KillTest

Exam : Oracle 1Z0-031

Title : Oracle 9I Database:

Update : Demo

1. While updating the rows in a table you realize that one of the rows violates a constraint on the table, thereby causing the update to fail. Which statement is true in this scenario?
A.The undo data is moved to a temporary segment.
B.The undo data is retained and marked as obsolete.
C.The undo data is retained and reused when the update is executed again.
D.The space used by undo data is freed up to be reused by another transaction.
Answer: D

2. Which two statements are true for a bitmap index? (Choose two.)
A.It is recommended for the columns that have unique values.
B.It stores a string of bits that represent the key column values.
C.It can be converted to a B-Tree index by using the ALTER INDEX command.
D.The updating to the key column locks the whole bitmap segment that contains the bit for the key value to be updated.
Answer: BD

3. You want the Oracle server to force all the users of the administration department to change their passwords at regular intervals. What would you use to implement this?
A.role
B.profile
C.system privilege
D.database trigger
E.Database Resource Manager
Answer: B

4. You execute the following command to create a role, ROLE1;

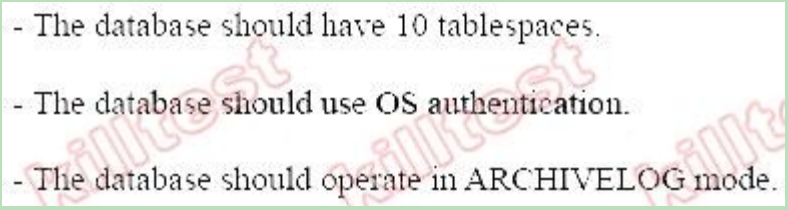
```
SQL> CREATE ROLE role1
IDENTIFIED USING apps.authent;
```

Which statements are true for the role? (Choose all that apply.)
A.The role can contain only object privileges.
B.The role must be set as the default role for the users.
C.The USING clause creates the role as an application role.
D.The role can be enabled only by using the authorized PL/SQL procedure.
E.The role can be enabled only by the user, APPS, by using the SET ROLE command.
Answer: CD

5. You accepted the position of DBA with a new company. The company has a database that operates in a 24x7 environment. You need to know if the database has been started using a text initialization parameter (PFILE) or a server parameter file (SPFILE).
Which two options help you to determine this? (Choose two.)
A.query V$SPPARAMETER

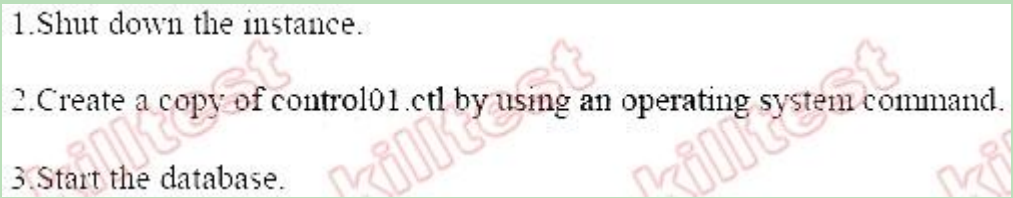
B.query the V$INSTANCE view
C.query the DATABASE_PROPERTIES view
D.use the SHOW PARAMETER SPFILE command
E.use the SHOW PARAMETER INSTANCE command
Answer: AD

6. You installed the Oracle software and want to create a database manually as per the following plan:



Which files do you need to create before creating the database?
A.data files
B.redo log files
C.archived log file
D.password file
E.parameter file
F.response file
Answer: E

7. You have only one control file, control01.ctl, in your database. You decide to multiplex the control file and perform the following steps:



After startup, you queried V$CONTROLFILE and find that the multiplexing was not successful. What could be the reason for this?
A.You copied the control file after the instance was shut down.
B.You used an operating system command to copy the control file.
C.You did not issue the manual checkpoint before the instance was shut down.
D.You did not update the parameter file to add information about the new control file.
Answer: D

8. In which two scenarios does a checkpoint occur? (Choose two.)
A.when a log switch occurs
B.when a segment is dropped
C.when a tablespace is dropped
D.when a tablespace is taken offline in NORMAL mode
Answer: AD

9. View the Exhibit and examine Scott's session.

```
SQL> sho user
USER is "SCOTT"
SQL> select table_name,tablespace_name from user_tables;

TABLE_NAME                     TABLESPACE_NAME
------------------------------ ------------------------------
CUST                           SALES
EMP                            TEST
STUD                           TEST

SQL> insert into cust values(101,'JACK');

1 row created.

SQL> insert into cust values(102,'SMITH');

1 row created.

SQL>
```

As a DBA, you executed the following command from another session:

```
ALTER TABLESPACE SALES READ ONLY;
```

Which statement is true regarding the effect of this command on the transaction in Scott's session?

