

# ELITECERTIFY

## Certification Study Guide



Oracle

Demo

1Z0-031 Oracle9i: DBA Fundamentals I

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### QUESTION 1

The user Smith created the SALES HISTORY table. Smith wants to find out the following information about the SALES

HISTORY table:

- The size of the initial extent allocated to the sales history data segment
- The total number of extents allocated to the sales history data segment

Which data dictionary view(s) should Smith query for the required information?

- A. USER\_EXTENTS B. USER\_SEGMENTS  
C. USER\_OBJECT\_SIZE  
D. USER\_OBJECT\_SIZE and USER\_EXTENTS E. USER\_OBJECT\_SIZE and USER\_SEGMENTS

Answer: B

USER\_SEGMENTS data dictionary contains all types of segments and their storage parameters for the user. Using this view Smith can find the size of the initial extent allocated to the sales history data segment (column INITIAL\_EXTENT) and the total number of extents allocated to the sales history data segment (column EXTENTS).

Incorrect Answers

A: USER\_EXTENTS data dictionary view displays the segment\_name, type, name id tablespace storing the segment, ID for the extent, total bytes, and blockes of the extent. It is not store information asked in the question.

C: USER\_OBJECT\_SIZE does not provide required information.

D: Not USER\_OBJECT\_SIZE does not provide required information, no USER\_EXTENTS give Smith the size of the initial extent allocated to the sales history data segment and the total number of extents allocated to the sales history data segment.

E: Only USER\_SEGMENTS is required to display required information.

OCA Oracle 9i Associate DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 686-689

Chapter 13: Storage Structures and Undo Data

### QUESTION 2

You are going to re-create your database and want to reuse all of your existing database files. You issue the following SQL statement:

```
CREATE DATABASE sampledb
DATAFILE
'/u01/oradata/sampled/system01.dbf' SIZE 100M REUSE
LOGFILE
GROUP 1 ('/u01/oradata/sampled/log1a.rdo',
'/u02/oradata/sampled/log1b.rdo') SIZE 50K REUSE,
GROUP 2 ('/u01/oradata/sampled/log2a.rdo',
'/u02/oradata/sampled/log2b.rdo') SIZE 50K REUSE MAXLOGFILES 5
MAXLOGHISTORY 100
```

---

MAXDATAFILES 10;

Why does the CREATE DATABASE statement fail?

- A. You have set MAXLOGFILES too low.
- B. You omitted the CONTROLFILE REUSE clause.
- C. You cannot reuse the online redo log files.
- D. You cannot reuse the data file belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace.

Answer: B

If you need to re-create your database with all your existing database files reused you need to issue CONTROLFILE REUSE clause in the CREATE DATABASE command.

Incorrect Answers

A: Parameter MAXLOGFILES equal 5 will not cause an error: it is required that the database has at least two redo log files. Five redo log files is more than enough for normal functioning of the database.

C: You can reuse the online redo log files.

D: You can reuse all data files including the data file belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace. OCA Oracle 9i Associate DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 552-553  
Chapter 10: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

### QUESTION 3

Evaluate the SQL statement: CREATE TABLESPACE hr\_tbs  
DATAFILE '/usr/oracle9i/OraHome1/hr\_data.dbf' SIZE 2M AUTOEXTEND ON  
MINIMUM EXTENT 4K NOLOGGING  
DEFAULT STORAGE (INITIAL 5K NEXT 5K PCTINCREASE 50) EXTENT MANAGEMENT DICTIONARY  
SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO; Why does the statement return an error?

- A. The value of PCTINCREASE is too high.
- B. The size of the data file is too small.
- C. You cannot specify default storage for dictionary managed tablespaces.
- D. Segment storage management cannot be set to auto for a dictionary managed tablespace.
- E. You cannot specify default storage for a tablespace that consists of an autoextensible data file.
- F. The value specified for INITIAL and NEXT storage parameters should be a multiple of the value specified for MINIMUM EXTENT.

Answer: D

It is not possible to set segment storage management to AUTO for a dictionary managed tablespace. The EXTENT MANAGEMENT dictionary clause is in conflict with SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO.

