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Oracle
Oracle9i Database Fundamentals I

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Question: 1.
Which Oracle server component is a combination of the background processes and memory structures?

A. the SGA
B. an instance
C. a redo log file
D. a database file

Answer: B

Explanation:
Oracle instance is a combination of the memory structure called system global area SGA and background processes used by an oracle server to manage database operations and other processes.

Question: 2.
Which statement about the System Global Area (SGA) is true?

A. The SGA is NOT part of the Oracle server architecture.
B. The SGA is allocated when the server process is started.
C. The SGA is part of the physical structure of an Oracle database.
D. The SGA is created in an Oracle database environment when an instance is started.

Answer: D

Explanation:
System global area SGA contains all the memory structure of an oracle instance and this memory structure contains data and control information for an oracle server. The SGA is allocated in the virtual memory of an oracle server when an instance is started.

Question: 3.
You need to turn off the buffer cache advisory. The memory for the advisory should still be allocated. Which statement should you use?

A. ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_ADVICE = OFF;
B. ALTER SESSION SET DB_CACHE_ADVICE = OFF;
C. ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_ADVICE = READY;
D. ALTER SESSION SET DB_CACHE_ADVICE = READY;

Answer: C

Explanation:
To assist in the proper configuration of the default buffer cache, oracle has provided us with an init.ora parameter DB_CACHE_ADVICE to set and a view query. This parameter has three possible values ON, OFF, READY.

OFF disable statistics gathering and does not allocate memory from the shared pool. While memory remain allocated when the value for this parameter is set to ON or READY.

Question: 4.
If a user abnormally terminates a database connection, which background process will roll back the user's current transaction and release the table and row locks held by the user session?

A. SMON

B. PMON
C. DBWn
D. LGWR
E. CKPT

Answer: B

Explanation:
The process monitor PMON performs process recovery when a user process fails. PMON is responsible for cleaning up the cache and freeing resources that the process was using. PMON roll back the user's current transaction and release the table and row locks if there any held by the user session. PMON also checks on dispatcher and server processes and restarts them if they have failed

Question: 5.
What will happen if an Oracle server process attempts to move a buffer to the dirty list and it is full?

A. An error occurs.
B. A new dirty listed is created.
C. DBWn is signaled to write to disk.
D. LGWR is signaled to remove the contents of the dirty list.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The database writer writes modified blocks from the database buffer cache to the datafiles. DBWR does not need to write blocks when a transaction commits. Instead, DBWR is designed to perform batched writes with high efficiency. In the most common case, DBWR writes only when more data needs to be read into the SGA and too few database buffers are free.

Question: 6.
Which Oracle background process checks for consistency of the database and, if necessary, initiates instance recovery when the database is opened?

A. DBWn
B. LGWR
C. SMON
D. PMON

Answer: C

Explanation:
The system monitor performs recovery when a failed instance starts up again. SMON also cleans up temporary segments are no longer in use and recovers terminated transactions skipped during recovery because of file-read or offline errors. SMON also coalesces free extents in the dictionary-managed tablespaces to make free space contiguous and easier to allocate.

Question: 7.
The _____ is a memory area used to store all database information that is shared by database processes.

A. SGA
B. PGA
C. UGA

Answer: A

Explanation:
The System Global Area (SGA) is a shared memory region that contains data and control Information for one Oracle instance. All database processes shares the SGA. Oracle allocates the SGA when an instance starts and deallocates it when the instance shuts down. Each instance has its own SGA

Question: 8.
Which file(s) stores all changes made to the database for recovery purposes?

A. data files
B. control file
C. redo log files
D. parameter file

Answer: C

Explanation:
The online redo log is a set of two or more -s that record all changes made to the database, including both uncommitted and committed changes. Redo entries are temporarily stored in redo log buffers of the system global area, and the background process LGWR writes the redo entries sequentially to an online redo log file.

Question: 9.
Which four background processes perform I/O? (Choose four.)