A.The command fails as a transaction is still open.

B.No further write operations are allowed on the SALES tablespace.

C.The transaction in Scott's session is rolled back and the tablespace becomes read only.

D.After the existing transactions are committed or rolled back, the command completes and the tablespace is placed in read-only mode.

Answer: D

10. Because of poor response time on queries, you are asked to allocate more space to the component that holds SQL execution plans. To which component would you allocate more space?

A.Java Pool

B.Large Pool

C.Shared Pool

D.Row Cache

Answer: C

11. Which of the following files defines the characteristics of an Oracle instance?

A.data file

B.control file

C.archived redo log files

D.parameter file

E.online redo log file

Answer: D

12. Identify three components of an Oracle instance for which you can change the size dynamically.

(Choose three.)
A.Java Pool
B.Large Pool
C.Shared Pool
D.Redo Log Buffer
E.Database Buffer Cache
Answer: BCE

13. Which statement regarding the KEEP buffer pool is true assuming that it is sized correctly?
A.The buffer pool can be used for data blocks of standard size only.
B.The buffer pool can be used for data blocks of both standard and nonstandard sizes.
C.The buffer pool eliminates data blocks from memory when they are no longer needed.
D.The buffer pool holds data blocks from schema objects that are not assigned to any buffer pool.
Answer: A

14. Your database is configured with 10 MB of database buffer cache. You want to reduce this size. You executed the following command:

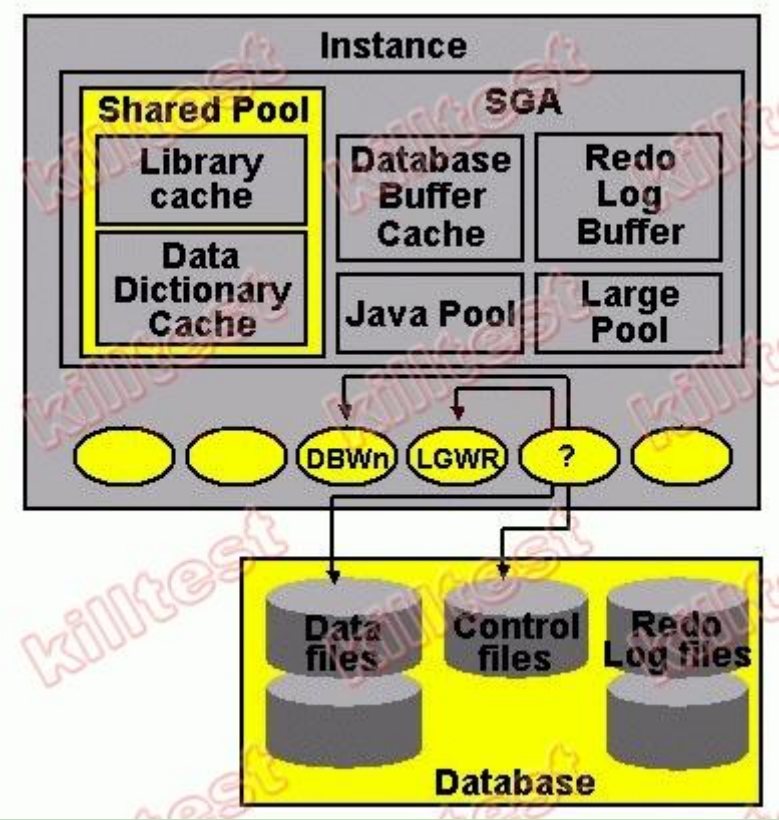
```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=2516582;

System altered.

To verify the change in size, you executed the following command:

SQL> SHOW PARAMETER DB_CACHE_SIZE

NAME TYPE VALUE

---------- ---------- ----------

db_cache_size big integer 4194304
```

