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### QUESTION NO: 1

**Examine the code.**

```
CREATE ROLE readonly IDENTIFIED USING app.chk_readwrite ;
CREATE ROLE readwrite IDENTIFIED USING app.chk_readwrite ;

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE app.chk_readwrite
  AUTHID CURRENT_USER IS
  ipchk STRING(30);
BEGIN
  IF says_context ('USERENV', 'ISDBA'='TRUE'
    THEN DBMS_SESSION.SET_ROLE ('READWRITE') ;
    ELSE DBMS_SESSION.SET_ROLE ('READONLY') ;
    END IF ;
END;
/
```

**Which three statements correctly describe the Secure Application role definition? (Choose three.)**

**(The SYS\_CONTEXT call returns whether or not the session is a true DBA session.)**

- A. No user or application has to remember or hide a password.
- B. It prevents everyone except a true DBA session from acquiring the READWRITE role.
- C. app.chk\_readwrite is called whenever a user tries to access rows protected by the READONLY or READWRITE label.
- D. app.chk\_readwrite is called by users or applications when they want to enable the READONLY or READWRITE role.

**Answer: A, B, D**

#### **Explanation:**

Oracle8i introduced the Secure Application Context to enable an application to tailor access control based on using the attributes of the user's session. Oracle prevents users from bypassing privileges validation procedure by restricting application attribute changes to the procedure that implements the context. Oracle9i takes the concept of the application context one step further; it provides a means of associating the application context with the security role.

**Incorrect Answers**

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**C:** App.chk\_readwrite will not be called whenever a user tries to access rows protected by the READONLY or READWRITE label. It will be called only when they want to enable the READONLY or READWRITE role.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 10-14

Chapter 1: Security Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 132-135

Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

### QUESTION NO: 2

**Examine the extract from a SQL\*Plus session.**

```
SQL> SELECT partition_name, high_value, tablespace_name
       2 FROM user_tab_partitions
       3 WHERE table_name = 'LOCATIONS';
```

PARTITION_NAME	HIGH_VALUE	TABLESPACE
REGION_EAST	'MA', 'NY', 'CT', 'NH', NULL, 'MD', 'VA', 'PA', 'NJ'	tbs1
REGION_WEST	'CA', 'AZ', 'NM', 'OR', 'WA', 'UT', 'NV', 'CO'	tbs2
REGION_SOUTH	'TX', 'KY', 'TN', 'LA', 'MS', 'AR', 'AL', 'GA'	tbs3
REGION_CENTRAL	'OH', 'ND', 'SD', 'MO', 'IL', 'MI', NULL, 'IA'	tbs4

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE locations
       2 SPLIT PARTITION region_east
       3 VALUES ('CT', 'MA', 'MD')
       4 INTO
       5 (PARTITION region_north_east TABLESPACE tbs2
       6 ,PARTITION region_south_east STORAGE (NEXT 2M));
```

**Assuming that there is at least one row for each value shown in the HIGH VALUE column, what is the result of the ALTER TABLE statement?**

- A. The REGION\_SOUTH\_EAST partition will be created in the TBS2 tablespace.
- B. The statement will fail because no values are supplied for REGION\_SOUTH\_EAST partition keys.
- C. The REGION\_SOUTH\_EAST partition will contain only rows with a NULL value in the current REGION\_EAST partition.
- D. The REGION\_SOUTH\_EAST partition will be created with storage characteristics inherited from the LOCATIONS table.
- E. Rows with partitioning keys in the current REGION\_EAST partition not included in the VALUES clause will be stored in the REGION\_SOUTH\_EAST partition.

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**Answer: E**

**Explanation:**

If you are splitting a partition, the list of values in the VALUES clause applies to the first partition defined. All the remaining states not included in the VALUES clause will be included in a new partition called REGION\_SOUTH\_EAST.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A:** The REGION\_SOUTH\_EAST partition will stay in the same tablespace where REGION\_EAST partition is located. Only the REGION\_NORTH\_EAST partition will be created in the TBS2 tablespace.
- B:** The statement will not fail. The REGION\_SOUTH\_EAST partition will keep all values of REGION\_EAST partition not included into the REGION\_NORTH\_EAST partition.
- C:** The REGION\_SOUTH\_EAST partition will keep all values of REGION\_EAST partition not included into the REGION\_NORTH\_EAST partition, but it will not store rows with a NULL value in the current REGION\_EAST partition..
- D:** The REGION\_SOUTH\_EAST partition will not use the storage characteristics inherited from the LOCATIONS table.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 134-136  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 102-108

Chapter 4: New Oracle9i Database DDS and Data-Warehouse Features

**QUESTION NO: 3**

**What criterion does Oracle9i use to determine whether a database file is an Oracle Managed File?**

- A. The filename format
- B. Information stored inside a data dictionary table
- C. Information stored in the ALERT.LOG file for the corresponding instance
- D. Information stored inside the corresponding initialization parameter file for the instance

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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Oracle will use naming conventions when it creates the OMF files. In this naming convention, %t represents the tablespace name, %u is a unique 8-character string, and %g stands for the redo log group number.

### Incorrect Answers

- B:** Oracle will create a locally managed tablespaces, so information about a datafile will not be stored inside a data dictionary table.
- C:** Oracle does not use ALERT.LOG file to store information about datafiles. It just keep log of database events and database structure changes.
- D:** Initialization parameter file will not be used to store this information. Oracle reads this file to set initialization parameters to start the instance. The structure of the database is stored inside control files. Oracle uses them to mount and open the database.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 153-160

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 2-12

Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

### QUESTION NO: 4

**Oracle9i extends the cursor sharing functionality with the new value of SIMILAR for the CURSOR\_SHARING parameter. With CURSOR\_SHARING = SIMILAR, cursors are shared for safe literals only. What is meant by 'safe literals only'?**

- A. No literal value is substituted for a shared cursor.
- B. Different execution plans are generated for substituted literal values.
- C. The substitution of a literal value will produce different execution plans.
- D. The substitution of any literal value will produce exactly the same execution plan.

**Answer: D**

### Explanation:

Oracle9i has enhanced cursor sharing mode. It can use additional value, SIMILAR, in addition to the EXACT and FORCE cursor sharing modes. When you specify SIMILAR, Oracle only uses the execution plan if is certain that the execution plan does not have any association with the specific literal value. You can enable similar statements to share the same SQL execution plan by setting CURSOR\_SHARING to either FORCIVE or SIMILAR.

**Incorrect Answers**

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- A:** Literal value is substituted for a shared cursor. The substitution of any literal value will produce exactly the same execution plan.
- B:** Exactly the same execution plans will be generated for substituted literal values.
- C:** The substitution of any literal value will produce exactly the same execution plan.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 215-217  
Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 57-59  
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

### QUESTION NO: 5

**The Dynamic SGA feature allows the SGA to grow and shrink dynamically according to an ALTER SYSTEM command.**

**This avoids the previous need of shutting down the instance in order to modify the components of the SGA, namely the buffer cache and shared pool components.**

**Which three statements are true for the Dynamic SGA feature? (Choose three.)**

- A. The maximum granule size is 4 MB.
- B. The minimum SGA configuration is three granules.
- C. SGA memory is based on granules by SGA components.
- D. The size of the SGA components is set by the SGA\_MAX\_SIZE parameter.
- E. The size of the SGA components is limited by the setting of SGA\_MAX\_SIZE parameter.

**Answer: B, C, E**

#### **Explanation:**

Oracle9i has enhanced the nature of SGA parameters; they are now dynamic. You can change the values of the shared pool and the buffer cache without restarting the database instance. The Oracle9i dynamic SGA concept enables you to take memory from one area of the SGA and allocate it to another area as needed while the database instance is up and running. Additionally, the unit of memory allocation for SGA is a granule in Oracle9i. At a minimum, one granule allocated for the shared pool, one for the buffer cache, and one for the redo log buffer. You can confirm a total amount of granules by checking the value of the column LO\_SETID in the V\$BUFFER\_POOLS view. Oracle9i also introduces SGA\_MAX\_SIZE, a new static parameter that enables the DBA to start with a smaller SGA and dynamically increase it to the maximum value specified by SGA\_MAX\_SIZE. If you do not set SGA\_MAX\_SIZE or if you set it to a value less than initial SGA size, you cannot increase the SGA size later.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

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- A:** The size of a granule is 4 MB if the SGA at startup is less than 128 MB; it will be 16 MB otherwise.
- D:** The size of the SGA components is not set by the SGA\_MAX\_SIZE parameter. They are only limited by SGA\_MAX\_SIZE value. As a DBA, you can dynamically change the value of the parameters DB\_CACHE\_SIZE, SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE, and LARGE\_POOL\_SIZE up to the size of SGA\_MAX\_SIZE.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 180-182  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 16-17  
Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

### QUESTION NO: 6

**What is true about version-enabled tables?**

- A. The unit of versioning is the schema.
- B. It is possible to version enable a table pertaining to SYS.
- C. There are as many segments as versions for the same base table.
- D. It is possible to create workspaces if there is no version-enabled table in the database.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

A workspace is a virtual database facility that enables you to maintain multiple versions of one row of data and it enables each workspace context to reference a different version of this row as compared to another workspace context. It's possible to create workspace if there is no version-enabled table in the database.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A:** The unit of versioning is the table, not the schema.
- B:** It is not possible to version enable a table in SYS schema.
- C:** This statement about the same amount of segments as versions for the same base table is incorrect.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 168-176  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

### QUESTION NO: 7

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**Automatic Consumer Group Switching is an important new feature of the Database Resource Manager.**

**Which three plan directive parameters are used to control this feature? (Choose three.)**

- A. SWITCH\_TIME
- B. SWITCH\_GROUP
- C. MAX\_SESS\_POOL
- D. SWITCH\_ESTIMATE

**Answer: A, B, D**

**Explanation:**

You can specify the maximum estimated time to complete (in seconds) for an operation by assigning a value the MAX\_EST\_EXEC\_TIME parameter; the default value for this parameter is UNLIMITED. Oracle will estimate the time the operation with table will take. If the SWITCH\_ESTIMATE parameter is set to TRUE, and if Oracle's estimate is greater than the value specified by MAX\_EST\_EXEC\_TIME, Oracle will return an error and the operation will not be started. If the SWITCH\_ESTIMATE parameter is FALSE, Oracle will start the operation even if Oracle's estimate is greater than the value specified by MAX\_EST\_EXEC\_TIME; Oracle will only switch groups based on other criteria being met. The SWITCH\_GROUP parameter specifies the group to which the session will be switched. The SWITCH\_TIME parameter specifies the amount of time a session can execute before it must be switched to another group. The default for the SWITCH\_GROUP parameter is NULL; the default for the SWITCH\_TIME parameter is UNLIMITED.

**Incorrect Answers**

**C:** There is no MAX\_SESS\_POOL directive parameter in Oracle.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 122-129  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

**QUESTION NO: 8**

**You can use Oracle Flashback to look at past activity in your database.**

**What are two other characteristics of Oracle Flashback? (Choose two.)**

- A. Oracle Flashback uses undo information to construct consistent data.
- B. You can use a cursor opened while using an Oracle Flashback image to perform DML once you deactivate Oracle Flashback in your session.

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- C. You can only use an Oracle Flashback view of the data if the required records are still in the online redo log files.
- D. Oracle Flashback lists the DML that was executed during the period you identify when initiating your session

**Answer: A, B**

**Explanation:**

To perform DML operations while using an Oracle Flashback image you can use a cursor. Oracle Flashback uses undo information to construct consistent data. The UNDO\_RETENTION parameter must be set and the UNDO tablespace must be large enough so that undo generated during the period we want to query will not be overwritten.

**Incorrect Answers**

- C:** You can use an Oracle Flashback view of the data if the required records are in the online redo log files or there is information in the UNDO tablespace about required records.
- D:** Oracle Flashback does not list the DML that was executed during the period you identify when initiating your session.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 45-47

Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 64-68

Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

**QUESTION NO: 9**

**If you create your database using Oracle Managed Files (OMF), what is true?**

- A. You must use Oracle predefined names to identify raw partitions that will hold OMF structures.
- B. You must define directories for two online redo log groups and three copies of the control file.
- C. If your CREATE DATABASE command fails, any OMF database files that have already been created will be dropped automatically.
- D. You must use only OMF data files when adding new tablespaces or data files to your database in the future.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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If you created your database using Oracle Managed Files (OMF), you must use only OMF data files when adding new tablespaces or data files to your database in the future.

### Incorrect Answers

- A:** You don't need to use Oracle predefined names to identify raw partitions that will hold OMF structures.
- B:** You should define directories for OMF datafiles, redo log files and control files. Oracle9i gives you two new initialization parameters, `DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST` and `DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_n`, to specify the location where Oracle will create and manage OMFs; n can take a value from 1 to 5. So there is no limitation on control files amount to 3 copies.
- C:** If your `CREATE DATABASE` command fails, any OMF database files that have already been created will not be dropped automatically. This feature will work for the OMF datafiles only after successful database creation.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 153-160  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 2-12  
Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

### QUESTION NO: 10

What is true regarding a transaction executed in Automatic Undo Management mode?

- A. It is possible for the transaction to span different undo segments.
- B. It is possible for the transaction to reuse inactive extents from another undo segment.
- C. It is possible for the transaction to use inactive extents from another undo tablespace.
- D. It is possible for the transaction to extend the undo tablespace, even if defined with `AUTOEXTENSIBLE` set to `FALSE`.

**Answer: B**

### Explanation:

It is possible for the transaction to reuse inactive extents from another undo segment in Automatic Undo Management mode.

### Incorrect Answers

- A:** It is not possible for the transaction to span different undo segments. It can be assign only to the one undo segments.

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- C:** It is not possible for the transaction to use inactive extents from another undo tablespace. It can only REUSE inactive extents from another undo segment, not from another undo tablespace.
- D:** It's not possible for the transaction to extend the undo tablespace, if defined with AUTOEXTENSIBLE set to FALSE.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 160-166  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 53-54  
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

### QUESTION NO: 11

**Which two are true regarding external tables? (Choose two.)**

- A. External tables can be updated.
- B. External tables are read-only tables.
- C. Indexes can be created on external tables.
- D. Indexes cannot be created on external tables.

**Answer: B, D**

#### **Explanation:**

External tables are read-only tables whose data resides in an external OS flat file, and whose definition is stored inside the database. Indexes cannot be created on external tables.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

- A:** External tables cannot be updated. They are read-only tables.  
**C:** Indexes cannot be created on external tables.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 131-134  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 111-116  
Chapter 4: New Oracle9i Database DDS and Data-Warehouse Features

### QUESTION NO: 12

**When does Oracle9i flag an index as being used in the V\$OBJECT\_USAGE view?**

- A. During a query's parse time only

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- B. During a query's execution time only
- C. During any kind of DML statement execution
- D. During the execution of an INSERT statement only

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

During a query's parse time Oracle9i flags an index as being used in the V\$OBJECT\_USAGE view. You can query the V\$OBJECT\_USAGE view to review the index utilization data. If the index has been used within the period of time it was monitored, the USED column within this view will contain a YES value; it will contain a NO otherwise.

**Incorrect Answers**

- B:** During a query's execution time Oracle9i does not flag an index as being used in the V\$OBJECT\_USAGE view.
- C:** Oracle9i flags an index as being used in the V\$OBJECT\_USAGE view during a query's parse time, not during any kind of DML statement execution.
- D:** Oracle9i flags an index as being used in the V\$OBJECT\_USAGE view during a query's parse time, not during execution of an INSERT statement.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 212-214  
Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 56-57  
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

**QUESTION NO: 13**

**The list below displays four steps that you need to execute in order to switch from the primary database role to the standby database role.**

**Choose the correct order of execution for the steps.**

- 1. Shut down and start up the former primary instance without mounting the instance.**
- 2. Issue the ALTER DATABASE COMMIT TO SWITCHOVER TO PHYSICAL STANDBY command.**
- 3. Issue the ALTER DATABASE MOUNT STANDBY DATABASE command.**
- 4. End read or update activity on the former primary and standby databases.**

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

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D. 4, 3, 2, 1

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

To switch from the primary database role to the standby database role you need to end to read or update activity on the former primary and standby databases, issue the ALTER DATABASE COMMIT TO SWITCHOVER TO PHYSICAL STANDBY command, shut down and start up the former primary instance without mounting the instance, issue the ALTER DATABASE MOUNT STANDBY DATABASE command.

**Incorrect Answers**

**A:** First you need to end to read or update activity on the former primary and standby databases.

**B:** You need to issue the ALTER DATABASE MOUNT STANDBY DATABASE command after the former primary database have been switched to standby mode.

**D:** You need to switch the former primary database to standby mode and restart instance before you mount the former primary instance in standby mode.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 64-72

Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 86-99

Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

**QUESTION NO: 14**

**Media recovery can sometimes be stopped by the inability to read past a certain point in the redo stream. This is often referred to as "stuck recovery."**

**Before Oracle9i, the Database Administrator had few options to deal with stuck recovery. If the corrupt redo could not be recovered from some other source, then all transactions that committed after the corrupt point in the redo stream would be lost.**

**Oracle9i changes that with the Trial Recovery feature. Trial Recovery is used to test the application of the redo logs to the database.**

**What are three other characteristics of Trial Recovery? (Choose three.)**

- A. Speeds up subsequent media recovery actions
- B. Writes any uncorrupted blocks to disk during the test recovery
- C. Can be invoked by adding the TEST option to any RECOVER command
- D. Allows the Administrator to determine how many blocks are affected by corruption

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- E. Marks blocks as corrupt in memory, allowing the test recovery to proceed to completion

**Answer: A, D, E**

**Explanation:**

Trial Recovery feature is used to speed up subsequent media recovery actions. It allows the Administrator to determine how many blocks are affected by corruption, mark them as corrupt in memory to allow the test recovery proceed to completion.

**Incorrect Answers**

**B:** It does not write uncorrupted blocks to disk during the test recovery.

**C:** There is no TEST option in RECOVER command.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 186-187

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 73-86

Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

**QUESTION NO: 15**

**You can control instance recovery performance by setting parameters to define targets for \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. The size of the redo buffer in the SGA
- B. The instance that will perform recovery in a Real Application Clusters database
- C. The number of blocks to be read during instance recovery, or the time needed to complete instance recovery
- D. The number of passes through the redo logs made by the recovery process to identify blocks needing recovery

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Oracle9i added the FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET parameter to define targets for the number of blocks to be read during instance recovery, or the time needed to complete instance recovery. Oracle internally uses the FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET parameter value to calculate and set the FAST\_START\_IO\_TARGET and LOG\_CHECKPOINT\_INTERVAL parameters. If you specified the FAST\_START\_IO\_TARGET and LOG\_CHECKPOINT\_INTERVAL parameter values, they will override the values Oracle calculates from the FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET parameter.

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### Incorrect Answers

- A:** You cannot control instance recovery performance by setting parameters to define targets for the size of the redo buffer in the SGA
- B:** It's not possible to control instance recovery performance for the instance that will perform recovery in a Real Application Clusters database.
- D:** The number of passes through the redo logs made by the recovery process to identify blocks needing recovery will not help to control instance recovery performance.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 42-45

Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 73-75

Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

### QUESTION NO: 16

**Which three statements are true about the privileged connection options available in Oracle9i? (Choose three.)**

- A. The CONNECT INTERNAL is disallowed.
- B. The Server Manager tool is no longer supplied.
- C. The listener must be running to make a connection.
- D. The use of a remote password login file (orapw<sid>) is unchanged.

**Answer: A, B, C**

### Explanation:

The CONNECT INTERNAL is disallowed in Oracle9i. The Server Manager tool is no longer supplied also. And the listener must be running to make a connection.

### Incorrect Answers

**D:** The use of a remote password login file (orapw<sid>) is changed in Oracle9i.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 5-10

Chapter 1: Security Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 132-135

Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

### QUESTION NO: 17

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**You are responsible for a data warehouse application that uses records from an external table to update one of the dimension tables periodically. The records in the external table may contain data for new rows in the dimension table, or for updates to its existing rows.**

**Which type of SQL command would you use to transfer the data from the external table to the dimension table as efficiently as possible?**

- A. MERGE
- B. SELECT ... CROSS JOIN
- C. INSERT ALL ... SELECT
- D. CREATE VIEW ... CONSTRAINT

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

To transfer the data from the external table to the dimension table as efficiently as possible you need to use the MERGE command. The MERGE command helps to retrieve rows from a source table and either update existing rows or insert new rows into a destination table. You update the row in the destination table if there is a matching row in the destination table; otherwise, you insert a new row into the destination table.

**Incorrect Answers**

**B:** The SELECT ... CROSS JOIN command can be used to create a Cartesian product.

**C:** The INSERT ALL ... SELECT command will not help you in this case.

**D:** The CREATE VIEW ... CONSTRAINT cannot be used for purpose to insert new records or to update existing records in the dimension table.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 253

Chapter 5: Language Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 122-123

Chapter 4: New Oracle9i Database DSS and Data-Warehouse Features

**QUESTION NO: 18**

**Which three resource plan parameters are used to enable Automatic Consumer Group Switching to estimate job execution times automatically, and to perform a switch to a low priority consumer group before they are initiated? (Choose three.)**

- A. SWITCH\_TIME
- B. SWITCH\_GROUP
- C. MAX\_SESS\_POOL
- D. SWITCH\_ESTIMATE

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**Answer: A, B, D**

**Explanation:**

You can specify the maximum estimated time to complete (in seconds) for an operation by assigning a value the MAX\_EST\_EXEC\_TIME parameter; the default value for this parameter is UNLIMITED. Oracle will estimate the time the operation with table will take. If the SWITCH\_ESTIMATE parameter is set to TRUE, and if Oracle's estimate is greater than the value specified by MAX\_EST\_EXEC\_TIME, Oracle will return an error and the operation will not be started. If the SWITCH\_ESTIMATE parameter is FALSE, Oracle will start the operation even if Oracle's estimate is greater than the value specified by MAX\_EST\_EXEC\_TIME; Oracle will only switch groups based on other criteria being met. The SWITCH\_GROUP parameter specifies the group to which the session will be switched. The SWITCH\_TIME parameter specifies the amount of time a session can execute before it must be switched to another group. The default for the SWITCH\_GROUP parameter is NULL; the default for the SWITCH\_TIME parameter is UNLIMITED.

**Incorrect Answers**

**C:** There is no MAX\_SESS\_POOL resource plan parameter in Oracle.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 122-129  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

**QUESTION NO: 19**

**You are attempting to create an Oracle-Managed Files (OMF) tablespace in a production database with the following statement and receive the following error message:**

