

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

Question: 1

You plan to perform a backup of the control file in your database. Which two statements regarding the control file backup are true? (Choose two.)

- A. You can back up the control file to a binary file.
- B. You must bring the database to the NOMOUNT state to perform the control file backup.
- C. You must store all types of control file backups in the location defined by USER_DUMP_DEST.
- D. You can back up the control file by generating a script that can be used to re-create the control file.

Answer: A, D

Question: 2

Which type of lock is held by SQL statements and PL/SQL objects in the Library Cache?

- A. breakable parse locks
- B. row-level (TX type) lock
- C. table-level manual locks
- D. table-level (TM type) locks

Answer: A

Question: 3

In an online transaction processing (OLTP) system, which is configured in shared server mode, you execute the following query to examine the sort performance:

```
SQL> SELECT d.value "Disk", m.value "Mem", (d.value/m.value)*100 "Ratio"
FROM v$sysstat m, v$sysstat d
WHERE m.name='sorts (memory)' and d.name='sorts (disk)';
Disk Mem Ratio
-----
23 206 11.165049
```

What action would you take after observing the output?

- A. increase the value of SORT_AREA_SIZE
- B. increase the size of the temporary tablespace
- C. increase the value of PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET
- D. no action required because the ratio is perfect for an OLTP system

Answer: A

Question: 4

Users complain of slow response time in your online transaction processing (OLTP) system. You compare current statistics with baseline statistics. You notice that in the current statistics library cache, the hit ratio has decreased and there are request misses for shared pool reserved area:

a. Given below are the sizes of shared pool and shared pool reserved area:
 SHARED_POOL_SIZE = 500 MB
 SHARED_POOL_RESERVED_SIZE = 50 MB

What kind of strategy would you suggest for performance tuning?

- A. increase the size of only the shared pool
- B. decrease the size of the shared pool reserved area

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

- C. increase the size of only the shared pool reserved area
- D. increase the sizes of both the shared pool and the shared pool reserved area
- E. increase the size of the shared pool and decrease the size of the shared pool reserved area

Answer: D

Question: 5

You are working in an OLTP environment. You wish to reduce the virtual memory requirements for the Oracle instance due to Operating system paging or swap overheads. You need to determine whether the buffer cache is oversized and could tolerate being reduced. In which two cases can you afford to reduce the buffer cache size? (Choose two.)

- A. if the cache hit ratio is very high
- B. if there are no waits for free buffers
- C. if the rate of physical I/O is very high
- D. if the number of full table scans is very low
- E. if the number of index accesses is very high

Answer: A, B

Question: 6

When starting up the test database, you encounter the following error after mounting the database:

```
ORA-00313: open failed for members of log group 2 of thread 1
ORA-00312: online log 2 thread 1: '/u01/oracle/app/oradata/log2.log'
ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status
```

While investigating the reason, you find that the status of the redo log group 2 is CURRENT. Which type of recovery would you perform to ensure that the database is functional?

- A. Open Database recovery
- B. Time-Based incomplete recovery
- C. recovery using the backup control file
- D. Cancel-Based incomplete recovery
- E. Change-Based incomplete recovery

Answer: D

Question: 7

What provides the information about the free extents in a temporary tablespace before a sort operation?

- A. LRU chain
- B. sort extent pool
- C. resource free list
- D. free extent table (FET\$)
- E. used extent table (UET\$)

Answer: B

Question: 8

What action can you take to reduce the recovery time in case of instance failures?

- A. use an SPFILE

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

- B. multiplex the control files
- C. reduce the number of data files used by the database
- D. reduce the number of redo log members in each group
- E. configure database parameters to increase the frequency of checkpoints

Answer: E

Question: 9

The HR team is complaining about the poor response time of SQL statements on certain tables. On investigation, you find that the generation of recursive calls (in addition to SQL statements) to perform space management operations is the cause for the poor response time. To solve the problem, you executed the following command as the first step:

```
SQL> SELECT owner, table_name, blocks, empty_blocks
2 FROM dba_tables
3 WHERE empty_blocks/(blocks+empty_blocks)<.1;
OWNER TABLE_NAME BLOCKS EMPTY_BLOCKS
-----
```

```
HR REGIONS 1205 30
HR LOCATIONS 110 5
```

Select the next step that you would perform.

- A. allocating extent to the tables by using the ALTER TABLE command
- B. changing the block size by using the ALTER TABLESPACE command
- C. exporting, dropping, and importing the REGIONS and LOCATIONS tables
- D. creating the necessary indexes on the REGIONS and LOCATIONS tables

Answer: A

Question: 10

Which three types of objects can you keep in the shared pool by using the dbms_shared_pool.keep procedure? (Choose three.)

- A. types
- B. triggers
- C. LOB segments
- D. SQL cursor objects
- E. PL/SQL procedures

Answer: B, D, E

+

Question: 11

You have joined an organization as a DB A. While examining one of the databases you notice the following settings:

```
LOG_ARCHIVE_START = FALSE
LOG_ARCHIVE_MAX_PROCESS = 4
```

What do you understand from this settings?

- A. Manual archiving is enabled and no archiver processes are started.
- B. Archiving is not enabled, so the database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. Automatic archiving is enabled and four archiver processes will be started on demand.
- D. Manual archiving is enabled and four archiver processes will be started for manual archiving.

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

Answer: A

Question: 12

Smith is a DBA with XYZ Corp. There are 500 data entry users in an online transaction processing (OLTP) environment. The current response time is 15-20 seconds. The company wants the response time to be brought down to 10 seconds or less. What is the first thing that Smith should do to diagnose the cause of the slow response time?

- A. determine whether there is contention for locks
- B. determine whether the file system is fast enough
- C. determine whether more memory needs to be allocated to PGA
- D. determine whether more memory needs to be allocated to SGA
- E. determine whether the slow response is wait bound or CPU bound

Answer: E

Question: 13

Smith is a DBA with ABC Corp. He is in the process of tuning the database. He has received various problem statements from the customers. Identify three appropriately defined problem statements that Smith can use to tune the database correctly. (Choose three.)

- A. The system is too slow.
- B. Online response is very slow.
- C. Sometimes the batch process throws errors.
- D. The weekly backup took 30 minutes, and earlier it used to take 5 minutes.
- E. The batch process is taking 2 hours, whereas it should take only 30 minutes.
- F. The system currently has 100 users. We wish to increase the number of users to 250. The users' response time should not be affected.

Answer: D, E, F

Question: 14

You created an index on the pdcost column of the PDLIST table in your database, and then executed the following command to find the total number of rows sorted until now:
 SQL> SELECT name, value FROM v\$sysstat WHERE name='sorts (rows)';
 NAME VALUE

```
-----
sorts (rows) 54762
```

Execution of which two queries would increase the sorts(rows) value? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT sum(pdcost) FROM pdlist;
- B. SELECT max(pdcost) FROM pdlist;
- C. SELECT DISTINCT pdcost FROM pdlist;
- D. SELECT * FROM pdlist ORDER BY pdcost;

Answer: C, D

Question: 15

Which statements are true regarding configuring multiple buffer pools in the Database Buffer Cache that is using only the standard block size? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Both the KEEP and RECYCLE pools must be configured.
- B. The RECYCLE pool needs to be configured before dropping an object.
- C. The DEFAULT pool needs to be removed if multiple buffer pools are being configured.
- D. Either the KEEP pool or the RECYCLE pool can be configured along with the DEFAULT pool.

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

Answer: D

Question: 16

You need to change your test database from NOARCHIVELOG mode to ARCHIVELOG mode. In the process you execute the ALTER DATABASE command to change the database to ARCHIVELOG mode. What will be the outcome of this command?

- A. It opens the database and sets the database in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- B. It sets the database in ARCHIVELOG mode and updates the control file.
- C. It updates the header of all the data files and sets the database in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- D. It enables the Archiver (ARCn) processes and sets the database in ARCHIVELOG mode.

Answer: B

Question: 17

Users in your development database complain that they are getting the following error while trying to execute a query on the SALES_HISTORY table:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-00942: table or view does not exist

While investigating the reason, you find that a hardware failure occurred, resulting in the loss of one of the available disk drives used by the database. While waiting for a replacement drive, the DBA removed the un-needed data from the database and during the removal the SALES_HISTORY table was dropped accidentally.