A. DBWn
B. ARCn
C. PMON
D. SMON
E. CKPT
F. LGWR

Answer: A, B, E & F

Explanation:
DBWR writes modified buffers from the buffer cache to datafiles. DBWR writes only when more data needs to be read into the SGA and too few database buffers are free. The archiver ARCn copies the online redo log files to archival storage after a log switch has occurred. Although a single ARCn process (ARC0) is sufficient for most systems, you can specify up to 10 ARCn processes All modified database buffers in the SGA are written to the datafiles by DBWn. This event is called a checkpoint. The checkpoint process is responsible for signaling DBWn at checkpoints. The log writer process (LGWR) is responsible for redo log buffer management-- writing the redo log buffer to a redo log file on disk.

Question: 10.
Which would cause a user process to establish a connection with the Oracle server?

A. exiting SQL*Plus
B. executing a SQL script in SQL*Plus
C. issuing a SELECT statement in SQL*Plus
D. issuing the 'CONNECT chan/lion' command in SQL*Plus.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When a user issues a connect command 'CONNECT chan/lion' to database in SQL*Plus then a user process will be created for user on the user side which sends a user request to the server and server process on the server side resolve the request.

Question: 11.
You intend to use only password authentication and have used the password file utility to create a password file as follows:

$orapwd file=$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/orapwDB01
password=orapass entries=5

The REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE initialization parameter is set to NONE.
You created a user and granted only the SYSDBA privilege to that user as follows:

CREATE USER dba_user
IDENTIFIED BY dba_pass;
GRANT sysdba TO dba_user;

The user attempts to connect to the database as follows:

connect dba_user/dba_pass as sysdba;

Why does the connection fail?

A. The DBA privilege was not granted to dba_user.
B. REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE is not set to EXCLUSIVE.
C. The password file has been created in the wrong directory.
D. The user did not specify the password orapass to connect as SYSDBA.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Setting REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE to *exclusive* means that a password file exists and any user/password combination in the password file can log into Oracle remotely and administer the instance.

Incorrect Answers:
A: The main problem that the connection failed is the REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE initialization parameter is set to NONE. Granting the DBA privilege to dba_user will not fix the issue.
C: The default directory for the password file is $ORACLE_HOME/dbs/, so there is no error in the location of the password file.
D: The main problem that the connection failed is the REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE initialization parameter is set to NONE. Specifying the password during login process will not fix the issue.

Reference:
OCA Oracle 9i Associate DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 513-516
Chapter 10: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

Question: 12

John has created a procedure named SALARY_CALC. Which SQL query allows him to view the text of the procedure?

A. SELECT text FROM user_source
   WHERE name ='SALARY_CALC';
B. SELECT * FROM user_source
   WHERE source_name ='salary_calc';
C. SELECT * FROM user_objects
   WHERE object_name = 'SALARY_CALC';
D. SELECT * FROM user procedures
   WHERE object_name ='SALARY_CALC';
E. SELECT text FROM user_source
   WHERE name='SALARY_CALC'
   AND owner ='JOHN';

Answer: A

Explanation:
USER_SOURCE dictionary view displays the source code for PL/SQL programs owned by the user.

Incorrect Answers:
B: There is no SOURCE_NAME column in the USER_SOURCE dictionary view.
C: You cannot view the text of the procedure using the USER_OBJECTS dictionary view.
D: There is no USER_PROCEDURES dictionary view in Oracle.
E: There is no OWNER column in the USER_SOURCE dictionary view, only NAME, TYPE, LINA and TEXT columns.

Reference:
OCA Oracle 9i Associate DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 576-578
Chapter 11: Managing the Physical Database Structure

Question: 13.
You issue the following queries to obtain information about the redo log files:

SQL> SELECT group#, type, member FROM v$logfile;

GROUP#	TYPE	MEMBER
1	ONLINE	/databases/DB01/ORADATA/u02/log1a.rdo
1	ONLINE	/databases/DB01/ORADATA/u03/log1b.rdo
2	ONLINE	/databases/DB01/ORADATA/u02/log2a.rdo
2	ONLINE	/databases/DB01/ORADATA/u03/log2b.rdo
3	ONLINE	/databases/DB01/ORADATA/u02/log3a.rdo
3	ONLINE	/databases/DB01/ORADATA/u03/log3b.rdo

SQL> SELECT group#, sequence#, status FROM v$log;
GROUP# SEQUENCE# STATUS
------ --------- ---------
1 250 INACTIVE
2 251 CURRENT
3 249 INACTIVE

You immediately issue this command:

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and many others.. See complete list Here