A: You can use this command to create role sales_clerk.
B: You can use this command to create role sales_clerk without password.
C: You can use this command to create role sales_clerk with password.
D: You can use this command to create role sales_clerk with password identified by operation system.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 490-492
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._98
What does the command ALTER USER scott DEFAULT ROLE NONE do?

A. It revokes all default roles from Scott.
B. It makes all of the roles granted to Scott default roles.
C. It makes all of the roles granted to Scott nondefault roles.
D. It enables Scott's currently-disabled roles for the duration of this session.
E. It disables Scott's currently-enabled roles for the duration of this session.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. Clause DEFAULT ROLE NONE of ALTER USER command makes all of the roles granted to Scott nondefault roles.

Incorrect Answers:
A: All roles become nondefault, but they will not be revoked from Scott.
C: Command ALTER USER scott DEFAULT ROLES ALL make all of the roles granted to Scott default roles.
D: A role can be enabled or disabled for use with SET ROLE, not ALTER USER command.

E: A role can be enabled or disabled for use with SET ROLE, not ALTER USER command.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 492-493
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._99
You want to obtain information about all constraints on tables in the PROD user's schema, including their status and what columns they invoke. You have access to all data dictionary views, but you do not know the password for the PROD user. What two data dictionary tables should you query? (Choose two)

A. ALL_CONSTRAINTS
B. DBA_CONSTRAINTS
C. USER_CONSTRAINTS
D. ALL_CONS_COLUMNS
E. DBA_CONS_COLUMNS
F. USER_CONS_COLUMNS

Answer: B, E
Explanation:
Answers B and E are correct. DBA_CONSTRAINTS view lists detailed information about all constraints in the system. DBA_CONS_COLUMNS view is used to display detailed information about every column associated with a constraint

Incorrect Answers:
A: Using ALL_CONSTRAINTS you can see only constraints for objects accessible by current user. So if you don't know PROD user password you will not be able to see constraints on tables in its schema.
C: USER_CONSTRAINTS shows information only about constraints on tables from current user schema, not PROD user schema.
D: ALL_CONS_COLUMNS will show information about columns in constraints for objects accessible by current user, not all constraints.
E: USER_CONS_COLUMNS will show information about columns in constraints for user objects only.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 439-440
Chapter 9: Managing Database Objects II

Q._100
You want to retrieve information about password expiration from the data dictionary. Which view do you use?

A. DBA_USERS
B. DBA_ROLES
C. DBA_PASSWORDS
D. V$PW_EXPIRATION

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. DBA_USERS view shows all information about users. It contains username, Oracle-generated ID number, encrypted password, default and temporary tablespace information, and the user profile that specified in the ID creation statements or any alteration that may be followed. GRACE_DATE column identifies the date by which the user must change the password or the account will be locked.

Incorrect Answers:
B: DBA_ROLES view is used to show information about roles, not about password expiration.
C: There is no DBA_PASSWORDS view in Oracle.
D: There is no V$PW_EXPIRATION view in Oracle

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 470-471
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._101
When creating a user, which profile is assigned automatically to the user if none is defined?

A. None
B. The SYSTEM profile
C. The DEFAULT profile
D. The RESOURCE_LIMIT profile

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. The DEFAULT profile will be assigned to user automatically to the user if none is defined.

Incorrect Answers:
A: At least one profile will be assigned to user when creating a user.
B: There is no SYSTEM profile in Oracle
D: There is no RESOURCE_LIMIT profile in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 492-493
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._102
Which data dictionary view could you query to display the number of extents allocated to the employee table?

A. DBA_EXTENTS
B. DBA_FREE _SPACE
C. USER_TABLES
D. DBA_TABLES
E. DBA_TABLESPACES

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. DBA_EXTENTS view can be used to display the number of extents allocated to the EMPLOYEE table. DBA_EXTENTS view gives information about the number of extents allocated to a table, the datafiles in which they are stored, and how large each extent is.

Incorrect Answers:
B: DBA_FREE_SPACE data dictionary view identifies the location and the amount of free space, by tablespace name, file ID, starting block ID, bytes, and blocks.
C: USER_TABLES view is used to show information about tables in user schema only.
D: DBA_TABLES view is used to show information about all tables in the database, but it will not show the number of extents allocated to the EMPLOYEE table.
E: DBA_TABLESPACERS view provides information about tablespaces, not extents or tables.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 352-353
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._103
Which clause CANNOT be used with a CREATE PROFILE command?

A. ACCOUNT_LOCK_TIME
B. PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME
C. PASSWORD_CHANGE_NEW
D. FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS

Answer: A.
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. It is not possible to use ACCOUNT_LOCK_TIME with a CREATE

PROFILE command.

