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نموذج امتحان لوظيفة : مهندس قواعد بيانات

EMPDET is an external table containing the columns EMPNO and ENAME. Which ?command would work in relation to the EMPDET table

UPDATE empdet SET ename = 'Amr' WHERE empno = 1234;

1

DELETE FROM empdet WHERE ename LIKE 'J%';

2

CREATE VIEW empvu AS SELECT * FROM empdept;

3

CREATE INDEX empdet_idx ON empdet(empno);

4

OE and SCOTT are the users in the database. The ORDERS table is owned by OE. : Evaluate the statements issued by the DBA in the following sequence

**;
CREATE ROLE r1**

**;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON oe.orders TO r1**

**;
GRANT r1 TO scott**

**;
GRANT SELECT ON oe.orders TO scott**

**;
REVOKE SELECT ON oe.orders FROM scott**

?What would be the outcome after executing the statements

SCOTT would be able to query the OE.ORDERS table.

1

SCOTT would not be able to query the OE.ORDERS table.

2

The REVOKE statement would remove the SELECT privilege from SCOTT as well as from the role R1.

3

The REVOKE statement would give an error because the SELECT privilege has been granted to the role R1.

4

?Which statement correctly grants a system privilege

GRANT EXECUTE ON proc1 TO PUBLIC;

1

GRANT CREATE VIEW ON table1 TO user1;

2

GRANT CREATE TABLE TO user1,user2;

3

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO ALL;

4

?Which statement is true regarding views

A simple view in which column aliases have been used cannot be updated.

1

A subquery used in a complex view definition cannot contain group functions or joins.

2

Rows cannot be deleted through a view if the view definition contains the DISTINCT keyword.

3

Rows added through a view are deleted from the table automatically when the view is dropped.

4



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**:User OE, the owner of the ORDERS table, issues the following command
);GRANT SELECT ,INSERT ON orders TO hr WITH GRANT OPTION (
The user HR issues the following command:(GRANT SELECT ON oe.orders TO
);scott
);Then, OE issues the following command: (REVOKE ALL ON orders FROM hr**

?Which statement is correct

- The user SCOTT loses the privilege to select rows from OE.ORDERS. **1**
- The user SCOTT retains the privilege to select rows from OE.ORDERS. **2**
- The REVOKE statement generates an error because OE has to first revoke the SELECT privilege from SCOTT. **3**
- The REVOKE statement generates an error because the ALL keyword cannot be used for privileges that have been granted using WITH GRANT OPTION. **4**

?Which one of the following statements don't indicate the end of a transaction

- after a COMMIT is issued **1**
- after a ROLLBACK is issued **2**
- after a SAVEPOINT is issued **3**
- after a CREATE statement is issued **4**

:Evaluate the following TRUNCATE statement

;TRUNCATE TABLE orders

?Which statement is true about the TRUNCATE statement

- It removes all the rows in the table and allows ROLLBACK. **1**
- It would not remove the rows if the table has a primary key. **2**
- It removes all the rows as well as the structure of the table. **3**
- It removes all the rows in the table and does not allow ROLLBACK. **4**

?Which statement is true regarding synonyms

- Synonyms can be created for tables but not views. **1**
- Synonyms are used to reference only those tables that are owned by another user. **2**
- A public synonym and a private synonym can exist with the same name for the same table. **3**
- The DROP SYNONYM statement removes the synonym, and the status of the table on which the synonym has been created becomes invalid. **4**

?Which statement is true regarding roles

- A role can be granted to itself. **1**
- A role can not be granted to PUBLIC. **2**



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The REVOKE command can be used to remove privileges but not roles from other users. **3**

Roles are named groups of related privileges that can be granted to users or other roles. **4**

Which statement correctly differentiates a system privilege from an object privilege?

