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QUESTION: 1

To avoid a livelock, you should design your transactions to:

- A. Obtain an exclusive lock and monitor its idle time. If the idle time is too long, release the exclusive lock and try a shared lock first.
- B. Obtain an update lock before attempting to obtain an exclusive lock, which enables the RDBMS to block new shared locks until your transaction can obtain the exclusive lock it wants and completes execution.
- C. Wait until all shared locks on the data set are released before attempting to obtain an exclusive lock.
- D. Acquire an update lock and monitor its idle time. If the idle time is too long, release the update lock and try a shared lock first.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 2

Your disk subsystem volume contains ten 9.1GB, 10K-rpm disk drives with a random I/O requests-per-second rate of 90. You have deployed RAID 0 over these drives. You measure a combined logical transfer rate of 1500 I/O requests-per-second and determine that the disk queue length for this volume is 67.

What should you do to increase the system performance?

- A. Both the random I/O requests-per-second rate per disk drive and the disk queue length indicate a disk bottleneck. Add more disk controllers.
- B. Both the random I/O requests-per-second rate per disk drive and the disk queue length indicate that the disk subsystem is not a performance bottleneck. An investigation into other system areas is necessary.
- C. The random I/O requests-per-second rate per disk drive indicates a disk bottleneck, which is also confirmed by the longer-than-recommended disk queue length. Adding more disk drives is necessary to increase the performance.
- D. The random I/O requests-per-second rate per disk drive indicates a disk bottleneck, which is also confirmed by the longer-than-recommended disk queue length. Before adding more disk drives, an analysis of the memory utilization is necessary.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 3

Which statement is true?

- A. Oracle9i does not maintain a least recently used (LRU) list for the large pool, and its objects do not age out.
- B. Oracle9i does not maintain an LRU list for the shared pool, and its objects do not age out.
- C. When the large pool does not exist, the instance components that use the large pool memory cannot be configured.

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D. When the large pool does not exist, the instance components that use the large pool memory use the database buffer cache instead.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 4

You are using multiple redo log files and automatic redo log archiving.

How do you configure the disk subsystem to achieve the highest performance?

A. Place the redo log files on the first physical volume, the archive log files on the second physical volume, and the data files on the third physical volume.

B. Place the redo log files and the archive log files on the same physical volume, and the data files on another physical volume.

C. Place the redo log files on two separate physical volumes and alternate these volumes in a round-robin fashion. Place the archive redo log files on a third physical volume and the data files on a fourth volume.

D. Place the data files and the archive log files on the same physical volume, and the redo log files on another physical volume.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 5

You installed Oracle9i Enterprise Edition on your server and Oracle9i Client on your workstation. You have attempted to connect to the Oracle9i instance from your workstation, but have received the TNS: could not resolve service name error message.

What should you do?

A. From the workstation, verify the connectivity information in the TNSNAMES.ORA file using a text editor or the Oracle Net Configuration Assistant.

B. From the server, verify the connectivity information in the TNSNAMES.ORA file using a text editor or the Oracle Net Configuration Assistant.

C. From the workstation, verify the connectivity information in the LISTENER.ORA file using a text editor or the Oracle Net Configuration Assistant.

D. Restart both the workstation and the server.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 6

Because the RDBMS only requests records, it does not have to be aware of the existence of pages.

A. This statement is true only for relational database management systems that use page-level locking.

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- B. This statement is true only for relational database management systems that use row-level locking.
- C. This statement is true for all types of relational database management systems.
- D. This statement is false. The RDBMS must be aware of the existence of pages; however, the file manager is responsible for page management.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 7

What is the correct description of the ProLiant Performance Analyzer?

It ____.

- A. detects and analyzes hardware bottlenecks on ProLiant servers running Windows NT or Windows 2000
- B. detects and analyzes hardware bottlenecks on ProLiant servers running Windows NT, Windows 2000, and Netware 6
- C. detects, analyzes, and corrects performance bottlenecks on ProLiant servers running Windows NT or Windows 2000
- D. detects, analyzes, and corrects performance bottlenecks on ProLiant servers running Windows NT, Windows 2000, and HP-UX

Answer: A

QUESTION: 8

You installed Oracle9i Enterprise Edition on your server and Oracle9i Client on your workstation. You have attempted to connect to the Oracle9i instance from your workstation, but have received the TNS: could not resolve service name error message.

What should you do?

- A. From the workstation, verify the connectivity information in the TNSNAMES.ORA file using a text editor or the Oracle Net Configuration Assistant.
- B. From the server, verify the connectivity information in the TNSNAMES.ORA file using a text editor or the Oracle Net Configuration Assistant.
- C. From the workstation, verify the connectivity information in the LISTENER.ORA file using a text editor or the Oracle Net Configuration Assistant.
- D. Restart both the workstation and the server.

Answer: A

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QUESTION: 9

You are using multiple redo log files and automatic redo log archiving.

How do you configure the disk subsystem to achieve the highest performance?

- A. Place the redo log files on the first physical volume, the archive log files on the second physical volume, and the data files on the third physical volume.
- B. Place the redo log files and the archive log files on the same physical volume, and the data files on another physical volume.
- C. Place the redo log files on two separate physical volumes and alternate these volumes in a round-robin fashion. Place the archive redo log files on a third physical volume and the data files on a fourth volume.
- D. Place the data files and the archive log files on the same physical volume, and the redo log files on another physical volume.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 10

To avoid a deadlock, you should design your transactions to

- A. Obtain an update lock before attempting to obtain an exclusive lock, which enables the RDBMS to block new shared locks until your transaction can obtain the exclusive lock it wants and completes execution.
- B. Acquire locks in sequence, move the update statements to the end of the transaction, and to execute quickly.
- C. Obtain an exclusive lock and monitor its idle time. If the idle time is too long, the transaction should release the exclusive lock and try a shared lock first.
- D. You cannot do anything to avoid a deadlock.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 11

You determine that the library cache hit rate is too low, and you want to increase the memory available to the library cache.

What should you do?

- A. Decrease the value of the DB_BLOCK_BUFFERS parameter and restart the instance.
- B. Increase the value of the LIBRARY_CACHE_SIZE parameter and restart the instance.
- C. Increase the value of the SHARED_POOL_SIZE parameter and restart the instance.
- D. Recompile all frequently used stored procedures.

Answer: C

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QUESTION: 12

Deadlock occurs when:

- A. Two transactions attempt to get an exclusive lock on a data set that is locked with a shared lock by a third transaction.
- B. Two transactions attempt to get an exclusive lock on a data set that is locked with an exclusive lock by a third transaction.
- C. Two transactions are in a wait state, and each transaction is holding an exclusive lock on the data set and waiting for the other transaction to release its exclusive lock first.
- D. One transaction attempts to obtain an exclusive lock on a data set that is continuously being locked with shared locks of other transactions.

Answer: C