Why is the value set to 4194304 and not to 2516582?
A.4194304 is the granule size.
B.4194304 is the standard block size.
C.4194304 is the largest nonstandard block size defined in the database.
D.4194304 is the total size of data already available in the database buffer cache.
E.4194304 is the default value and it is always one-third of the total System Global Area (SGA) size.
Answer: A

15. You are working on an OLTP system where transactions are being performed. In which two situations will the log writer (LGWR) write redo entries to the online redo log files? (Choose two.)
A.every three seconds
B.when a transaction commits
C.when the redo log buffer is one-fourth full

D.after database writer (DBWn) writes dirty buffers to the data files
E.when there is more than 1 KB of changes recorded in the redo log buffer
Answer: AB

16. View the Exhibit and identify the component labeled as a question mark.

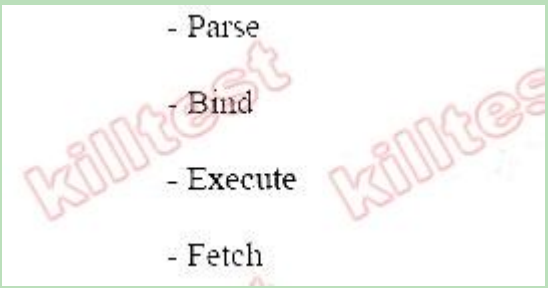


A.archiver (ARCn)
B.checkpoint (CKPT)
C.system monitor (SMON)
D.process monitor (PMON)
Answer: B

17. Which two statements regarding the database writer (DBWn) background process are true? (Choose two.)
A.It is an optional background process.
B.It writes dirty buffers to the data files whenever a checkpoint occurs.
C.It writes dirty buffers to the data files whenever a transaction commits.
D.It writes dirty buffers to the data files before the log writer (LGWR) writes.
E.It is possible to have more than one database writer in an Oracle instance.
Answer: BE
18. A user executes a query on a table. Which process is responsible for reading the user's data stored in the table from the data files into the database buffer cache?
A.user process
B.server process

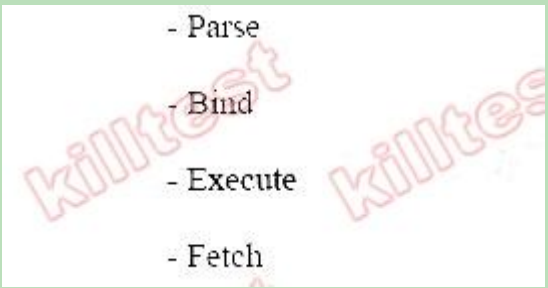
C.checkpoint (CKPT)
D.system monitor (SMON)
E.database writer (DBWn)
F.process monitor (PMON)
Answer: B

19. Consider the following phases involved in the processing of a SQL statement:



Arrange the phases involved in processing a data manipulation language (DML) statement in the correct sequence.
A.Execute, Bind, and Fetch
B.Parse, Bind, and Execute
C.Parse, Execute, Bind, and Fetch
D.Execute, Bind, Parse, and Fetch
Answer: B

20. Consider the following phases involved in the processing of a SQL statement:
Arrange the phases involved in processing a COMMIT statement in the correct sequence.



A.Parse, Bind
B.Execute, Fetch
C.Parse, Execute
D.Parse, Bind, and Execute
E.Parse, Bind, Execute, and Fetch
F.Execute, Bind, Parse, and Execute
Answer: C

21. A user executes an update statement. Before the user could commit the transaction, the session terminated abnormally. What would happen in this scenario? (Choose two.)
A.Recoverer (RECO) performs session recovery.
B.PMON releases the locks held by the user session.

C.Process Monitor (PMON) rolls back the user's transaction.
D.System Monitor (SMON) rolls forward the user's transaction.
E.Checkpoint (CKPT) releases the locks held by the user session.
Answer: BC

22. A user connects to the Oracle server in dedicated server mode and executes a query to fetch rows from a table.
Which are the processes that are always involved in this task? (Choose all that apply.)
A.user process
B.server process
C.log writer (LGWR)
D.system monitor (SMON)
E.database writer (DBWn)
Answer: AB

23. Which statement regarding a session is true?
A.It starts when the user is validated by the Oracle server.
B.It starts when a connected user executes the first data manipulation language (DML) statement.
C.It starts when a connected user executes the first data definition language (DDL) statement.
D.It starts when a connected user executes the first SELECT statement on the database.
Answer: A

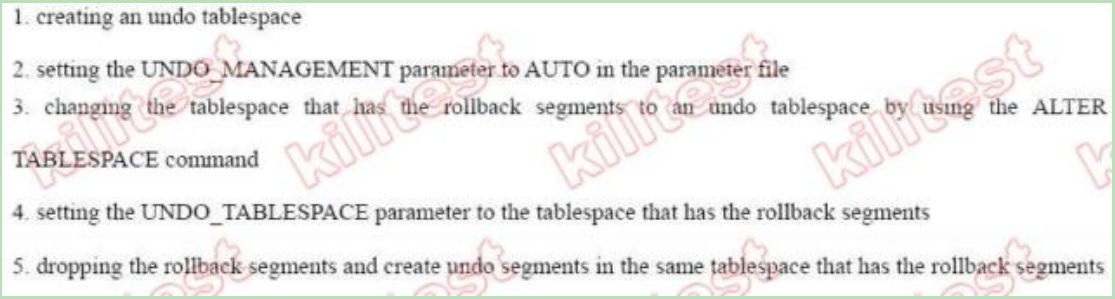
24. Which two statements regarding a server process are true? (Choose two.)
A.It is one of the mandatory background processes in an Oracle instance.
B.It starts on the client system when a user establishes a connection to the database instance.
C.It can be used by different user sessions one at a time if the database is in shared server mode.
D.It starts on the server when a user establishes a dedicated connection to the database instance.
E.It starts on the client system when the user starts a SQL*Plus session to interact with the database.
Answer: CD

25. Which three functions are provided by undo segments? (Choose three.)
A.to avoid dead locks
B.to maintain read consistency
C.to roll back an erroneous transaction
D.to record the old values of a transaction
E.to record both old and new values of a transaction
Answer: BCD

26. A session in the database should not have access to the uncommitted changes made by other sessions. How does the Oracle server ensure this?
A.by using the redo log buffer
B.by using the undo segment
C.by using the temporary tables

D.by using the online redo log files
E.by using the temporary segment
Answer: B

27. You are using rollback segments in your database. To ease transaction management, you want to implement automatic undo management by using the following steps:


1. creating an undo tablespace
2. setting the UNDO_MANAGEMENT parameter to AUTO in the parameter file
3. changing the tablespace that has the rollback segments to an undo tablespace by using the ALTER TABLESPACE command
4. setting the UNDO_TABLESPACE parameter to the tablespace that has the rollback segments
5. dropping the rollback segments and create undo segments in the same tablespace that has the rollback segments

Which option would you use?
A.3 only
B.1 and 2 only
C.2 and 3 only
D.3 and 5 only
E.2 and 5 only
Answer: B

28. You are using automatic undo management in your database. The database is using SPFILE and the UNDO_TABLESPACE parameter is set to UNDO01. You created another undo tablespace, UNDO2. How would you ensure that the new undo tablespace is used for the new transactions?
A.by bringing the UNDO2 undo tablespace online
B.by setting the UNDO_TABLESPACE parameter to UNDO2
C.by explicitly assigning the UNDO2 undo tablespace to the users
D.by explicitly assigning the UNDO2 undo tablespace to the transactions
Answer: B

29. You want to store data in a table that should provide fast key-based access for queries involving exact matches and range searches. Which type of table would you use?
A.clustered table
B.index-organized table
C.regular partitioned table
D.regular table with referential integrity
Answer: B

30. The SALES_ORDERS table has millions of rows. You want to avoid free list contention while users are querying and manipulating the rows concurrently. Which type of storage structure would you use to store the data?
A.clustered table with the tables stored in multiple tablespaces

B.regular table with the indexes stored in a different tablespace
C.partitioned table with partitions spread across multiple tablespaces
D.index-organized table with the indexes stored in a different tablespace
Answer: C

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