System privileges can be granted only by the DBA whereas object privileges can be granted by DBAs or the owner of the object. **1**

System privileges give the rights to only create user schemas whereas object privileges give rights to manipulate objects in a schem **2**

Users require system privileges to gain access to the database whereas they require object privileges to create objects in the database. **3**

A system privilege is the right to perform specific activities in a database whereas an object privilege is a right to perform activities on a specific object in the database. **4**

.)Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two

A foreign key cannot contain NULL values. **1**

A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULL. **2**

A constraint is enforced only for the INSERT operation on a table. **3**

A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data **4**

ORD is a private synonym for the OE.ORDERS table. The user OE issues the following command

;DROP SYNONYM ord****

?Which statement is true regarding the above SQL statement

Only the synonym would be dropped. **1**

The synonym would be dropped and the corresponding table would become invalid. **2**

The synonym would be dropped and the packages referring to the synonym would be dropped. **3**

The synonym would be dropped and any PUBLIC synonym with the same name becomes invalid. **4**

?Why do stored procedures and functions improve performance

They reduce network round trips. **1**

They allow the application to perform high speed processing locally. **2**

They reduce the number of calls to the database and decrease network traffic by bundling commands. **3**



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- They allow the application to run PL/SQL code locally. **4**
-
- You want to send a message to another session connected to the same instance. Which Oracle supplied package will you use to achieve this task**
- DBMS_JOB **1**
 - DBMS_PIPE **2**
 - DBMS_OUTPUT **3**
 - DBMS_MESSAGE **4**
-
- ?Which situation requires a before update statement level trigger on the table**
- When you need to populate values of each updated row into another table. **1**
 - When a trigger must fire for each row affected by the triggering statement. **2**
 - When you need to make sure that user making modifications to the table as necessary privileges. **3**
 - When you need to store the information of the use who successfully modified tables and in audit table. **4**
-
- :You imposed a column-level Virtual Private Database (VPD) policy as follows**
- ```
BEGIN
,DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY (object_schema=> 'scott
,object_name => 'employees
,policy_name => 'hr_policy
,function_schema => 'pol_hr
,policy_function => 'hrpol
,)sec_relevant_clos => 'salary,commission_pct
;END
```
- ?Which statement regarding hr\_policy is true**
- The policy applies only to the INDEX statement and note to any other statements **1**
  - The policy applies only to the SELECT statement and not to any other statements. **2**
  - The policy applies to INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements. **3**
  - The policy applies to SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE statements. **4**
- 
- ?Which is not a key feature of Oracle Data Pump**
- Data Pump can stop a running job and resume it later **1**
  - Data Pump can perform import using database link **2**
  - Data Pump uses relative path instead of absolute path **3**
  - Data Pump can perform incremental and cumulative exports **4**
- 
- ?Which statement is true about the context of an application**



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It is attached to a session.

1

A user can change the context of his or her application.

2

The PL/SQL package associated with the context must exist before the context is created.

3

The predefined attributes in the USERENV application context can be changed as per the requirements.

4

**You have created a stored procedure DELETE\_TEMP\_TABLE. You have granted the EXECUTE privilege to user A on this procedure. When user A executes the DELETE\_TEMP\_TABLE procedure, under whose privileges are the operations performed by default**

SYS privileges

1

Your privileges

2

Public privileges

3

User A's privileges

4

**Which is the memory area that is created when a dedicated server process is started, and contains data and control information for that server process**

SGA

1

PGA

2

Shared Pool

3

Streams Pool

4

**Your database is open and users are connected using the LISTENER listener.**

**The new DBA of the system stop**

**:the listener by using the following command**

**LSNRCTL> STOP**

**What would happen to the sessions that are presently connected to the database instance**

The sessions are able to perform only queries.

1

The sessions are not affected and continue to function normally.

2

The active transactions are rolled back and the sessions get terminated.

3

The sessions are not allowed to perform any operations till the listener is started.

