

Q41-46

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☰ 태그	

▼ Q41.

Question #41

The EMPLOYEES table contains columns EMP_ID of data type NUMBER and HIRE_DATE of data type DATE. You want to display the date of the first Monday after the completion of six months since hiring. The NLS_TERRITORY parameter is set to AMERICA in the session and, therefore, Sunday is the first day on the week. Which query can be used?

- A. SELECT emp_id, ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), NEXT_DAY('MONDAY') FROM employees;
- B. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 'MONDAY') FROM employees;
- C. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(MONTHS_BETWEEN(hire_date, SYSDATE), 6) FROM employees;
- D. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 1) FROM employees;

EMPLOYEE 테이블에서 직원의 입사 후 6개월 뒤 첫 월요일 날짜를 구하는 쿼리로 옳은것은?

답 : B

* AMERICA set
⇒ sunday가 1임.

▼ 해설

- a: NEXT_DAY() 함수는 인자가 2개 필요. 틀린 쿼리.
- c: sunday가 1로 시작하는 날짜이므로 월요일은 2인데 6(금요일)을 구하고 있음
- d: sunday가 1인데 1을 구하고 있음.

▼ Q42.

Question #42

The ORCL database has RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT = 7200 and DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION = FALSE
User U1 has a 1 MB quota in tablespace DATA.
U1 executes this command:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE t1 AS -  
(SELECT object_name, sharing, created  
FROM dba_objects);
```

U1 complains that the command is taking too long to execute.
In the alert log, the database administrator (DBA) finds this:

2017-03-06T12:15:17.183438+05:30

statement in resumable session 'User U1(136), Session 1, Instance 1' was suspended due to ORA-01536: space quota exceeded for tablespace 'DATA'
Which are three actions any one of which the DBA could take to resume the session? (Choose three.)

- A. Add a data file to DATA
- B. Drop other U1 objects in DATA
- C. Increase U1's quota sufficiently in DATA
- D. Set DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION to TRUE
- E. Grant UNLIMITED TABLESPACE to U1
- F. Set AUTOEXTEND ON for data files in DATA

RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT = 7200, DEFERRED_SEG...=FALSE, U1 quota = 1M일 때 U1이 create하니까 위 에러가 났다. 이때 DBA가 해줄 수 있는것으로 옳은것은?

** quota 부족 에러
'data file' 들어간 건 다 관련 X*

답 : B, C, E

▼ 해설

a : 에러메시지는 유저 앞으로 할당된 quota가 부족하다는 내용으로, data file 용량과 관련x

d : 현재 U1은 CTAS로 create 하고 있음. 즉 테이블 생성과 동시에 insert가 된다는 건데 insert 없는 테이블에만 용량 할당을 하지 않겠다는 DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION 옵션은 소용이 없음

F : a와 동일한 이유로 datafile 용량과 관련 x

▼ Q43.

Question #43

Which three statements are true about the Oracle Data Dictionary? (Choose three.)

- A. Data dictionary views are created by joins of dictionary base tables and DBA-defined tables
