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QUESTION 1:
Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.
EMPLOYEES

LAST_NAMES	SALARY	DEPARTMENTS_ID
Getz	10	3000
Davis	20	1500
Bill	20	2200
Davis	20	5000
Kochhar		5000

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
10	Sales
20	Marketing
30	Accounts
40	Administration

You want to retrieve all employees, whether or not they have matching departments in the departments table. Which query would you use?

A. SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees, departments(+);

B. SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees JOIN departments(+);

C. SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees(+) e JOIN departments d
ON(e.department_id=department_id);

D. SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees e
RIGHT OUTHER JOIN department ON(e.department_id=department_id);

E. SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees(+) , departments
ON(e.department_id=department_id);

F. SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees e LEFT OUTER
JOIN department ON(e.department_id=department_id);

Answer: F

Explanation:
Answer F is correct. This query shows correct syntax to retrieve all employees, whether or not they have matching departments in the department table. Oracle9i extends its compliance with ANSI/ISO by supporting that standard's requirements for outer join syntax and semantics.

Incorrect Answers
A: This query uses "+" to create outer join as it was in Oracle8i, but it requires also usage of WHERE clause in SELECT statement.

B: The JOIN clause cannot be used with in conjunction with "+": syntax is incorrect.

C: The JOIN clause cannot be used with in conjunction with "+": syntax is incorrect.

D: This statement requires LEFT OUTER JOIN, not RIGHT OUTER JOIN.

E: This query uses incorrect syntax with "+" and ON to create outer join.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 112-114
Chapter 3: Advanced Data Selection in Oracle

QUESTION 2:
Examine the description of the MARKS table:
STD_ID NUMBER(4)
STUDENT_NAME VARCHAR2(30)
SUBJ1 NUMBER(3)
SUBJ2 NUMBER(3)
SUBJ1 and SUBJ2 indicate the marks obtained by a student in two subjects.
Examine this SELECT statement based on the MARKS table:
SELECT subj1+subj2 total_marks, std_id
FROM marks
WHERE subj1 > AVG(subj1) AND subj2 > AVG(subj2)
ORDER by total_marks;

What is the result of the SELECT statement?

A. The statement executes successfully and returns the student ID and sum of all marks for each student who obtained more than the average mark in each subject.
B. The statement returns an error at the SELECT clause.
C. The statement returns an error at the WHERE clause.
D. The statement returns an error at the ORDER BY clause.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The statement returns an error at the WHERE clause because group function AVG()
cannot be used in the WHERE clause. Group functions can be used in SELECT clause
and GROUP BY clause. They allow you to perform data operations on several values in a
column of data as though the column were one collective group of data.

Incorrect Answers
A: The statement does not execute successfully because an error will be generated.
B: The statement returns an error at the WHERE, not at the SELECT clause.
D: The statement returns an error at the WHERE, not at the ORDER BY clause.
OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 122-125

Chapter 3: Advanced Data Selection in Oracle

QUESTION 3:
Examine the structure if the EMPLOYEES table:
Column name Data Type Remarks
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
EMP_NAME VARCHAR2(30)
JOB_ID VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL
SAL NUMBER
MGR_ID NUMBER References EMPLOYEE_ID column
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER Foreign key to DEPARTMENT_ID
column of the DEPARTMENTS table
You need to create a view called EMP_VU that allows the user to insert rows through the view.

Which SQL statement, when used to create the EMP_VU view, allows the user to insert rows?

A. CREATE VIEW emp_Vu AS
SELECT employee_id, emp_name,
department_id
FROM employees
Where mgr_id IN(102,120);

B. CREATE VIEW emp_Vu AS
SELECT employee_id, emp_name, job_id
department_id
FROM employees
Where mgr_id IN(102,120);

C. CREATE VIEW emp_Vu AS
SELECT department_id, SUM(sal) TOTALSAL
FROM employees
WHERE mgr_id IN (102, 120)
GROUP by department_id;

D. CREATE VIEW emp_Vu AS
SELECT employee_id, emp_name, job_id,
DISTINCT department_id
From employees;

Answer: B

Explanation:
This statement will create view that can be used to change tables in underlying table through simple views. It includes primary key, NOT NULL column and foreign key to avoid constraint restrictions.

Incorrect Answers
A: This statement does not include JOB_ID column that cannot be NULL. In general, all constraint restrictions defined on the underlying table also apply to modifying data via the view. For example, you can't add data to an underlying table via a view that violates the table's primary key constraint.

C: You cannot update a column of an underlying table if the simple view use a single-row function to define the column.