4

**When creating procedures, local variables should be placed after which key words**

IS

1

BEGIN

2



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|                                                                                                                                             |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| DECLARED                                                                                                                                    | 3 |
| PROCEDURE                                                                                                                                   | 4 |
| <hr/>                                                                                                                                       |   |
| <b>?Which environment variable has its correct functionality listed next to it</b>                                                          |   |
| ORACLE_SID: specifies the instance name                                                                                                     | 1 |
| ORACLE_SID: specifies the global database name                                                                                              | 2 |
| ORACLE_BASE: specifies the Oracle home directory                                                                                            | 3 |
| ORACLE_HOME: specifies the home directory of user oracle                                                                                    | 4 |
| <hr/>                                                                                                                                       |   |
| <b>A control file has been accidentally delete What happens when you try to start an instance and connect to the database</b>               |   |
| The database opens using another control file automatically.                                                                                | 1 |
| An error message is displayed and the database is not mounted.                                                                              | 2 |
| The database mounts but an error message appears stating that the database cannot be opened.                                                | 3 |
| The Oracle instance requests for the location of another control file, and then the database mounts and opens using the other control file. | 4 |
| <hr/>                                                                                                                                       |   |
| <b>Which statement regarding the column-level Virtual Database Policy (VPD) policy is true</b>                                              |   |
| The column-level VPD policy can be applied only to tables.                                                                                  | 1 |
| The security policy is applied only on the columns with primary key constraints.                                                            | 2 |
| The column-level VPD policy can be applied to tables and views, but not to synonyms.                                                        | 3 |
| The security policy cannot be applied to data manipulation language (DML) statements.                                                       | 4 |
| <hr/>                                                                                                                                       |   |
| <b>.A database is divided into Logical Storage Unit called tablespaces</b>                                                                  |   |
| True                                                                                                                                        | 1 |
| False                                                                                                                                       | 2 |
| <hr/>                                                                                                                                       |   |
| <b>?Can objects of the same schema reside in different table spaces</b>                                                                     |   |
| Yes.                                                                                                                                        | 1 |
| No.                                                                                                                                         | 2 |
| <hr/>                                                                                                                                       |   |
| <b>.When we truncate a table, The Triggers in that table are fired</b>                                                                      |   |
| True                                                                                                                                        | 1 |
| False                                                                                                                                       | 2 |
| <hr/>                                                                                                                                       |   |
| <b>.Any database user can access a public synonym</b>                                                                                       |   |
| True.                                                                                                                                       | 1 |



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|                                                                                                                                        |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Fales.                                                                                                                                 | 2 |
| <b>.A named object that describes a "path" from one database to another</b>                                                            |   |
| Materialized Views log.                                                                                                                | 1 |
| Database link.                                                                                                                         | 2 |
| Session.                                                                                                                               | 3 |
| Oracle index.                                                                                                                          | 4 |
| <b>A hexadecimal string representing the unique address of each row of a table</b>                                                     |   |
| ROWNUM.                                                                                                                                | 1 |
| ROW_NUMBER.                                                                                                                            | 2 |
| ROWID.                                                                                                                                 | 3 |
| VERSION_STARTTIME.                                                                                                                     | 4 |
| <b>The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system .file</b>                                             |   |
| True.                                                                                                                                  | 1 |
| Fales.                                                                                                                                 | 2 |
| <b>.Only one LONG column can be used per table</b>                                                                                     |   |
| True.                                                                                                                                  | 1 |
| Fales.                                                                                                                                 | 2 |
| <b>WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used together in a SQL statement</b>                                                             |   |
| True.                                                                                                                                  | 1 |
| Fales.                                                                                                                                 | 2 |
| <b>A rule of thumb for choosing indexes for a relational database includes which of ?the following</b>                                 |   |
| Indexes are more useful on smaller tables.                                                                                             | 1 |
| Indexes are more useful for columns that do not appear frequently in the WHERE clause in queries.                                      | 2 |
| Do not specify a unique index for the primary key of each table.                                                                       | 3 |
| Be careful indexing attributes that have null values.                                                                                  | 4 |
| <b>Which two statements correctly describe the use of the REFRESH option when .)creating materialized views? (Choose two</b>           |   |
| Use the REFRESH COMPLETE option to truncate the materialized view and repopulate the view with data from the base tables in the query. | 1 |
| Use the REFRESH FAST option to populate the materialized view with data from the base tables that has changed since the last re-sync.  | 2 |