Incorrect Answers:
A: You can set PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME during creation profile. This parameter shows number of days a password will remain active. Default is 60.
C: PASSWORD_CHANGE_NEW can be used with CREATE PROFILE command.
D: FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS is number of unsuccessful attempts at login a user can make before account locks. Default is 3.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 479-480
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._104
What are two components of an Oracle database? (Choose two)

A. The SGA
B. The control files
C. The shared pools
D. The redo log files
E. The SMON process

Answer: B, D
Explanation:
Answers B and D are correct. The control files and the redo log files are components of an Oracle database. All others are Oracle instance structures.

Incorrect Answers:
A: The SGA is System Global area, it's memory component of Oracle instance.
C: The SHARED POOL is part of SGA. System Global area also contains dictionary or row cache and library cache.
E: The SMON process is Oracle instance process, not a component of an Oracle database.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 257-261
Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Q._105
What are two components of Oracle Instance? (Choose two)

A. The redo logs
B. The library cache
C. The control cache

D. The parameter file
E. The CKPT process

Answer: B, E
Explanation:
Answers B and E are correct. The library cache and the CKPT process are components of Oracle instance.

Incorrect Answers:
A: The redo logs are components of an Oracle database, not instance.
C: There is no the control cache structure in Oracle.
D: The parameter file is a components of an Oracle database, not instance.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 257-261
Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Q._106
Which statement about executing a Data Manipulation Language (DML) SQL statement is true?

A. The data block is updated to record the new values of the data.
B. The oracle server places shared locks on the rows that are to be able modified.
C. The rollback segment records the after-image of the changes to the data block.
D. If the data and rollback blocks are not already in the buffer cache, oracle will terminate the SQL statement.

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. Oracle server places shared locks on the rows that are to be able modified. With shared locks other transactions can access the same rows for data retrieval.

Incorrect Answers:
A: This statement is not correct about DML SQL statement.
C: The rollback segment records the before-image, not after-image for read consistency.
D: If the data and rollback segment blocks are not already in the buffer cache, the Oracle process will load data blocks from disk to buffer cache.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 369-372
Chapter 8: Managing Database Objects I

Q._107
You issue the following command:
orapwd file=orapwORCL password=secure entries=5
What is the effect?

A. A new password file is created.
B. An existing password file is updated.
C. All users are removed from the password file.
D. The passwords in the password file are reset.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. This command will create new password file.

Incorrect Answers:
B: This command will not update the password file. To change some data in the password file you need recreate the password file with ORAPWD utility.
C: This command will not remove any user from the password file.
D: To reset passwords in the password file you need to recreate it.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 277-279
Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Q._108
How do you increase the number of entries in the password file?

A. Grant SYSDBA or SYSOPER to additional users.
B. Overwrite the number of entries by using the orapwd utility.
C. Delete the existing password file and recreate it with the desired number of entries.
D. Increased for value of REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORD_ENTRIES to the desired number of entries.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. To change the number of entries in the password file you need to recreate the password file.

Incorrect Answers:
A: GRANT command will not help to increase the number of entries in the password file.
B: You cannot just overwrite the number of entries by using the ORAPWD utility: you need to recreate the password file.
D: This value have nothing to do with the number of entries in the password file.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 277-279
Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Q._109
Acme Company has 32 employees who routinely access an Oracle database. On the average, each user has one active transaction at any time of the day. The DBS is attempting to create the ideal number of rollback segments for this OLTP environment. The users work in a typical OLTP environment. How many rollback segments should the DBA create?

A. One per user.
B. One per transaction.
C. 16 rollback segments.
D. Four rollback segments.
E. Eight rollback segments.

Answer: E
Explanation:
Answer E is correct. You need to create 8 rollback segments to handle 32 transactions in the OLTP system. There is the Rule of four to plan rollback segments numbers for OLTP systems. Take the total number of transactions that will hit the database at any given time, and divide by 4 to decide how many rollback segments to create.

Incorrect Answers:
A: It's just wasting of resources to keep one rollback segment for each user.
B: It's not reasonable to create one rollback segment for each transaction.
C: Use the Rule of four to calculate the number of rollback segments.
D: Use the Rule of four to calculate the number of rollback segments.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 373
Chapter 8: Managing Database Objects I

Q._110
A transaction fails and returns an ORA-01562 indicating that there is insufficient space in the rollback segment. What are two possible causes? (Choose two)

A. There are no rollback segments online.
B. There is no room in the tablespace for the rollback segment to extend.
C. MAXEXTENTS has been reached, preventing the segment from extending.
D. The maximum number of user per rollback segment has been exceeded.