```
CREATE TABLESPACE tbs1;  
ORA-02199: missing DATAFILE/TEMPFILE clause  
oerr ora 2199  
02199, 00000, "missing DATAFILE/TEMPFILE clause"  
*Cause: A CREATE TABLESPACE statement has no DATAFILE/TEMPFILE clause.  
*Action: Specify DATAFILE/TEMPFILE clause.
```

**What is the corrective action to create the OMF based tablespace?**

- A. Issue the CREATE TABLESPACE tbs1 DATAFILE SIZE 10M; command.
- B. Issue the CREATE TABLESPACE tbs1 EXTENT MANAGEMENT ORACLE; command.

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- C. Set the `db_create_file_dest` parameter using the `ALTER SESSION` command and re-issue the statement.
- D. An OMF tablespace is not allowed; only control files and/or redo log files can be created by OMF.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

You can set the `DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST` parameter using the `ALTER SESSION` command and re-issue the statement. You should define directories for OMF datafiles, redo log files and control files. Oracle9i gives you two new initialization parameters, `DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST` and `DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_n`, to specify the location where Oracle will create and manage OMFs; n can take a value from 1 to 5.

**Incorrect Answers**

**A:** This command will not fix the problem.

**B:** There is no `EXTENT MANAGEMENT ORACLE` option in the `CREATE TABLESPACE` command.

**D:** An OMF tablespace is allowed; datafiles, control files and redo log files can be created by OMF.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 153-160  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 2-12

Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

**QUESTION NO: 20**

**Why can setting too low a value for the `FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET` parameter reduce your overall database performance?**

- A. Data blocks have to be written more frequently by DBWR.
- B. Redo blocks have to be written more frequently by LGWR.
- C. You need to substantially increase the size of your database buffer cache to hold the additional checkpoint records.
- D. You need to substantially increase the size of your redo buffer cache to hold the additional checkpoint records.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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If you set a value for the `FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET` too low DBWR will write the data blocks more frequently to reduce recovery time in accordance with the `FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET` parameter. It can cause the overall database performance degradation.

### Incorrect Answers

- B:** It will not make LGWR to write redo blocks more frequently: data blocks will be written more frequently by DBWR.
- C:** You don't need to substantially increase the size of your database buffer cache to hold the additional checkpoint records.
- D:** You don't need to substantially increase the size of your redo buffer cache to hold the additional checkpoint records.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 42-45

Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 73-75

Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

### QUESTION NO: 21

**The `CURSOR_SHARING` parameter is set to `SIMILAR` at the instance level and you issue these `SELECT` statements in the order shown below:**

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id=50;  
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id=70;
```

**There is an index on the `DEPARTMENT_ID` column of the 1,000,000 row `EMPLOYEES` table. Ninety percent of the employees are part of `DEPARTMENT_ID 50`.**

**In which two scenarios will Oracle9i share the corresponding cursors for the two statements? (Choose two.)**

- A. You are using the rule-based optimizer.
- B. You are using the cost-based optimizer with up-to-date statistics but with no histograms.
- C. You are using the cost-based optimizer with up-to-date statistics and histograms computed for the `DEPARTMENT_ID` column.
- D. You are using the cost-based optimizer with up-to-date statistics and histograms computed for the `DEPARTMENT_ID` column and system statistics gathered.

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**Answer: A, B**

**Explanation:**

Oracle9i will share the corresponding cursors for the two statements if you are using the rule-based optimizer or the cost-based optimizer with up-to-date statistics but with no histograms.

**Incorrect Answers**

**C:** Oracle9i will not share the corresponding cursors if you are using the cost-based optimizer with up-to-date statistics and histograms computed for the DEPARTMENT\_ID column.

**D:** The corresponded cursors will not be shared by Oracle if you use the cost-based optimizer with up-to-date statistics and histograms computed for the DEPARTMENT\_ID column and system statistics gathered.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 215-217

Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 57-59

Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

**QUESTION NO: 22**

**To increase the availability of an Advanced Replication environment, you can add a new master to a replication group without quiescing the group. This is achieved**

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Only when the new master site already has existing replication groups
- B. By issuing a single command to create, populate, and activate the new master
- C. When the master definition site is not the same for all of the master groups
- D. Without impacting end users who are executing data manipulation language (DML) commands on the replicated tables

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

It's possible to add a new master to a replication group without quiescing the group without impacting end users who are executing data manipulation language (DML) commands on the replicated tables.

**Incorrect Answers**

**A:** The new master site already may not have existing replication groups to achieve this result.

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- B:** You cannot add a new master to a replication group without quiescing the group by issuing a single command to create, populate, and activate the new master.
- C:** When the master definition site is not the same for all of the master groups you cannot add a new master to a replication group without quiescing the group.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 83-93  
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 146-147  
Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

### QUESTION NO: 23

The **DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_SYSTEM\_STATS** routine collects system statistics in a user-defined time frame.

Which four statements are true of the **GATHER\_SYSTEM\_STATS** routine?  
(Choose four.)

- A. You can use the **GATHERING\_MODE => 'END'** option to end system statistics collection.
- B. You can use the **INTERVAL** option to specify a fixed interval to collect statistics.
- C. You can use the **GATHERING\_MODE => 'START'** option to enable manual statistics collection.
- D. The routine allows the optimizer to consider a system's CPU and I/O utilization and performance.
- E. The routine allows the optimizer to invalidate existing cached plans.

**Answer: A, B, C, D**

#### **Explanation:**

You can use the **GATHERING\_MODE => 'END'** option to end system statistics collection, the **GATHERING\_MODE => 'START'** option to enable manual statistics collection. The **INTERVAL** option is used to specify a fixed interval to collect statistics. The routine allows the optimizer to consider a system's CPU and I/O utilization and performance.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

**E:** The routine does not allow the optimizer to invalidate existing cached plans.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 220-222  
Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 180-185  
Chapter 6: Oracle9i SQL, PL/SQL New Features

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### QUESTION NO: 24

**Examine this startup script called startmydb.sql:**

```
CONNECT myid/mypwd AS SYSDBA
STARTUP
EXIT
```

**In Oracle8i, you could have executed this script by invoking Server Manager with the command:**

```
svrmgrl @startmydb.sql
```

**Which alternative command could you use to run the startmydb.sql script with SQL\*Plus to start your Oracle9i database?**

- A. sqlplus @startmydb.sql
- B. sqlplus -Sstartmydb.sql
- C. sqlplus -S @startmydb.sql
- D. sqlplus /NOLOG @startmydb.sql

**Answer: D**

#### **Explanation:**

This command is alternate command to start your Oracle9i database. The Server Manager is not supported in Oracle9i any more, so you need to use SQL\*Plus for administration tasks, as start or stop of database, also.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

**A:** The NOLOG option must be used to run this script because the instance is not started yet.

**B:** Script that need to be executed can be started with @ symbol, not with -S.

**C:** The S option cannot be used to run the startmydb.sql script.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 4-10

Chapter 1: Security Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 132-139

Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

## Fast Way to get your Certification

### QUESTION NO: 25

What are two key features of Automatic Undo Management? (Choose two.)

- A. Oracle manages all undo space automatically.
- B. The SYSTEM tablespace is never used to store automatic undo segments.
- C. Undo tablespaces contain all undo information not stored in the SYSTEM rollback segment.
- D. Rollback segments are gradually replaced with automatic undo segments as the instance gathers statistics about rollback requirements.
- E. The number of automatic undo segments available to an instance is determined by the number of undo tablespaces defined in its initialization parameter file.