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Use the REFRESH FAST option to truncate the materialized view and repopulate the view with data from the base tables in the query. **3**

Use the REFRESH FAST ON DEMAND option to repopulate the materialized view with data from base tables after each commit to any of the base tables. **4**

**?How are deadlocks resolved within Oracle**

the DBA must terminate the waiting session. **1**

the DBA must terminate the blocking session. **2**

Oracle detects deadlocks automatically and rolls back the statement which detects the deadlock. **3**

TopSessions monitors long running transactions and terminates any session which holds a lock longer than the limit specified by LOCK\_THRESHOLD. **4**

**The USERS table has thousands of rows and is accessed very often with an index (USERID\_NDX) on a primary key (USER\_ID). Where should USERS and ?USERID\_NDX be stored**

Same tablespace. **1**

SYSTEM tablespace. **2**

Same tablespace on different disks. **3**

Different tablespace on different disks. **4**

**Dedicated server configuration is**

One server process - Many user processes **1**

Many server processes - One user process **2**

One server process - One user process **3**

Many server processes - Many user processes **4**

**?Is it possible to modify a Datatype of a column when column contains data**

Yes **1**

No **2**

**?Which of the following is not correct about a View**

To protect some of the columns of a table from other users. **1**

Ocupies data storage space. **2**

To hide complexity of a query. **3**

To hide complexity of a calculations. **4**

**If an UNIQUE KEY constraint on DATE column is created, will it accept the rows ?that are inserted with SYSDATE**

Will **1**



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Won't

2

**You work as a database administrator. You decided to manage client and server .connections using Local Naming method**

**:When you try to connect to the database you get the following error**

**ERROR: ORA-12154:TNS:couldnot resolve service name**

**Which network configuration files would you look into to resolve this error?**

**.) (Choose two**

tnsnames.ora

1

names.ora

2

spfile.ora

3

sqlnet.ora

4

**Your database is in ARCHIVELOG mode. The data file that belongs to the SYSTEMtablespacehas become corrupteUp to what point can you recover the ?database**

Until last commit

1

Until the time you perform recovery

2

Until the time the data file got corrupted

3

Until the point where the last transaction begun

4

**?)Can one rename a database user (schema**

YES , AS SYSDBA ONLY.

1

NO DIRECT WAY.

2

YES IF THE SCHEMA IS EMPTY.

3

YES , USING THE ALTER USER COMMAND.

4

**?Which option would cause an error while creating a table in the database**

The size of a varchar column is not specified.

1

The schema for the table is not specified explicitly.

2

The tablespace in which the table has to be created is not specified explicitly.

3

A table with the same name is not available in the same schema but is available in another user's schem

4

**.)Which two statements regarding the listener are correct? (Choose two**

It resides on the client machine.

1

It stores the client configuration files.

2

It can be configured with one or more listening protocol addresses.

3

It is a process that runs on the host node where the database server runs.

4



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**?Which statement is incorrect regarding roles**

You can grant a role to another role.

1

You can authenticate a role with a password.

2

Only the database users with the DBA role can create new roles.

3

You can grant system privileges as well as object privileges to a role.

4

**In which of the following states can administrators perform certain administrative functions that cannot be**

**?performed when other users are accessing the database**

when the database is mounted

1

when the database is shut down

2

when the SYSTEMtablespace is taken offline

3

when the database is in the NOMOUNT state

4

**:You executed the following command to drop a user**

**;DROP USER scott CASCADE**

**?Which statement regarding the above command is correct**

All the objects of scott are moved to the Recycle Bin.

1

All the objects owned by scott are permanently dropped from the database.

2

All the objects of scott in the Recycle Bin must be purged before executing the DROP command.

3

Any objects in the Recycle Bin belonging to scott will not be affected by the above DROP command.

4