Answer: B, C
Explanation:
Answers B and C are correct. If an ORA-01562 error is happened, it's two possibilities: there is no room in the tablespace for the rollback segment to grow or MAXEXTENTS has been reached.

Incorrect Answers:
A: To receive this error you need to have rollback segment online.
D: There is no the maximum number of user per rollback segment value in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 380-381
Chapter 8: Managing Database Objects I

Q._111
Which two data dictionary views would you query to investigate space usage in a tablespace? (Choose two)

A. DBA_TABLES
B. DBA_EXTENTS
C. DBA_TABLESPACE
D. DBA_FREE_SPACE
E. DBA_SPACE_USAGE

Answer: C, D
Explanation:
Answers C and D are correct. Dictionary views DBA_TABLESPACES and DBA_FREE_SPACE will provide information about space usage in a tablespace.

Incorrect Answers:
A: DBA_TABLES view shows information only about tables, not tablespaces.
B: DBA_EXTENTS dictionary view provides information about extents, not about tablespaces.
E: There is no DBA_SPACE_USAGE view in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 352-353
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._112
Two tables have a parent-child relationship that will be enforced by a primary key constraint and foreign key constraint. You would like the flexibility to insert rows in the

child table before inserting rows in the parent table. What must you create to enforce the primary key constraint with a unique index?

A. Both constraints DEFERRABLE.
B. The foreign key constraints DEFERRABLE and the primary key constraint NOT DEFERRABLE.
C. Both constraints NOT DEFERRABLE, and use the SET CONSTRAINT command to defer checking of the foreign key constraint as needed.
D. Both constraints NOT DEFERRABLE, and use the ALTER SESSION command to defer checking of the foreign key constraint as needed.
E. The foreign key constraints DEFERRABLE, and use the ALTER TABLE command to defer checking of the foreign key constraint as needed.

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. To be able to insert data in the child table before inserting rows in the parent table, you must set the foreign constraints DEFERRABLE and the PRIMARY KEY for parent table as NOT DEFERRABLE.

Incorrect Answers:
A: PRIMARY KEY constraint for the parent table needs to be NOT DEFFERRABLE to avoid wrong data inserts.
C: Foreign constraints in child table can be DEFFERRABLE in this case. SET CONSTRAINT command does not exist in Oracle.
D: Foreign constraints in child table can be DEFFERRABLE in this case. ALTER SESSION command will not help to defer checking of the foreign key constraint as needed.
E: PRIMARY KEY constraint for the parent table needs to be NOT DEFFERRABLE to avoid wrong data inserts.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 345-348
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._113
In order to guarantee a minimum number of concurrent updates on a data block, which parameter do you need to set?

A. PCTFREE
B. INITRANS
C. MAXTRANS
D. MIN_SESSIONS

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. INITRANS parameter guarantees a minimum number of concurrent updates on a table block.

Incorrect Answers:
A: PCTFREE parameter is used to specify the amount of space left free in each block to accommodate the growth of existing rows in the block.
C: MAXTRANS provides maximum number of concurrent updates on a data block.
D: There is no MIN_SESSION parameter in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 350-352
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._114
Which two parameters might affect the concurrency of transactions on a data block? (Choose two)

A. PCTUSED
B. PCTFREE
C. MAX_EXTENT
D. NEXT_EXTENT

Answer: B, C
Explanation:
Answers B and C are correct. PCTFEE and MAX_EXTENT parameters can affect the concurrency of transactions on a data block.

Incorrect Answers:
A: PCTUSED parameter cannot affect the concurrency of transactions.
D: NEXT_EXTENT just provide size of next allocated extent, it has nothing to do with the concurrency of transactions.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 350-352
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._115
When should a DBA back up the control file? (Choose two)

A. After a log switch.
B. After a checkpoint.

C. After adding a redo log file.
D. After dropping a tablespace.
E. After adding a new user with SYSDBA privileges.

Answer: C, D
Explanation:
Answers C and D are correct. The control file is the physical structure of the Oracle database. It keeps track of all the files Oracle needs and where they are on the host machine. So a DBA should back up the control file after adding a redo log file or after dropping a tablespace.

Incorrect Answers:
A: DBA does not need to back up the control file after a log switch.
B: DBA does not need to back up the control file after a checkpoint.
E: DBA does not need to back up the control file after adding a new user, because there are no changes in physical structures happened.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 318-320
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._116
What are two affects of setting REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE to EXCLUSIVE? (Choose two)

A. The password file can be restored remotely.
B. Password file access is restricted to local users.
C. Only one instance of the database can use the password file.
D. Remote connections using the SYSDBA privilege are allowed.
E. Remote connections using the SYSDBA privilege are prohibited.