**Answer: A, C**

#### **Explanation:**

There are two key features of Automatic Undo Management: Oracle manages all undo space automatically and undo tablespaces contain all undo information not stored in the SYSTEM rollback segment.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

- B:** The SYSTEM rollback segment is created automatically during database creation and is managed automatically just as it was in previous versions.
- D:** AUM creates automatic undo segments itself based on gathered statistics about rollback requirements. Regular rollback segments are not gradually replaced with automatic undo segments, because these types of segments cannot coexist in one database instance.
- E:** The number of automatic undo segments available to an instance is not determined by the number of undo tablespaces defined in its initialization parameter file: AUM performs this task.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 160-164  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 19-25  
Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

### QUESTION NO: 26

Examine this fragment from a SQL\*Plus session:

```
SQL> SELECT name, value FROM v$sysstat
2> WHERE name LIKE 'work area executions%';
NAME                                VALUE
```

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work area executions - optimal	1544
work area executions - onepass	11
work area executions - multipass	1038

**What can you conclude about the setting of the PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET initialization parameter?**

- A. You cannot conclude anything because these statistics are not related to the PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET parameter.
- B. It may be set too low because there are many more multipass work area executions than one pass executions.
- C. It may be set too high because there are many more multipass work area executions than one pass executions.
- D. It is probably at its optimal setting because the ratio of one pass to multipass work area executions is below 0.10 (ten percent).

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

If the PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET initialization parameter is set too low there will be more multipass work area executions than one pass executions.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A:** These statistics are related to the PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET parameter.
- C:** If you set the PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET initialization parameter is set too high there will be more one pass work area executions than multipass executions.
- D:** It's not optimal setting because there are many more multipass work area executions than one pass executions.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 176-182  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 19-25  
Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

**QUESTION NO: 27**

**Which two are true regarding the Automatic Undo Management feature? (Choose two).**

- A. PMON is responsible for shrinking undo segments as needed.
- B. SMON is responsible for shrinking undo segments as needed.
- C. To use this feature, you must create undo segments into an undo tablespace.

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- D. Oracle9i automatically creates a fixed number of undo segments per undo tablespace.
- E. In a Real Application Clusters environment, you must create one undo tablespace per opened instance.

**Answer: B, D**

**Explanation:**

If you are using the Automatic Undo Management feature, SMON is responsible for shrinking undo segments as needed and Oracle9i automatically creates a fixed number of undo segments per undo tablespace.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A:** SMON, not PMON background process, is responsible for shrinking undo segments as needed.
- C:** You have not to create undo segments into an undo tablespace: it will be done by Oracle automatically.
- E:** You don't have to create one undo tablespace per open instance in a Real Application Clusters environment.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 160-164  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 19-25

Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

**QUESTION NO: 28**

**For the best performance, what should be done with blocks transferred using the Cache Fusion algorithm in a Real Application Clusters database?**

- A. They should be transferred across a high-speed cluster interconnect.
- B. They should be written to disk by the sending instance and read from disk by the receiving instance.
- C. They should be granted, by the Global Cache Service, an exclusive mode resource for each instance involved.
- D. They should be transferred through the cache area of the Global Resource Directory on the instance where the block is mastered.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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The blocks transferred using the Cache Fusion algorithm in a Real Application Clusters database should be transferred across a high-speed cluster interconnect to increase the performance.

### Incorrect Answers

- B:** They should not be written to disk by the sending instance and read from disk by the receiving instance. Cache Fusion algorithm does not use disk read/write operations to transfer blocks.
- C:** It's not possible to grant by the Global Cache Service an exclusive mode resource for EACH instance involved. Only one instance can have exclusive mode.
- D:** It's not required that these blocks should be transferred through the cache area of the Global Resource Directory on the instance where the block is mastered.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 223-230  
Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 193-206  
Chapter 7: Oracle9i Real Application Clusters

### QUESTION NO: 29

**Examine this statement, which creates a Cartesian product of the COUNTRIES and REGION tables:**

```
SQL> SELECT c.country_name,  
2> r.region name  
3> FROM countries c, region r;
```

**Oracle9i SQL: 1999 syntax supports the same functionality with which join type?**

- A. Equijoin
- B. Cross join
- C. Merge join
- D. Natural join

**Answer: B**

### Explanation:

The CROSS JOIN operation creates a Cartesian product of two tables. It's the same operation performed when you specify two or more comma-separated tables in the FROM clause without specifying a join condition.

**Incorrect Answers**

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- A:** The EQUIJOIN operation requires usage of equity operation.
- C:** The MERGE JOIN operation is used to either update existing rows or insert new rows into a destination table. You update the row in the destination table if there is a matching row in the destination table; otherwise, you insert a new row into the destination table.
- D:** The NATURAL JOIN matches rows that have equal values in all columns that have the same name.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 242-249

Chapter 5: Language Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 158-161

Chapter 6: Oracle9i SQL, PL/SQL New Features

### QUESTION NO: 30

**Which three table transformations can be done by using online redefinition of tables? (Choose three.)**

- A. Delete rows
- B. Rename a column
- C. Change a heap table to an index-organized table
- D. Change the data type of a column from LONG to BLOB
- E. Change the data type of a column from DATE to CHAR

**Answer: B, C, E**

#### **Explanation:**

You can add or rename columns, change a heap table to an index-organized table and change the data type of a column from DATE to CHAR by using online redefinition of tables.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

**A:** Rows deleting is DML operation. It's not a table transformation operation.

**D:** It's not possible to redefine the table online with a LONG column.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 74-83

Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 46-53

Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

## Fast Way to get your Certification

### QUESTION NO: 31

You use the TABLESPACES option of the Export command to export, not transport, the contents of a set of tablespaces. What are the only contents of the dump file?

- A. 1. Non-partitioned tables in the tablespace set  
2. Partitioned tables that have all their partitions in the tablespace set  
3. Indexes on all the exported tables
- B. 1. Non-partitioned tables in the tablespace set  
2. Partitioned tables that have at least one partition in the tablespace set  
3. Indexes on all the exported tables
- C. 1. Non-partitioned tables in the tablespace set  
2. Partitioned tables that have all their partitions in the tablespace set  
3. Indexes on the exported tables if the indexes are in the tablespace set or have at least one partition in the tablespace set
- D. 1. Non-partitioned tables in the tablespace set  
2. Partitioned tables that have at least one partition in the tablespace set  
3. Tables (including all partitions, if they exist) that have an index in the tablespace set  
4. Indexes on all the exported tables

**Answer: B**

#### **Explanation:**

If you use the TABLESPACES option of the Export command to export the contents of a set of tablespaces, content of dump file will be: non-partitioned tables in the tablespace set, partitioned tables that have at least one partition in the tablespace set, indexes on all the exported tables.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

- A:** It's not required that partitioned tables have to have ALL their partitions in the tablespace set them to be exported with this option.
- C:** It's not required that partitioned tables have to have ALL their partitions in the tablespace set them to be exported with this option. Also ALL indexes on all the exported tables will be exported.
- D:** Tables that have an index in the tablespace set will not be exported.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 49-51  
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

### QUESTION NO: 32

## Fast Way to get your Certification

**What are three characteristics of the Data Guard Broker? (Choose three.)**

- A. It runs as a process called DMON
- B. It can be controlled through the Data Guard Manager GUI and command-line interface
- C. It is started by setting the DRS\_START parameter to TRUE in your initialization file
- D. It uses a configuration file stored on the primary database server and, optionally, on one of your standby database servers

**Answer: A, B, C**

**Explanation:**

The Data Guard Broker has next characteristics: it runs as a process called DMON, it can be controlled through the Data Guard Manager GUI and command-line interface and it is started by setting the DRS\_START parameter to TRUE in your initialization file. DRS\_START enables Oracle to determine whether or not the DRMON (Disaster Recovery Monitor) process should be started. DRMON is a non-fatal Oracle background process and exists as long as the instance exists.

**Incorrect Answers**

**D:** It does not use a configuration file stored on the primary database server and, optionally, on one of your standby database servers

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 51-74

Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 86-99

Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

**QUESTION NO: 33**

**What does Block Media Recovery (BMR) do?**

- A. Does only a recovery of the specified blocks
- B. Replaces bad blocks by substituting good blocks
- C. Uses the DBMS\_REPAIR package to fix block corruptions
- D. Does a restore and a recovery of the specified blocks

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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Block Media Recovery restores and recovers the specified blocks. You can use the new BLOCKRECOVER statement to perform BMR.

### Incorrect Answers

**A:** It does not only recover the specific blocks but also restores blocks.

**B:** It does not replace bad blocks by substituting good blocks.

**C:** Block Media Recovery does not use the DBMS\_REPAIR package to fix block corruptions.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 186

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 84-86

Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

### QUESTION NO: 34

**Oracle9i offers security improvements in the middle tier. One of these improvements is the Secure Application role.**

**What are three key benefits of this improvement? (Choose three).**

- A. The role is enabled through a package.
- B. The password is hidden within the application itself.
- C. It uses the SYS\_CONTEXT mechanism to authenticate user access.
- D. It removes the requirement to embed a password in the application itself.

**Answer: A, C, D**

### Explanation:

Oracle9i allows you to enable the role through a package. It uses the SYS\_CONTEXT mechanism to authenticate user access. The Secure Application role removes the requirement to embed a password in the application itself. When your application starts up, you should enable the roles for application by using the SET ROLE statement. Prior to Oracle9i, your application would have to try to hide this password by encrypting it. The application itself became the weakest link in the chain. If someone discovered the password, any application could enable the role and gain access to the information. Any user that has access to the application code could in fact discover the embedded password. In Oracle9i, the SET ROLE does not use a password to enable a role; instead, it invokes the associated procedure that authenticates the role. This procedure can also use SYS\_CONTEXT to access session information and set up fine-grained access control.

### Incorrect Answers

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**B:** The application has not to store the password itself.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 10-24

Chapter 1: Security Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 132-135

Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

### QUESTION NO: 35

**User defined events in Oracle Enterprise Manager return status, and possibly values, to the Oracle Enterprise Manager Event Monitor. What are user defined events?**

- A. Database based scripts (PL/SQL, Java) run by the Agent
- B. Database Event Triggers, which issue Alerts to the Agent
- C. Scripts run by the Agent in any language on the host server
- D. User written PL/SQL programs in the database, which the OEM console can execute and display the results

**Answer: C**

#### **Explanation:**

Scripts run by the Agent in any language on the host server are user defined events. You have the capability to create custom scripts via the Diagnostic Pack that monitor conditions that you specify.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

- A:** Database based scripts (PL/SQL, Java) run by the Agent are not user defined events.
- B:** Database Event Triggers, which issue Alerts to the Agent, are not considered as user defined events.
- D:** Scripts run by the Agent in any language on the host server, not user written PL/SQL programs in the database, are user defined events.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 189-201

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 219-220

Chapter 7: Oracle9i Real Application Clusters

### QUESTION NO: 36

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**When enabling Flashback using a wall-clock time, within what period does the database choose a System Commit Number (SCN)?**

- A. One minute of the time specified
- B. One second of the time specified
- C. Five minutes of the time specified
- D. Five seconds of the time specified

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The database chooses a System Commit Number within a five minutes of the time specified.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A:** It chooses a SCN within a five, not one minute, of the time specified.
- B:** The database does not choose a System Commit Number within an one second of the time specified.
- D:** The database chooses a System Commit Number within a five minutes of the time specified, not 5 seconds.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 45-47  
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 63-68  
Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

**QUESTION NO: 37**

**A switchover to a standby database differs from a failover to the standby in a number of ways.**

**What are two of the key differences that characterize a switchover? (Choose two.)**

- A. The operation is planned and causes no data loss.
- B. The standby database must be running in a no data divergence mode.
- C. The old primary database can take on the standby role and be available for a future switchover.
- D. The primary and standby database must be using exactly the same release and patch level of Oracle9i.
- E. Either the primary database's online or archived log files, but not necessarily both, must be available.

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**Answer: A, C**

**Explanation:**

Switchover is planned operation and should not cause any data losses. During the switchover the old primary database can take on the standby role and be available for a future switchover.

**Incorrect Answers**

**B:** The standby database has not to run in a no data divergence mode.

**D:** It is not required that the primary and standby database must be using exactly the same release and patch level of Oracle9i.

**E:** Online and archived log files of the primary database need to be available for the standby database.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 51-74

Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 86-99

Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

**QUESTION NO: 38**

**Which operation causes an index to be considered "used" while monitoring is turned on for that particular index?**

- A. Only when the index is specified in a hint
- B. When data is fetched by an execution plan that uses that index
- C. When a statement is executed and the execution plan contains a reference to the index
- D. When a statement is parsed and the resulting execution plan contains a reference to the index

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

When a statement is parsed and the resulting execution plan contains a reference to the index an index will be considered "used".

**Incorrect Answers**

**A:** It will be considered as "used" when a statement is parsed and the resulting execution plan contains a reference to the index, not only when the index is specified in a hint.

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- B:** An index will be considered "used" when a statement is parsed and the resulting execution plan contains a reference to the index, not when data is fetched by an execution plan that uses that index.
- C:** It will be considered as "used" when a statement is parsed and the resulting execution plan contains a reference to the index, not when a statement is executed and the execution plan contains a reference to the index.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 212-214  
Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 56-59  
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

### QUESTION NO: 39

**The multithreaded agent architecture for heterogeneous services is similar to the Oracle multithreaded server architecture. The principal difference is that it uses threads instead of processes.**

**What are three kinds of threads that it uses? (Choose three.)**

- A. TCP
- B. Task
- C. Monitor
- D. Dispatcher
- E. Shared Server
- F. Shutdown Address

**Answer: B, C, D**

#### **Explanation:**

The multithreaded Heterogeneous Service (HS) Agents architecture has three kinds of threads: a single monitor thread, several dispatcher threads and several task threads.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

**A:** The multithreaded HS Agents do not use TCP thread.

**E:** They do not use Shared Server thread.

**F:** The multithreaded HS Agents do not use Shutdown Address thread.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 148-150  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 59-60  
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

**QUESTION NO: 40**

**Which three table transformations can be done using online redefinition of tables? (Choose three.)**

- A. Delete rows
- B. Drop a column
- C. Change a heap table to an index-organized table
- D. Change the data type of a column from LONG to BLOB
- E. Change a range-partitioned table to a list-partitioned table

**Answer: B, C, E**

**Explanation:**

You can drop a non-primary key column, change a heap table to an index-organized table and vice versa or change a partitioning method for the table online.

**Incorrect Answers**

**A:** Rows deleting is a DML operation. It's not a table transformation.

**D:** It's not possible to redefine the table online with a LONG column.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 74-83  
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 46-53  
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

**QUESTION NO: 41**

**Online index rebuild functionality has been extended to include which four index structures? (Choose four.)**

- A. Bitmap indexes
- B. Reverse key indexes
- C. Function-based indexes
- D. Key-compressed indexes on regular tables
- E. Key-compressed indexes on IOT (including secondary indexes)

**Answer: B, C, D, E**

**Explanation:**

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It's possible to rebuild reverse key, function-based, key-compressed indexes on regular tables and on IOT (including secondary indexes).

### **Incorrect Answers**

**A:** Oracle9i does not currently support online index rebuilding for bitmap or partitioned local and global indexes.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 74-83  
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 46-53  
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

### **QUESTION NO: 42**

**There is more than one way to set the server to detect and affect long running operations automatically. What is the best choice if you want to reduce the impact of long running operations on other users without aborting the long running operations?**

- A. Define user profiles and set the CPU\_PER\_CALL limit.
- B. Define a SWITCH\_TIME for a plan in the Resource Manager.
- C. Create a batch job that checks V\$SESSION\_LONGOPS; the batch job alters the session priority of the long running operations.
- D. Create a user defined event in the Oracle Enterprise Manager, which monitors V\$SESSION\_LONGOPS.

**Answer: B**

### **Explanation:**

You can define a SWITCH\_TIME for a plan in the Resource Manager to reduce the impact of long running operations on other users without aborting the long running operations.

