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## Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

### NEW QUESTION # 44

Which two statements are true about the PMON background process?

- A. It registers database services with all local and remote listeners known to the database instance.
- B. It frees unused temporary segments.
- C. It frees resources held by abnormally terminated processes.
- D. It rolls back transactions when a process fails.
- E. It records checkpoint information in the control file.

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

- A.False. LREG handles registration in 23ai, not PMON.
- B.False. CKPT (Checkpoint) process updates the control file.
- C.True. PMON cleans up after failed processes (e.g., releases locks).

- D .True. PMON rolls back uncommitted transactions of failed processes.
- E .False. SMON (System Monitor) manages temporary segment cleanup.

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

Which two are benefits of external tables?

- A. They can be queried while the database is in the MOUNT state like dynamic performance views.
- **B. They can be queried, transformed, and joined with other tables without having to load the data first.**
- **C. The results of a complex join or aggregating function or both can be unloaded to a file for transportation to other systems.**
- D. They support UPDATES, which transparently updates records in the file system as if they were table rows.
- E. They support DELETES, which transparently deletes records in the file system as if they were table rows.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

- A .False. External tables are read-only; no DELETE.
- B .False. Require OPEN state, unlike V\$ views.
- C .False. No UPDATE support; read-only.
- D .True. Queryable like regular tables without loading.
- E .True. Data Pump can unload query results to files.

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

Which two AWR-based tools listed below are part of Oracle Database self-tuning components?

- **A. Automatic capture of statistical information from the SGA and storing it in the AWR using Automatic Database Diagnostic.**
- B. Automatic Diagnostic Collector used to capture and store database errors and hung analysis.
- C. Automatic Application Tracing used to collect High-Load SQL statements and statistics.
- D. Automatic population of performance views (V\$ views) from statistical data stored in AWR repository and using Automatic Database Diagnostic.
- E. Automatic Application Tracing used to collect High-Load SQL statements and statistics.
- **F. ADDM, a server-based expert that reviews database performance statistics captured by Snapshots to identify potential problems before system performance degrades noticeably.**

**Answer: A,F**

Explanation:

False. No "Automatic Application Tracing" exists as an AWR tool. SQL tracing (e.g., DBMS\_MONITOR) is manual, and high-load SQL is captured by AWR indirectly via V\$SQL snapshots, not a distinct tracing tool.

Why Incorrect:Conflates manual tracing with AWR's passive collection.

Explanation:

The Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) is a cornerstone of Oracle's self-tuning capabilities, collecting and storing performance statistics for analysis. Let's dissect each option:

A : Automatic capture of statistical information from the SGA and storing it in the AWR using Automatic Database Diagnostic.

True. AWR automatically captures statistics (e.g., wait events, SQL stats) from the System Global Area (SGA) via the MMON (Manageability Monitor) process, storing them in the AWR repository (in SYSAUX). This is part of the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) framework, though "Automatic Database Diagnostic" likely refers to this broader mechanism.

Mechanics:Snapshots are taken hourly by default (configurable via

DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY.MODIFY\_SNAPSHOT\_SETTINGS), persisting data like DBA\_HIST\_SYSSTAT for self-tuning analysis.

Practical Use:Enables historical performance tracking, feeding tools like ADDM and SQL Tuning Advisor.

Edge Case:If STATISTICS\_LEVEL=BASIC, AWR collection is disabled, haltingself-tuning.

Historical Note:Introduced in 10g, enhanced in 23ai for finer granularity.

B : ADDM, a server-based expert that reviews database performance statistics captured by Snapshots to identify potential problems before system performance degrades noticeably.

True. The Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) analyzes AWR snapshots to proactively detect issues (e.g., high CPU usage, I/O bottlenecks) and recommend fixes. It runs automatically after each snapshot in maintenance windows.

Mechanics:ADDM uses DBA\_ADVISOR\_FINDINGS to log issues, leveraging AWR data like DBA\_HIST\_SQLSTAT.

Example: It might suggest adding an index for a slow query.

Practical Use:Prevents performance degradation in production systems by catching trends early.

Edge Case: Limited by snapshot frequency; real-time issues may need manual intervention.

C : Automatic Diagnostic Collector used to capture and store database errors and hung analysis.

False. No such tool exists as an "Automatic Diagnostic Collector" in AWR context. This likely confuses the Incident Packaging Service (IPS) or ADR (Automatic Diagnostic Repository), which handles errors but isn't AWR-based or self-tuning.