D: You may not insert, update, or delete records data on the table underlying the simple view if the SELECT statement creating the view contains a GROUP BY clause, GROUP function, or DISTINCT clause.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 298-299
Chapter 7: Creating Other Database Objects in Oracle

QUESTION 4:
You need to create a view EMP_VU. The view should allow the users to manipulate the records of only the employees that are working for departments 10 or 20.

Which SQL statement would you use to create the view EMP_VU?

A. CREATE VIEW emp_vu AS
SELECT *
FROM employees
Where department_id IN (10,20);

B. CREATE VIEW emp_vu AS
SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE department_id IN (10,20)
With read only :

C. CREATE VIEW emp_vu AS

SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE department_id IN (10,20)
With check opiton;

D. CREATE FORCE VIEW emp_vu AS
SELECT *
FROM employees
Where department_id IN (10,20);

E. CREATE FORCE VIEW emp_vu AS
SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE department_id IN (10,20)
NO UPDATE

Answer: C

Explanation:
Tables that underlie views often have constraints that limit the data that can be added to those tables. Views cannot add data to the underlying table that would violate the table's constraints. However, you can also define a view to restrict the user's ability to change underlying table data even further, effectively placing a special constraint for data manipulation through the view. This additional constraint says that INSERT or UPDATE statements issued against the view are cannot create rows that the view cannot subsequently select. This constraint is configured when the view is defined by adding the WITH CHECK OPTION to the CREATE VIEW statement.

Incorrect Answers
A: This view does not provide correct semantic of question task.
B: WITH READ ONLY clause is incorrect syntax in the CREATE VIEW command.
D: This view does not provide correct semantic of question task.
E: NO UPDATE clause is incorrect syntax in the CREATE VIEW command.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 301-303
Chapter 7: Creating Other Database Objects in Oracle

QUESTION 5:
Which three statements about subqueries are true? *(Choose three)*

A. A single row subquery can retrieve only one column and one row.
B. A single row subquery can retrieve only one row but many columns.
C. A multiple row subquery can retrieve multiple rows and multiple columns.
D. A multiple row subquery can be compared by using the ">" operator.
E. A single row subquery can use the IN operator.
F. A multiple row subquery can use the "=" operator.

Answer: B, C, D

Explanation:
A single row sub-query can retrieve only one row but many columns. A multiple row sub-query can retrieve one row or multiple rows and multiple columns. A multiple row sub-query can be compared by using the ">" operator.

Incorrect Answers
A: A single row sub-query can retrieve only one row, but many columns..
E: A single row sub-query cannot use the IN operator.
F: A multiple row sub-query cannot use the "=" operator.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 150-165
Chapter 4: Subqueries

QUESTION 6:
Exhibit

EMPLOYEE_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID	COMMISSION
1	10	500
2	20	1000
3	10	
4	10	600
5	30	
6	30	
7	10	
8	20	300

The COMMISSION column shows the monthly commission earned by the employee.
Which two tasks would require subqueries or joins in order to be performed in a single step? *(Choose two.)*

A. listing the employees who earn the same amount of commission as employee 3

B. finding the total commission earned by the employees in department 10

C. finding the number of employees who earn a commission that is higher than the average commission of the company

D. listing the departments whose average commission is more that 600

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E. listing the employees who do not earn commission and who are working for department 20 in descending order of the employee ID

F. listing the employees whose annual commission is more than 6000

Answer: A, C

QUESTION 7:
The database currently has one control file. You decide that three control files will provide better protection against a single point of failure. To accomplish this, you modify the SPFILE to point to the locations of the three control files. The message "system altered" was received after execution of the statement. You shut down the database and copy the control file to the new names and locations. On startup you receive the error ORA-00205: error in identifying control file. You look in the alert log and determine that you specified the incorrect path for the for control file.
Which steps are required to resolve the problem and start the database?

A. 1. Connect as SYSDBA.
2. Shut down the database.
3. Start the database in NOMOUNT mode.
4. Use the ALTER SYSTEM SET CONTROL_FILES command to correct the error.
5. Shut down the database.
6. Start the database.

B. 1. Connect as SYSDBA.
2. Shut down the database.
3. Start the database in MOUNT mode.
4. Remove the SPFILE by using a UNIX command.
5. Recreate the SPFILE from the PFILE.
6. Use the ALTER SYSTEM SET CONTROL_FILES command to correct the error.
7. Start the database.

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

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

Incorrect Answers
B: You will not be able to mount or open the database because of incorrect path of the control file in SPFILE.

C: It's not required to re-create the SPFILE to fix this problem. Steps 5 and 6 can be omitted.