### **Incorrect Answers**

**A:** You cannot do this with CPU\_PER\_CALL limit.

**C:** You don't need to use a batch job to check V\$SESSION\_LONGOPS for this purpose.

**D:** It can be done with a SWITCH\_TIME for a plan in the Resource Manager, you don't need to monitor V\$SESSION\_LONGOPS.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 122-129  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

**QUESTION NO: 43**

**Which three attributes of the LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_n initialization parameter control the data availability mode of a Data Guard standby database? (Choose three.)**

- A. SYNC or ASYNC to identify the network transmission mode
- B. LGWR or ARCH to identify the primary database process responsible for sending redo information to the standby
- C. AFFIRM or NOAFFIRM to control whether log archiving disk write operations are to be performed synchronously or asynchronously
- D. PROTECTED or UNPROTECTED to control the degree of divergence and data loss at the standby database

**Answer: A, B, C**

**Explanation:**

The LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_n initialization parameter control the data availability mode of a Data Guard standby database with three attributes: SYNC or ASYNC for the network transmission mode, LGWR or ARCH to identify the primary database process responsible for sending redo information to the standby and AFFIRM or NOAFFIRM to control whether log archiving disk write operations are to be performed synchronously or asynchronously.

**Incorrect Answers**

**D:** There is no PROTECTED or UNPROTECTED attribute for the LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_n initialization parameter.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 51-74

Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 86-99

Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

**QUESTION NO: 44**

**Which statement correctly describes the function of the Oracle9i Cache Fusion feature?**

- A. It provides each session with its own view of the database at a different point in the past.

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- B. It enables you to execute scalable applications on a clustered database without having to partition the users or the database tables.
- C. It lets you dynamically reassign memory in your database buffer cache to different block buffer sizes.
- D. It allows you to add new sites to multimaster replication environment without quiescing the master definition site.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The Oracle9i Cache Fusion allows you to execute scalable applications on a clustered database without having to partition the users or the database tables.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A:** It does not provide each session with its own view of the database at a different point in the past.
- C:** The Oracle9i Cache Fusion feature does not dynamically reassign memory in your database buffer cache to different block buffer sizes.
- D:** It does not provide you ability to add new sites to multimaster replication environment without quiescing the master definition site.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 223-230  
Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 193-206  
Chapter 7: Oracle9i Real Application Clusters

**QUESTION NO: 45**

**What is true if you want to switch undo tablespaces from the current one, called UNDO1, to a new one called UNDO2?**

- A. It is NOT possible to switch unless no active transaction exists in UNDO1.
- B. It is possible to switch to UNDO2, but current active transactions will abort.
- C. It is possible to switch to UNDO2; current active transactions will be automatically migrated to UNDO2.
- D. It is possible to switch to UNDO2; only current active transactions will continue to execute inside UNDO1

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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You can switch undo tablespaces from the current one, called UNDO1, to a new one called UNDO2. Only current active transactions will continue to execute inside UNDO1, all new transactions will be assigned to the new undo tablespace.

### Incorrect Answers

- A:** You can switch undo tablespaces while active transactions will run in the old undo tablespace. All new transactions will be assigned to the new undo tablespace.
- B:** Current active transactions will abort if you switched undo tablespaces.
- C:** Current active transactions will continue to execute inside UNDO1 till they commit or roll back. They will not be automatically migrated to UNDO2.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 160-166  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 19-25  
Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

### QUESTION NO: 46

**Examine the list of variables and their data types:**

Name	Data Type
TS, TS1	TIMESTAMP
TSZ	TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE
TLZ	TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE
IYM	INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
IDS	INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

**Which three expressions using the new date and time data types are valid? (Choose three.)**

- A.  $IDS * 2$
- B.  $TS + IYM$
- C.  $TS - TS1$
- D.  $IDS - TS$
- E.  $IDS + IYM$

**Answer: A, B, E**

### Explanation:

$IDS * 2$ ,  $TS + IYM$  and  $IDS + IYM$  are valid new date and time data types.

### Incorrect Answers

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**C:** You cannot subtract timestamps.

**D:** It's not possible to subtract timestamp from the interval day to second.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 266-271

Chapter 5: Language Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 132-135

Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

### QUESTION NO: 47

**Consider the following statement:**

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS (-  
2> ownname => 'OE', -  
3> estimate_percent => DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE, -  
4> method_opt => 'for all columns size AUTO');
```

**What is the effect of 'for all columns size AUTO' of the METHOD\_OPT option?**

- A. The Oracle server creates a new histogram based on existing histogram definitions for all table, column, and index statistics for the OE schema.
- B. The Oracle server creates a histogram based on data distribution regardless of how the application uses the column/s for all table, column, and index statistics for the OE schema.
- C. The Oracle server creates a histogram based on data distribution and application usage of the column/s for all table, column, and index statistics for the OE schema.
- D. The Oracle server creates a histogram based on application usage, regardless of data distribution, for all table, column, and index statistics for the OE schema.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The Oracle server creates a histogram based on data distribution and application usage of the column/s for all table, column, and index statistics for the OE schema.

**Incorrect Answers**

**A:** The Oracle server does not create a new histogram based on existing histogram.

**B:** Histogram creation is not regardless of how the application uses the column/s for all table, column, and index statistics for the OE schema.

**D:** The Oracle server creates a histogram not only based on application usage, but based on data distribution also.

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OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 220-222  
Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 180-181  
Chapter 6: Oracle9i SQL, PL/SQL New Features

### QUESTION NO: 48

**Consider this RMAN command:**

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY CLEAR;
```

**What is the effect of this command?**

- A. Backups will never expire.
- B. It removes any retention policy.
- C. The DELETE OBSOLETE command will fail with an error.
- D. It sets the retention policy to the default of REDUNDANCY 1.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

This command sets retention policy to the default of REDUNDANCY 1.

**Incorrect Answers**

**A:** This command does not mean that backup will never expire.

**B:** It sets the retention policy to the default of REDUNDANCY 1, does not remove any retention policy.

**C:** The DELETE OBSOLETE command will not fail after that command.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 182-189  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 79-84  
Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

### QUESTION NO: 49

**Examine the statement:**

```
DROP TABLESPACE IND2  
INCLUDING CONTENTS
```

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AND DATAFILES;

**What is the result of the statement?**

- A. The contents and data files belonging to the IND2 tablespace are dropped.
- B. The statement will only succeed if the IND2 tablespace was built using Oracle-Managed Files (OMF) data files.
- C. The statement will only succeed if the data files belonging to the IND2 tablespace are Oracle-Managed Files (OMF) or if the database was created using OMF.
- D. The contents of the tablespace are dropped along with all its data files except those identified with the Oracle-Managed Files (OMF) naming convention.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

After executing this statement the content and data files belonging to the IND2 tablespace will be dropped.

**Incorrect Answers**

- B:** The statement will only succeed in any case if the tablespace is offline. There is no requirement that IND2 tablespace had to be built using Oracle-Managed Files (OMF) data files.
- C:** The statement will only succeed in any case if the tablespace is offline. There is no requirement that IND2 tablespace had to be built using Oracle-Managed Files (OMF) data files or the database was created using OMF.
- D:** The contents of the tablespace are dropped along with all its data files.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 153-158  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 2-12

Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

**QUESTION NO: 50**

**Using a bitmap structure to manage database object space has several benefits over using freelist structures.**

**Which three are benefits of managing space using automatic segment-space managed objects? (Choose three)**

- A. It readily responds to dynamic changes for concurrent access.
- B. It improves performance and space utilization in a multi-instance environment.
- C. It requires fewer space related options than freelist managed structures.

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- D. It improves performance for SYSTEM tablespaces where a high degree of concurrency is required

**Answer: A, C, D**

**Explanation:**

Managing space with automatic segment-space managed objects can respond to dynamic changes for concurrent access, improves performance and space utilization in a multi-instance environment and improves performance for SYSTEM tablespaces where a high degree of concurrency is required.

**Incorrect Answers**

**B:** It requires more space related options than freelist managed structures.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 138-140

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 53-54

Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

**QUESTION NO: 51**

**The EMPLOYEES table has six indexes and DML operations are slow. Which command begins monitoring the EMPLOYEE\_IDX\_FK index to determine whether it has been used by an execution plan?**

- A. ALTER TABLE employees monitor index employee\_idx\_fk;
- B. ALTER INDEX employee\_idx\_fk monitoring on;
- C. ALTER TABLE employees monitor all indexes;
- D. ALTER INDEX employee\_idx\_fk monitoring usage;

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

This statement provide correct syntax to start monitoring the EMPLOYEE\_IDX\_FK index to determine whether it has been used by an execution plan.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A:** This command requires MONITORING USAGE clause with ALTER INDEX command to be used, not MONITOR INDEX clause with ALTER TABLE command.
- B:** This command requires MONITORING USAGE clause to be used, not MONITORING ON clause.

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**C:** This command requires MONITORING USAGE clause with ALTER INDEX command to be used, not MONITOR ALL INDEXES clause with ALTER TABLE command.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 212-214  
Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 56-59

Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

### QUESTION NO: 52

**Which two are true regarding automatic space management segments? (Choose two.)**

- A. You can create an automatic space management segment in a dictionary-managed tablespace.
- B. You can create an automatic space management segment only in a locally managed tablespace.
- C. You can successfully invoke the DBMS\_SPACE.FREE\_BLOCKS procedure on an automatic space management segment.
- D. You CANNOT successfully invoke the DBMS\_SPACE.FREE\_BLOCKS procedure on an automatic space management segment.

**Answer: B, D**

#### **Explanation:**

You can create an automatic space management segment only in a locally managed tablespace. The FREE\_BLOCKS procedure refers to the blocks in a segment below the high water mark whose number of rows falls below the PCTUSED attribute, and therefore are candidate for new inserted rows. An automatic space management segment usage eliminates the need to specify the PCTUSED, FREELISTS, and FREELIST GROUPS parameters. So you CANNOT successfully invoke the DBMS\_SPACE.FREE\_BLOCKS procedure on an automatic space management segment.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

- A:** You can create an automatic space management segment only in a locally managed tablespace, not in a dictionary-managed tablespace..
- C:** You CANNOT successfully invoke the DBMS\_SPACE.FREE\_BLOCKS procedure on an automatic space management segment because of eliminating the need to

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specify the PCTUSED, FREELISTS, and FREELIST GROUPS parameters in an automatic space management segment.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 138-140

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 53-54

Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

### QUESTION NO: 53

**The database was started up using a text parameter file.**

**What will be the default scope of changes made by using the SET clause of the ALTER SYSTEM statement?**

- A. Only MEMORY is updated
- B. Only SPFILE values are updated
- C. Only init<SID>.ora parameters are updated.
- D. Both SPFILE and MEMORY memory values are updated.
- E. Both init<SID>.ora parameters and SPFILE values are updated.

**Answer: A**

#### **Explanation:**

The default scope of changes made by using the SET clause of the ALTER SYSTEM statement is only MEMORY scope. The MEMORY scope only makes changes in memory for the current instance and not the SPFILE; it does not persist.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

**B:** The SPFILE is not a default scope of changes made by using the SET clause of the ALTER SYSTEM statement. It makes changes only in the SPFILE and not in the instance.

**C:** The ALTER SYSTEM command does not change the init<SID>.ora file.

**D:** Only MEMORY scope is updated by default.

**E:** The init<SID>.ora file is not updated by the ALTER SYSTEM command.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 80-83

Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 32-37

Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

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### QUESTION NO: 54

Examine the following parameter settings from an initialization (init.ora) file:

```
DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST           = '/u01/oradata/'
DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_1   = '/u02/oradata/'
DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_2   = '/u03/oradata/'
```

If you create an Oracle Managed Files (OMF) database using these settings, what is the result?

- A. The data files, temp files, and control file will be on device /u01; one online redo log group will be on device /u02; another redo log group will be on device /u03.
- B. The data files and temp files will be on device /u01; one copy of the control file and one online redo log group will be on device /u02; another copy of the control file and a second redo log group will be on device /u03.
- C. The data files, temp files, online redo log files, and control file will be on device /u01; multiplexed copies of the archive log files will be created: one set on device /u02, and another set on device /u03.
- D. The data files and temp files will be on device /u01; one copy of the control file and the first member in each online redo log group will be on device /u02; another copy of the control file and a second member of each redo log group will be on device /u03.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The data files and temp files directory name is set by the DB\_CREATE\_FILE\_DEST parameter. If you use Oracle Managed Files Locations for the control files are set by the DB\_CREATE\_ONLINE\_LOG\_DEST\_1 and DB\_CREATE\_ONLINE\_LOG\_DEST\_2 parameters.

#### Incorrect Answers

- A:** Control file will not be located on device /u01. One copy of the control file and the first member in each online redo log group will be on device /u02; another copy of the control file and a second member of each redo log group will be on device /u03.
- B:** Each redo log copy will have the first member on device /u02 and a second member will be on device /u03.
- C:** Online redo log files, and control file will not be on device /u01.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 153-160  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 2-12

Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

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### QUESTION NO: 55

**Examine the statement:**

```
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE user_ data  
2> EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL  
3> SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO;
```

**Which two assumptions must be true for this statement to execute successfully?  
(Choose two.)**

- A. Oracle Managed Files are used for this instance.
- B. The USER\_DATA tablespace is managed using FET\$/UET\$ tables.
- C. The COMPATIBLE initialization parameter must be 9.0.0 or higher.
- D. Space within segments in the USER\_DATA tablespace is managed with freelists.

**Answer: A, C**

#### **Explanation:**

Oracle Managed Files are used for this instance. To use automatic space management segment the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter in the init<SID>.ora file must be 9.0.0 or higher.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

**B:** The USER\_DATA tablespace is not managed using FET\$/UET\$ tables.

**D:** Because of automatic space management segment usage the USER\_DATA tablespace cannot be managed with freelists.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 138-140  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 53-54  
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

### QUESTION NO: 56

**The direct handoff connection method to an Oracle9i Shared Server involves fewer messages than in previous releases of the multithreaded architecture.**

**Which type of message has been eliminated?**

- A. The initial request from the client to the listener

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- B. Messages between the dispatcher and the shared server background processes
- C. A redirect message from the listener to the client during client connections
- D. Round-trip messages between the listener and the shared server background processes

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

When a client machine initiates a shared server connection to the database in Oracle9i, the listener uses the *direct handoff* whenever possible. This connection process requires fewer network calls and, accordingly, less overhead.

When the listener receives the request from the client for a shared server connection, it locates the address of the least loaded dispatcher process. In previous versions, the next step would have been to pass this address back to the client for the client to contact the dispatcher again over the network. Instead, in Oracle9i's direct handoff method, the listener hands the connection request to the dispatcher. The dispatcher communicates directly with the client to establish a connection without the need for the additional network calls that were required in previous versions.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A:** The initial request from the client to the listener is not eliminated.
- B:** Messages between the dispatcher and the shared server background processes are used in Oracle9i also as in previous versions.
- D:** Round-trip messages between the listener and the shared server background processes are used in Oracle9i as in previous versions of Oracle.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 144-152  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 59-60  
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

**QUESTION NO: 57**

**You want to drop the TBS1 tablespace from your database.**

**You also want to delete the corresponding data files automatically, and not have to do it manually. What should you do?**

- A. Use the DROP DATAFILE command
- B. Use the DROP TABLESPACE command
- C. Ensure that all database files are Oracle Managed Files before using the DROP TABLESPACE command

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- D. Ensure that the DB\_FILE\_CREATE\_DEST initialization parameter is set before using the DROP TABLESPACE command

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

You can drop the tablespace and the segments, and also delete the OS datafiles with the following command: DROP TABLESPACE *tablespace\_name* INCLUDING CONTENTS and DATAFILES.

