

Oracle DBA 存储管理试题选 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，
建议阅读原文

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Q. 1 : Oracle immediately re-uses the space assigned to row-directory portion of the data block once you delete the corresponding rows. 1. True 2. False

Q. 2 : Which of the following three portions of a data block are collectively called as Overhead. 1. table directory, row directory and row data 2. data block header, table directory and free space 3. table directory, row directory and data block header 4. data block header, row data and row header

Q. 3 : Which portion of the data block contains table or index data 1. table directory 2. row directory 3. overhead 4. row data

Q. 4 : What are the two space management parameters for controlling the use of free space in a data block 1. INITIAL and NEXT 2. PCTFREE and PCTUSED 3. TABLESPACE and STORAGE 4. free space cannot be controlled at block level

Q. 5 : The maximum number of transactions that a block can support is 1. 100 2. 255 3. 1000 4. unlimited

Q. 6 : what is PCTFREE 1. A space management parameter which sets aside that much percentage of memory in the data block for future update of existing rows. 2. A space management parameter which determines the minimum percentage of a block that can be used for row data plus overhead. 3. A space management parameter which tells Oracle that the block is available for inserts after the percentage of used memory falls below certain percentage. 4. all of them

Q. 7 : What is the default value of NEXT parameter 1. 1 block 2. 2 blocks 3. 5 blocks 4. 100 blocks

Q. 8 : What is the default value of PCTFREE parameter 1. 10 2. 20 3. 30 4. 40

Q. 9 : What is the default value of PCTUSED parameter 1. 10 2. 20 3. 30 4. 40

Q. 10 : What is the default value of PCTTHRESHOLD parameter 1. 10 2. 20 3. 30 4. 40

8 : Which parameter reserves the more space for future 0updates 1. high PCTINCREASE 2. high PCTFREE 3. high INITIAL 4. high PCTUSED 2 Q. 9 : PCTFREE and PCTUSED together should not exceed 1. 100 2. 50 3. 25 4. 10 1 Q. 10 : Row migration is a result of 1. not enough space in a block for new rows. 2. not enough memory for sorts 3. not enough space for 0updates in the current block 4. all of them 3 Q. 11 : Frequent deallocation of extents result in 1. truncated segments 2. block fragmentation 3. truncated tablespaces 4. tablespace fragmentation 4 Q. 13 : Row migration is a result of 1. high PCTFREE 2. low PCTFREE 3. high PCTUSED 4. low PCTUSED 2 Q. 12 : Which background process coalesce the fragmented space 1. SMON 2. PMON 3. DBWR 4. LGWR 1

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