Incorrect Answers

A: The value for a PCTINCREASE parameter set to 50% is normal. B: Datafile can have size 2M: there is no error in this case.

C: You can specify default storage for dictionary managed tablespaces.

E: Option AUTOEXTEND ON for the datafile will not revoke from you possibility to specify default storage for a tablespace.

F: There is no limitation that the value specified for INITIAL and NEXT storage parameters should be a multiple of the value specified for MINIMUM EXTENT.

OCA Oracle 9i Associate DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 632-633

**QUESTION 4**

You query DBA\_CONSTRAINTS to obtain constraint information on the HR\_EMPLOYEES table:

```
SQL> select constraint_name, constraint_type, deferrable,
2> deferred, validated
3> from dba_constraints
4> where owner = 'HR' and table_name='EMPLOYEES';
```

CONSTRAINT_NAME	C	DEFERRABLE	DEFERRED	VALIDATED
EMP_DEPT_FK				
R NOT DEFERRABLE		IMMEDIATE	VALIDATED	EMP_EMAIL_NV
DEFERRABLE		IMMEDIATE	VALIDATED	EMP_EMAIL_UK
DEFERRABLE		IMMEDIATE	VALIDATED	EMP_EMP_ID_PK
DEFERRABLE		IMMEDIATE	VALIDATED	EMP_HIRE_DATE_NN
IMMEDIATE		VALIDATED	EMP_JOB_FK	R NOT DEFERRABLE
IMMEDIATE		VALIDATED	EMP_JOB_NN	C DEFERRABLE
DEFERRED		NOT VALIDATED	EMP_LAST_NAME_NN	C NOT DEFERRABLE
IMMEDIATE		VALIDATED	EMP_MANAGER_FK	R NOT DEFERRABLE
VALIDATED		EMP_SALARY_MIN	C NOT DEFERRABLE	IMMEDIATE
				VALIDATED

Which type of constraint is EMP\_JOB\_NN?

- A. Check
- B. Unique
- C. Not null
- D. Primary key
- E. Foreign key

Answer: C

Check constraints enable the DBA to specify a set of valid values for a column, which Oracle will check automatically when a row is inserted with a non-NULL value for that column. Symbol 'C' in CONSTRAINT\_TYPE for EMP\_JOB\_NN column shows us that it is CHECK constraint. Incorrect Answers

A: EMP\_JOB\_NN is not CHECK constraint, it's NOT NULL constraint. It's true: symbol 'C' is used for check constraints, but it stores also checks to see if data is not NULL. Name of constraint, EMP\_JOB\_NN shows us that it's NOT NULL constraint.

B: Unique constraints uses symbol 'U' in the column CONSTRAINT\_TYPE.

D: PRIMARY KEY constraint uses symbol 'P' in the column CONSTRAINT\_TYPE.

E: FOREIGN KEY constraint uses symbol 'R' (referential integrity constraint) in the column CONSTRAINT\_TYPE.

OCA Oracle 9i Associate DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 788-790

Chapter 14: Managing Database Objects

**QUESTION 5**

Evaluate the following SQL:

```
CREATE USER sh IDENTIFIED BY sh; GRANT
```

---

```
CREATE ANY MATERIALIZED VIEW CREATE ANY DIMENSION
, DROP ANY DIMENSION
, QUERY REWRITE
, GLOBAL QUERY REWRITE TO dw_manager
WITH ADMIN OPTION;
GRANT dw_manager TO sh WITH ADMIN OPTION;
```

Which three actions is the user SH able to perform? (Choose three.)

- A. Select from a table
- B. Create and drop a materialized view
- C. Alter a materialized view that you created
- D. Grant and revoke the role to and from other users
- E. Enable the role and exercise any privileges in the role's privilege domain

Answer: B, D, E

User can create and drop a materialized view, grant and revoke the role to and from other users (because of ADMIN option in the GRANT role\_name command), enable the role and exercise any privileges in the role's privilege domain.

Incorrect Answers

A: SELECT ANY TABLE privilege have not been granted to user SH. User can perform SELECT only on his/her tables.