Answer: C, E
Explanation:
Answers C and E are correct. By setting REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE to EXCLUSIVE only one instance of the database can use this password file. Also all remote connections using SYSDBA privilege will be prohibited.

Incorrect Answers:
A: The password file needs to be stored on the host machine in any case.
B: Password file access is restricted to remote, not local, users.
D: Remote connections using SYSDBA privilege will be prohibited, not allowed.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 275-281
Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Q._117
You are logged on to a client. You do not have a secure connection from your client to the host where your Oracle database is running. Which authentication mechanism allows you to connect to the database using the SYSDBA privilege?

A. Control file authentication.
B. Password file authentication.
C. Data dictionary authentication.
D. Operating system authentication.

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. Password file authentication needs to be used because there is no secure connection from client machine.

Incorrect Answers:
A: There is no control file authentication in Oracle. The control file is always used to mount and open database disregarding of authentication type you use.
C: There is no data dictionary file authentication in Oracle.
D: Do not use operating system authentication if there is no secure connection between client machine and the host where the database is running.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 345-348
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._118
Profiles are created to facilitate which two management items? (Choose two)

A. Object Management
B. Schema Management
C. Privilege Management
D. Resource Management
E. Password Management

Answer: C, D
Explanation:
Answers C and D are correct. Privilege Management and Resource Management items are used to create profiles.

Incorrect Answers:
A: There is no Object Management item in Oracle.
B: Schema Management is used to work with user schema objects, like tables, indexes and other logical structures, but not profiles.
E: There is no Password Management item in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 480-484
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._119
From the data dictionary you know that user A has profile TEST_PROF assigned, and the IDLE_TIME resource shows default as its value. What does this mean?

A. The actual limit depends on the setting in the profile called DEFAULT.
B. User A can stay connected to the database without ever being automatically disconnected.
C. The limit can be influenced only at the instance level by setting an initialization parameter.
D. A database administrator using the ALTER SYSTEM command can set the limit.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. The IDLE_TIME resource will be defined by the settings in the DEFAULT profile.

Incorrect Answers:
B: User A will be disconnected when the idle time of user connection will exceed IDLE_TIME parameter.
C: The limit can be influenced not only at the instance level.
D: You cannot set this limit by using the ALTER SYSTEM command.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 480-484
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._120
Which system parameter must be set to TRUE in order for Oracle to enforce the resource usage defined in the profile?

A. RESOURCE_LIMIT
B. RESOURCE_PLAN
C. RESOURCE_PROFILE
D. RESOURCE_UTILIZATION

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. RESOURCE_LIMIT system parameter must be set to TRUE in order for Oracle to enforce the resource usage defined in the profile.

Incorrect Answers:
B: There is no RESOURCE_PLAN system parameter in Oracle.
C: There is no RESOURCE_PROFILE system parameter in Oracle.
D: There is no RESOURCE_UTILIZATION system parameter in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 480-484
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._121
Which clause can be used with a CREATE PROFILE command?

A. PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX
B. PASSWORD_NEVER_EXPIRE
C. PASSWORD_LOCK_ACCOUNT
D. PASSWORD_ALWAYS_PROTECT

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. You can use the PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX clause with a CREATE PROFILE command. Other possible clauses: FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS, PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME, PASSWORD_REUSE_TIME, PASSWORD_LOCK_TIME, PASSWORD_GRACE_TIME, PASSWORD_VERIFY_FUNCTION.

Incorrect Answers:
B: There is no PASSWORD_NEVER_EXPIRE clause in a CREATE PROFILE command.
C: There is no PASSWORD_LOCK_ACCOUNT clause in a CREATE PROFILE command.
D: There is no PASSWORD_ALWAYS_PROTECT in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 479-480
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._122
To select only objects that belong to a specific schema from DBA_OBJECTS, specify a value for the column ___ in the predicate.

A. USER
B. OWNER
C. SCHEMA
D. CREATOR

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. To select only objects that belong to a specific schema, specify a value for the column OWNER in the predicate.

Incorrect Answers:
A: There is no USER column in the DBA_OBJECTS table.
C: There is no SCHEMA column in the DBA_OBJECTS table.
D: There is no CREATOR column in the DBA_OBJECTS table.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 401
Chapter 8: Managing Database Objects I

Q._123
When creating a table, you must place the table in which tablespace?

A. One that holds temporary segments.
B. One that has no rollback segments in it.
C. One that hold the indexes of the table.
D. One together with other tables of the same user.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. All tables for the same user must be placed in the same tablespace.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Do not put permanent tables into temporary tablespace.
B: Do not put any object into rollback tablespace.
C: Do not mix data tables and indexes in the one tablespace.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 353-355
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._124
How do you temporarily revoke a role from a user?