**Incorrect Answers**

**A:** You cannot achieve this purpose with the DROP DATAFILE command.

**C:** You can delete not-OMF datafiles also using the DROP TABLESPACE command.

**D:** To delete not-OMF datafiles you don't need to be ensure that the DB\_FILE\_CREATE\_DEST initialization parameter is set before using the DROP TABLESPACE command.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 157-158

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 2-12

Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

**QUESTION NO: 58**

**Which two statements are true regarding the use of UTF-16 encoding? (Choose two.)**

- A. Enables easier loading of multinational data
- B. Uses a fixed-width multibyte encoding sequence
- C. Asian characters are represented in three characters
- D. Uses a variable-width multibyte encoding sequence
- E. European characters are represented in one or two bytes

**Answer: A, B**

**Explanation:**

AL16UTF16 is a 2-byte, fixed-width Unicode character set, which is also referred to as UTF16 or UCS2. The ASCII English character set is assigned the first 128 values from 0 (0X00) through 127 (oX7F) in Unicode, which translates to 1 byte. Even though AL16UTF16 uses one more byte than UTF8 for ASCII character representation, it is still faster because it uses fixed-width encoding as opposed to UTF8, which uses variable-

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width encoding. UTF-16 encoding enables easier loading of multinational data. It uses a fixed-width multibyte encoding sequence.

### Incorrect Answers

**C:** Asian characters are represented in two characters because UTF16 is a 2-byte, fixed-width Unicode character set.

**D:** It uses a fixed-width multibyte encoding sequence.

**E:** European characters are represented in two bytes because UTF16 is a 2-byte, fixed-width Unicode character set.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 266-278

Chapter 5: Language Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 139-146

Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

### QUESTION NO: 59

#### Consider this RMAN command:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY  
2> TO RECOVERY WINDOW OF 7 DAYS;
```

#### What does the command accomplish?

- A. Establishes the fixed number of backups that must be kept for media recovery
- B. Establishes the fixed number of backups required to perform media recovery within 7 days
- C. Sets the fixed number of days that backups are held for media recovery
- D. Ensures that sufficient backups and logs will be kept so that a point-in-time recovery to any time in the last 7 days is possible

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

This command sets the fixed number of days that backups are held for media recovery. You can use the CONFIGURE command to specify a *recovery window policy* that establishes the number of days the backups are to be retained.

### Incorrect Answers

**A:** You can use the CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY *number* command to specify a *redundancy policy* that establishes the number of backups files and control files you want to retain.

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- B:** It does not establish the fixed number of backups required to perform media recovery within 7 days. This command sets the fixed number of days that backups are held for media recovery.
- D:** This command does not ensure that sufficient backups and logs will be kept so that a point-in-time recovery to any time in the last 7 days is possible.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 183-189  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 79-86  
Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

### QUESTION NO: 60

**The new time and date data types support greater precision for capturing fractional seconds and time zone information. This gives the Oracle9i database greater flexibility in supporting locality preferences.**

**What is the default degree of precision of fractional seconds when specifying the TIMESTAMP data type?**

- A. 6 digits
- B. 9 digits
- C. 12 digits
- D. 22 digits

**Answer: A**

#### **Explanation:**

Default degree of precision of fractional seconds for TIMESTAMP data type is 6 digits.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

**B:** Default degree of precision of fractional seconds for TIMESTAMP data type is not 9 digits. It's 6 digits.

**C:** Default degree of precision is 6 digits, not 12 digits.

**D:** It is not 22 digits.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 266-278  
Chapter 5: Language Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 139-146  
Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

**QUESTION NO: 61**

To assist you in migrating your existing LONG columns to LOB data types, the ALTER TABLE syntax has been enhanced to support LONG to CLOB migration and LONG RAW to BLOB migration.

During this migration, if redo logging is enabled for the table or for the LOB being created, the ALTER TABLE ... MODIFY command temporarily \_\_\_\_\_ the space requirements.

- A. Halves
- B. Doubles
- C. Triples
- D. Quadruples

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The ALTER TABLE ... MODIFY command temporarily doubles the space requirements to support LONG to CLOB or LONG RAW to BLOB migration. It happened because of need to keep temporary converted data.

**Incorrect Answers**

**A:** It doubles the space requirements, not halves them.

**C:** The ALTER TABLE ... MODIFY command temporarily doubles, not triples, the space requirements to support LONG to CLOB or LONG RAW to BLOB migration.

**D:** It doubles the space requirements, not quadruples them.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 262-263  
Chapter 5: Language Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 147

Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

**QUESTION NO: 62**

**Examine the statement:**

```
ALTER TABLE sales
EXCHANGE PARTITION q1_2000
WITH TABLE sales q1_2000
UPDATE GLOBAL INDEXES
PARALLEL (DEGREE 4);
```

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### What is the result of the statement?

- A. All valid global indexes on the SALES table will retain their USABLE status after the statement completes.
- B. Nonpartitioned indexes on the SALES table will be marked UNUSABLE, while valid partitioned global and local indexes will retain their USABLE status.
- C. Valid indexes on the exchanged table SALES\_Q1\_2000 will remain in the USABLE state, while all indexes associated with the new partition Q12000, will be marked UNUSABLE, including any global indexes on SALES.
- D. Global indexes on the SALES table will be maintained concurrently with the exchange operation if the statement executes with the desired degree of parallelism (four) otherwise it will execute serially and mark the global indexes UNUSABLE.

**Answer: A**

#### **Explanation:**

Oracle9i overcomes the problem of rebuilding the global index by giving you the option to update global indexes as Oracle performs the partition DDL. This feature is not applicable to local indexes, domain indexes, index-organized tables (IOTs), or to indexes that were UNUSABLE prior to start of the partition DML. You can invoke this capability by using the optional clause UPDATE GLOBAL INDEX of the ALTER TABLE command. You can use this clause with the ADD, COALESCE, DROP, EXCHANGE, MERGE, MOVE, SPLIT, and TRUNCATE partition DDL commands.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

- B:** Nonpartitioned indexes on the SALES table will not be marked UNUSABLE.
- C:** All valid global indexes on the SALES table will retain their USABLE status after the statement completes.
- D:** Global indexes on the SALES table will be maintained concurrently with the exchange operation disregarding if the statement executes with the desired degree of parallelism.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 130-131

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 102-107

Chapter 4: New Oracle9i Database DDS and Data-Warehouse Features

#### **QUESTION NO: 63**

**In a Data Guard switchover operation, which command must you execute on the database that is being switched from the standby to the primary role?**

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- A. ALTER DATABASE MOUNT STANDBY DATABASE;
- B. ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE;
- C. ALTER DATABASE COMMIT TO SWITCHOVER TO PHYSICAL PRIMARY;
- D. ALTER DATABASE COMMIT TO SWITCHOVER TO PHYSICAL STANDBY;

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

This command will switch the database from the standby to the primary role. This statement ensures that all redo log files have been received and that they have been applied up to the *end-of-redo* marker. It also converts the standby control file to the current control file.

**Incorrect Answers**

**A:** This command just mounts the database as a standby database.

**B:** This command backs up the control file.

**D:** This command closes the primary database, completes the archive task, inserts an *end-of-redo* marker, and backs up the current control file to the SQL session trace file for conversion to a standby control file.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 51-74

Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 86-99

Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

**QUESTION NO: 64**

**Which command can you use to alter the active size of the SGA dynamically, where the entered value differs from the current one?**

- A. ALTER SYSTEM SET SGA\_MAX\_SIZE=500M ;
- B. ALTER SYSTEM DROP DB\_2K\_CACHE\_SIZE ;
- C. ALTER SYSTEM SET DB\_CACHE\_SIZE=AUTO ;
- D. ALTER SYSTEM SET SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE=40M;

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

This command can be used to alter the active size of the SGA dynamically.

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### Incorrect Answers

- A:** This command is incorrect, because the SGA\_MAX\_SIZE cannot be changed dynamically. And question was about SGA size dynamic change, not SGA\_MAX\_SIZE.
- B:** This command is incorrect. You cannot drop the DB\_CACHE\_SIZE parameter.
- C:** This command is incorrect. You cannot set the DB\_CACHE\_SIZE parameter as AUTO.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 180-182  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 16-17  
Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

### QUESTION NO: 65

**Which two procedures or functions are part of the DBMS\_METADATA package?  
(Choose two.)**

- A. GET\_DDL
- B. GET\_XML
- C. GET\_TYPE
- D. GET\_VIEW
- E. GET\_TABLE

**Answer: A, B**

### Explanation:

The GET\_DDL and GET\_XML are two functions in the DBMS\_METADATA package.

### Incorrect Answers

- C:** GET\_TYPE is not a part of the DBMS\_METADATA package.
- D:** There is no GET\_VIEW procedure or function in the DBMS\_METADATA package.
- E:** GET\_TABLE is not a part of the DBMS\_METADATA package.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 136-138  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 44-46  
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

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### QUESTION NO: 66

**Which statement describes the distinction between Fine-Grained Audit (FGA) and Fine-Grained Access Control (FGAC)?**

- A. FGA is an extension of FGAC.
- B. FGAC prohibits access by row; FGA enables access by row.
- C. Both use Application Context, but only FGAC can use the Secure Application role.
- D. FGA tracks when sensitive rows have been accessed; FGAC prevents access to sensitive rows.

**Answer: D**

#### **Explanation:**

Prior to Oracle9i, value-based auditing was possible with before and after triggers for the INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE operations. Oracle9i extended the concept of the fine-grained access to the auditing functions to enable you to audit SELECT operations. FGA can audit attempts to access information even if the information itself was not accessed.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

**A:** FGA is not an extension of FGAC.

**B:** FGAC and FGA do not prohibits or enables access by row. FGA specifically audit just the successful operations or the unsuccessful operations.

**C:** FGA can use the Secure Application role also.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 21-22

Chapter 1: Security Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 132-139

Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

### QUESTION NO: 67

**You start a multithreaded heterogeneous service agent with this initialization parameter:**

