

Oracle DBA 数据库结构试题选1 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式  
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Q. 1 : Physical Disk Resources in an Oracle Database are 1. Control Files 2. Redo Log Files 3. Data Files 4. All of the above 4

Q. 2 : What is a Schema 1. A Physical Organization of Objects in the Database 2. A Logical Organization of Objects in the Database 3. A Scheme Of Indexing 4. None of the above 2

Q. 3 : An Oracle Instance is 1. Oracle Memory Structures 2. Oracle I/O Structures 3. Oracle Background Processes 4. All of the Above 4

Q. 4 : The SGA Consists of the Following Items 1. Buffer Cache 2. Shared Pool 3. Redo Log Buffer 4. All of the Above 4

Q. 5 : The area that stores the blocks recently used by SQL statements is called 1. Shared Pool 2. Buffer Cache 3. PGA 4. UGA 2

Q. 6 : Which of the following is not a Background Server Process in an Oracle Server 1. DB Writer 2. DB Reader 3. Log Writer 4. SMON 2

Q. 7 : Which of the following is a valid background server processes in Oracle 1. ARCHiver 2. LGWR ( Log Writer ) 3. DBWR ( Dbwriter ) 4. All of the above 4

Q. 8 : The process that writes the modified blocks to the data files is 1. DBWR 2. LGWR 3. PMON 4. SMON 1

Q. 9 : Oracle does not modify the data in data file. Once the server process makes a change in the Memory, DBWR writes the modified blocks back to disk. Q. 9 : The process that records information about the changes made by all transactions that commit is 1. DBWR 2. SMON 3. CKPT 4. None of the above 4 : LGWR process records the information about changes to database Q. 10 :

Oracle does not consider a transaction committed until 1. The Data is written back to the disk by DBWR 2. The LGWR successfully writes the changes to redo 3. PMON Process commits the process changes 4. SMON Process Writes the data 2 Q. 11 : The process that performs internal operations like Tablespace Coalescing is 1. PMON 2. SMON 3. DBWR 4. ARCH 2 Q. 12 : The process that manages the connectivity of user sessions is 1. PMON 2. SMON 3. SERV 4. NET8 1 Q. 13 : The ARCH process is enabled when the database runs in a 1. PARALLEL Mode 2. ARCHIVE LOG Mode 3. NOARCHIVELOG Mode 4. None of the above 2 [NextPage] Q. 14 : What performs the Check Point in the absence of a CKPT Process 1. DBWR 2. LGWR 3. PMON 4. SMON 2 : At a check point dbwr writes all data to data files from memory. At this time the datafile headers have to be updated by LGWR in the absence of a CKPT process Q. 15 : If an application requests data that is already in the memory, it is referred to as a 1. Cache Read 2. Cache Hit 3. Cache Miss 4. Cache Latch 2 Q. 16 : If the data requested is in the memory but had to be reloaded due to aging, it is referred to as 1. CACHE HIT 2. CACHE REFRESH 3. CACHE RELOAD 4. None of the above 3 Q. 17 : If the data requested is not in the servers memory, it is referred to as 1. CACHE DISK 2. CACHE MISS 3. CACHE READ 4. None of the above 2 Q. 18 : You can Dynamically resize the following Parameters in the SGA 1. Buffer Cache 2. Library Cache 3. Dictionary Cache 4. None of the above 4 Q. 19 : The memory area that stores the parsed representation of most recently executed Statements is 1. BUFFER CACHE 2. LIBRARY CACHE 3.

DICTIONARY CACHE 4. NONE OF THE ABOVE 2 Q. 20 : The Most recently used data dictionary information is stored in 1. DATA DICTIONARY CACHE 2. SHARED CACHE 3. BUFFER CACHE 4. NONE OF THE ABOVE 1 Q. 21 : The server memory that holds session-specific information is referred to as 1. Program or Private Global Area 2. Session Global Area 3. Temp Space 4. None of the above 1 Q. 22 : The area of memory used by the server as temporary area for sorting is called 1. TEMP SPACE 2. SORT AREA 3. REDO BUFFER 4. SORT BUFFER 2 Q. 23 : The fundamental unit of storage in a data file is 1. BYTE 2. BIT 3. BLOCK 4. None of the above 3 Q. 24 : The process that resolves the in-doubt transactions in a distributed environment is 1. ARCH 2. PROC 3. RECO 4. NONE OF THE ABOVE 3 Q. 25 : The size of each buffer in the database is set using this parameter 1. DB\_BLOCK\_BUFFERS 2. DB\_BLOCK\_SIZE 3. DB\_BYTE\_SIZE 4. NONE OF THE ABOVE 2 Q. 26 : The number of Block Buffers in the database is set in the init.ora using 1. DB\_BLOCK\_SIZE 2. DB\_BLOCK\_BUFFERS 3. DB\_BUFFER\_CACHE 4. NONE OF THE ABOVE 2 Q. 27 : The Parameter that sets the size of the shared SQL Area is 1. SHARED\_SQL\_AREA 2. SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE 3. SHARED\_CACHE\_SIZE 4. NONE OF THE ABOVE 2

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