Exam: 1Z0-031
Oracle9i:Database Fundamentals I

Demo Version

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QUESTION 1:

You intend to use only password authentication and have used the password file utility to create a password file as follows:
$orapwd file=$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/orapwDB01
password=orapass entries=5
The REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE initialization parameter is set to NONE.
You created a user and granted only the SYSDBA privilege to that user as follows:
CREATE USER dba_user
IDENTIFIED BY dba_pass;
GRANT sysdba To da_user;
The user attempts to connect to the database as follows:
connect dba_user/dba_pass as sysdba;
Why does the connection fail?

A. The DBA privilege was not granted to dba_user.
B. REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE is not set to EXCLUSIVE.
C. The password file has been created in the wrong directory.
D. The user did not specify the password orapass to connect as SYSDBA.

Answer: B
Setting REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE to exclusive means that a password file exists and any user/password combination in
the password file can log into Oracle remotely and administer the instance.
Incorrect Answers
A: The main problem that the connection failed is the REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE initialization parameter is set to NONE. Granting the DBA privilege to dba_user will not fix the issue.
C: The default directory for the password file is $ORACLE_HOME/dbs/, so there is no error in the location of the password file.
D: The main problem that the connection failed is the REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE initialization parameter is set to NONE. Specifying the password during login process will not fix the issue.
OCA Oracle 9i Associate DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 513-516
Chapter 10: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

QUESTION 2:

John has created a procedure named SALARY_CALC. Which SQL query allows him to view the text of the procedure?

A. SELECT text FROM user_source
WHERE name='SALARY_CALC';
B. SELECT * FROM user_source
WHERE source_name='salary_calc':
C. SELECT * FROM user_objects
WHERE object_name='SALARY_CALC':

D. SELECT * FROM user procedures
WHERE object_name='SALARY_CALC':
E. SELECT text FROM user_source
WHERE name='SALARY_CALC'
AND owner='JHON';

Answer: A
USER_SOURCE dictionary view displays the source code for PL/SQL programs owned by the user.
Incorrect Answers
B: There is no SOURCE_NAME column in the USER_SOURCE dictionary view.
C: You cannot view the text of the procedure using the USER_OBJECTS dictionary view. D:
There is no USER_PROCEDURES dictionary view in Oracle.
E: There is no OWNER column in the USER_SOURCE dictionary view, only NAME, TYPE, LINA and TEXT columns.
OCA Oracle 9i Associate DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 576-578
Chapter 11: Managing the Physical Database Structure

QUESTION 3:

You issue the following queries to obtain information about the redo log files:
SQL> SELECT group#, type, member FROM v$logfile;
GROUP# TYPE MEMBER
------ ------- ------------------------------------
1 ONLINE /databases/DB01/ORADATA/u02/log1a.rdo
1 ONLINE /databases/DB01/ORADATA/u03/log1b.rdo
2 ONLINE /databases/DB01/ORADATA/u02/log2a.rdo
2 ONLINE /databases/DB01/ORADATA/u03/log2b.rdo
3 ONLINE /databases/DB01/ORADATA/u02/log3a.rdo
3 ONLINE /databases/DB01/ORADATA/u03/log3b.rdo
SQL> SELECT group#, sequence# status FROM v$log;
GROUP# SEQUENCE# STATUS
------ --------- ---------
1 250 INACTIVE
2 251 CURRENT
3 249 INACTIVE
You immediately issue this command:
ALTER DATABASE DROP LOGFILE MEMBER
'/database/DB01/ORADATA/u03/log2b.rdo';
Why does the command fail?

A. Each online redo log file group must have two members.
B. You cannot delete any members of online redo log file groups.
C. You cannot delete any members of the current online redo log file group
D. You must delete the online redo log file in the operating system before issuing the ALTER DATABASE command.

Answer: C
It's not possible to delete any member of the current online redo log file group. You need to switch log files with the ALTER
SYSTEM SWITCH LOGFILE command first. After that you can delete member from the inactive group.
Incorrect Answers
A: There is no such limitation on members amount for each redo log file. A redo log group has to have at least one member. Also it must be at least two log file groups for database.
B: You can delete members of online redo log file groups, if it is in inactive status. Just remember that a redo log group must to
have at least one member.
D: You don't have to delete the online redo log file in the operating system. In this case if LGWR process has this online log file as current one or it will try to switch another one to deleted redo log file, database will crash.
OCA Oracle 9i Associate DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 608-611
Chapter 11: Managing the Physical Database Structure

QUESTION 4:

You are in the process of dropping the BUILDING_LOCATION column from the HR.EMPLOYEES table. The table has
been marked INVALID until the operation completes. Suddenly the instance fails. Upon startup, the table remains INVALID.
Which step(s) should you follow to complete the operation?