```
MAX_DISPATCHERS = 10
```

**What is the result?**

- A. A maximum of ten dispatcher threads can be active in the agent.
- B. A maximum of ten sessions can be connected to the agent simultaneously.
- C. A maximum of ten concurrent sessions can be connected to each dispatcher.

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- D. A maximum of ten external dispatcher processes can register with the listener thread.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The result of this setting is: a maximum of ten dispatcher threads can be active in the agent.

**Incorrect Answers**

- B:** A maximum of ten dispatcher threads can be active in the agent, not maximum of ten sessions can be connected to the agent simultaneously.
- C:** This initialization parameter does not limit a maximum of concurrent sessions connected to each dispatcher.
- D:** Setting of MAX\_DISPATCHERS parameters will not limit a maximum of external dispatcher processes can register with the listener thread.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 144-152

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 59-60

Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

**QUESTION NO: 68**

**Which three parameters are ignored when creating an automatic space management segment? (Choose three.)**

- A. PCTFREE
- B. PCTUSED
- C. INITRANS
- D. MAXTRANS
- E. FREELISTS
- F. FREELIST GROUPS

**Answer: B, E, F**

**Explanation:**

PCTUSED, FREELISTS and FREELIST GROUPS parameters are ignored when creating an automatic space management segment. Oracle9i automatic segment space management maintains information about datablock space utilization in bitmaps, as opposed to freelists.

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### Incorrect Answers

- A:** Usage of automatic space management segment will not eliminate the need to specify the PCTFREE parameter.
- C:** The INITRANS parameter is also used for automatic space management segment.
- D:** The MAXTRANS parameter is also used for automatic space management segment.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 138-140  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 53-54  
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

### QUESTION NO: 69

**What is the benefit of the Cached Execution Plan feature?**

- A. SQL statement performance is improved.
- B. The SQL statement no longer needs to be cached in the library cache.
- C. Improved diagnosability, as the execution plan of a cached SQL statement in memory is preserved.
- D. The execution plan is available for diagnosis after the SQL statement is aged out of the library cache.

**Answer: C**

### Explanation:

Oracle stores the execution plan of a SQL statement to enable a database administrator (DBA) to analyze the execution plan of a poorly performing SQL statement without having to rerun the query. Oracle9i has introduced the V\$SQL\_PLAN view to display the cached execution plan, the compilation environment, and the execution statistics of each variable. It also helps the database administrators to determine the actual plan of a query at the time of reported performance problem.

### Incorrect Answers

- A:** The Cached Execution Plan feature helps to diagnose the execution plan, not to improve SQL statement performance itself.
- B:** The SQL statement still needs to be cached in the library cache. The Cached Execution Plan does not eliminate this need.
- D:** The execution plan is available for diagnosis when the SQL statement is in the library cache.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 217-218  
Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements

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Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 185-186  
Chapter 6: Oracle9i SQL, PL/SQL New Features

### QUESTION NO: 70

**When querying the new v\$pparameter view, the column ISSPECIFIED displays the value TRUE for a number of parameters. What does this mean?**

- A. The value for the parameters is TRUE.
- B. The parameters are specified in the PFILE parameter file
- C. The parameters are specified in the SPFILE parameter file.
- D. Changes to the parameter are only in the currently running instance.

**Answer: C**

#### **Explanation:**

The column ISSPECIFIED displays the value TRUE for the parameters specified in the SPFILE parameter file.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

- A:** This column does not show the value of the parameter itself.
- B:** The parameters are specified in the SPFILE parameter file, not in the PFILE parameter file.
- D:** These changes will be saved in the SPFILE parameter file, so they will be active after instance restart also.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 80-83  
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 35-36

Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

### QUESTION NO: 71

**The TYPE clause used in the creation of an external table defines which access driver is used to convert the data when needed by SQL statements inside the database. Which type of access driver is supported for external tables?**

- A. Import
- B. ORACLE\_LOADER
- C. Metadata API
- D. Direct path export

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**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

ORACLE\_LOADER is the default access driver for external tables.

**Incorrect Answers**

**A:** Import is not the default access driver for external tables.

**C:** Metadata API is not used to convert the data as an access driver.

**D:** External tables are not processed with direct path export.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 131-134  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 111-116

Chapter 4: New Oracle9i Database DDS and Data-Warehouse Features

**QUESTION NO: 72**

**You are using automatic space-managed segments, and you wish to change the value of PCTFREE for a given table.**

**What can you do to ensure the change is made in the bitmap structure?**

- A. Use the ALTER command, then execute the dbms\_space package.
- B. Use the ALTER command, then execute the dbms\_repair.segment\_fix\_status procedure.
- C. Use the ALTER command to change the PCTFREE value of automatic space-managed segments.
- D. It is not possible to change the PCTFREE value of automatic space-managed segments.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

You use the ALTER TABLE statement to change the PCTFREE value for both FREELIST segments (manual space-managed) and ASM segments. In the case of automatic space-managed tables, the ALTER TABLE command does not update the BMBs. Hence, these blocks may not track the true current status of the datablocks. Oracle9i has added a new procedure called SEGMENT\_FIX\_STATUS to the DBMS\_REPAIR package to fix this problem.

**Incorrect Answers**

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- A:** Oracle9i has enhanced the DBMS\_SPACE package by adding the SPACE\_USAGE procedure to obtain information about the free blocks in automatic space-managed (ASM) segments. But you cannot change the PCTFREE value for the table with this package.
- C:** You cannot change the PCTFREE value of automatic space-managed segments with ALTER command. It can be done with DBMS\_REPAIR package.
- D:** It is possible to change the PCTFREE value of automatic space-managed segments with DBMS\_REPAIR package.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 138-142

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 53-54

Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

### QUESTION NO: 73

**The enterprise data warehouse routinely receives data from various production OLTP databases. The database block size on the data warehouse is 8192, and in the OLTP databases it may be 2048, 4096 or 8192. The current SGA is 112 MB.**

**Oracle9i has the ability to transport tablespaces with different block sizes.**

**Which two parameters are required in order to "plug in" the OLTP tablespaces into the warehouse database? (Choose two.)**

- A. DB\_2K\_CACHE\_SIZE
- B. DB\_4K\_CACHE\_SIZE
- C. DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE
- D. DB\_2K\_BLOCK\_BUFFERS
- E. DB\_4K\_BLOCK\_BUFFERS
- F. DB\_8K\_BLOCK\_BUFFERS

**Answer: A, B**

#### **Explanation:**

DB\_2K\_CACHE\_SIZE and DB\_4K\_CACHE\_SIZE parameters are required in order to "plug in" the OLTP tablespaces into the warehouse database. DB\_CACHE\_SIZE specifies the database buffer cache sized to the standard block size. Oracle 9i can also support four additional block sizes; you can specify the buffer cache size corresponding to each of these block sizes with the DB\_nK\_CACHE\_SIZE parameter. In this parameter, nK stands for the nonstandard block size; n can take the following values: 2, 4, 8, 16, or 32.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

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- C:** The database block size on the data warehouse is 8192, so DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE does not need to be specified.
- D:** There is no DB\_2K\_BLOCK\_BUFFERS parameter in Oracle. You can specify the buffer cache size with the DB\_nK\_CACHE\_SIZE parameter.
- E:** There is no DB\_4K\_BLOCK\_BUFFERS parameter in Oracle. You can specify the buffer cache size with the DB\_nK\_CACHE\_SIZE parameter.
- F:** There is no DB\_8K\_BLOCK\_BUFFERS parameter in Oracle. You can specify the buffer cache size with the DB\_nK\_CACHE\_SIZE parameter.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 164-166  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 14-16

Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

### QUESTION NO: 74

**You created a database by using the Database Configuration Assistant  
What must you do to access a user account in the sample schemas?**

- A. Create the user account and unlock the account.
- B. Create the user account and define a password.
- C. Unlock the user account and define a password.
- D. Set the 07\_DICTIONARY\_ACCESSIBILITY parameter to TRUE.

**Answer: D**

#### **Explanation:**

To access a user account in the sample schemas you need to set the 07\_DICTIONARY\_ACCESSIBILITY parameter to TRUE. This enables anyone who had the ANY privilege to use this privilege on the Data Dictionary.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

- A:** You don't need to create the user account and unlock the account.
- B:** You don't need to create the user account and define a password.
- C:** You don't need to unlock the user account and define a password.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 8-9  
Chapter 1: Security Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 146-147

Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

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### QUESTION NO: 75

**Users complain that SQL statements using a particular index fail. Using DBVERIFY, you find that two separate blocks in the index have become corrupt. The database data files for user data and index are very large. What is the least disruptive recovery strategy available in Oracle9i?**

- A. Rebuild the index using the online option.
- B. Take the individual data file offline (not the whole tablespace), restore and recover the data file from backup with RMAN, then set the data file online again.
- C. Without setting the individual data file offline, use RMAN with Block Media Recovery to restore and recover only those blocks.
- D. Take the individual data file (not the whole tablespace) offline, use RMAN with Block Media Recovery to restore and recover only those blocks, then set the data file online again.

**Answer: C**

#### **Explanation:**

You can use RMAN with Block Media Recovery to restore and recover only those blocks. It is not required to set the individual data file offline. BMR enables you to back up specific blocks in a datafile without taking the database offline. The default backup method is datafile media recovery. You use the new BLOCKRECOVER statement to perform BMR.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

- A:** With corrupted blocks you cannot rebuild the index. You need restore and recover these blocks.
- B:** It is not required to take the individual data file offline to perform the blocks restore and recovery.
- D:** It is not required to take the individual data file offline to perform the blocks restore and recovery.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 186

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 84-86

Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

### QUESTION NO: 76

**Which two data types can be converted to LOBs using an ALTER TABLE... MODIFY command? (Choose two.)**

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- A. RAW
- B. LONG
- C. VARCHAR
- D. LONG RAW

**Answer: B, D**

**Explanation:**

Oracle9i simplifies the process of converting a LONG or LONG RAW column into a CLOB or BLOB column respectively. You use the ALTER TABLE ... MODIFY statement to change a LONG or LONG RAW column into a CLOB or BLOB column respectively.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A:** The ALTER TABLE ... MODIFY statement can only convert a LONG or LONG RAW to a CLOB or BLOB column respectively. It will not change a VARCHAR or a RAW column into a LOB column.
- D:** The ALTER TABLE ... MODIFY statement will not change a VARCHAR or a RAW column into a LOB column.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 262-263

Chapter 5: Language Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 147

Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

**QUESTION NO: 77**

**Your company has four DBAs. You need to know which DBA added a column to the JOB\_HISTORY table. The database cannot be offline during work hours. Which LogMiner command can you use to find out which user made the table change?**

- A. SELECT username,operation,sql\_redo from V\$logmnr\_contents where operation='DDL';
- B. SELECT username,operation,sql\_redo from V\$logmnr\_logs where operation='DDL';
- C. You must wait until after hours, shut the database down, and issue the command EXECUTE DBMS\_LOGMNR\_D.BUILD to extract the information from the database.
- D. The task cannot be done. LogMiner does not track DDL commands in Oracle9i.

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**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Prior to Oracle9i, DDL statements were recorded as a set of DML statements on internal tables. It was no simple task to review these DML statements and realize that a DDL operation had been performed. You could almost forget this when trying to determine the actual DDL statement that sourced these DML statements. Oracle 9i records the original DDL statement in the redo logs, and LogMiner lists this DDL statement followed by the set of generated DML statements. When you query V\$LOGMNR\_CONTENTS, you can see DDL under the OPERATION column, and the DDL statement itself under the SQL\_REDO column.

**Incorrect Answers**

- B:** This view does not provide the requested information. There are no USERNAME, OPERATION, SQL\_REDO and OPERATION columns in this view.
- C:** You don't need to wait until after hours, shutdown database to retrieve this information. The V\$LOGMNR\_CONTENTS dynamic view can be used for this purpose.
- D:** This task can be done with the V\$LOGMNR\_CONTENTS dynamic view.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 100-110  
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 68-72

Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

**QUESTION NO: 78**

**Which is a restriction on a list partitioned table?**

- A. You cannot create global range partitioned indexes on the table.
- B. The optimizer will not execute partition wise joins on the table's partitions.
- C. You must include at least one element in the value list of each partition of the table, even if that element is the keyword NULL.
- D. Partition pruning will not occur during query optimization if a range of values is included in the query predicate.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

At least one element needs to be defined for each partition of the table. The set of values that specifies a partition cannot be empty; it must contain at least one value.

**Incorrect Answers**

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- A:** You can create global range partitioned indexes on the table.
- B:** The optimizer will execute partition wise joins on the table's partitions.
- D:** Partition pruning will occur during query optimization if a range of values is included in the query predicate.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 134-136  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 102-107  
Chapter 4: New Oracle9i Database DDS and Data-Warehouse Features

### QUESTION NO: 79

**Consider this syntax:**

```
MERGE INTO t1  
USING t2 ON (join predicate).....
```

**What does the MERGE syntax do?**

- A. It performs a merge join of the row from T2 only if it doesn't exist in the T1 table.
- B. It creates a natural join of tables T1 and T2 for all columns that have the same name.
- C. It creates a Cartesian product of table T1 and table T2 for all columns that have the same name.
- D. For each row from T2, it updates the row if it exists within table T1, otherwise it inserts the row into T1.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Oracle9i introduces the MERGE statement to enable you to retrieve rows from a source table and either update existing rows or insert new rows into a destination table. You update the row in the destination table if there is a matching row in the destination table; otherwise, you insert a new row into the destination table. You can specify the basis for the match with a condition in the ON clause. You specify the UPDATE in the WHEN MATCHED clause and you specify the INSERT in the WHEN NOT MATCHED clause.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A:** For each row from T2, it updates the row if it exists within table T1; otherwise it inserts the row into T1.
- B:** It does not create a natural join of tables T1 and T2.
- C:** It does not create a Cartesian product of table T1 and table T2.

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OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 253

Chapter 5: Language Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 122-123

Chapter 4: New Oracle9i Database DDS and Data-Warehouse Features

### QUESTION NO: 80

**How can you make a shared server-side initialization parameter file available to all instances of a Real Application Clusters database?**

- A. Include an SPFILE parameter in each instance-specific initialization file.
- B. Create an SPFILE copy on each client from which the instance will be started.
- C. Store the SPFILE in a raw partition with a vendor-specific location and name.
- D. Use a single client to start the instances and create the SPFILE on this client.

**Answer: A**

#### **Explanation:**

You can make a shared server-side initialization parameter file available to all instances of a Real Application Clusters database by including an SPFILE parameter in each instance-specific initialization file. You still have to store a copy of the initialization parameter file on each node to facilitate startup of the instances. You can avoid distributing copies by converting this initialization parameter file into a Server Parameter File (SPFILE). Then you put the one parameter, as shown here, in the initialization parameter file for each instance:

```
spfile = oracle/home:\config\spfile
```

#### **Incorrect Answers**

**B:** You don't need to create an SPFILE copy on each client from which the instance will be started.

**C:** It is not required to store the SPFILE in a raw partition with a vendor-specific location and name.

**D:** You cannot create the SPFILE on the client.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 227-230

Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 188-192

Chapter 7: Oracle9i Real Application Clusters

**QUESTION NO: 81**

**What are three benefits of performing data definition language (DDL) statements against a partitioned table with the UPDATE GLOBAL INDEXES clause? (Choose three.)**

- A. Global indexes are rebuilt automatically at the end of the DDL operation thereby avoiding problems with the UNUSABLE status.
- B. You do not have to search for invalid global indexes after the DDL command completes and rebuild them individually
- C. Global indexes are maintained during the operation of the DDL command and therefore can be used by any concurrent query
- D. Global indexes remain intact and available for use by data manipulation language (DML) statements even for sessions that have not enabled the skipping of unusable indexes.

**Answer: A, B, D**

**Explanation:**

Oracle9i overcomes the problem of rebuilding the global index by giving you the option to update global indexes as Oracle performs the partition DDL. This feature is not applicable to local indexes, domain indexes, index-organized tables (IOTs), or to indexes that were UNUSABLE prior to start of the partition DML. You can invoke this capability by using the optional clause UPDATE GLOBAL INDEX of the ALTER TABLE command. You can use this clause with the ADD, COALESCE, DROP, EXCHANGE, MERGE, MOVE, SPLIT, and TRUNCATE partition DDL commands.

**Incorrect Answers**

**C:** Global indexes are not maintained during the operation of the DDL command.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 130-131  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 102-107

Chapter 4: New Oracle9i Database DDS and Data-Warehouse Features

**QUESTION NO: 82**

**In the Oracle9i Data Guard architecture, what is the purpose of the Log Transport Services?**

- A. To transfer redo log information to one or more destinations

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- B. To apply redo log records sent from the primary database to a standby database at the receiving location
- C. To synchronize changes to the control files on all standby databases with changes on the primary database when a log switch occurs
- D. To batch archived log files on the primary database until a defined number of checkpoints have been processed and then to distribute the archives to each standby database

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The Log Transport Service is comprised of several processes. On the primary database site, the Log Writer updates the online redo logs with the transactions. It can also update the local archived redo logs and send online redo logs transactions to the standby databases. The Archiver saves the online redo log transactions on either local or standby archive logs. The Fetch Archive Log (FAL) client gets redo log transactions from the primary database. When it detects an archive log gap on the standby database, it initiates a request to the FAL server to automatically send and archive the primary database's redo log transactions. The FAL server exists on the primary database server, and it services requests from FAL clients.

**Incorrect Answers**

- B:** The Log Application Service applies the archived redo logs to the standby database.
- C:** Log Transport Services cannot synchronize changes to the control files on all standby databases with changes on the primary database when a log switch occurs
- D:** They do not batch archived log files on the primary database.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 51-74

Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 86-99

Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

**QUESTION NO: 83**

**Examine the command:**

```
ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA (PRIMARY KEY)
COLUMNS;
```

**What does the command accomplish?**

- A. Creates an additional copy of the database online redo log files

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- B. Stores the primary key column values of each row involved in a DML operation in the online redo log files
- C. Stores the primary key column values of each row involved in a DML operation in the supplemental log files
- D. Stores the old and new primary key column values of each row involved in a DML operation only when the primary key is modified in the online redo log files

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Database supplemental logging allows you to specify logging of primary keys, unique indexes or both. With this enabled, whenever a DML is performed, the columns involved in the primary key or unique index are always logged even if they were not involved in the DML. This only takes effect for statements which have not yet been parsed. It also invalidates all DML cursors in the cursor cache and therefore has an effect on performance until the cache is repopulated.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A:** This statement does not create an additional copy of the database online redo log files
- C:** Database supplemental logging stores the primary key column values of each row involved in a DML operation in the regular, not supplemental, online redo log files.
- D:** It stores the primary key column values of each row involved in a DML operation in the online redo log files.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 100-110

Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 68-72

Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

**QUESTION NO: 84**

**What does the Metadata Application Programming Interface (API) allow you to do?**

- A. Repair damaged data dictionary entries
- B. Delete data dictionary information about database objects you no longer need
- C. Extract data definition commands from the data dictionary in a variety of formats
- D. Prepare pseudocode modules for conversion to Java or PL/SQL programs with a Metadata code generator

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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Oracle9i has introduced a new package called DBMS\_METADATA that enables you to retrieve all the attributes of the database object from the data dictionary with one invocation. Also you can use other methods, available in earlier versions of Oracle for documenting the objects in an existing database: query the various tables in the data dictionary to obtain information about an object, export/import utilities, OCIDescribeAny interface.

### Incorrect Answers

- A:** The Metadata Application Programming Interface (API) does not allow you to repair damaged data dictionary entries.
- B:** It is not used to delete data dictionary information about database objects you no longer need.
- D:** The Metadata Application Programming Interface (API) does not prepare pseudocode modules for conversion to Java or PL/SQL programs.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 136-138  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 44-46  
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

### QUESTION NO: 85

**What should you look at first to compute the number of undo blocks written per second to disk?**

- A. V\$UNDOSTAT
- B. V\$ROLLSTAT
- C. V\$TRANSACTION
- D. DBA\_UNDO\_EXTENTS
- E. DBA\_ROLLBACK\_SEGS

**Answer: A**

### Explanation:

This view displays a histogram of statistical data to show how well the system is working. Each row in the view keeps statistics collected in the instance for a 10-minute interval. You can use this view to estimate the amount of undo space required for the current workload. The database uses this view to tune undo usage in the system. This view is available in both SMU (system managed undo) mode and RBU (rollback segment undo) mode.

### Incorrect Answers

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- B:** This dynamic view contains rollback segment statistics.
- C:** This dynamic view lists the active transactions in the system
- D:** The DBA\_UNDO\_EXTENTS data dictionary view is used to show information about extents in the UNDO segments.
- E:** The DBA\_ROLLBACK\_SEGS data dictionary view contains information about rollback segments.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 160-164  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 24-25  
Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

### QUESTION NO: 86

**A bitmap join index is defined as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. An index used to join two bitmap indexes on a table
- B. A bitmap index created for the join of two or more tables
- C. A bitmap index created on the join of two or more indexes
- D. A bitmap index created on the join of two or more indexed-organized tables

**Answer: B**

#### **Explanation:**

Prior to Oracle9i, you could create bitmap indexes on a single table. Bitmap indexes are very useful in data warehousing environment for low-cardinality columns. Oracle9i extends this concept to a bitmap join index that optimizes the joining of two or more tables. A bitmap join index is a space- and performance-efficient technique. By predetermining associations, bitmap join indexes eliminate the large volumes of data generated with Cartesian products performed in a join operation.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

- A:** A bitmap join index is not a join of two bitmap indexes on a table.
- C:** A bitmap index created on the join of two or more tables, not indexes.
- D:** You cannot reference an IOT or a temporary table.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 142-143  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 54-56  
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

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### QUESTION NO: 87

**What is the new Oracle Shared Server?**

- A. An improved version of multithreaded server configuration
- B. A connection pooling configuration where several clients are connected to the same server process.
- C. Two or more database servers, which share data by means of database links; the client software is unaware to which server it is connected
- D. A configuration of Real Application Clusters where the client connection is routed to the least busy instance.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Oracle Shared Server is an improved version of multithreaded server configuration.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

- B:** Oracle Shared Server does not provide configuration where several clients are connected to the same server process.
- C:** Oracle Shared Server does not include two or more database servers, which share data by means of database links.
- D:** Oracle Shared Server is not a configuration of Real Application Clusters where the client connection is routed to the least busy instance.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 144-152

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 59-60

Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

### QUESTION NO: 88

**The EMPLOYEES table is stored in the SAMPLE tablespace.**

**The corresponding IPK\_EMP index for the EMPLOYEES table's primary key is stored in the INDX tablespace.**

**Out of 12 partitions, only partition P1 of the SALES table is stored in the SAMPLE tablespace.**

**Which objects will be exported by this command?**

