

**Question No: 1**

You intend to use only password authentication and have used the password file utility to create a password file as follows:

```
$orapwd file=$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/orapwDB01 password=orapass entries=5
```

The REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORDFILE initialization parameter is set to NONE. You created a user and granted only the SYSDBA privilege to that user as follows:

```
CREATE USER dba_user
IDENTIFIED BY dba_pass; GRANT sysdba TO dba_user;
```

The user attempts to connect to the database as follows:

```
connect dba_user/dba_pass as sysdba;
```

Why does the connection fail?

- A. The DBA privilege was not granted to dba\_user.
- B. REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORDFILE is not set to EXCLUSIVE.
- C. The password file has been created in the wrong directory.
- D. The user did not specify the password orapass to connect as SYSDBA.

**Answer: B**

Setting REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORDFILE to exclusive means that a password file exists and any user/password combination in the password file can log into Oracle remotely and administer the instance.

**Incorrect Answers**

A: The main problem that the connection failed is the REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORDFILE initialization parameter is set to NONE. Granting the DBA privilege to dba\_user will not fix the issue.

C: The default directory for the password file is \$ORACLE\_HOME/dbs/, so there is no error in the location of the password file.

D: The main problem that the connection failed is the REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORDFILE initialization parameter is set to NONE. Specifying the password during login process will not fix the issue.

OCA Oracle 9i Associate DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 513-516 Chapter 10: Basics of the Oracle Database Architecture

**Question No: 2**

John has created a procedure named SALARY\_CALC. Which SQL query allows him to view the text of the procedure?

```
A. SELECT text FROM user_source
WHERE name ='SALARY_CALC';
```

```
B. SELECT * FROM user_source
WHERE source_name ='salary_calc';
```

C. SELECT \* FROM user\_objects  
WHERE object\_name = 'SALARY\_CALC';

D. SELECT \* FROM user\_procedures  
WHERE object\_name ='SALARY\_CALC';

E. SELECT text FROM user\_source  
WHERE name='SALARY\_CALC'  
AND owner ='JOHN';

**Answer: A**

USER\_SOURCE dictionary view displays the source code for PL/SQL programs owned by the user.

**Incorrect Answers**

B: There is no SOURCE\_NAME column in the USER\_SOURCE dictionary view.

C: You cannot view the text of the procedure using the USER\_OBJECTS dictionary view.

D: There is no USER\_PROCEDURES dictionary view in Oracle.

E: There is no OWNER column in the USER\_SOURCE dictionary view, only NAME, TYPE, LINA and TEXT columns.

OCA Oracle 9i Associate DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 576-578 Chapter 11: Managing the Physical Database Structure

**Question No: 3**

You issue the following queries to obtain information about the redo log files:

```
SQL> SELECT group#, type, member FROM v$logfile; GROUP# SEQUENCE# STATUS
GROUP#  TYPE      MEMBER
```

```
1          ONLINE    /databases/DB01/ORADATA/u02/log1a.rdo
```

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```
1          ONLINE    /databases/DB01/ORADATA/u03/log1b.rdo
```

```
2          ONLINE    /databases/DB01/ORADATA/u02/log2a.rdo
```

```
2          ONLINE    /databases/DB01/ORADATA/u03/log2b.rdo
```

```
3          ONLINE    /databases/DB01/ORADATA/u02/log3a.rdo
```

```
3          ONLINE    /databases/DB01/ORADATA/u03/log3b.rdo
```

```
SQL> SELECT group#, sequence#, status FROM v$log;
```

```
1 250 INACTIVE 2 251 CURRENT 3 249 INACTIVE
```

You immediately issue this command:

```
ALTER DATABASE DROP LOGFILE MEMBER '/databases/DB01/ORADATA/u03/log2b.rdo';
```

Why does the command fail?