- B. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator
- C. Views with the same name but different prefixes, such as CDB, DBA, ALL and USER, reference the same base tables from the data dictionary
- D. Base tables can be queried directly
- E. It is owned by the SYSTEM user
- F. Usernames of all users including database administrators are stored in the data dictionary

다음 중 오라클 데이터 디렉터리에 대하여 옳은 3가지를 고르시오

답 : C, D, F

▼ 해설

a : dictionary base table에서만 가져온다. DBA-defined tables는 dictionary base table의 정보를 가져와 만든 그야말로 Oracle Data Dictionary 그 자체다.

b : 시스템이 직접 관리하는 테이블이다.

E : SYSTEM 이 아니고 SYS 이다.

▼ Q44.

Question #44

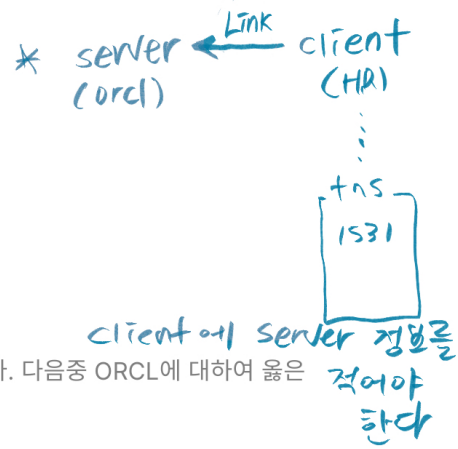
In one of your databases, the user HR has the password HRMGR.
You want to connect to a database instance whose listener listens on port 1531 by using this statement:

CONNECT HR/HRMGR@orcl -
No name server is used.

Which statement is true about ORCL?

- A. It must be the value of the SERVICE_NAMES parameter on the client side
- B. It must resolve to a valid connect descriptor in the server's tnsnames.ora file
- C. It must resolve to a valid connect descriptor in the client's tnsnames.ora file
- D. It must be the name of the database to whose instance HR wishes to connect
- E. It must be the name of the server running the database to whose instance HR wishes to connect

당신은 ORCL DB에 HR계정으로 DBLINK를 이용하여 접속하려고 한다. 다음중 ORCL에 대하여 옳은 것은?



답 : C

▼ 해설

a : SERVICE_NAME은 서버측 spfile.ora에 정의되는 파라미터임

b : tnsname.ora 파일은 클라이언트가 서버측 타겟DB를 정의할 때 사용하는 파일이다. 서버가 설정하는게 아니다!

d : ORCL은 서비스 이름. 데이터베이스 이름이 아님.

e : ORCL은 서비스 이름. 서버 이름이 아님.

▼ Name Server?

네트워크에서 호스트 이름을 IP주소나 다른 연결 정보로 변환해주는 시스템. 예를 들어 검색창에 naver.com 이라고만 쳐도 네이버 서비스를 제공하는 서버에 접속 할 수 있는 것처럼.

▼ Q45.

Which two statements are true about views used for viewing tablespace and datafile information?
(Choose two.)

- A. Tablespace free space can be viewed in V\$TABLESPACE
- B. V\$TABLESPACE displays information that is contained in the controlfile about tablespaces
- C. V\$TABLESPACE displays information about tablespaces contained in the data dictionary
- D. Tablespace free space can be viewed in DBA_TABLESPACES
- E. A datafile can be renamed when the database is in MOUNT state and the new file name is displayed when querying DBA_DATA_FILES after the database is opened

다음 중 tbs와 datafile를 조회하는 뷰에 대한 설명으로 옳은것은? 2개

답 : B, E

▼ 해설

a : dynamic performance view는 디스크 사용량 정보를 안보여줌

* 제일 긴 지문
두개

* free 들어간
건 오답

	TS#	NAME	INCLUDED_IN_DATABASE_BACKUP	BIGFILE	FLASHBACK_ON	ENCRYPT_IN_BACKUP	CON_ID
1	1	SYSAUX	YES	NO	YES		0
2	0	SYSTEM	YES	NO	YES		0
3	2	UNDOTBS1	YES	NO	YES		0
4	4	USERS	YES	NO	YES		0
5	3	TEMP	NO	NO	YES		0

c : v\$로 시작하는 dynamic performance view는 정보를 인스턴스에서 가져옴.

d : 안보임!