Within few minutes a second hardware failure corrupted another disk drive, resulting in the loss of the current online redo log files and the logical back ups of the database. The redo log files were not multiplexed and the current redo log file is not yet archived.

Which recovery method would you follow to recover the SALES_HISTORY table?

- A. Open Database complete recovery
- B. Cancel-Based incomplete recovery
- C. Change-Based incomplete recovery
- D. Closed Database complete recovery
- E. recovery using the backup control file

Answer: B

Question: 18

You work on a database that is used for application development and operates in NOARCHIVELOG mode. The database has 10 tablespaces out of which two are read only. As a DBA, you know that database downtime can be tolerated and have designed a backup strategy containing a weekly closed database backup. Which files can you exclude from the weekly user-managed backup? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. control files
- B. sqlnet.ora file
- C. tnsnames.ora file
- D. data files associated with read-only tablespaces
- E. data files associated with read/write tablespaces

Answer: B, C, D

Question: 19

In the parameter file of your production database, the LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL parameter is set to 3600. When does the checkpoint occur due to this setting?

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

- A. when the number of transactions exceeds the specified value
- B. when the specified number of database blocks are written to the data files
- C. when a specified amount of time (in seconds) is exceeded after the last checkpoint
- D. when the number of dirty buffers in the database buffer cache exceeds the specified value
- E. when the number of operating system blocks between an incremental checkpoint and the last block written to the redo log is equal to or greater than the specified value

Answer: E

Question: 20

Consider the following scenario:

- You are working on a production database; you cannot shut down and restart the instance frequently.
- During daytime, you need to maintain a higher cache hit ratio.
- During nighttime, there are no online transactions and memory requirements are mainly for Oracle backup and restore operations.

Which strategy would you recommend to optimally use the memory?

- A. change SGA_MAX_SIZE by using the ALTER SYSTEM command during daytime and nighttime
- B. set the USE_INDIRECT_DATA_BUFFERS and CURSOR_SPACE_FOR_TIME initialization parameters to suit the buffer cache and large pool requirements in the respective time windows
- C. use the dynamic SGA feature; shrink and extend buffer cache and large pool as required, using the ALTER SYSTEM command during daytime and nighttime
- D. set the size of the buffer cache to the maximum size requirement and set the size of the large pool to the minimum size requirement

Answer: C

Question: 21

Identify the common causes of poor library cache performance. (Choose all that apply.)

- A. large pool too small
- B. shared pool too small
- C. SQL cursor not being shared
- D. User Global Area (UGA) too small
- E. high number of invalidations occurring

Answer: B, C, E

Question: 22

You need to insert rows into a table named ORDERS from the source table, ORDERS_C, which you received from your client. Because the number of rows is significantly high, you decide to use Parallel Direct Load to make the insert process faster. Which two options could you use to achieve this? (Choose two.)

- A. use DIRECT hint in the INSERT statement
- B. use PARALLEL hint in the INSERT statement
- C. use PQ_DISTRIBUTE option in the INSERT statement
- D. use PARALLEL_INDEX option in the INSERT statement
- E. alter the ORDERS table to specify the PARALLEL clause before inserting the rows

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

Answer: B, E

Question: 23

Your production database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode but the Archiver (ARCn) process is not started yet. What is the effect of this?

- A. The database continues to function normally without any archived redo log files being created.
- B. The Log Writer (LGWR) process archives the online redo log files in the absence of the ARCn process.
- C. The ARCn process is automatically started when the LGWR process attempts to overwrite the online redo log files.
- D. When an attempt is made to overwrite the unarchived online redo log, then LGWR will wait and all transactions will get stuck.

Answer: D

Question: 24

The buffer cache advisory feature is off in your database. You execute the following command to enable the Buffer Cache advisory feature in the database instance:

```
SQL> alter system set DB_CACHE_ADVICE = on;
```

After executing the command, you receive the following error:

```
ORA-04031: unable to allocate shared memory.
```

What could be the reason for this error?

- A. The database instance is in OPEN mode.
- B. The Shared Pool size is not enough to turn on the advisory feature.
- C. A large number of users are connected, thereby causing memory overhead.
- D. The Database Buffer Cache size is not enough to turn on the advisory feature.

Answer: B

Question: 25

Which user-managed backup performed on your database can be labeled as consistent?

- A. a backup performed when the database is open
- B. a backup performed on a tablespace after putting the tablespace into backup mode
- C. a backup performed when the database is closed by using the SHUTDOWN ABORT command
- D. a backup performed when all data files and control files are checkpointed with respect to the same system change number (SCN)

Answer: D

Question: 26

While the DBWn process writes blocks from the database buffer cache to data files, you want the Oracle database to detect any kind of corruption that is caused by the underlying disk or storage system. Which task would you perform to achieve this?

- A. ensure that the DB_BLOCK_CHECKING parameter is set to TRUE
- B. ensure that the DB_BLOCK_CHECKSUM parameter is set to TRUE
- C. ensure that the LOG_CHECKPOINT_TO_ALERT parameter is set to TRUE
- D. use Recovery Manager (RMAN) Block Media Recovery to check the corruption automatically
- E. ensure that the DB_BLOCK_CHECKING and DB_BLOCK_CHECKSUM parameters are both set to TRUE

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

Answer: B

Question: 27

You are working on the performance tuning of your database. Which two types of performance tuning-related information would an alert log file provide? (Choose two.)

- A. mean time to recover
- B. latch contention information
- C. instance recovery start and complete times
- D. SQL statements that are consuming maximum resources
- E. the top five sessions that are consuming maximum resources

Answer: A, C

Question: 28

The steps involved in copying statistics from the source database to the target database are given below in random order:

- 1)Export the statistics table from the source database and then import it into the target database.
- 2)Copy the statistics to a table in the source database.
- 3)Create a table to hold the statistics in the source database.
- 4)Copy the statistics into the data dictionary in the target database.
- 5)Run the Oracle-supplied csminst.sql script to create a schema and a table to hold the statistics in the source database.
- 6)Collect the system statistics in the target database.

What is the correct order to accomplish this task?

- A. 3, 2, 4, 1; 5 and 6 are not required
- B. 5, 2, 1, 4; 3 and 6 are not required
- C. 3, 2, 1, 4; 5 and 6 are not required
- D. 5, 2, 1, 6; 3 and 4 are not required
- E. 3, 4, 2, 1; 5 and 6 are not required

Answer: C

Question: 29

You require a backup of a database that operates in NOARCHIVELOG mode. You performed a backup of the entire set of data files and control files, but excluded online redo log files from this backup. Which statement regarding this backup is true?

- A. This type of backup is possible only when the database is open.
- B. The files in this backup are all consistent, and, therefore, the online redo log files are not needed in the backup.
- C. The backup performed is incomplete and of no use because online redo log files are not included in this backup.
- D. The backup performed is considered an inconsistent backup because online redo log files have been excluded from the backup.

Answer: B

Question: 30

Users in your production database complain that they are not able to access the data from the CUSTOMERS table. On investigation, you find that the table is truncated and you need to import

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

the table using the Oracle Import utility. Which option must you use to suppress the object creation error while importing the table?

- A. LOG
- B. IGNORE
- C. DESTROY
- D. COMPILE
- E. TOID_NOVALIDATE

Answer: B

Question: 31

View the Exhibit and examine the value set for initialization parameters.

```
query_rewrite_enabled=FALSE
java_pool_size=33554432
large_pool_size=8388608
shared_pool_size=50331648
pga_aggregate_target=25165824
sort_area_size=524288
```

The customer had collected baseline statistics by using statspack six months ago. The current statistics indicate that workarea multipass executions have gone up substantially when compared with baseline statistics. Which recommendation would you make?

- A. enable query rewrite
- B. increase large pool size
- C. increase the size of shared pool
- D. increase bitmap merge area size
- E. increase the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET initialization parameter

Answer: E

Question: 32

On Monday night, using the Oracle Export utility you exported your application tables by using the following command:

```
$ exp apps/apps tables=(ORDERS, CUSTOMERS, ITEMS, INVENTORY) \
direct=Y \
file=$ORACLE_HOME/backup/files.dmp \
resumable=y \
resumable_name=APPS_EXP \
resumable_timeout=60
```

On Tuesday morning, you observe that the CUSTOMERS table has been dropped accidentally. You try to import it by executing the following command:

```
$ imp apps/apps tables=(CUSTOMERS) \
direct=Y \
file=$ORACLE_HOME/backup/files.dmp \
resumable=y \
resumable_name=APPS_EXP \
resumable_timeout=60 \
ignore=Y
```

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

But the command errors out, displaying LRM-00101: unknown parameter name error. Which parameter must you remove for the import to be successful?

