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Oracle Oracle 11i

1z0-236: 11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II

Practice Exam: 1z0-236 Exams

Exam Number/Code: 1z0-236

Exam Name: 11i Applications DBA Fundamentals II

Questions and Answers: 132 Q&As

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Questions and Answers: 132 Q&A

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Exam : Oracle 1Z0-236

Title : 11i applications DBA:fundamentals II

1. 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. 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
- 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

2. 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

3. 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: DEF

4. You have joined an organization as a DBA. 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.

Answer: A

5. 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

6. 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.

Answer: D

7. 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

8. 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: AD

9. 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: BCD

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

- A. use an SPFILE
- 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

11. 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: BDE

12. 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

13. 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

14. 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

15. 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?

- 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

16. 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: CD

17. 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

18. 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: AB

19. 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

20. 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

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