```
exp system/manager tablespaces=SAMPLE
```

- A. Only the EMPLOYEES table

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- B. Only the EMPLOYEES table and its corresponding primary key index
- C. The EMPLOYEES table and partition P1
- D. The EMPLOYEES table, IPK\_EMP index, and the SALES table

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The EMPLOYEES table, IPK\_EMP index, and the SALES table will be exported by this command, because Export utility export objects in the SAMPLE tablespace and ALL other objects corresponding to objects in the SAMPLE tablespace: other partitions for table from SAMPLE tablespace, primary key, other corresponding indexes and so on.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A:** Not only the EMPLOYEES table will be exported, but all objects corresponding to it also.
- B:** All other partitions of the EMPLOYEE table will be exported also.
- C:** Its corresponding primary key index will be exported also.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 49-51  
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

**QUESTION NO: 89**

**Oracle9i offers the ability to monitor the dynamic use of the SGA through the DB\_CACHE\_ADVICE parameter. When this parameter is set to READY, what is its effect?**

- A. The Advisory is on and will capture both CPU and memory overhead.
- B. The Advisory is on but the memory for the Advisory is not allocated.
- C. The Advisory is off and the memory for the Advisory is not allocated.
- D. The Advisory is off but the memory for the Advisory remains allocated.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

You must instruct Oracle to gather statistics on the buffer cache by setting the value of the DB\_CACHE\_ADVICE parameter to ON. The default value for this parameter is OFF. DB\_CACHE\_ADVICE can take on a third value, READY, which specifies that memory is allocated, but it does not gather statistics. The activity of collecting statistics affects the performance of the system. DB\_CACHE\_ADVICE is a dynamic parameter and can be changed to ON using ALTER SYSTEM command.

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### Incorrect Answers

**A:** The Advisory is off.

**B:** The Advisory is off.

**C:** The memory for the Advisory remains allocated.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 180-182

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 16-17

Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

### QUESTION NO: 90

**Which four are true regarding the Workspace Manager in Oracle9i? (Choose four.)**

- A. Automatically versions all tables
- B. Automatically installed with Oracle9i
- C. Merges changes with parent rows or discards changes
- D. Provides mechanism to identify and resolve conflicts
- E. Allows for version enabling tables by use of a packaged procedure

**Answer: B, C, D, E**

### Explanation:

The Workspace Manager in Oracle9i automatically installed with Oracle9i. It merges changes with parent rows or discards changes, provides mechanism to identify and resolve conflicts and allows for version enabling tables by use of a packaged procedure.

### Incorrect Answers

**A:** It does not automatically versions all tables.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 166-176

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

### QUESTION NO: 91

**Oracle9i provides a database package called dbms\_redefinition to perform an online rebuild of a table.**

**Which two steps are you recommended to do prior to issuing the dbms\_redefinition\_start\_redef table procedure call? (Choose two).**

- A. Grant privileges on the interim table

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- B. Invoke the `dbms_redefinition.can_redef_table` procedure
- C. Invoke the `dbms_redefinition.sync_interim_table` procedure
- D. Create any triggers, indexes, or constraints on the interim table
- E. Create an empty interim table with all the desired characteristics

**Answer: B, E**

**Explanation:**

Before the issuing the `dbms_redefinition.start_redef_table` procedure call it's recommended to invoke the `dbms_redefinition.can_redef_table` procedure and create an empty interim table with all the desired characteristics. `Dbms_redefinition.start_redef` procedure verifies that the table can be redefined online.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A:** You don't need to grant privileges on the interim table.
- C:** It is recommended to periodically synchronize the interim table with the source one when a large amount of DML is executed on the table while the re-organization is taking place by calling the `dbms_redefinition.sync_interim_table()` procedure. But this step is not required.
- D:** You don't need to create any triggers, indexes, or constraints on the interim table.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 78-80  
Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 46-53  
Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

**QUESTION NO: 92**

**What type of protection is implemented when the DBA issues the ALTER DATABASE SET STANDBY DATABASE PROTECTED; command?**

- A. The standby database is protected against write operations
- B. The primary database is protected against write operations
- C. The primary database is protected against data loss and data divergence
- D. The standby database is protected against data loss and data divergence

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The failure resolution policy specifies what should happen on the primary database if all the standby databases in the configuration are unable to archive the redo logs. To specify guaranteed protection, you must establish the PROTECTED mode for the

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primary database. The PROTECTED mode will establish a zero divergence and zero data loss configuration.

### Incorrect Answers

- A:** The standby database is not protected against write operations by this operation. The standby database can be mounted for recovery or open as read-only database.
- B:** The primary database is not protected against write operations.
- D:** The primary, not standby, database is protected against data loss and data divergence.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 64-72

Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 86-99

Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

### QUESTION NO: 93

**An index-organized table (IOT) called SPARSE has had many records deleted. Which command reorganizes the IOT so that the empty space is removed, while minimizing the impact for users?**

- A. EXPORT with TABLES and IMPORT with the INDEX and IGNORE options.
- B. ALTER TABLE `_` COALESCE ;
- C. ALTER INDEX `_` REBUILD ONLINE ;
- D. CREATE TABLE `_` AS SELECT `_` ONLINE;

**Answer: B**

### Explanation:

The ALTER TABLE *table\_name* COALESCE statement will reorganize the IOT. The rebuild operation creates a new tree to defragment the index, as opposed to the coalesce operation that coalesces the leaf blocks within the same branch of the tree.

### Incorrect Answers

- A:** You cannot do this using EXPORT and IMPORT with specified options. There is no INDEX option in EXPORT utility. Only INDEXES option exists.
- C:** This command can be used to rebuild the secondary index of IOT only.
- D:** This command is incorrect: you cannot use the ONLINE option that way.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 76-78

Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 46-53

Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

### QUESTION NO: 94

**What does the Character Set Scanner command line utility do?**

- A. Reports only on any Unicode character conversions required
- B. Performs character set conversions to the new specified character set
- C. Scans on any character set conversion required, then converts the data
- D. Checks for any character definitions that will fail conversion to the new character set

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Oracle9i provides you with the Character Set Scanner (csscan) utility that scans the data to discover potential problems with character set migrations. The scanner verifies the following: that the data in the target database can fit into the column's data size, that the data in the source can be mapped without being replaced in the target database, that the data can be correctly converted particularly when dealing with differences in byte sizes and fixed/variable byte encoding systems.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A:** It does not report only on any Unicode character conversions required.
- B:** The Character Set Scanner does not perform character set conversions to the new specified character set.
- C:** It does not convert the data, only scans it.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 273-275  
Chapter 5: Language Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 141  
Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

### QUESTION NO: 95

**What is true regarding a shared, server-side parameter file for a Real Application Clusters database?**

- A. It can contain parameters with distinct values for each instance.
- B. It can contain only parameters with identical values for each instance.
- C. It must contain an IFILE parameter for each instance's individual parameter file.
- D. It must be located in the default location for the primary instance's parameter file.

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**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The server-side parameter file for a Real Application Clusters database can contain parameters with distinct values for each instance.

**Incorrect Answers**

**B:** It can contain not only parameters with identical values for each instance, but distinct values for each instance.

**C:** It is not required that it must contain an IFILE parameter for each instance's individual parameter file. It needs to be done when the DBA stores the common parameters in one file and references that common file in each instance by using the IFILE initialization parameter.

**D:** It can be not located in the default location for the primary instance's parameter file.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 227-230

Chapter 4: Performance and Scalability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 188-192

Chapter 7: Oracle9i Real Application Clusters

**QUESTION NO: 96**

**What is required for the Character Set Scanner to operate?**

- A. Oracle Enterprise Manager
- B. A special schema installed with csminst.sql
- C. A separate tablespace called csscan to store the results
- D. A GUI capable workstation, because it uses a Java interface

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

A GUI capable workstation is required for the Character Set Scanner to operate.

**Incorrect Answers**

**A:** Oracle Enterprise Manager is not required for the Character Set Scanner utility.

**B:** The Character Set Scanner does not require a special schema installed with csminst.sql.

**C:** The Character Set Scanner does not require a separate tablespace called csscan to store the results.

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OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 273-275  
Chapter 5: Language Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 141  
Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

### QUESTION NO: 97

**Which two are true regarding a list-partitioned table? (Choose two.)**

- A. It is possible to partition an index-organized table using the LIST method.
- B. It is NOT possible to have multiple columns as the partition key of a list-partitioned table.
- C. The keyword NULL can be specified as a partition literal value for one partition of a list-partitioned table.
- D. The keyword MAXVALUE can be specified as a partition literal value for one partition of a list-partitioned table.

**Answer: B, C**

#### **Explanation:**

It is NOT possible to have multiple columns as the partition key of a list-partitioned table. It's possible to specify the keyword NULL as a partition literal value for one partition of a list-partitioned table: the set of values that specifies a partition cannot be empty; it must contain at least one value.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

- A:** List partitioning is supported for heap tables only. IOTs do not support this feature.  
**D:** You cannot specify MAXVALUE. You can specify a NULL value.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 134-136  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 102-107  
Chapter 4: New Oracle9i Database DDS and Data-Warehouse Features

### QUESTION NO: 98

**Before adding a nonstandard block size to your database, which preparatory task must you complete?**

- A. Define a new buffer pool by setting the DB\_nK\_CACHE\_SIZE parameter where n is the new block size.

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- B. Redefine the buffer pool by setting the DB\_mK\_CACHE\_SIZE and DB\_nK\_CACHE\_SIZE parameters, where m is the standard block size and n is the new block size.
- C. Rebuild the control file using an instance with an initialization file containing two DB\_BLOCK\_SIZE parameters, one for the standard and one for the new block size.
- D. Rebuild the control file using an instance with an initialization file containing two DB\_nK\_CACHE\_SIZE parameters, one for the standard and one for the new block size.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Before adding a nonstandard block size to your database you must define a new buffer pool by setting the DB\_nK\_CACHE\_SIZE parameter where n is the new block size. To create tablespaces with multiple block sizes, you must first configure database buffer caches corresponding to the required block sizes. To support this feature, Oracle9i has introduced new initialization parameters. DB\_CACHE\_SIZE specifies the database buffer cached to the standard block size. Oracle9i can also support four additional block sizes; you can specify the buffer cache size corresponding to each of these block sizes with the db\_nK\_CACHE\_SIZE parameter. In this parameter, nK stands for the nonstandard block size; n can take the following values: 2, 4, 8, 16, or 32.

**Incorrect Answers**

- B:** You cannot redefine the buffer pool by by setting the DB\_mK\_CACHE\_SIZE and DB\_nK\_CACHE\_SIZE parameters, where m is the standard block size and n is the new block size.
- C:** It's not possible to rebuild the control file using an instance with an initialization file containing two DB\_BLOCK\_SIZE parameters.
- D:** It's not possible to rebuild the control file using an instance with an initialization file containing two DB\_nK\_CACHE\_SIZE parameters

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 164-166  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 14-16

Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

**QUESTION NO: 99**

**Oracle Enterprise Manage (OEM) can generate database reports. Which statement about this feature is true?**

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- A. Generating reports requires a repository.
- B. Report generation is scheduled in the job system.
- C. The report is placed in a table for suitable selects.
- D. The reports are in HTML format for viewing in a browser.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Oracle Enterprise Manage (OEM) can generate database reports in HTML format for viewing in a browser.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A:** Generating reports does not require a repository.
- B:** Report generation is not scheduled in the job system.
- C:** The reports are not placed in a table.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 199-200  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 219-220  
Chapter 7: Oracle9i Real Application Clusters

**QUESTION NO: 100**

**The Oracle9i LogMiner needs a data dictionary copy to display the object names. From which three locations can LogMiner retrieve the data dictionary information? (Choose three.)**

- A. Separate supplemental log file
- B. Information in the control file
- C. The current online data dictionary
- D. A Data Dictionary copy stored in the redo log file
- E. A Data Dictionary copy stored in an operating system flat file
- F. Redo information stored within the redo vectors of the DML operation

**Answer: C, D, E**

**Explanation:**

The Oracle9i LogMiner can retrieve the data dictionary information from the current online data dictionary, a data dictionary copy stored in the redo log file and a data dictionary copy stored in an operating system flat file.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A:** It does not work with a separate supplemental log file.

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- B:** The Oracle9i LogMiner does not use the information in the control file.
- F:** It cannot retrieve the redo information stored within the redo vectors of the DML operation.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 100-110

Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 68-72

Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

### QUESTION NO: 101

**What is true regarding fact tables having bitmap join indexes defined on them?**

- A. You can create a bitmap join index on a temporary table.
- B. You can create a bitmap join index on an index-organized table.
- C. Tables participating in the join condition of the bitmap join index definition cannot be updated concurrently.
- D. You cannot have more than one dimension table being part of the join condition of a bitmap join index definition.

**Answer: C**

#### **Explanation:**

Tables participating in the join condition of the bitmap join index definition cannot be updated concurrently. Only one table can be updated concurrently by different transactions.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

- A:** You cannot reference an IOT or a temporary table.
- B:** You cannot reference an IOT or a temporary table.
- D:** You can have more than one dimension table being part of the join condition of a bitmap join index definition. Bitmap join index optimizes the joining of two or MORE tables.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 142-143

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 54-56

Chapter 2: Oracle9i Architecture Changes

### QUESTION NO: 102

## Fast Way to get your Certification

**What are the two methods used to add a second, or subsequent, block size to an existing database? (Choose two.)**

- A. Create a new tablespace and include a block size specification.
- B. Transport a tablespace with a different block size into the database
- C. Re-create the control file to specify a new block size for specific data files
- D. Take a tablespace offline, and then put it back online with a new block size specification.

**Answer: C, D**

**Explanation:**

You can re-create the control file to specify a new block size for specific data files. Other way to do that: take a tablespace offline, then put it back online with a new block size specification.

**Incorrect Answers**

**A:** This method is not used to add a second, or subsequent, block size to an existing database.

**B:** You cannot transport a tablespace with a different block size.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 164-166

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 13

Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

**QUESTION NO: 103**

**What must you do to enable Automated SQL Execution Memory Management?**

- A. Execute the DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_SYSTEM\_STATS procedure with appropriate values
- B. Set the instance parameters PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET and WORKAREA\_SIZE\_POLICY to appropriate values.
- C. Set the instance parameters SORT\_AREA\_SIZE, BITMAP\_MERGE\_AREA\_SIZE, CREATE\_BITMAP\_AREA\_SIZE, HASH\_AREA\_SIZE, SORT\_AREA\_SIZE, and SORT\_AREA\_RETAINED\_SIZE all to AUTO.
- D. Unset the instance parameters SORT\_AREA\_SIZE, BITMAP\_MERGE\_AREA\_SIZE, CREATE\_BITMAP\_AREA\_SIZE, HASH\_AREA\_SIZE, SORT\_AREA\_SIZE, and SORT\_AREA\_RETAINED\_SIZE.

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**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET is a new instance-level parameter that specifies the total memory in KB, MB, or GB for the PGA of all the sessions combined. This is a dynamic parameter; you can set this parameter with the ALTER SYSTEM command. Oracle9i gives you a second parameter, WORKAREA\_SIZE\_POLICY, to specify the work-area-sizing mechanism. This is also a dynamic parameter that you can set with the ALTER SYSTEM or ALTER SESSION commands.

**Incorrect Answers**

**A:** To enable Automated SQL Execution Memory Management you don't need to execute the DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_SYSTEM\_STATS procedure.

**C:** You cannot set the instance parameters SORT\_AREA\_SIZE, BITMAP\_MERGE\_AREA\_SIZE, CREATE\_BITMAP\_AREA\_SIZE, HASH\_AREA\_SIZE, SORT\_AREA\_SIZE, and SORT\_AREA\_RETAINED\_SIZE all to AUTO value.

**D:** You cannot unset the instance parameters SORT\_AREA\_SIZE, BITMAP\_MERGE\_AREA\_SIZE, CREATE\_BITMAP\_AREA\_SIZE, HASH\_AREA\_SIZE, SORT\_AREA\_SIZE, and SORT\_AREA\_RETAINED\_SIZE. They need to be specified.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 176-182  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 17-18  
Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

**QUESTION NO: 104**

**In order to speed foreign key creation, Oracle9i will cache the first \_\_\_\_\_ primary key values only where there are multirow DML statements.**

- A. 32
- B. 128
- C. 256
- D. 512

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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The verification of the existence of a matching primary key before adding a foreign key can consume a significant amount of time. Oracle9i addresses this performance problem by enabling you to cache the first 256 primary keys; this improves the time it takes to verify the existence of a primary key and therefore enhances performance when adding multiple foreign keys.

### Incorrect Answers

**A:** Oracle9i will cache the first 256 primary keys, not 32.

**B:** Oracle9i will cache the first 256 primary keys, not 128.

**D:** Oracle9i will cache the first 256 primary keys, not 512.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 260-261  
Chapter 5: Language Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 167

Chapter 6: Oracle9i SQL, PL/SQL New Features

### QUESTION NO: 105

**What statement is true about taking a database default temporary tablespace offline?**

- A. You cannot take a default temporary tablespace offline.
- B. The database must be quiesced before you perform this action.
- C. You must ensure that all users are assigned to an alternative temporary tablespace first.
- D. You must first ensure that the default temporary tablespace has the permanent tablespace characteristic.

**Answer: A**

### Explanation:

It's not possible to take a default temporary tablespace offline. There are some other restrictions on the default temporary tablespace: you cannot drop a default temporary tablespace until you have created a new default temporary tablespace; you cannot change a default tablespace into a permanent tablespace; you cannot change a permanent tablespace into a temporary tablespace unless it is the SYSTEM tablespace.

### Incorrect Answers

**B:** The database should not be quiesced before you take a database default temporary tablespace offline.

**C:** You don't need to check that all users are assigned to an alternative temporary tablespace first.

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**D:** The default temporary tablespace cannot have the permanent tablespace characteristic.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 158-160

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 18-19

Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

### QUESTION NO: 106

**You decide to activate the resumable space allocation feature for all your database users by enabling the feature in a logon trigger.**

**This causes a statement that requires space beyond a user's quota \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. To wait indefinitely for the quota to be increased, regardless of the timeout setting for other space allocation problems.
- B. To fail because quota limits do not activate the resumable space allocation feature
- C. To wait in a suspended state until the quota is increased or until the timeout value is reached
- D. To invoke the default trigger that resets user quota, if there is free space in the related tablespace

**Answer: C**

#### **Explanation:**

By activating the resumable space allocation feature you can correct space quota exceeded error when you exceeded the space that assigned to you in the tablespace.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

- A:** It will not wait indefinitely for the quota to be increased. Only until the timeout value is reached.
- B:** The statement will not fail: using the resumable space allocation feature the statement will wait in a suspended state until the quota is increased or until the timeout value is reached
- D:** It will not invoke the default trigger that resets user quota.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 47-51

Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 25-32

Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

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### QUESTION NO: 107

**The Performance Manager, part of Oracle9i Enterprise Manager, can monitor the performance of which three Oracle Shared Server components? (Choose three.)**

- A. Listeners
- B. Dispatchers
- C. Event handler
- D. Shared servers

**Answer: A, B, C**

**Explanation:**

The Performance Manager can monitor the performance of listeners, dispatchers and event handler.

**Incorrect Answers**

**D:** It cannot monitor the performance of shared servers.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 189-201

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 219-220

Chapter 7: Oracle9i Real Application Clusters

### QUESTION NO: 108

**Which statements are true regarding the new Persistent Configuration feature in RMAN? (Choose two.)**

- A. It allows you to set the retention period of backups.
- B. It remembers the last backup command you used so that you can reschedule it easily.
- C. It enables you to store your Channel attribute settings in the Recovery Catalog with each script.
- D. It enables you to store the settings for Channel attributes so that you do not have to specify them in each backup or restore command.

**Answer: A, D**

**Explanation:**

Oracle9i's new CONFIGURE command enables you to configure various backup, restore, and recover parameters that persistent across RMAN sessions. You can use also

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the CONFIGURE command to establish a persistent number of channel settings. You can configure the channel information to specify the target device type, which is the target location for backups.

### Incorrect Answers

**B:** It does not “remember” the last backup command. You can just use the CONFIGUTE command to achieve automatic configuration.

**C:** It does not enable you to store your Channel attribute settings in the Recovery Catalog with each script.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 182-189

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 79-84

Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features

### QUESTION NO: 109

**What do you need to do in order for the Database Resource Manager to estimate, in advance, the execution time of a statement?**

- A. Set the TIMED\_STATISTICS initialization parameter
- B. Gather optimizer statistics on related objects.
- C. Set the TIMED\_OS\_STATISTICS initialization parameter.
- D. Nothing

**Answer: B**

### Explanation:

The Database Resource Manager can estimate, in advance, the execution time of a statement gathering optimizer statistics on related objects.

### Incorrect Answers

**A:** Setting the TIMED\_STATISTICS initialization parameter will not help the Database Resource Manager to estimate the execution time of a statement. TIMED\_STATISTICS specifies whether or not statistics related to time are collected.

**C:** Setting the TIMED\_OS\_STATISTICS initialization parameter will not help the Database Resource Manager to estimate the execution time of a statement.

TIMED\_OS\_STATISTICS specifies the interval (in seconds) at which Oracle collects operating system statistics when a request is made from the client to the server or when a request completes.

**D:** It is required to gather optimizer statistics on related objects to achieve this.

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OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 122-129  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

### QUESTION NO: 110

**You need to version enable the MORTGAGE table containing customer mortgage trend information. Which syntax version enables the MORTGAGE table?**

- A. `DBMS_LT.ENABLETABLE ('MORTGAGE');`
- B. `DBMS_WM.ENABLE_TABLE ('MORTGAGE');`
- C. `DBMS_LT.ENABLEVERSIONING ('MORTGAGE');`
- D. `DBMS_WM.ENABLEVERSIONING ('MORTGAGE');`

**Answer: D**

### Explanation:

The ENABLEVERSIONING procedure of the DBMS\_WM package will version enable the MORTGAGE table.

### Incorrect Answers

- A:** This syntax is incorrect to version enable the MORTGAGE table. There is no DBMS\_LT package in Oracle.
- B:** This syntax is incorrect to version enable the MORTGAGE table.
- C:** This syntax is incorrect to version enable the MORTGAGE table. There is no DBMS\_LT package in Oracle.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 166-176  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

### QUESTION NO: 111

**During scheduled maintenance for a database that runs 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, the DBA wants to bring online a larger undo tablespace, smu\_tbs2, while application users are performing DML. The current ONLINE undo tablespace is smu\_tbs1.**

**The DBA issues the following command:**