- A. direct
- B. ignore
- C. tables
- D. resumable
- E. resumable_timeout

Answer: A

Question: 33

You back up your database, which is running in ARCHIVELOG mode, at regular intervals. On Monday morning, you find that one of the data files is corrupted and the database administrator is recovering the file by executing the following command after restoring the file from a backup:

```
SQL> RECOVER AUTOMATIC datafile 8;
```

What is the objective of using the AUTOMATIC option with the RECOVER command?

- A. to apply all required archived log files without prompting for confirmation
- B. to allow the recovery process to determine the optimal thread number to recover the data file
- C. to apply all required archived log files after confirmation, and then automatically open the database
- D. to allow the recovery process to determine the log sequence number from where the recovery process is to start

Answer: A

Question: 34

In which scenario would you open the database with the RESETLOGS option after recovering the database in NOARCHIVELOG mode?

- A. when the control file is corrupted
- B. when the SYSTEM data file is corrupted
- C. when a nonsystem data file is corrupted
- D. when the redo log files were not backed up
- E. when there are no backups available to be restored

Answer: D

Question: 35

You want to maintain the logical backup of all the application tables at regular intervals. Which option would you use to achieve this?

- A. Wallet Manager
- B. SQL *Loader utility
- C. Oracle Export utility
- D. Oracle Directory Manager

Answer: C

Question: 36

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

Which two actions could you perform to reduce busy buffer waits caused on segment header blocks? (Choose two.)

- A. configure multiple I/O slaves
- B. increase the number of free lists
- C. increase the size of the redo log buffer
- D. use multiple database writer (DBWn) processes
- E. use the Automatic Segment Space Management feature

Answer: B, E

Question: 37

In your test database, users complain that they are getting the following error while executing a query on the ORDERS table:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-00942: table or view does not exist

While investigating the reason, you find that the table has been dropped accidentally. You do not have any logical backup of the ORDERS table, but you performed a closed database backup two days back and your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode.

Which type of recovery would you perform to recover the ORDERS table?

- A. Open Database complete recovery
- B. Closed Database complete recovery
- C. Time-Based incomplete database recovery
- D. Database recovery using backup control file

Answer: C

Question: 38

View the Exhibit and compare the baseline and current data dictionary cache statistics in statspack reports.

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

Baseline Statistics

Dictionary Cache Stats for DB: CTMS

Cache	Get Requests	Pct Miss	Scan Requests	Pct Miss	Mod Req	Final Usage	Pct SGA
dc_constraints	0		0		0	0	0
dc_database_links	0		0		0	5	83
dc_files	0		0		0	72	94
dc_free_extents	80	0.0	0		0	137	80
dc_global_oids	0		0		0	0	0
dc_histogram_data	0		0		0	0	0
dc_histogram_data_valu	0		0		0	0	0

Current Statistics

Dictionary Cache Stats for DB: CTMS

Cache	Get Requests	Pct Miss	Scan Requests	Pct Miss	Mod Req	Final Usage	Pct SGA
dc_constraints	0		0		0	182	99
dc_database_links	20	0.0	0		0	19	95
dc_files	0		0		0	73	97
dc_free_extents	326	17.2	62	0.0	174	24	21
dc_global_oids	0		0		0	0	0
dc_histogram_data	0		0		0	0	0
dc_histogram_data_valu	0		0		0	0	0

The DBA had collected baseline statistics by using statspack six months ago. For the purpose of performance tuning, the DBA collects the current statistics. The database system does not have a heavy insert load. What recommendation would you make on the basis of the statistics provided in the Exhibit?

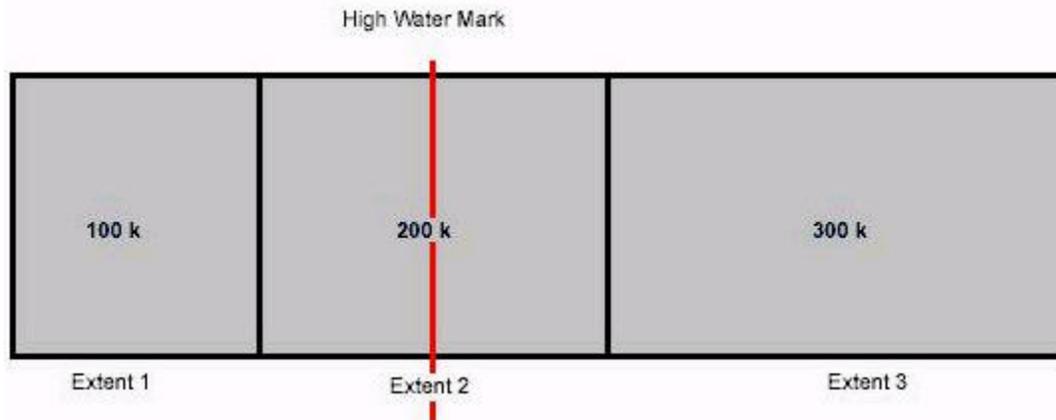
- A. configure keep pool
- B. increase shared pool size
- C. configure recycle pool
- D. configure shared pool reserved area

Answer: B

Question: 39

View the Exhibit. In your database, you find that the fy05q1 table in a dictionary managed tablespace has excess space.

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114



Further, you find that the table consists of three extents. The size of the first extent is 100KB, the second is 200KB, and the third is 300KB. The high water mark is in the middle of the second extent, and there is 400KB of unused space.