A. Drop the table.
B. Disable the role.
C. Revoke the role from the user.
D. Remove all privileges from the role.

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. To revoke temporarily a role from a user, just disable the role.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Dropping table have nothing to do with revoking a role from a user.
C: By revoking the role from the user you will revoke it permanently, not temporarily.
D: You don't need to remove all privileges from the role to revoke temporarily a role from a user, just disable role for user.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 492-493
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._125
When creating rollback segments, what is considered the value for the OPTIMAL storage parameter?

A. 500k
B. 10*MINEXTENTS
C. Average undo size*4
D. This must be calculated by running the longest expected transaction and checking the size of the rollback segment.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. To calculate the OPTIMAL storage parameter you must use the longest expected transaction, check the size of the rollback segment and use it for OPTIMAL parameter.

Incorrect Answers:
A: OPTIMAL parameter needs to be calculated, not just set to 500k size.
B: This formula does not provide correct size for OPTIMAL parameter.
C: This formula does not provide correct size for OPTIMAL parameter.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 374-375
Chapter 8: Managing Database Objects I

Q._126
A DBA grants User A the ALTER USER privilege with ADMIN OPTION. User A creates roles and grants the ALTER USER to User B. What will happen to the roles User A created, and also to User B's privileges, if you drop User A with CASCADE option?

A. The roles will remain and User B will lose the ALTER USER privilege.
B. The roles will remain and User B will not lose the ALTER USER privilege.
C. The roles will be removed and User B will lose the ALTER USER privilege.
D. The roles will be removed and User B will not lose the ALTER USER privilege.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. If you drop User A with CASCADE option, the roles will be removed and User B will lose the ALTER USER privilege.

Incorrect Answers:
A: The roles will be removed.
B: The roles will be removed and User B will lose the ALTER USER privilege.
D: User B will lose the ALTER USER privilege.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 485-489
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._127
What are three examples of system privileges? (Choose three)

A. UPDATE
B. EXECUTE
C. REFERENCES
D. CREATE TABLE
E. ALTER ANY INDEX
F. CREATE SESSION

Answer: D, E, F
Explanation:
Answers D, E and F are correct. CREATE TABLE, ALTER ANY INDEX, CREATE SESSION are system privileges.

Incorrect Answers:
A: UPDATE is an object privilege. Permits the grantee of this object privilege to update data

into a table or view.

B: EXECUTE is an object, not system, privilege. Permits the grantee to run a stored procedure or function.

C: REFERENCES is object privilege. Permits the grantee to create or alter a table in order to create a FOREIGN KEY constraint against data in the referenced table.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 480-484
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._128
LGWR frequently waits on a checkpoint before performing a log switch. Which action should a DBA take?

A. Add a redo log group.
B. Add additional archive processes.
C. Increase the number of rollback segments.
D. Increase the size of the rollback segments.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. To avoid situation when LGWR waits on a checkpoint before performing a log switch DBA needs to add a redo log group.

Incorrect Answers:
B: The archive process does not affect frequency of checkpoints.
C: The number of rollback segments does not affect checkpoints.
D: The size of rollback segments has nothing to do with checkpoints.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 328-330
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._129
Why would a DBA create multiple online redo log members in a single group?

A. To distribute I/O.
B. To back up the database.
C. To protect against a single point of failure.
D. To write the second redo log after the first redo log is full.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. To protect against a single point failure (disk crash, for example) a DBA create multiple online redo log members for each log group. This process is called multiplexing of redo log files.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Multiplexing redo log files will not help to distribute I/O because Oracle will write into all members of current group.
B: Multiplexing of redo log files does not work with backup of the database.
D: Multiplexing is used for hardware failure. Second redo log file will be written after first redo log is full in any case, disregarding of multiplexing.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 330-332
Chapter 10: Managing Database Use

Q._130
In response to the ARCHIVE LOG LIST command, Oracle displays:

Database log mode	**No Archive Mode**
Automatic archival	**Enabled**
Archive destination	**C:\ora\backup\archivelogs**
Oldest online log sequence	**1059**
Current log sequence	**1061**

The DBA has not issued by any ALTER SYSTEM commands after starting the database. What is the value of the parameter LOG_ARCHIVE_START?

A. TRUE
B. FALSE
C. ENABLED
D. NOARCHIVELOG

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. LOG_ARCHIVE_START value will be TRUE, because automatic archival is enabled.

Incorrect Answers:
B: LOG_ARCHIVE_START=TRUE, not FALSE.
C: Value for LOG_ARCHIVE_START can be TRUE or FALSE, not ENABLED.
D: Value for LOG_ARCHIVE_START can be TRUE or FALSE, not NOARCHIVELOG.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 325-327
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._131
Which database operation reads redo logs?