```
SQL>ALTER SYSTEM SET undo_tablespace = smu_tbs2;
```

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### What happens?

- A. Because the database is operating in Automatic Undo Management (AUM) mode, Oracle will dynamically balance a new rollback usage request across segments in both smu\_tbs1 and smu\_tbs2.
- B. All new transactions will use rollback segments in smu\_tbs2, and any existing sessions with active transactions will get an ORA- 3113 : end-of-file on communication channel error.
- C. The ALTER SYSTEM command will fail if there are sessions with active transactions, so the DBA must have the database in restricted mode to perform the operation.
- D. All undo segments in the smu\_tbs1 tablespace will have v\$rollstat.status = 'PENDING OFFLINE' until all existing transactions have been committed or rolled back. All new transactions will use smu\_tbs2.
- E. In order for the application users not to be impacted by the maintenance operation, the DBA will need to dynamically change undo\_management = MANUAL in order for users to use rollback segment undo while the undo tablespace is modified.

**Answer: D**

### Explanation:

- F. After the DBA issues the following command all undo segments in the smu\_tbs1 tablespace will have v\$rollstat.status = 'PENDING OFFLINE' until all existing transactions have been committed or rolled back. All new transactions will use smu\_tbs2.

### Incorrect Answers

- A:** Oracle will not dynamically balance a new rollback usage request across segments in both smu\_tbs1 and smu\_tbs2. All new transactions will use smu\_tbs2. Running transactions in the smu\_tbs1 tablespace will have v\$rollstat.status = 'PENDING OFFLINE'.
- B:** Existing sessions with active transactions will not get an error: they will have v\$rollstat.status = 'PENDING OFFLINE' until all existing transactions have been committed or rolled back.
- C:** The ALTER SYSTEM command will fail.
- E:** The DBA have not to dynamically change undo\_management = MANUAL.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 160-164  
Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements  
Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 19-25

## Fast Way to get your Certification

### Chapter 1: Oracle9i Database Administration and Management Features

#### QUESTION NO: 112

**When adding a new master site in an Advanced Replication environment without quiescing replication activity, you can instantiate the database at the new master site by using one of two methods.**

**Which two methods can be used to perform this step? (Choose two.)**

- A. Perform change-based recovery on the new master site.
- B. Perform a cancel-based recovery on the new master site.
- C. Perform a time-based recovery on the new master site.
- D. Transport the relevant tablespace set from the master definition site to the new master site.
- E. Perform an export using the FLASHBACK\_SCN option on the master definition site and then import the dump file to the new master database.

**Answer: A, D**

#### **Explanation:**

You can perform change-based recovery on the new master site or transport the relevant tablespace set from the master definition site to the new master site to perform this step.

#### **Incorrect Answers**

**B:** You cannot do this with a cancel-based recovery on the new master site.

**C:** You cannot do this with a time-based recovery on the new master site.

**E:** You will not be able to instantiate the database at the new master site by performing an export using the FLASHBACK\_SCN option on the master definition site and then import the dump file to the new master database.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 83-93

Chapter 2: Availability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 147

Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

#### QUESTION NO: 113

**What is the meaning of using "character semantics" to create a table?**

- A. You use only use CHAR data types.
- B. All columns are a single character wide.

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- C. You use single letter names of all columns.
- D. You specify the width of a column in characters, not in bytes.
- E. You use only character type data types (CHAR, NCHAR, VARCHAR2, NVARCHAR2, CLOB, NCLOB).

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

You specify the width of a column in characters, not in bytes to create a table. You can specify byte or character semantics with the NLS\_LENGTH\_SEMANTICS initialization parameter. With a single-byte system, it does not matter whether you set the semantics to character or to byte, because one byte corresponds to one character in the system. When you specify character semantics, the database will reserve the number of bytes needed to store the characters when using multi-byte system. With byte semantics, you must calculate the bytes needed and specify how many. Thus, character semantics make it easier for you to work with multi-byte systems.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A:** It does not mean that you can use only CHAR data types. It just simplifies your work with multi-byte systems.
- B:** It does not require that all columns are a single character wide.
- C:** This statement is incorrect: character semantics does not limit you with single letter names for columns.
- E:** You can use various types. It means only that the database will reserve the number of bytes needed to store the characters when using multi-byte system.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 275-276

Chapter 5: Language Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 139-141

Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Oracle9i Features and Enhancements

**QUESTION NO: 114**

**Your database has tablespaces with different block sizes. What must you do to back these up with RMAN?**

- A. You need to issue a separate RMAN BACKUP command to group tablespaces with the same block size.
- B. You need to use RMAN BACKUP BLOCKSIZE=nK to select tablespaces that are not the same size as the standard block size.
- C. You can simply issue the RMAN BACKUP command, because a backup set can contain tablespaces of different block sizes.

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- D. You must allow for the fact that RMAN will generate several backupsets, one for each block size, when you issue the RMAN BACKUP command.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

RMAN will generate several backupsets, one for each block size, when you issue the RMAN BACKUP command.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A:** You don't have to issue a separate RMAN BACKUP command to group tablespaces with the same block size. RMAN will generate several backupsets, one for each block size.
- B:** You don't need to use the RMAN BACKUP BLOCKSIZE=nK command to backup these tablespaces with different block sizes.
- C:** One backup set cannot contain tablespaces of different block sizes. But RMAN will generate several backupsets, one for each block size when you issue the RMAN BACKUP command.

OCP Oracle9i Database: New Features for Administrators, Daniel Benjamin, p. 183-189

Chapter 3: Manageability Enhancements

Oracle 9i New Features, Robert Freeman, p. 79-86

Chapter 3: New Oracle9i Availability and Recoverability Features