You want to release the unused space so that it can be used by other segments. You execute the following command to achieve this task:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE fy05q1 DEALLOCATE UNUSED;
```

What would this command do?

- A. deallocates the third and second extents
- B. deallocates the third extent; the second extent remains as it is
- C. deallocates the third extent, and the second extent is sized to 100KB
- D. returns an error because the unused space is above the high water mark

Answer: C

Question: 40

The database performance is degrading. You need to isolate the SQL statements that are contributing to the disk I/O load. Which diagnostic step would you recommend in the given scenario?

- A. querying the V\$SYSSTAT dynamic performance view to identify the SQL statements causing maximum I/O
- B. query the V\$SQL dynamic performance view to check the value for the EXECUTIONS column
- C. using the findings of the Reorg Wizard to identify the SQL statements that are causing maximum I/O
- D. using Oracle SQL Analyze application of the Oracle Tuning pack to identify the SQL statements that consume the most resources

Answer: D

Question: 41

ABC Corp. has an online transaction processing (OLTP) system that has just gone into production. The system was rigorously tested during the development phases. What is the first recommended activity that the DBA should perform before starting to monitor the performance of the system on a regular basis?

- A. running SQL*Trace
- B. collecting baseline statistics

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

- C. analyzing indexes and user tables
- D. arranging meetings with users once each two weeks to discuss performance

Answer: B

Question: 42

What would you do to reduce fragmentation within extents? (Choose two.)

- A. avoid using MINEXTENTS clause while creating a segment
- B. reorganize the segments in the uniform extent size tablespaces
- C. defragment nonuniform extent size tablespaces by using export/import
- D. use locally managed tablespaces instead of dictionary-managed tablespaces

Answer: C, D

Question: 43

You have online application users who are interested in seeing a few initial results of a query. Therefore you require the query to produce a few initial rows quickly regardless of the presence of statistics. Which optimizer mode would you choose?

- A. RULE
- B. CHOOSE
- C. ALL_ROWS
- D. FIRST_ROWS_n

Answer: D

Question: 44

Which three actions on the TEST_TBS tablespace would result in tablespace checkpoint? (Choose three.)

- A. ALTER TABLESPACE test_tbs READ ONLY;
- B. ALTER TABLESPACE test_tbs END BACKUP;
- C. ALTER TABLESPACE test_tbs BEGIN BACKUP;
- D. ALTER TABLESPACE test_tbs OFFLINE NORMAL;
- E. ALTER TABLESPACE test_tbs OFFLINE IMMEDIATE;

Answer: A, C, D

Question: 45

You queried the V\$SYSTEM_EVENT view and noticed that there are waits for the "Log File Switch Completion" event. What could be the reason for these waits?

- A. The number of ARCn processes is not sufficient.
- B. The number of DBWRn processes is not sufficient.
- C. There is disk I/O contention on the online redo log files.
- D. The value set for the FAST_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter is too high.

Answer: C

Question: 46

In your test database you have two applications (Application A and Application B) returning the same result set.

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

- Application A has buffer cache hit ratio of 99%, requires 100,000 logical reads, and 1,000 physical reads
- Application B has buffer cache hit ratio of 60%, requires 1,000 logical reads, and 400 physical reads

Which statement is correct?

- A. No conclusion can be drawn without checking the response times of the applications.
- B. Application B is better tuned than Application A, because the number of logical and physical reads in Application B is much less than that of Application A.
- C. Application A is better tuned than Application B, because the ratio of physical reads to logical reads in Application A is lower than that of Application B.
- D. Application A is better tuned than Application B, because the cache hit ratio in Application A is higher than that of Application B.

Answer: B

Question: 47

SQL*Loader is a utility that can perform which two tasks? (Choose two.)

- A. load data from a disk, tape, or named pipes
- B. load data into an Oracle database using DML statements
- C. extract, reorganize, and insert data within an Oracle database
- D. load data from external files into tables in an Oracle database
- E. load data into an Oracle database using operating system commands
- F. load data directly from a non-Oracle database to an Oracle database

Answer: A, D

Question: 48

You are working on a test database. The DML monitoring feature is enabled for all the tables that support monitoring. You executed the following command to gather statistics: `exec dbms_stats.gather_schema_stats(ownname => NULL, options => 'GATHER AUTO');`

Which statement is correct regarding the outcome of this command?

- A. It gathers statistics for all user objects in the database.
- B. It implicitly determines which objects need new statistics and gathers all necessary statistics automatically.
- C. It returns a list of objects with stale statistics and automatically gathers statistics on those objects only.
- D. It returns a list of objects with no statistics and automatically gathers statistics on those objects only.

Answer: B

Question: 49

As a DBA, you need to design a backup strategy that conforms to the operational and business requirements of your organization. Which two cases prompt you to include consistent backups in your backup strategy? (Choose two.)

- A. database downtime is tolerated
- B. database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode
- C. database contains only locally managed tablespaces
- D. database contains only dictionary-managed tablespaces
- E. database does not have multiplexed control files and redo log files

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

Answer: A, B

Question: 50

In your production database, you observe that one of the data files is corrupted while the database was functional. When investigating the reason, you find that the media has crashed and now you have to restore the data file to a different location while the database is functional. You have the option of using the following steps:

1. Take the tablespace offline by using the ALTER TABLESPACE command in IMMEDIATE mode.
2. Restore the data file to a new location.
3. Apply the archived redo log files.
4. Use the ALTER DATABASE command to update the control file.
5. Bring the tablespace online by using the ALTER TABLESPACE command.

Which sequence of steps would you use to restore the data file, ensuring near to zero downtime?

- A. 4, 3
- B. 2, 4, 3
- C. 1, 2, 3, 5
- D. 1, 3, 4, 5
- E. 1, 2, 4, 3, 5

Answer: E

Question: 51

Jones and a couple of other users complain that their transactions on one of the application tables, TECH, are waiting for a response. On investigation, you find that one of the users, Smith, has not committed his transaction on the TECH table and he is not at his desk. What would you do to release the lock irrespective of the end result of Smith's transaction?

- A. kill Smith's session
- B. perform a rollback operation in your session on behalf of Smith's session
- C. Smith's session will be terminated automatically by altering the user SMITH to use a profile with an idle time limit.
- D. no explicit action required (The lock will be released by the Oracle database automatically after specified number of seconds in the DML_LOCKS parameter.)

Answer: A

Question: 52

You are running low on a system resource, such as read/write throughput or CPU cycle. Which technique would you adopt to detect the most resource-consuming statements in your application code for a specific session?

- A. use the contents of the alert log file
- B. use the report generated by UTLBSTAT/UTLESTAT
- C. take a trace and use TKPROF to see the formatted output
- D. use the STATSPACK output generated with snapshot level 0

Answer: C

Question: 53

Which view would you query to monitor cumulative total waits for all events and all sessions?

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

- A. V\$SYSSTAT
- B. V\$SYSTEM_EVENT
- C. V\$SESSION_WAIT
- D. V\$SYSTEM_STATUS

Answer: B

Question: 54

What would you do to ensure that important tables are not dropped in the middle of a long-running query?

- A. manually lock the tables in row share mode before the query starts executing
- B. decrease the value of the DML_LOCKS parameter before the query starts executing
- C. change the value of the ROW_LOCKING parameter to INTENT before the query starts executing
- D. decrease the value of the ENQUEUE_RESOURCES parameter before the query starts executing

Answer: A

Question: 55

Which two statements are true regarding the User Global Area (UGA) for a database that is running in Shared Server mode? (Choose two.)

- A. The Stack space is a part of the UGA.
- B. The UGA is always stored in the Shared Pool.
- C. The UGA is stored in the Shared Pool if the large pool is not configured.
- D. All the user information is stored in the UGA, therefore individual shared servers do not need to remain bound to a user session.
- E. Any of the shared server processes can access users' session information, which is stored in the UGA.

Answer: C, E

Question: 56

A query on your table requires full table scan to fetch the records. What happens during this full table scan?

- A. The Oracle server reads all the blocks below the high water mark.
- B. The Oracle server reads all the blocks above the high water mark.
- C. The Oracle server reads all the blocks in the segment irrespective of the high water mark.
- D. The Oracle server reads only those blocks that contain data and does not read any empty blocks.

Answer: A

Question: 57

A single SQL*Loader input data file might contain records in a variety of formats.

In which EMP and DEPT records are intermixed (DEPT records are indicated by 1 and EMP records are indicated by 2).

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

1	50	Manufacturing		--DEPT record
2	1119	Smith	50	-- EMP record
2	1120	Snyder	50	
1	60	Shipping		
2	1121	Stevens	60	

Which two statements can you use to load the data shown in the Exhibit into the DEPT and EMP tables? (Choose two.)

- A. INTO TABLE dept
WHEN recid = 1
(recid FILLER POSITION(1:1) INTEGER EXTERNAL,
deptno POSITION(3:4) INTEGER EXTERNAL,
dname POSITION(8:21) CHAR)
INTO TABLE emp
WHEN recid <> 1
(recid FILLER POSITION(1:1) INTEGER EXTERNAL,
empno POSITION(3:6) INTEGER EXTERNAL,
ename POSITION(8:17) CHAR,
deptno POSITION(19:20) INTEGER EXTERNAL)
- B. INTO TABLE emp
(empno POSITION(1:4) INTEGER EXTERNAL,
ename POSITION(6:15) CHAR)
INTO TABLE dept
(empno POSITION(17:20) INTEGER EXTERNAL,
ename POSITION(21:30) CHAR)
- C. INTO TABLE dept
WHEN recid = 1
(recid FILLER INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE,
deptno INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE,
dname CHAR TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE)
INTO TABLE emp
WHEN recid <> 1
(recid FILLER POSITION(1) INTEGER EXTERNAL
TERMINATED BY ' ',
ename CHAR TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE,
deptno INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY ' ')
- D. INTO TABLE emp
(empno INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY " ",
ename CHAR TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE)
INTO TABLE dept
(empno INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY " ",
ename CHAR) TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE)

Answer: A, C

Question: 58

Because your business requirements do not permit you to shut down the database to perform backups, you decide to perform online backups. You use the ALTER TABLESPACE .. BEGIN BACKUP command to perform the backups. The command returns the following error:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01123: cannot start online backup; media recovery not enabled

What could be the reason for this error?

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

- A. The database is in the MOUNT state.
- B. The database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. The command was executed on the SYSTEM tablespace.
- D. The command was executed on a temporary tablespace.
- E. The command was executed on a read-only tablespace.

Answer: B

Question: 59

View the Exhibit.