A. Commit
B. Rollback
C. Recover
D. Shutdown abort

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. Recover operation uses redo logs for recovery purposes.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Commit operation does not read redo log files.
C: Rollback operation does not read redo log files.
D: After SHUTDOWN ABORT instance is stopped without database close. This operation does not use redo log files. But they will be used after this type of shutdown to recover database.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 332-333
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._132
How should you set the parameter LOG_CHECKPOINT_ to disable time-based checkpoints?

A. TIMEOUT to 0
B. INTERVAL to 0
C. TIMEOUT to FALSE
D. INTERVAL to FALSE

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. You need to set LOG_CHECKPOINT_TIMEOUT to zero to disable time-based checkpoints. LOG_CHECKPOINT_TIMEOUT is the number of seconds that should pass before another checkpoint occurs.

Incorrect Answers:
B: The value you set for LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL is the number of operating system blocks LGWR should write to the redo log (after a log switch) before a checkpoint should

occur.
C: LOG_CHECKPOINT_TIMEOUT is numeric value.
D: LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL is numeric value.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 328-329
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._133
What would a DBA do to create the metadata for transportable tablespace?

A. Use the DBMS_TTS package.
B. Use the CREATE METADATA command.
C. Use the TRANSPORT_TABLESPACE export parameter.
D. Use the ALTER TABLESPACE tablespace METADATA ´filename´; command.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. To create the metadata for transportable tablespace a DBA must use the TRANSPORT_TABLESPACE export parameter.

Incorrect Answers:
A: The DBMS_TTS package will not create the metadata for transportable tablespace.
B: There is no CREATE METADATA command in Oracle.
D: There is no ALTER TABLESPACE … METADATA command in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 1146
Chapter 24: Oracle8i New Features Topics

Q._134
Which role needs to be assigned to a user in order to export object owned by another user?

A. EXPORT_ALL
B. EXP_DATABASE
C. DBA_SYS_PRIVS
D. EXP_FULL_DATABASE

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. To be able to export object owned by another user EXP_FULL_DATABASE role needs to be assigned to a user.

Incorrect Answers:
A: There is no EXPORT_ALL role in Oracle.
B: There is no EXP_DATABASE role in Oracle.
C: There is no DBA_SYS_PRIVS role in Oracle, there is only DBA_SYS_PRIVS data dictionary view.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 534-538
Chapter 11: Data Loads and National Language Support

Q._135
You are shutting down a database with one tablespace offline. What is the status of this tablespace after restarting the database?

A. It is lost.
B. It is online.
C. It is offline
D. It is in recover mode.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. This tablespace will have offline status after database restart. A tablespace can be taken offline with one of several priorities, including normal, temporary, and immediate. Depending on the priority used to take the tablespace offline, media recovery on that tablespace may be required. A tablespace taken offline with normal priority will not require media recovery, but a tablespace taken offline with immediate priority will. A tablespace taken offline with temporary priority will not require recovery if none of the datafiles were offline prior to taking the tablespace offline.

Incorrect Answers:
A: The tablespace will be in offline status, not lost.
B: The tablespace will be in offline status, not online.
D: The tablespace will be in offline status, not recover.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 340-342
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._136
Which action physically relocates a tablespace?

A. Issuing the ALTER DATABASE MOVE TABLESPACE…command.

B. Issuing the ALTER TABLESPACE RENAME DATAFILE…command.
C. Issuing the ALTER TABLESPACE RENAME TABLESPACE…command.
D. Using an operating system utility like copy or cp to copy the tablespace datafiles to another device.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. Only operation system utility like copy or cp physically copy tablespace datafiles to another disk.

Incorrect Answers:
A: ALTER DATABASE MOVE TABLESPACE command just reset data in the control file.
B: ALTER TABLESPACE RENAME DATAFILE command just reset data in the control file.
C: There is no ALTER TABLESPACE RENAME TABLESPACE command in Oracle.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 342-343
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._137
What can a temporary tablespace contain?

A. Only temporary segments.
B. Only permanent segments.
C. Both temporary and ordinary data files.
D. Both permanent and temporary segments.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. A temporary tablespace can contain only temporary segments.

Incorrect Answers:
B: There are no permanent segments in the temporary tablespace.
C: The temporary tablespace cannot contain ordinary data files by definition.
D: The temporary tablespace cannot contain permanent segments by definition.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 383-385
Chapter 8: Managing Database Objects I

Q._138
Which two methods can be used to increase the size of tablespace? (Choose two)

A. The ALTER TABLESPACE command with the ADD DATAFILE clause.
B. The ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE command with the RESIZE clause.
C. The ALTER TABLESPACE command to increase the MINEXTENTS for the tablespace.
D. The ALTER TABLESPACE command to increase the MAXEXTENTS for the tablespace.
E. The ALTER TABLESPACE command to increase the MINIMUM EXTENT for the tablespace.