Why Incorrect: ADR collects trace files and logs, not AWR statistics, and isn't part of self-tuning.

D : Automatic population of performance views (V\$ views) from statistical data stored in AWR repository and using Automatic Database Diagnostic.

False. V\$ views (e.g., V\$SESSION) are real-time memory structures in the SGA, not populated from AWR, which is historical (e.g., DBA\_HIST\_\*). AWR doesn't back-feed V\$ views; the reverse occurs via snapshots.

Why Incorrect: Misunderstands the data flow; AWR is a sink, not a source for V\$ views.

## NEW QUESTION # 47

Which two statements are true concerning logical and physical database structures?

- A. A segment might have only one extent.
- B. Segments can span multiple tablespaces.
- C. A segment's blocks can be of different sizes.
- D. A segment's blocks can be of different sizes.
- E. A segment can span multiple data files in some tablespaces.
- F. All tablespaces may have one or more data files.

**Answer: A,E**

Explanation:

False. All blocks in a segment use the tablespace's block size (e.g., 8KB). While a database can have tablespaces with different block sizes (e.g., 8KB, 32KB), a single segment's blocks are uniform, as it resides in one tablespace.

Explanation:

Logical structures (e.g., segments, extents) map to physical structures (e.g., data files, blocks). Let's dissect each option:

A : A segment can span multiple data files in some tablespaces.

True. A segment (e.g., a table or index) is a logical entity stored in a tablespace. In a smallfile tablespace (default in Oracle), a segment's extents can span multiple data files if the tablespace has multiple files and space allocation requires it. This is common in large tables or when autoextend adds new files.

Mechanics: Oracle allocates extents across available data files in a round-robin fashion (with ASSM) or as needed, ensuring the segment's data is distributed. This doesn't apply to bigfile tablespaces, which use a single data file.

Example: A 10GB table in a tablespace with two 5GB data files will span both.

B : Segments can span multiple tablespaces.

False. A segment is confined to a single tablespace. Oracle enforces this to maintain logical separation (e.g., a table's data stays in its assigned tablespace). Partitioned tables can have partitions in different tablespaces, but each partition is a separate segment.

Why Not: The segment header and extent map reside in one tablespace, preventing cross-tablespace spanning for a single segment.

C : A segment might have only one extent.

True. A segment starts with one extent upon creation (e.g., a small table or index). If no further growth occurs, it remains a single-extent segment. This is common with small objects or when INITIAL extent size suffices.

Mechanics: In locally managed tablespaces (default), the initial extent is allocated based on INITIAL or tablespace defaults (e.g., 64KB), and additional extents are added only as needed.

D : All tablespaces may have one or more data files.

False. Bigfile tablespaces are restricted to one data file (up to 128TB). Smallfile tablespaces (traditional) can have multiple data files (up to 1022), but the "all" phrasing makes this false due to bigfile exceptions.

Clarification: The question's intent may assume smallfile tablespaces, but Oracle 23ai supports both types.

## NEW QUESTION # 48

Which three tasks are performed by background processes in an Oracle database instance?

- A. Writing dirty database block images from the buffer cache.
- B. Writing redo to log files.
- C. Creating dedicated server connections.
- D. Registering services with Oracle Net listeners.
- E. Reading database blocks into the buffer cache.
- F. Reading database blocks into the buffer cache.

**Answer: A,B,D**

Explanation:

False. Server processes (foreground) read blocks into the buffer cache during user queries, not background processes.

Explanation:

Background processes manage core database operations. Let's break it down:

A : Creating dedicated server connections.

False. Dedicated server connections are created by the listener, not background processes. The listener hands off the connection to a server process (e.g., ora\_s000), which isn't a background process.

B : Registering services with Oracle Net listeners.

True. The LREG process (Listener Registration, formerly PMON's role) registers services with listeners, using parameters like LOCAL\_LISTENER.

Mechanics:LREG sends service details (e.g., orcl) to the listener every 60 seconds or on startup.

C : Writing redo to log files.

True. The LGWR (Log Writer) process writes redo entries from the redo log buffer to online redo log files, ensuring transaction durability.

Mechanics:Triggered by commits, log buffer fills, or checkpoints.

D : Writing dirty database block images from the buffer cache.

True. The DBWn (Database Writer) processes write modified (dirty) blocks from the buffer cache to data files, maintaining consistency.

Mechanics:Occurs at checkpoints or when free buffers are needed.

## NEW QUESTION # 49

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