	TS#	NAME	INCLUDED_IN_DATABASE_BACKUP	BIGFILE	FLASHBACK_ON	ENCRYPT_IN_BACKUP	CON_ID
1	1	SYSAUX	YES	NO	YES		0
2	0	SYSTEM	YES	NO	YES		0
3	2	UNDOTBS1	YES	NO	YES		0
4	4	USERS	YES	NO	YES		0
5	3	TEMP	NO	NO	YES		0

▼ Q46.

Examine the description of the PROMOTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10, 2)

You want to display the unique promotion costs in each promotion category.

Which two queries can be used? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY by 1;
- B. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost || ' in ' || DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- C. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category || ' has ' || promo_cost AS COSTS FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- D. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 2;
- E. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

다음중 각 promotion_category별 유일한 promo_cost를 조회하는 것으로 알맞은 쿼리는? 2개

답 : C, E

▼ 해설

- a : 모든 행을 반환함. 중복제거가 안됨
- b : distinct 키워드는 select 첫번째에 와야 함
- d : 상동

* SELECT 뒤에 바로
distinct 안나온건
다오답!

Question #47

Topic 1

In the ORCL database, UNDOTBS1 is the active undo tablespace with these properties:

1. A size of 100 MB
2. AUTOEXTEND is off
3. UNDO_RETENTION is set to 15 minutes
4. It has RETENTION GUARANTEE 보존보증

↓ 다음 속성을 가진 UNDOTBS1

UNDOTBS1 fills with uncommitted undo 10 minutes after the database opens.

What will happen when the next update is attempted by any transaction?

- A. It succeeds and the generated undo is stored in SYSTEM.
- B. It fails and returns the error message λ ORA-30036: unable to extend segment by 8 in undo tablespace 'UNDOTBS1'.
- C. It succeeds and the least recently written undo block of UNDOTBS1 is overwritten by the generated undo.
- D. It succeeds and the generated undo is stored in SYSAUX.
- E. It succeeds and the least recently read undo block of UNDOTBS1 is overwritten by the generated undo.

* 에러메시지는 B 밖에 없다.

Question #48

Topic 1

Which two statements are true about the rules of precedence for operators? (Choose two.)

연산자 우선순위에 대한 내용으로 옳은 것은?

- A. The concatenation operator || is always evaluated before addition and subtraction in an expression - 연결 연산자 '||' 는 덧셈, 뺄셈 뒤 적음
- B. NULLS influence the precedence of operators in an expression - NULL과 관련없음
- C. The + binary operator has the highest precedence in an expression in a SQL statement - '+' 가 최고 연산자는 아니다.
- D. Arithmetic operators with equal precedence are evaluated from left to right within an expression - 왼쪽에서 오른쪽 순으로
- E. Multiple parentheses can be used to override the default precedence of operators in an expression - 괄호 먼저

Question #49

Topic 1

In one of your databases, user KING is:

1. Not a DBA user
2. An operating system (OS) user

Examine this command and its output:

```
SHOW PARAMETER OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX
```

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
os_authent_prefix	string	

↓ 정보는 다음과 같다.

What must you do so that KING is authenticated by the OS when connecting to the database instance?

데이터베이스 인스턴스에 연결할 때 OS에서 KING을 인증하려면?

- A. Set OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX to OPS\$
- B. Have the OS administrator add KING to the OSDBA group
- C. Grant DBA to KING
- D. Unset REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE
- E. Alter user KING to be IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY : 외부에서 식별됨.

이 문장 꼭 필요!

View the Exhibits and examine the structure of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.

You want to display PROD_IDS whose promotion cost is less than the highest cost PROD_ID in a promotion time interval.

Examine this SQL statement:

```
SELECT prod_id
FROM costs
WHERE promo_id IN
  (SELECT promo_id
   FROM promotions
   WHERE promo_cost < ALL
     (SELECT MAX(promo_cost)
      FROM promotions
      GROUP BY (promo_end_date - promo_begin_date)));
```

Exhibit 1.

Table COSTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UNIT_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
UNIT_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

* < ALL
최저값보다 작은 것

Exhibit 2.

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

What will be the result?

- A. It gives an error because the ALL keyword is not valid
- B. It gives an error because the GROUP BY clause is not valid
- C. It executes successfully but does not give the required result 출력은 되지만, 공집합이 출력! (ANY를 써야 함)
- D. It executes successfully and gives the required result

Question #51

Topic 1

Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES? (Choose three.)

'글로벌임시테이블'에 대한 설명으로 옳은 것

- A. A TRUNCATE command issued in a session causes all rows in a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE for the issuing session to be deleted.
- B. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows inserted by a session are available to any other session whose user has been granted select on the table.
- C. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE space allocation occurs at session start.
- D. Any GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows existing at session termination will be deleted.
- E. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE'S definition is available to multiple sessions.
- F. A DELETE command on a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE cannot be rolled back.

* 단순암기

지문 중 A로 시작해서

'session'이 있는 것

Question #52

Topic 1

Which two statements are true about trace files produced by the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

추적파일에 대한 설명으로

- A. They can be written by server processes
- B. Trace files are written to the Fast Recovery Area (FRA)
- C. They can be written by background processes
- D. All trace files contain error information that require contacting Oracle Support
- E. Trace file names are based on the database name concatenated with a sequential number

* process

가 쓴다 '가 정답!

Question #53

Topic 1

st

You need to calculate the number of days from 1 - 1일부터 계산

January 2019 until today. - 2019. 01. 부터 오늘까지

Dates are stored in the default format of DD-MON-RR. - 날짜 형식

Which two queries give the required output? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY') 01 '01-JAN-2019' FROM DUAL; - 형변형 필요 X
- B. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE - '01 -JAN-2019') FROM DUAL; - 데이터타입 불일치
- C. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01/JANUARY/2019')) FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'DD/MONTH/YYYY') 01 '01/JANUARY/2019' FROM DUAL; - 포맷 불일치
- E. SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2019') FROM DUAL;

Question #54

* 정답률 BF: 50
BF: 33
EF: 17

Which two statements are true about the DUAL table? (Choose two.)

Dual table 에 대한 설명으로 옳은 것은?

- A. It can be accessed only by the SYS user 접근은 모두 가능
- B. It consists of a single row and single column of VARCHAR2 data type
- C. It can display multiple rows but only a single column
- D. It can be used to display only constants or pseudo columns
- E. It can be accessed by any user who has the SELECT privilege in any schema 일 필요없음
- F. It can display multiple rows and columns Multiple column 될.

* 단순함기가 좋아보임
B - ' VARCHAR2 data type'
F - ' can display multiple rows and columns'

Question #55

Which four statements are true regarding primary and foreign key constraints and the effect they can have on table data? (Choose four.)

기본키와 외래키 제약조건과 테이블에 미칠 수 있는 영향

- A. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys - 기본키 하나와 여러 외래키 가능
- × B. A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key - A와 반대 내용
- C. The foreign key columns and parent table primary key columns must have the same names - 동일한 이름 아니어도 될
- D. It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to remain in the child table at the time the parent row is deleted restrict
- E. It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to be deleted automatically from the child table at the time the parent row is deleted cascade
- F. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table level 이런 제약조건 없음
- G. Primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both the column and table level