OCA Oracle 9i Associate DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 599-601
Chapter 11: Managing the Physical Database Structure

QUESTION 8:
The Oracle Shared Server architecture reduces memory usage by reducing the number of server processes required. To process a request for a server process, the following tasks are performed:
1. A shared server picks up the request from the request queue and processes the request.
2. The dispatcher retrieves the response from the response queue.
3. A user sends a request to its dispatcher.
4. The dispatcher returns the response to the user.
5. The shared sever places the response on the calling dispatcher's response queue.
6. The dispatcher places the request into the request queue in the SGA.

Put the above task in the order in which they are performed.

A. 3, 1, 6, 2, 5, 4
B. 3, 6, 1, 5, 2, 4
C. 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
D. 6, 1, 3, 5, 2, 4
E. 6, 3, 1, 2, 4, 5
F. 6, 3, 1, 2, 5, 4

Answer: B

Explanation:
When the user process arrives, the listener examines the request and determines whether the user process can use a shared server process. If so, the listener returns the address of the dispatcher process that is currently handling the least number of requests. Then the user process connects to the dispatcher directly. The dispatcher process then directs multiple client requests to a common queue. The idle shared server processes pick up the virtual circuit from the common request queue on a first-in-first-out (FIFO) basis and make all necessary calls to the database to complete that request. When the server process completes the request, it places the response on the calling dispatcher response queue. The dispatcher then returns the completed request to the appropriate user process.

Incorrect Answers
A: The dispatcher places the request into the request queue in the SGA before a shared server picks up the request from the request queue and processes the request..

C: After user sent a request to its dispatcher the dispatcher places the request into the request queue in the SGA.

D: A user sends a request to its dispatcher. This is first step of the procedure.

E: A user sends a request to its dispatcher. This is first step of the procedure.

F: A user sends a request to its dispatcher. This is first step of the procedure.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 100-102
Chapter 5: Usage and Configuration of the Oracle Shared Server

QUESTION 9:
When performing an incomplete recovery of the whole database, what must be true about the data files that are restored?

A. All of the data files must be from a backup taken prior to the point in time to which you want to recover.

B. Only the data files belonging from the SYSTEM tablespace must be from a backup taken prior to the point in time to which you want to recover.

C. Only the data files that need recover must be from a backup taken prior to the point in time which you want to recover.

D. Only the data files belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace and the data files that need recovery must be from a backup taken prior to the point in time to which you want to recover.

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can perform incomplete media recovery in ARCHIVELOG mode if you have a valid open or closed database backup. The backup must include all the data files and, optionally, the control file. All of the data files must be from backup taken prior to the point in time which you want to recover or you have to have all the archived redo log files created from the backup until the time you need to recover.

Incorrect Answers
B: All of the data files, not only the data files belonging from the SYSTEM tablespace, must be from a backup taken prior to the point in time to which you want to recover.

C: All of the data files, not only the data files that need recovery, must be from a backup taken prior to the point in time which you want to recover.

D: All of the data files, not only the data files belonging from the SYSTEM tablespace and the data files that need recovery, must be from a backup taken prior to the point in time which you want to recover.

OCP Oracle9i Database: Fundamentals II Exam Guide, Rama Velpuri, p. 336-337

Chapter 14: User-Managed Incomplete Recovery

QUESTION 10:
You investigated latch contention by using the statistics in V$LATCH view and the STATSPACK report, and you determined that there is contention for shared pool latch and library cache latch.

Which option would help reduce your shared pool and library cache latch contention?

A. Increase the db_block_buffers initialization parameter value and restart the database.

B. Identify similar SQL statements that could be shared in your application and convert them into sharable SQL with bind variables, thereby reducing unnecessary parsing.

C. Create additional indexes and rewrite the SQL in the application to avoid full table scans.

D. Set the PRE_PAGE_SGA initialization parameter to 'true' and restart the instance to allow Oracle to read the entire SGA into memory at instance startup.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To reduce your shared pool and library cache latch contention you need to identify similar SQL statements that could be shared in your application and convert them into sharable SQL with bind variables, thereby reducing unnecessary parsing.

Incorrect Answers
A: You will not reduce your shared pool and library cache latch contention by increasing the DB_BLOCK_BUFFERS initialization parameter value. DB_BLOCK_BUFFERS specifies the number of database buffers in the buffer cache. It is one of several parameters that contribute to the total memory requirements of the SGA of an instance.

C: This will not reduce your shared pool and library cache latch contention.

D: PRE_PAGE_SGA determines whether Oracle reads the entire SGA into memory at instance startup. Operating system page table entries are then pre-built for each page of the SGA. This setting can increase the amount of time necessary for instance startup, but it is likely to decrease the amount of time necessary for Oracle to reach its full performance capacity after startup.
OCP: Oracle 9i Performance Tuning Study Guide, Joseph C. Johnson, p. 472-475
Chapter 9: Tuning Contention