```
SQL> create materialized view sales_prod
2      build immediate
3      enable query rewrite
4  as
5  SELECT s.prod_id
6      ,    t.fiscal_month_number
7      ,    sum(s.amount_sold) AS sum_amount
8  FROM    sales s, times t
9  WHERE   s.time_id = t.time_id
10 AND    t.fiscal_year = 2000
11 GROUP  BY s.prod_id,
t.fiscal_month_number;
```

Materialized view created.

Check the following configuration:

NAME VALUE

```
-----
query_rewrite_enabled TRUE
query_rewrite_integrity enforced
optimizer_mode CHOOSE
```

You executed the following command on SALES and TIMES tables:

```
SELECT s.prod_id
, t.fiscal_month_number
, sum(s.amount_sold) AS sum_amount
FROM sales s, times t
WHERE s.time_id = t.time_id
AND t.fiscal_year = 2000
GROUP BY s.prod_id, t.fiscal_month_number
ORDER BY s.prod_id, t.fiscal_month_number;
```

You observed from the execution plan that the query is not rewritten on SALES_PROD. What could be the reason for this?

- A. The OPTIMIZER_MODE is not set to RULE.
- B. The QUERY_REWRITE_INTEGRITY is not set to TRUSTED.
- C. The definition of materialized view does not have the ORDER BY clause.
- D. The SALES table has been updated to make changes in the amount_sold column.

Answer: D

Question: 60

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

In your database, there is a large transaction modifying very crucial data. A hardware problem caused instance failure and the instance went down before all the writes to the data files were completed. Which statement is true?

- A. On startup, PMON coordinates instance recovery and opens the database.
- B. On startup, CKPT coordinates instance recovery and opens the database.
- C. After the database is opened, all the uncommitted changes will be rolled back.
- D. On startup, RECO process performs instance recovery and opens the database.
- E. On startup, RMAN is automatically invoked to perform instance recovery and open the database.

Answer: C

Question: 61

Which task can be accomplished by using the ALTER INDEX....COALESCE or REBUILD command?

- A. eliminating duplicate key values
- B. making an unusable index usable
- C. eliminating all blocks above high-water mark
- D. eliminating some or all the sparsely populated blocks

Answer: D

Question: 62

In your database server, you discovered that a data file that belongs to one of the users tablespaces is corrupted and, therefore, requires a recovery. To perform the recovery, which are the files that you may need to restore from the recent backup? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. control file
- B. parameter file
- C. archivelog files
- D. non-corrupted version of the data file
- E. all the archivelog files since the database was created

Answer: C, D

Question: 63

When a row in a table is chained or migrated, performance associated with that row degrades. What are the two reasons for this? (Choose two.)

- A. because the ROWID for migrated rows have changed
- B. because all the existing indexes on the table have become invalid
- C. because Oracle must scan more than one data block to retrieve the information for migrated rows
- D. because additional I/Os are performed when SELECT statements use an index to select migrated or chained rows

Answer: C, D

Question: 64

You require that a warning is written to a trace file without impacting the application when the session's Java state exceeds 2GB. Which parameter would you modify?

- A. JAVA_MAX_SESSIONSPACE_SIZE

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

- B. JAVA_SOFT_SESSIONSPACE_LIMIT
- C. SESSIONS and JAVA_SOFT_SESSIONSPACE_LIMIT
- D. LOG_ARCHIVE_TRACE and JAVA_MAX_SESSIONSPACE_SIZE

Answer: B

Question: 65

Which three statements describe good practices for an application developer to reduce locking problems? (Choose three.)

- A. Avoid coding long-running transactions.
- B. Let the database handle locks in default locking mode.
- C. Always explicitly code the locks as per the requirement of the application.
- D. Allow escalation of row locks to block locks if too many row locks cause a problem.
- E. Long-running transactions that interfere with other sessions should be run during off-peak hours.

Answer: A, B, E

Question: 66

You have many users complaining about slow inserts into a large table. While investigating the reason, you find that the number of indexes on the table is high. You want to find out which indexes are not being used. Which method would you follow to achieve this?

- A. enable index monitoring and query the DBA_OBJECTS view
- B. enable index monitoring and query the DBA_INDEXES view
- C. enable index monitoring and query the V\$OBJECT_USAGE view
- D. enable index monitoring and query the DBA_INDEXTYPE_COMMENTS view

Answer: C

Question: 67

You plan to have a small number of large extents instead of large number of small extents for the objects in a dictionary managed tablespace. What could be the reason for this decision?

- A. It minimizes space wastage in the database.
- B. It can reduce the frequency of dynamic extent allocation.
- C. It is easier for the Oracle server to arrange blocks for the extents.
- D. It improves performance in the case when indexes are used for searching.

Answer: B

Question:

You executed the following commands to view the statistics: SQL> SELECT table_name,blocks,num_rows FROM dba_tables WHERE table_name='CUST' and owner='SCOTT';

```
TABLE_NAME BLOCKS NUM_ROWS
```

```
-----
```

```
CUST 399 8192
```

SQL> SELECT index_name,blevel,leaf_blocks,clustering_factor FROM dba_indexes WHERE index_name='CUIND' and owner='SCOTT';

```
INDEX_NAME BLEVEL LEAF_BLOCKS CLUSTERING_FACTOR
```

```
-----
```

```
CUIND 2 50 7946
```

Which statement is true regarding the output?

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

- A. The index is a well-ordered index.
- B. Data blocks are less likely to be revisited.
- C. The index entries randomly point at different data blocks.
- D. The number of data blocks that will be accessed while scanning the index is 399.

Answer: C

Question: 69

You issued the following query on the V\$INSTANCE_RECOVERY dynamic performance view:
 SELECT target_mttr, estimated_mttr FROM v\$instance_recovery;
 You noticed that the value for the ESTIMATED_MTTR column is greater than the value for the TARGET_MTTR. What would happen in this scenario?

- A. A checkpoint is initiated.
- B. A warning is written in the alert log file.
- C. The number of archiver processes is increased.
- D. The control file is updated to mark another checkpoint record.
- E. DBWn is requested to write enough dirty buffers to allow the ESTIMATED_MTTR to fall back below the TARGET_MTTR.

Answer: E

Question: 70

A customer has various dictionary-managed tablespaces with past data. The extents in dictionary-managed tablespaces are not uniformly sized. Newly created tablespaces are locally managed. You want to make all the tablespaces locally managed. What approach would you use to change the dictionary-managed tablespaces to locally managed tablespaces to get all the performance benefits of local extent management?

- A. use only the DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_TO_LOCAL procedure
- B. create new locally managed tablespaces and move data from existing dictionary-managed tablespaces to locally managed tablespaces
- C. use the DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_TO_LOCAL procedure, followed by DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_FIX_SEGMENT_STATES
- D. use the ALTER TABLESPACE command to change extent management to local, and then use the DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_TO_LOCAL procedure

Answer: B

Question: 71

View the Exhibit and examine the execution plan of the following query:

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

```

C:\WINNT\system32\command.com
SQL> SELECT * FROM table(dbms_xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
-----
| Id | Operation          | Name      | Rows  | Bytes |TempSpc| Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | SELECT STATEMENT   |           | 35594 | 451K  |        | 147  |
| 1 |   SORT ORDER BY    |           | 35594 | 451K  | 1688K  | 147  |
| 2 |     TABLE ACCESS FULL | SALES_PROD | 35594 | 451K  |        | 10   |
-----
Note: cpu costing is off
10 rows selected.

```

```

SQL> SELECT s.prod_id
2 , t.fiscal_month_number
3 , sum(s.amount_sold) AS sum_amount
4 FROM sales s, times t
5 WHERE s.time_id = t.time_id
6 AND t.fiscal_year = 2000
7 GROUP BY s.prod_id, t.fiscal_month_number
8 ORDER BY s.prod_id, t.fiscal_month_number;

```

Which statement regarding the SALES_PROD object in the execution plan is true?

- A. It is an index.
- B. It is a complex view.
- C. It is a mapping table.
- D. It is a materialized view.
- E. It is an index-organized table (IOT).

Answer: D

Question: 72

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the LDR_TEST table:

LDR_TEST		
Column Name	Data Type	Width
COL1	VARCHAR2	5
COL2	VARCHAR2	50
COL3	NUMBER	10
COL4	VARCHAR2	300

To load data into the table, you execute the following SQL*Loader command:

```

$ sqlldr test/test \
control=test01.ctf \
log=test01.log \
bad=test01.bad \
discard=test01.dis \
errors=20 \ file=test.dbf

```

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

While loading the data into the LDR_TEST table, you realize that the length of some values in the input data file is more than the width defined in the table for COL2 and because of this those records are not loaded into the table. In which file would you find the records that are not loaded?

- A. in the log file
- B. in the bad file
- C. in the control file
- D. in the discard file
- E. in the file set in the FILE option

Answer: B

Question: 73

ABC Corp. plans to build an online transaction processing (OLTP) system. The company plans to tune all the components during the development life cycle. From the list given below, identify the order in which the components should be tuned.

1. logical and physical model
2. cursor sharing
3. Oracle instance memory structures
4. operating system 5 data file I/O

- A. 1, 2, 3, 5, 4
- B. 1, 3, 2, 4, 5
- C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- D. 1, 2, 5, 3, 4

Answer: A

Question: 74

Under which conditions would you perform an incomplete recovery of a database? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. when the instance of the database has crashed
- B. when media failure destroys some or all of the online redo logs that were not archived
- C. when complete recovery cannot be performed because an archived redo log is missing
- D. when the current control file is lost, is not multiplexed and a backup control file is to be used to open the database

Answer: B, C, D

Question: 75

While starting up the database on a Monday morning, you get the following error after the database is mounted:

ORA-01157: cannot identify/lock data file 9 - see DBWR trace file
 ORA-01110: data file 9: '/u01/oracle/app/oradata/orcl/users01.dbf'

While investigating, you realize that a backup of the data file (users01.dbf) exists. Which data dictionary view would you use to locate the archived redo log files that are required for recovery?

- A. V\$ARCHIVED_LOG
- B. V\$RECOVERY_LOG
- C. V\$RECOVER_FILE
- D. V\$RECOVERY_STATUS

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

Answer: B

Question: 76

View the Exhibit and examine the alert log file.

```

ALTER DATABASE OPEN\par
Thu Dec 29 12:14:44 2005\par
Beginning crash recovery of 1 threads\par
Thu Dec 29 12:14:44 2005\par
Started first pass scan\par
Thu Dec 29 12:14:45 2005\par
Completed first pass scan\par
3491 redo blocks read, 69 data blocks need recovery\par
Thu Dec 29 12:14:45 2005\par
Started recovery at\par
Thread 1: logseq 136, block 89818, scn 0.0\par
Recovery of Online Redo Log: Thread 1 Group 3 Seq 136 Reading mem 0\par
Mem# 0 errs 0: D:\INSTALLATIONS\ORA9I\ORADATA\ORA9I\REDO03.LOG\par
Thu Dec 29 12:14:45 2005\par
Ended recovery at\par
Thread 1: logseq 136, block 93309, scn 0.36385921\par
69 data blocks read, 69 data blocks written, 3491 redo blocks read\par
Crash recovery completed successfully\par
Thu Dec 29 12:44:46 2005\par
Thread 1 advanced to log sequence 137\par
Thread 1 opened at log sequence 137\par
Current log# 1 seq# 137 mem# 0: D:\INSTALLATIONS\ORA9I\ORADATA\ORA9I\REDO01.LOG\par
Successful open of redo thread 1.\par
Thu Dec 29 12:44:46 2005\par
SMON: enabling cache recovery\par
Thu Dec 29 12:44:47 2005\par
Undo segment 1 onlined\par
Undo segment 2 onlined\par
Undo segment 3 onlined\par
Undo segment 4 onlined\par
Undo segment 5 onlined\par
Undo segment 6 onlined\par
Undo segment 7 onlined\par
Undo segment 8 onlined\par
Undo segment 9 onlined\par
Undo segment 10 onlined\par
Successfully onlined undo Tablespace 1.\par
Thu Dec 29 12:44:47 2005\par
SMON: enabling tx recovery\par
Thu Dec 29 12:44:50 2005\par
Database Characterset is WE8MSWIN1252\par
replication_dependency_tracking turned off (no async multimaster replication found)\par
Completed: ALTER DATABASE OPEN

```

The Service Level Agreement for the production database includes that the database down-time should not be more than 10 minutes. What performance-related issue could you identify by examining the alert log file?

- A. high log switch frequency
- B. high checkpoint frequency
- C. 69 data blocks are corrupted
- D. excessive crash recovery time

Answer: D

Question: 77

Identify three conditions that cause the DBWn process to write blocks from the database buffer cache to data files. (Choose three.)

- A. when a segment is dropped
- B. when the redo log buffer is one-third full
- C. when a tablespace is taken offline normally
- D. when the buffer search threshold in the database buffer cache is exceeded
- E. when the requested blocks are available in the database buffer cache but not in data files

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

Answer: A, C, D

Question: 78

You executed the following query on the V\$SYSTEM_EVENT view: SQL> SELECT event, total_waits, time_waited FROM v\$system_event; The result of this query displays the total waits and time waited for events as shown in the Exhibit.

EVENT	TOTAL_WAITS	TIME_WAITED
latch free	135	0
pmon timer	88125	25179657
rdbms ipc reply	22	116
rdbms ipc message	547975	119952883
enqueue	32	4
async disk IO	47	71
control file sequential read	1176869	60567
control file parallel write	81917	9905
refresh controlfile command	1	1
control file heartbeat	1	411
checkpoint completed	1	7
buffer busy waits	142793	14726228
recovery read	2	0
log file sequential read	12	49
log file single write	7	0
log file parallel write	31127	1247
LGWR wait for redo copy	806	6
log file switch (archiving needed)	143069	14752404
log file switch completion	1	36
log file sync	4	0
db file sequential read	928	661
db file scattered read	112	147
db file single write	11	0
db file parallel write	4582	140
direct path read	44	0
direct path write	20	0
instance state change	1	0

The query provides the total waits and time waited for the events of _____.

- A. the user session
- B. the current instance
- C. the currently running queries
- D. the currently connected users
- E. all the instances of the database

Answer: B

Question: 79

You find a DBA using the DBMS_STATS package to back up statistics before analyzing objects. Which two reasons could trigger this action? (Choose two.)

- A. to restore old statistics
- B. to conserve space in the database
- C. to use the backed up statistics after a bulk load

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

- D. to study changes in data characteristics over time
- E. to use backed up statistics for a rule-based optimizer

Answer: A, D

Question: 80

You executed the following command to create an index on IPCOST column of PRODTB table:
SQL> CREATE INDEX ipcost ON prodtb(pcost) NOSORT; Why would it be useful to create the index with the NOSORT clause?

- A. It uses one of the existing indexes for sorting.
- B. It creates the index with sorting on the basis of the primary key.
- C. It creates an invalid index that needs to be rebuilt after values in the column are sorted.
- D. It cuts down the time needed to build the index and workareas space and temp tablespace I/O needed to build the index.

Answer: D

Question: 81

In the parameter file, you set the DB_CACHE_ADVICE parameter to READY. What is the effect of the parameter when starting the database instance?

- A. The advisory is turned off and the memory allocated for the advisory is released.
- B. The advisory is turned off and the memory is allocated for the advisory.
- C. The advisory is turned on but the Buffer Cache advisory information is not collected.
- D. The advisory is turned on and the Buffer Cache advisory information is collected in the V\$DB_CACHE_ADVICE view.
- E. The setting would result in an ORA-04031 error because this parameter must be set by using the ALTER SYSTEM command.

Answer: B

Question: 82

While studying the statspack report, you observe a contention for the Sort Extent Pool latch, caused due to too many concurrent sorts. What action would you take to minimize the contention?

- A. modify the temporary tablespace to decrease the extent size
- B. resize the data file to increase the size of the temporary tablespace
- C. decrease the value of the SORT_AREA_RETAINED_SIZE parameter
- D. increase the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET to make more sorts stay in memory

Answer: D

Question: 83

Which two SQL*Loader instructions are used to assemble logical records? (Choose two.)

- A. WHEN
- B. INFILE
- C. CONTINUEIF
- D. CONCATENATE
- E. TRAILING NULLCOLS

Answer: C, D

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

Question: 84

In your test database, you want to maintain a backup of the complete database on a daily basis by using Full Database Mode of Oracle Export utility.

You execute the following command every night:

```
$ exp system/manager \
full=Y \
file=$ORACLE_HOME/backup/feb-2004/full_11.dmp \
log=$ORACLE_HOME/backup/feb-2004/full_11.log
```

The objects of which users will not be exported as a result of this command?

- A. SYS
- B. SYSTEM
- C. the users that have the DBA role granted
- D. the users that do not have the CONNECT role granted
- E. the users that do not have the EXP_FULL_DATABASE role granted

Answer: A

Question: 85

Last Friday, you performed a closed database backup of your database that is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode. On Monday morning, you discover that the media that contains one of the data files is corrupted. Now, you need to recover your database. Which two tasks would you perform before you start recovering the database? (Choose two.)

- A. restore all data files
- B. restore password files
- C. restore the control files
- D. restore the redo log files
- E. restore the parameter file
- F. restore the server parameter file
- G. restore the corrupted data file only

Answer: A, C

Question: 86

What is the purpose of executing the UTLCHAIN.SQL script in your database?

- A. to analyze a table for listing the chained rows
- B. to create a table for holding the information about chained rows
- C. to collect and store the statistics of a table containing chained rows
- D. to collect and store the statistics of a table containing migrated rows

Answer: B

Question: 87

Examine the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT num_rows, blocks, empty_blocks as empty, avg_space
2 FROM dba_tables
3 WHERE owner='HR'
4 AND table_name='DEPARTMENTS';
NUM_ROWS BLOCKS EMPTY AVG_SPACE
-----
12145 175 13 1250
```

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

What does the number 13 displayed in the EMPTY column indicate?

- A. the number of blocks below the high water mark of the table
- B. the number of empty blocks that have not yet been used in the table
- C. the number of empty blocks containing data that have been deleted from the table
- D. the number of blocks above the high water mark and the number of empty blocks containing data that have been deleted from the table

Answer: B

Question: 88

In your database, Smith and John work on the HR schema. They connect to the HR schema and update the dept table simultaneously from their respective sessions:

Smith's session:

```
SQL> UPDATE dept SET deptno=60 WHERE loc='NEW YORK';
1 row updated.
```

John's session:

```
SQL> UPDATE dept SET deptno=80 WHERE loc='BOSTON';
```

In Smith's session, the UPDATE statement is successful whereas in John's session the UPDATE statement is waiting for Smith to complete his transaction. What could be the reason for this?

- A. The value of the DML_LOCKS parameter is changed.
- B. It is due to the default locking mechanism in the Oracle database.
- C. Both of them logged in as HR and the HR user has DBA privileges.
- D. The value of the ROW_LOCKING parameter is changed to intent.
- E. Both of them logged in as HR and the HR user is not granted the RESOURCE role.

Answer: D

Question: 89

You moved your test database to the production environment. As a performance measure, you want to create a performance baseline for the production database that would have general performance statistics, SQL plans and usage, segment-level statistics, and parent and child latches. Which option would you use to create the baseline?

- A. use the TKPROF utility
- B. set the SQL_TRACE parameter to True
- C. use the Statspack with the highest snap level
- D. set the TIMED_STATISTICS parameter to True
- E. run the UTLBSTAT.SQL and UTLESTAT.SQL scripts

Answer: C

Question: 90

Your database is running in Shared Server mode. You have set the LARGE_POOL_SIZE parameter to 1 MB. While the database is functioning, you realize that the large pool is running out of space because of the increasing number of user requests. What will the effect be if there is no more free space left in the large pool to store new information?

- A. The Shared Pool will be used to store the new information.
- B. The large pool will be dynamically resized to store the new information.
- C. User requests will fail but the database instance will continue to function.

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

- D. The session will be switched to dedicated server mode and the PGA will be used.
- E. The current information will be moved from the large pool to the Shared Pool, and the Shared Pool will continue to be used.

Answer: C

Question: 91

You want to perform a backup of the control file by using the following command:

```
ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE;
```

In which situation would the command fail?

- A. The database is in the MOUNT state.
- B. The database is in the NOMOUNT state.
- C. The database has multiplexed control files
- D. The database is opened and is in read-only mode.

Answer: B

Question: 92

Oracle Shared Server is best used when _____ and _____. (Choose two.)

- A. the database is experiencing database-intensive work
- B. the database is primarily used for batch or DSS operations
- C. CPU usage on your machine is consistently at 90% or higher
- D. an OLTP application is running on a machine approaching memory resource limits
- E. you do not need to scale up the number of concurrent connections to the database
- F. the database is primarily used for an interactive application where dedicated servers are mainly idle

Answer: D, F

Question: 93

Which two activities would adversely affect database performance? (Choose two.)

- A. doing a soft parse
- B. performing archiving
- C. less frequent checkpointing
- D. defining multiple buffer pools
- E. taking online back up of data files

Answer: B, E

Question: 94

Because of some data loss, you have to perform a Time-Based incomplete recovery of your test database. After applying the required archived redo log files, what is the next step that you would perform?

- A. open the database with the RESETLOGS option
- B. open the database without specifying any option
- C. open the database with the NORESETLOGS option
- D. shut down and restart the database in OPEN mode
- E. shut down and restart the database in MOUNT mode, and then manually open it

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

Answer: A

Question: 95

In your production environment:

- the database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode
- there are three online redo log groups
- there are two members in each group that are placed on different disks
- the archived redo log files are placed on disks other than the disks where the members of online redo log groups are placed

While performing transactions, users complain that transactions take a long time to complete. On investigation, you find that the STATUS column of the V\$LOG data dictionary view shows the value ACTIVE, for two of the online redo log groups, thus causing the performance to be degraded.

Which action would you perform to increase the performance?

- A. increase the size of the redo log buffer
- B. increase the number of online redo log groups
- C. increase the number of LogWriter (LGWR) processes
- D. increase the number of members in each online redo log group

Answer: B

Question: 96

You are monitoring the redo log buffer. How would you check whether the user processes have to wait for the space in the redo log buffer?

- A. by checking the V\$WAITSTAT view for the "log buffer space" class
- B. by checking the "redo buffer allocation retries" statistic in the V\$SYSSTAT view
- C. by checking the alert log file for the message "CHECKPOINT NOT COMPLETE"
- D. by checking the "Log File Switch Completion" event in the V\$SYSTEM_EVENT view

Answer: B

Question: 97

While starting up the database on a Monday morning, you get the following error after the database is mounted:

ORA-01157: cannot identify/lock data file 9 - see DBWR trace file

ORA-01110: data file 9: '/u01/oracle/app/oradata/orcl/users01.dbf'

On investigation, you find that the file system, u01, on the operating system is corrupted and you need to recover the data file to a new location. The database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and the database was backed up on last Friday. You must ensure that the database is not accessible till the data file is recovered.

Which two tasks must you have accomplished before applying the archived redo log files? (Choose two.)

- A. update the control file by using the ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE command
- B. restore the data file from the backup to the new location by using an operating system utility
- C. restore a backup control file and then issue the ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE command
- D. drop the data file and re-create it by using the ALTER DATABASE CREATE DATAFILE command
- E. recreate the control file by using the ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE command and then by modifying the file name in the script before running it

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

Answer: A, B

Question: 98

You want to condense the space of an index on one of the important tables in your database. You used the ALTER INDEX COALESCE statement to achieve this task. Which requirement would have forced you to use this method instead of rebuilding the index? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. You have a disk space constraint.
- B. You want to create a new tree for the index.
- C. You want to move the index to another tablespace.
- D. You want to free up fragmented index leaf blocks quickly, for use.

Answer: A, D

Question: 99

Which three types of objects can you keep in the shared pool by using the dbms_shared_pool.keep procedure? (Choose three.)

- A. views
- B. tables
- C. triggers
- D. sequences
- E. PL/SQL functions

Answer: C, D, E

Question: 100

You detected a sudden file I/O load on your database. Consequently, you need to isolate user sessions that are contributing to the load. What is the first diagnostic step that you can take in the given scenario?

- A. query the V\$SYSSTAT dynamic performance view to identify the SQL statements causing maximum I/O
- B. use Top Session diagnostic pack in Oracle Enterprise Manager to identify the sessions that are contributing most to the I/O
- C. use the findings of the Reorg Wizard to identify the SQL statements that are causing maximum I/O
- D. query the V\$SESSION dynamic performance view to check the value for the ROW_WAIT_ROW# column

Answer: B

Question: 101

View the Exhibit and examine the commands.