Question #56

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
EMP_NAME		VARCHAR2 (40)
DEPT_ID		NUMBER (2)
SALARY		NUMBER (8, 2)
JOIN_DATE		DATE

Which query is valid?

- A. SELECT dept_id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
- B. SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
- C. SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id, join_date;
- D. SELECT dept_id, MAX(AVG(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

* 집계함수는 연속으로 사용할 수 없다.
↓ A, D 제외
B - Not worked
select 문과 group by 문 불일치

Question #57

Topic 1

What is true about non-equijoin statement performance? (Choose two.)

non-equijoin에 대한 설명으로 옳은 것

- A. Table aliases can improve performance - 별칭은 액세스 속도 ↑, 메모리 보존, SQL 코드 더 작게 유지.
- B. The BETWEEN condition always performs better than using the >= and <= conditions
- C. The join syntax used makes no difference to performance
- D. The BETWEEN condition always performs less well than using the >= and <= conditions
- E. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax - ANSI는 Oracle이든 성능 상관 X

성능 상관 X

ANSI는 Oracle이든 성능 상관 X

Question #58

Topic 1

In your data center, Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used for all databases.

All tablespaces are smallfile tablespaces.

SALES_Q1 is a permanent user-defined tablespace in the SALES database.

Examine this command which is about to be issued by a DBA logged in to the SALES database:

ALTER TABLESPACE sales_q1 ADD DATAFILE;

Which are two actions, either one of which you could take to ensure that the command executes successfully? (Choose two.)

* 경로 미지정시 OMF 설정에 따라 데이터 파일 위치 지정

default 위치 = DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST

* 사이즈 미지정시, default = 100MB

* Autoextend 미지정시, default

= Autoextend unlimited

- A. Ensure that DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST and DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST each specify with at least 50 Mb of available space.
- B. Specify a path in the DATAFILE clause of the command specifying a location with at least 100M of available space.
- C. Ensure that DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST specifies a location with at least 100 Mb of available space.
- D. Add the AUTOEXTEND ON clause with NEXT set to 100M.
- E. Ensure that DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST and DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST each specify locations with at least 50 Mb of available space.

파일 생성과 관련 X

불충분

지정된 위치 경로에 최소 100MB의 사용 가능한 공간 있어 가능

default 위치

default 사이즈

자동 확장 옵션 → 디스크 공간 문제와 관련 X

A와 동일한 오답

Question #59

Topic 1

Examine this command and some partial output:

LSNRCTL> start LISTENER_1

Listening Endpoints Summary...

(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=host01.abc.com) (PORT=1562))

Services Summary...

Service "DB01.abc.com" has 1 instance(s).

Instance "DB01", status UNKNOWN, has 1 handler(s) for this service...

The command completed successfully

* unknown → 리스너와 인스턴스간의 통신문제

Why does the DB01.abc.com service show unknown status?

unknown ↓ 정적으로 등록한 경우에만!

- A. The service DB01.abc.com is dynamically registered
- B. The LOCAL_LISTENER database parameter is not set to a service name that refers to LISTENER_1
- C. The service DB01.abc.com is statically registered
- D. The listener is not listening on the default port 1521- 포트와 관계 X
- E. The SID_LIST_LISTENER section is not contained in the LISTENER.ORA file

현재 Listener_1 은 정적 → listener.ora 파일에 기입되어있어야 할

Question #60

Topic 1

Which three statements are true about the tools used to configure Oracle Net Services? (Choose three.)

오라클 넷 서비스 구성하는데 사용되는 도구 세가지 설명 옳은 거

- A. The Oracle Net Configuration Assistant is only used when running the Oracle installer
X → 독립적으로 수행가능 (설치 후에도)
- B. Oracle Net Manager can be used to centrally configure listeners on any database server target
X → local 대상
- C. The lsnrctl utility requires a listener.ora file to exist before it is started
존재하지 않아도 표준 설정된 기본값으로 리스너 시작 가능
- D. Oracle Net Manager can be used to locally configure naming methods on a database server
local!
- E. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure listeners on any managed database server - EMCC 에 대한 설명
- F. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure net service names for any database server target

* Keyword : local, EMCC

Question #61

Topic 1

Which two statements are true regarding the UNION and UNION ALL operators? (Choose two.)

- A. Duplicates are eliminated automatically by the UNION ALL operator
- B. The number of columns selected in each SELECT statement must be identical
- C. The names of columns selected in each SELECT statement must be identical
- D. The output is sorted by the UNION ALL operator
- E. NULLS are not ignored during duplicate checking

Question #62

Topic 1

Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)? (Choose two.)

- A. The ADR base defaults to \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin if neither DIAGNOSTIC_DEST nor ORACLE_BASE is set
- B. The ADR base defaults to \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs if the DIAGNOSTIC_DEST parameter and the ORACLE_BASE environment variable are not set
- C. It supports diagnostics for Automatic Storage Management (ASM)
- D. It supports diagnostics for Oracle Clusterware
- E. It is held inside an Oracle database schema