C: ALTER ANY MATERIALIZED VIEW privilege have not been granted to user.

OCA Oracle 9i Associate DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 840-845  
Chapter 15: Managing Database Users

### QUESTION 6

The database currently has one control file. You decide that three control files will provide better protection against a single point of failure. To accomplish this, you modify the SPFILE to point to the locations of the three control files. The message "system altered" was received after execution of the statement.

You shut down the database and copy the control file to the new names and locations. On startup you receive the error ORA-00205: error in identifying control file. You look in the alert log and determine that you specified the incorrect path for the for control file.

Which steps are required to resolve the problem and start the database?

- A. 1. Connect as SYSDBA.  
2. Shut down the database.  
3. Start the database in NOMOUNT mode.  
4. Use the ALTER SYSTEM SET CONTROL\_FILES command to correct the error.  
5. Shut down the database.  
6. Start the database.
- B. 1. Connect as SYSDBA.  
2. Shut down the database.  
3. Start the database in MOUNT mode.

- 
4. Remove the SPFILE by using a UNIX command.
  5. Recreate the SPFILE from the PFILE.
  6. Use the ALTER SYSTEM SET CONTROL\_FILES command to correct the error.
  7. Start the database.
- C.
1. Connect as SYSDBA.
  2. Shut down the database.
  3. Remove the control files using the OS command.
  4. Start the database in NOMOUNT mode.
  5. Remove the SPFILE by using an OS command.
  6. Re-create the SPFILE from the PFILE.
  7. Use the ALTER SYSTEM SET CONTROL\_FILES command to define the control files.
  8. Shut down the database.
  9. Start the database.

Answer: A

To fix problem with incorrect path of the control file you need shut down the instance and close the database, startup the instance in NOMOUNT mode (because you cannot read control file due to its incorrect path in SPFILE), issue ALTER SYSTEM SET CONTROL\_FILES command, shutdown the database and open it.

Incorrect Answers

- B: You will not be able to mount or open the database because of incorrect path of the control file in SPFILE.
- C: It's not required to re-create the SPFILE to fix this problem. Steps 5 and 6 can be omitted. OCA Oracle 9i Associate DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 599-601  
Chapter 11: Managing the Physical Database Structure

### QUESTION 7

Which two methods enforce resource limits? (Choose two.)

- A. ALTER SYSTEM SET RESOURCE\_LIMIT= TRUE  
B. Set the RESOURCE\_LIMIT parameter to TRUE
- C. CREATE PROFILE sessions LIMIT SESSIONS\_PER\_USER 2  
CPU\_PER\_SESSION 10000  
IDLE\_TIME 60  
CONNECT\_TIME 480;
- D. ALTER PROFILE sessions LIMIT SESSIONS\_PER\_USER 2  
CPU\_PER\_SESSION 10000  
IDLE\_TIME 60  
CONNECT\_TIME 480;

Answer: A, B

There are two methods to enforce resource limits. First one is usage of ALTER SYSTEM SET RESOURCE\_LIMIT=TRUE command on the current database session. Second one is to set RESOURCE\_LIMIT parameter to TRUE in the init.ora file.

Incorrect Answers

- C: This command just creates profile with name SESSIONS, but it does not activate it. D: This command also just alters profile properties, but does not enforce resource limits. OCA Oracle 9i Associate DBA Certification

**QUESTION 8**

Which type of index does this syntax create? CREATE INDEX hr.employees\_last\_name\_idx ON hr.employees(last\_name)  
PCTFREE 30  
STORAGE(INITIAL 200K NEXT 200K PCTINCREASE 0 MAXEXTENTS 50) TABLESPACE indx;

- A. Bitmap
- B. B-Tree
- C. Partitioned
- D. Reverse key

Answer: B

This syntax creates a B-tree index. Incorrect Answers

A: Bitmap index syntax uses CREATE BITMAP INDEX clause.

C: This statement does not include keyword PARTITION, so it cannot be partitioned index creation syntax.

D: This statement does not include keyword REVERSE, so it cannot be reverse key index creation syntax.

OCA Oracle 9i Associate DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 761-764

Chapter 14: Managing Database Objects