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

```

C:\WINNT\system32\command.com
SQL> SELECT lf_rows,del_lf_rows,del_lf_rows_len,lf_rows_len FROM INDEX_STATS WHERE NAME = 'I';
   LF_ROWS DEL_LF_ROWS DEL_LF_ROWS_LEN LF_ROWS_LEN
-----
         14          0          0          202
SQL> DELETE FROM emp WHERE deptno=10;
3 rows deleted.
SQL> COMMIT;
Commit complete.
SQL> ANALYZE INDEX I ESTIMATE STATISTICS;
Index analyzed.
SQL> SELECT lf_rows,del_lf_rows,del_lf_rows_len,lf_rows_len FROM INDEX_STATS WHERE NAME = 'I';
   LF_ROWS DEL_LF_ROWS DEL_LF_ROWS_LEN LF_ROWS_LEN
-----
         14          0          0          202
SQL>

```

What could be the reason for the INDEX_STATS view not being updated?

- A. The index is not of the B-tree type.
- B. The table has to be analyzed first.
- C. The table statistics have not been gathered.
- D. The index has to be analyzed with the COMPUTE STATISTICS option.
- E. The index has to be analyzed with the VALIDATE STRUCTURE option.

Answer: E

Question: 102

While querying the V\$WAITSTAT data dictionary view, you find that the COUNT and TIME is very large for the class SEGMENT HEADER. How would you describe this problem?

- A. Some segments are very large in size.
- B. There is a contention in the least recently used (LRU) list.
- C. The tablespace where the segments reside is very small.
- D. The segment headers for some segments are very small.
- E. There are not enough free list groups for certain segments.

Answer: E

Question: 103

You want to reserve memory in your database instance to accommodate large memory allocations during operations such as PL/SQL and trigger compilation. What must you do to achieve this?

- A. configure Large Pool
- B. increase the size of the Shared Pool
- C. configure the User Global Area (UGA)
- D. configure the Shared Pool Reserved area
- E. increase the size of the System Global Area (SGA) by using the SGA_MAX_SIZE parameter

Answer: D

Question: 104

View the Exhibit and examine the statistics of the CUST table.

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

```
SQL> select count(distinct dbms_rowid.rowid_block_number(rowid)) from cust;

COUNT(DISTINCTDBMS_ROWID.ROWID_BLOCK_NUMBER(ROWID))
-----
23

SQL> select segment_name,blocks from user_segments where segment_name='CUST';

SEGMENT_NAME          BLOCKS
-----
CUST                    528

SQL> select table_name,blocks,empty_blocks from user_tables
  2  where table_name='CUST';

TABLE_NAME          BLOCKS EMPTY_BLOCKS
-----
CUST                    399          128
```

Which statement is true regarding optimization of space usage by the CUST table?

- A. Use the ALTER TABLE....DEALLOCATE UNUSED command because a large number of blocks are not used below high-water mark.
- B. Use the ALTER TABLE....MOVE command because a large number of blocks are not used below high-water mark.
- C. Use the DBMS_SPACE.FREE_BLOCKS procedure because a large number of blocks are not used below high-water mark.
- D. Use the DBMS_SPACE.UNUSED_SPACE procedure because a large number of blocks are not used below high-water mark.

Answer: B

Question: 105

You want to insert rows into the ORDERS_HISTORY table from the ORDERS table on the last working day of every month. To accomplish this task, you execute the following command:

```
INSERT /* +APPEND */ INTO orders_history SELECT * FROM orders;
```

Which blocks of the ORDERS_HISTORY table segment would be used to accommodate the data from the ORDER table?

- A. only the block that is below the high water mark
- B. only the blocks that are above the high water mark
- C. only the blocks where PCTFREE is never used
- D. any blocks that are listed in the free list of the segment
- E. only the blocks where the used space is less than PCTUSED

Answer: B

Question: 106

View the Exhibit and examine the TKPROF output.

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

```
select *
from
  cust  where id=50
```

call	count	cpu	elapsed	disk	query	current	rows
Parse	1	0.01	0.06	0	1	0	0
Execute	1	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Fetch	2	0.24	0.55	1453	1797	0	3
total	4	0.25	0.62	1453	1798	0	3

Which is the correct action required to improve the performance of the query?

- A. use the ALL_ROWS hint in the query
- B. increase the size of the database buffer cache
- C. decrease the value for the DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT parameter
- D. create an index on the ID column or rebuild it if the existing index is not being used

Answer: D

Question: 107

You work on a database that is used for application development and operates in ARCHIVELOG mode. As a DBA, you know that database downtime can be tolerated and have designed a backup strategy containing a weekly closed database backup. The local naming method is used by clients to connect to the database. Which files should you include in this weekly user-managed backup? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. control file
- B. sqlnet.ora file
- C. archived log files
- D. tnsnames.ora file
- E. listener configuration file

Answer: A, C

Question: 108

You are working as a junior DBA for an international bank. You are assigned a job of performing logical backups of the database. Which backup is considered a logical backup?

- A. backups performed using RMAN utility
- B. a backup performed at the tablespace level
- C. exports of schema objects into a binary file
- D. any backup that includes the current control file
- E. any backup performed when the database is open

Answer: C

Question: 109

Which statement correctly describes the checkpoint position?

- A. This is the position of the checkpoint queue in the control file.
- B. This is the position in the data file where dirty blocks are written.
- C. This is the position in the redo log file from where archiving starts.

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

- D. This is the position in the redo log file from where the recovery process starts.
- E. This is the position in the data file header where the Redo Byte Address (RBA) is recorded.

Answer: D

Question: 110

Which two statements describe the correct guidelines for setting the extent size for a temporary tablespace to achieve better I/O performance? (Choose two.)

- A. Never use the UNIFORM option in case of a locally managed temporary tablespace.
- B. The UNIFORM option should not be used with a locally managed temporary tablespace when PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET is set to a nonzero value.
- C. The INITIAL and NEXT values should be an integer multiple of SORT_AREA_SIZE in case of a dictionary-managed temporary tablespace.
- D. The PCTINCREASE should be set to zero in case of a dictionary-managed temporary tablespace.

Answer: C, D

Question: 111

You have objects that have a variable reference pattern. These are referenced vigorously for some time, and then not referenced at all for a long time. As a result, these objects are being aged out from Oracle memory buffers frequently. Which two strategies would you recommend to avoid aging out of erratically accessed objects? (Choose two.)

- A. increasing PGA size
- B. increasing large pool size
- C. increasing buffer cache size
- D. creating RECYCLE cache using the DB_RECYCLE_CACHE_SIZE parameter
- E. creating a KEEP cache using the DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE parameter and altering the objects to that cache

Answer: C, E

Question: 112

Because of fragmentation, a frequently required large PL/SQL package is being flushed out of the library cache. Which strategy would you recommend to ensure the availability of the package in the library cache?

- A. pin the package in your Private SQL Area
- B. set the LOCK_SGA parameter within the package to ensure memory space availability for the package
- C. load the package in the library cache during instance startup using a startup trigger and use the dbms_shared_pool.keep procedure to keep the object in the shared pool
- D. load the package in the library cache minimum 2 minutes after the instance startup, use the dbms_shared_pool.keep procedure to keep the object in the shared pool, and ensure that you do not flush the shared pool

Answer: C

Question: 113

You are working on a database and instance failure has occurred due to a power outage. You want to bring the instance up. From what point in the redo log file does instance recovery begin and where does it end?

Exam Name:	11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II		
Exam Type	Oracle		
Exam Code:	1Z0-236	Total Questions:	114

- A. from the checkpoint position to the end of the redo log file
- B. from the beginning of the oldest online redo log file to the checkpoint position
- C. from the beginning of the current redo log file to the end of inactive redo log file
- D. from the beginning of the inactive redo log file to the end of current redo log file

Answer: A

Question: 114

When tuning a database server, which three goals should you focus on? (Choose three.)

- A. minimize response time for OLTP users
- B. maximize throughput for batch processing
- C. minimize response time for batch processing
- D. increase load capability for the decision-support systems
- E. minimize parallelism for online transaction processing (OLTP) systems

Answer: A, B, D

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