Answer: A, D
Explanation:
Answers A and D are correct. To increase the size of database you can use the ALTER TABLESPACE command with the ADD DATAFILE clause or just increase MAXEXTENTS for the tablespace.

Incorrect Answers:
B: ALTER DATABASE command with RESIZE clause will not increase the size of tablespace.
C: MINEXTENTS parameter can be reset for the tablespace only by recreating tablespace, you cannot change it by ALTER TABLESPACE command.
E: MINIMUM EXTENT parameter can be reset for the tablespace only by recreating tablespace, you cannot change it by ALTER TABLESPACE command.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 337-339
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._139
Which statement about a tablespace is true?

A. A tablespace can be read-only.
B. A tablespace must contain at least one segment.
C. A tablespace can belong to more than one database.
D. A read-only tablespace cannot be switched to read-write status.
E. Any tablespace can be taken offline while the database is running.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. A tablespace can be read-only.

Incorrect Answers:
B: A tablespace must contain at least one extent, not segment.
C: A tablespace cannot belong to more than one database.
D: A read-only tablespace can be switched to read-write mode.
E: SYSTEM tablespace cannot be taken offline while the database is running.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 337-339
Chapter 7: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Q._140
What are possible ways to specify NLS parameters? (Choose two)

A. During installation.
B. As environment variables.
C. As initialization parameters.
D. During connection to the database.
E. During the creation of the control file.

Answer: A, C
Explanation:
Answers A and C are correct. NLS parameters can be specified during installation and as parameters in initSID.ora parameter file.

Incorrect Answers:
B: NLS parameters cannot be specified as environment variables.
D: NLS parameters cannot be specified during connection to the database. They can be changed for session level immediately after connection.
E: NLS parameters cannot be specified during the creation of the control file.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 543-545
Chapter 11: Data Loads and National Language Support

Q._141
Which two are components of the SGA? (Choose two)

A. The library cache.
B. The rollback cache.
C. The parameter cache.
D. The commit SCN pool.
E. The data dictionary cache.

Answer: A, E
Explanation:
Answers A and E are correct. The library cache and the data dictionary cache (row cache) are components of the SGA.

Incorrect Answers:
B: There is no rollback cache component in the SGA.
C: There is no parameter cache in the SGA.
D: There is no commit SCN pool in the SGA.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 257-258
Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architeture

Q._142
Which component is NOT part of the shared pool?

A. The library cache.
B. The shared SQL area.
C. The program global area.
D. The data dictionary cache.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. The PGA (Program Global Area) is separate memory structure from the shared pool. The PGA helps user processes execute by storing information like bind variables values, sort areas, and other aspects of cursor handling.

Incorrect Answers:
A: The library cache is part of the shared pool. It is used for storing parsed SQL statement text and the statement's executing plan for reuse.
C: The shared SQL area is also part of the shared pool.
D: The data dictionary cache (row cache) is part of the shared pool. It is used for storing recently accessed information (table and column definitions, usernames, passwords, and privileges) from the Oracle data dictionary.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 257-258
Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architeture

Q._143
Which two main processes are involved when a user starts a new session on the database server in a dedicated environment? (Choose two)

A. The user process.
B. The Oracle server process.
C. The Oracle shared-server process.

D. The database writer (DBW0) process.
E. The process monitor (PMON) process.

Answer: A, B
Explanation:
Answers A and B are correct. When the user starts a new session on the database server in a dedicated environment the user process and the Oracle server process are involved.

Incorrect Answers:
C: There is no Oracle shared-server process in a dedicated environment.
D: The database writer (DBW0) has nothing to do with new session, it just writes data blocks from buffer cache to datafiles.
E: The process monitor (PMON) process is designed to clean up messes left by dedicated servers with no user sessions attached to them. It does not work directly with new user processes.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 257-261
Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architeture

Q._144
Which are two components of an Oracle database? (Choose two)

A. The SGA
B. The redo logs
C. The data files
D. The large pool
E. The DBW0 process

Answer: B, C
Explanation:
Answers B and C are correct. The redo logs and the data files are components of an Oracle database.

Incorrect Answers:
A: The SGA is an Oracle instance memory structure.
D: The large pool is optional Oracle instance memory structure.
E: The DBW0 process is Oracle instance process, not part of an Oracle database.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 257-261
Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architeture

Q._145
Information about employees and departments is stored in two tables. Which of these business rules CANNOT be enforces by means of declarative integrity constraints?