A. Continue with the drop column command:
ALTER TABLE hr.employees DROP COLUMNS CONTINUE;
B. Truncate the INVALID column to delete remaining rows in the column and release unused space immediately.
C. Use the Export and Import utilities to remove the remainder of the column from the table and release unused space.
D. Mark the column as UNUSED and drop the column:
ALTER TABLE hr.employees
SET UNUSED COLUMN building location;
ALTER TABLE hr.employees
DPOP UNUSED COLUMN building_location
CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;

Answer: A
Specify DROP COLUMNS CONTINUE to continue the drop column operation from the point at which it was interrupted. Submitting this statement while the table is in a valid state results in an error.
Incorrect Answers
B: You cannot truncate the INVALID column. TRUNCATE command is used to delete ALL rows in the table without possibility to rollback this operation.
C: You cannot drop the column using the Export and Import utilities because they work on the table, not column, level.
D:This procedure will not work because of instance failure and invalid state of table. If there is no instance failure happened you can

drop a column. You need first mark column as UNUSED with ALTER TABLE table_name SET UNUSED COLUMN column_name.
And only after that you can drop this column from the table with ALTER TABLE table_name DPOP UNUSED COLUMN
column_name CASCADE CONSTRAINTS. Optional clause CASCADE CONSTRAINTS is used to drop any foreign keys referring
to the column, or to eliminate any constraints on the column itself along with the column.
OCA Oracle 9i Associate DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 750-753
Chapter 14: Managing Database Objects

QUESTION 5:

You create a new table named DEPARTMENTS by issuing this statement:
CREATE TABLE departments(
department_id NUMBER(4),
department_name VARCHAR2(30),
manager_id NUMBER(6),
location_id NUMBER(4))
STORAGE(INITIAL 200K NEXT 200K
pctincrease 0 minextents 1 maxextents 5);
You realize that you failed to specify a tablespace for the table. You issue these queries:
SQL> SELECT username, default_tablespace,
temporary tablespace
>2 FROM user_users;
USERNAME DEFAULT_TABLESPACE TEMPORARY_TABLESPACE
---------- ------------------ --------------------
HR SAMPLE TEMP
SQL> SELECT * from user_ts_quotas;
TABLESPACE_NAME BYTES MAX_BYTES BLOCKS MAX_BLOCKS
--------------- -------- --------- ------ -----------
SAMPLE 28311552 -1 6912 -1
INDX 0 -1 0 -1
In which tablespace was your new DEPARTMENTS table created?

A. TEMP
B. SYSTEM
C. SAMPLE
D. USER_DATA

Answer: C
The DEFAULT TABLESPACE clause of the CREATE USER statement names the location where the user's database objects will be
created by default. This clause plays an important role in protecting the integrity of the SYSTEM tablespace. If no DEFAULT
TABLESPACE is named for the user, objects that the user creates may be placed in the SYSTEM tablespace. Recall that SYSTEM

contains many database objects, such as the data dictionary and the SYSTEM rollback segment, that are critical to database use. Users
should not be allowed to create their database objects in the SYSTEM tablespaces.
Incorrect Answers
A: TEMP tablespace is set as temporary tablespace for the user, so it will not be used to store the DEPARTMENTS table. The default tablespace SAMPLE will be used for this purpose.
B: User have SAMPLE as default tablespace, so it will be used, not SYSTEM tablespace, to store the DEPARTMENTS table.
D: USER_DATE is not defined as default tablespace for theuser, so it will not be used to store the DEPARTMENTS table.
OCA Oracle 9i Associate DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 804-807
Chapter 15: Managing Database Users

QUESTION 6:

The user Smith created the SALES HISTORY table. Smith wants to find out the following information about the SALES
HISTORY table:
1. The size of the initial extent allocated to the sales history data segment
2. 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 7:

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/sampledb/system0l.dbf'
SIZE 100M REUSE
LOGFILE
GROUP 1 ('/u01/oradata/sampledb/logla.rdo',
'/u02/oradata/sampledb/loglb.rdo')
SIZE 50K REUSE,
GROUP 2 ('/u01/oradata/sampledb/log2a.rdo',
'/u02/oradata/sampledb/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 8:

Evaluate the SQL statement:
CREATE TABLESPACE hr_tbs
DATAFILE '/usr/oracle9i/OraHomel/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 t AUTO for a dictionary managed tablespace. The EXTENT MANAGEMENT
dictionary clause is in conflic 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 is 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
Chapter 12: Managing Tablespaces and Datafiles

QUESTION 9:

You query DBA_CONSTRAINTS to obtain constraint information on the HR_EMPLOYEES table:
>

CONSTRAINT_NAME	C	DEFERRABLE	DEFERRED	VALIDATED
EMP_DEPT_FK	R	NOT DEFERRABLE	IMMEDIATE	VALIDATED
EMP_EMAIL_NN	C	NOT DEFERRABLE	IMMEDIATE	VALIDATED
EMP_EMAIL_UK	U	NOT DEFERRABLE	IMMEDIATE	VALIDATED
EMP_EMP_ID_PK	P	NOT DEFERRABLE	IMMEDIATE	VALIDATED
EMP_HIRE_DATE_NN	C	NOT DEFERRABLE	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	IMMEDIATE	VALIDATED
EMP_SALARY_MIN	C	NOT DEFERRABLE	IMMEDIATE	VALIDATED

>
>
>
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 C NOT DEFERRABLE IMMEDIATE VALIDATED
EMP_EMAIL_UK U NOT DEFERRABLE IMMEDIATE VALIDATED
EMP_EMP_ID_PK P NOT DEFERRABLE IMMEDIATE VALIDATED
EMP_HIRE_DATE_NN C NOT DEFERRABLE 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 IMMEDIATE 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 is 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
