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Oracle Database Administration I

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QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true about views used for viewing tablespace and datafile information? (Choose two.)

A. Tablespace free space can be viewed in V$TABLESPACE

B. V$TABLESPACE displays information that is contained in the controlfile about tablespaces

C. V$TABLESPACE displays information about tablespaces contained in the data dictionary

D. Tablespace free space can be viewed in DBA_TABLESPACES

E. A datafile can be renamed when the database is in MOUNT state and the new file name is displayed when querying DBA_DATA_FILES after the database is opened

Correct Answer: BE

SQL> shutdown immediate;

Database closed.

E correct.

Database dismounted.

ORACLE instance shut down.

SQL> startup mount;

ORACLE instance started.

Total System Global Area 1375731600 bytes

Fixed Size 8896400 bytes

Variable Size 838860800 bytes Database Buffers 520093696 bytes Redo Buffers 7880704 bytes Database mounted.
SQL> alter database move datafile \\'/oradata/ORA19/testing1.dbf\\' to \\'/oradata/ORA19/testing01.dbf\\';

QUESTION 2

Your database instance is started with a PFILE.

Examine these parameters:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
sga_max_size	big integer	2G
sga_target	big integer	2G

You want to increase the size of the buffer cache.

Free memory is available to increase the size of the buffer cache.

You execute the command:

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=1024M;

What is the outcome?

A. The value is changed only in the PFILE and takes effect at the next instance startup

B. The value is changed for the current instance and in the PFILE

C. It fails because the SCOPE clause is missing

D. Change is applied to the current instance, but does not persist after instance restart

Correct Answer: D

The change is applied in memory only, the change does not persist as the database can\\'t write to the pfile

The default SCOPE option, when you start the instance using a PFILE, is MEMORY (as well as the only scope option you can use with a pfile). If scope is omitted the default scope option is used instead. The SCOPE clause is optional and

not mandatory when changing the value of a parameter!

A is wrong, as the pfile is a read only file for the database so it can\\'t write to it. Changes to the pfile have to be done manually by changing it directly using f.e. vi on unix systems.

B is wrong, same reason as for why answer A is wrong

C is wrong, as mentioned above, when omitted the scope clause defaults to MEMORY when using a pfile.

Not related to that question but the more you know: When starting the database using a spfile you have three options for the scope (MEMORY, SPFILE and BOTH). Default value is BOTH.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/statements_2017.htm#SQLRF00902

QUESTION 3

In the ORCL database, UNDOTBS1 is the active undo tablespace with these properties:

1.

A size of 100 MB

2.

AUTOEXTEND is off

3.

UNDO_RETENTION is set to 15 minutes

4.

It has RETENTION GUARANTEE

UNDOTBS1 fills with uncommitted undo 10 minutes after the database opens.

What will happen when the next update is attempted by any transaction?

A. It succeeds and the generated undo is stored in SYSTEM.

B. It fails and returns the error message "ORA-30036: unable to extend segment by 8 in undo tablespace \\'UNDOTBS1\\'".

C. It succeeds and the least recently written undo block of UNDOTBS1 is overwritten by the generated undo.

D. It succeeds and the generated undo is stored in SYSAUX.

E. It succeeds and the least recently read undo block of UNDOTBS1 is overwritten by the generated undo.

Correct Answer: B

To guarantee the success of long-running queries or Oracle Flashback operations, you can enable retention guarantee. If retention guarantee is enabled, the specified minimum undo retention is guaranteed; the database never overwrites unexpired undo data even if it means that transactions fail due to lack of space in the undo tablespace. If retention guarantee is not enabled, the database can overwrite unexpired undo when space is low, thus lowering the undo retention for the system. This option is disabled by default.

QUESTION 4

Which three statements are true about dropping and unused columns in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

A. A primary key column referenced by another column as a foreign key can be dropped if using the CASCADE option.

B. An UNUSED column\\'s space is reclaimed automatically when the block containing that column is next queried.

C. An UNUSED column\\'s space is reclaimed automatically when the row containing that column is next queried.

D. Partition key columns cannot be dropped.

E. A DROP COLUMN command can be rolled back

F. A column that is set to UNUSED still counts towards the limit of 1000 columns per table

Correct Answer: ADF

Answer A is RIGHT: Oders is Parent table with PRIMARY KEY ord_no, Order_items is child table which ord_no is REFERENCE KEY that reference ord_no of Parent table, now drop PRIMARY KEY on Orders by command: ALTER TABLE orders DROP COLUMN ORD_NO CASCADE CONSTRAINTS; Answer D is RIGHT: ORA-12984: cannot drop partitioning column Answer F is RIGHT: Unused Columns Count against 1000-column Table Limit Causing ORA-01792 on Compressed Table (Doc ID 2259600.1) and "ORA-01792: Maximum Number Of Columns In A Table Or View Is 1000" AND HIDDEN_COLUMN name is recreated with date and timestamp (Doc ID 2624150.1)

QUESTION 5

Which three statements are true about external tables in Oracle 18c and later releases? (Choose three.)

A. External table files can be used for other external tables in a different database

B. The ORACLE_LOADER access driver can be used to unload data from a database into an external table

C. The ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver can be used to unload data from a database into an external table

D. They cannot be partitioned

E. The ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver can be used to load data into a database from an external table

F. They support UPDATEs but not INSERTs and DELETEs

Correct Answer: ACE

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14215/et_concepts.htm B - Incorrect The ORACLE_LOADER access driver is the default. It can perform only data loads, and the data must come from text datafiles C and E - Correct The ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver can perform both loads and unloads. F - Incorrect https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/18/admin/managing-tables.html#GUID-697B86CC-875C-4F68-AF80-49B41F33AE45 You can, for example, select, join, or sort external table data. You can also create views and synonyms for external tables. However, no DML operations (UPDATE, INSERT, or DELETE) are possible, and no indexes can be created, on external tables. D - Incorrect Partitioned external tables were introduced in Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2), allowing external tables to benefit from partition pruning and partition-wise. https://oracle-base.com/articles/12c/partitioned-external-tables12cr2#:~:text=Partitioned%20external%20tables%20were%20introduced,are%20supported%20with%20some%20restrictions.