A. Employees must be assigned to an existing department.
B. Employee hire dates must precede employee termination dates.
C. Employee badge numbers are unique. Some employees do not have a badge number.
D. When employee salaries are updates, the new salary cannot be less than the old salary.
E. Employees are uniquely identified by their employee IDs. Every employee has an employee ID.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Answer D is correct. To enforce this type of restriction triggers need to be used, not declarative integrity constraints.

Incorrect Answers:
A: This business rule can be enforced by means of declarative integrity constraints. FOREIGN KEY constraint will help in this case.
B: This business rule can be enforced by means of declarative integrity constraints. CHECK constraint will help in this case.
C: This business rule can be enforced by means of declarative integrity constraints. UNIQUE constraint works in this case.
E: This business rule can be enforced by means of declarative integrity constraints. PRIMARY KEY constraint enforces these restrictions.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 431-433
Chapter 9: Managing Database Objects I

Q._146
Which command is NOT a valid syntax?

A. ALTER INDEX summit.orders_region_id_idx COALESCE
B. ALTER INDEX summit.orders_region_id_idx RESIZE 500M
C. ALTER INDEX summit.orders_region_id_idx REBUILD ONLINE
D. ALTER INDEX summit.orders_region_id_idx REBUILD TABLESPACE indx02

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. You cannot resize index to particular value. This command is incorrect.

Incorrect Answers:
A: You can coalesce unused space in index by this command.
C: It's possible to rebuild index online.
D: It's possible to use this command to move index data into different tablespace.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 416-425
Chapter 9: Managing Database Objects II

Q._147
In which two cases do you need to perform a conventional path load? (Choose two)

A. When clustered tables must be loaded.
B. When you need to reorganize the database tables.
C. When the load should not generate redo log entries.
D. When the data should be loaded as fast as possible.
E. When transactions must make changes the tables being loaded.

Answer: A, B
Explanation:
Answers A and B are correct. To reorganize the database tables and load clustered tables you need perform a conventional path load, not direct load.

Incorrect Answers:
C: Conventional path load will generate redo log entries by definition.
D: When the data should be loaded as fast as possible, use direct path load, not conventional one.
E: When transactions must make changes the tables being loaded conventional path cannot be used.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 531-534
Chapter 11: Data Loads and National Language Support

Q._148
Which SQL statement allows direct path loads?

A. INSERT INTO…SELECT
B. INSERT /*+DIRECT*/…
C. UPDATE /*+DIRECT*/…
D. INSERT INTO…VALUES…

Answer: B
Explanation:
Answer B is correct. Statement INSERT /*+DIRECT*/… allows direct path loads.

Incorrect Answers:
A: This statement allows conventional path loads.
C: Updates cannot be done with direct path loads.
D: This statement allows conventional path loads.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 531-534
Chapter 11: Data Loads and National Language Support

Q._149
Which two statements about direct load in SQL *Loader are true? (Choose two)

A. Insert triggers fire.
B. Redo is always generated.
C. All constraint types are enforced.
D. The data can be loaded in parallel.
E. The tables are locked to prevent DML.
F. Clustered tables can be used with direct loads.

Answer: D, E
Explanation:
Answers D and E are correct. During the direct load in SQL*Loader the data can be loaded in parallel and the tables are locked to prevent DML operations with tables.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Insert triggers will not fire during direct load process by definition.
B: Redo log entries will not be generated during direct load process by definition.
C: Only PRIMARY KEY, UNIQUE and NOT NULL constraints are enforced during direct load process.
F: Clustered tables cannot be loaded with direct loads by definition.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 531-534
Chapter 11: Data Loads and National Language Support

Q._150
How can DBA enable restricted sessions at startup?

A. SQL> STARTUP RESTRICT;

B. SQL> STARTUP DISABLE SESSION;
C. SQL> STARTUP ENABLE RESTRICTED SESSION;
D. SQL> ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE RESTRICTED SESSION;

Answer: A
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. STARTUP RESTRICT command enables restricted sessions at startup. Other way to restrict database access is command ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE RESTRICTED SESSION after the database is open.

Incorrect Answers:
B: This command will not enable restricted sessions at startup.
C: This command will not enable restricted sessions at startup.
D: This command will enable restricted session, but only AFTER the database is open, not at startup.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 287-288
Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Q._151
Which two database tasks can be performed in nomount stage? (Choose two)

A. Renaming data files.
B. Creating a database.
C. Creating a control file.
D. Creating a database user.
E. Opening the redo log files.

Answer: B, C
Explanation:
Answers B and C are correct. It's possible only create database and control file in NOMOUNT stage.

Incorrect Answers:
A: To rename data files you need to have mounted database.
D: To create a database user database must be mounted and opened for usage.
E: The redo log files are opened only after database was opened.

Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 281-283
Chapter 6: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture