

In order to learn which questions have been answered correctly:

1. Print these pages.
2. Answer the questions.
3. Send this assessment with the answers via:
  - a. FAX to (212) 967-3498.

Or

- b. Mail the answers to the following address:

**SYS-ED  
PO Box 1213  
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Client contact:

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QNO	Question	Answer
1.	<p>Poorly written SQL code can sometimes be counteracted by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Increasing memory.</li> <li>b. Physical and configuration tuning.</li> <li>c. Changing host languages.</li> <li>d. Recompiling the program.</li> <li>e. Replacing with a stored procedure.</li> </ul>	b
2.	<p>In normalization, removing repetition by creating a one to many relationship is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. First Normal Form</li> <li>b. Second Normal Form</li> <li>c. Third Normal Form</li> <li>d. Forth Normal Form</li> <li>e. Fifth Normal Form</li> </ul>	a
3.	<p>Insufficient normalization leads to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Poor indexes</li> <li>b. Increased memory utilization</li> <li>c. Duplicate data</li> <li>d. Driving the CPU utilization</li> <li>e. a, b and c.</li> </ul>	c
4.	<p>The creation of index keys on _____ values will typically result in greater efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Alphanumeric</li> <li>b. Integer</li> <li>c. Varying character strings</li> <li>d. Float</li> <li>e. a or b</li> </ul>	b
5.	<p>Triggers can sometimes be substituted for a constraint. Which is more efficient?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Triggers</li> <li>b. Constraints</li> <li>c. Triggers on an index table</li> <li>d. Constraints on an index table</li> <li>e. Both are the same.</li> </ul>	b
6.	<p>The major advantage of denormalization is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Faster backups</li> <li>b. Easier for users and programmers to understand.</li> <li>c. That it will decrease the number of tables in a join, therefore speeding up access.</li> <li>d. a and b.</li> <li>e. a, b and c.</li> </ul>	c
7.	<p>There are different types of subqueries. Which is not a subquery?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Multiple row subquery</li> <li>b. Multiple column subquery</li> <li>c. Correlated subquery</li> <li>d. Single row subquery</li> <li>e. All are subqueries</li> </ul>	e

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8.	A virtual column that produces a specific value is a pseudocolumn. Which is not a pseudocolumn?  a. CURRVAL b. NEXTVAL c. ROWID d. MAX e. LEVEL	d
9.	The default for SET TRANSACTION command is:  a. READ WRITE b. ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED c. ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE d. READ e. a and b	e
10.	The Pos column is on the output of the EXPLAIN PLAN; it is used:  a. To position the index b. As a guide to the sequence of events. c. As the Point of Sequence for generated sequence numbers d. a and b. e. None of the above.	b
11.	Which clauses will never cause a sort to be performed?  a. Distinct b. Group c. Join operations d. Order by e. They all may cause a sort to be executed.	e
12.	The GROUPING SET clause is used:  a. To restrict the results of ROLLUP b. To restrict the results of CUBR c. To restrict the results of GROUP d. a and b. e. a, b and c.	d
13.	The difference in performance between the COUNT function prior to 9i and the current COUNT is:  a. The * as an argument is the fastest. b. The column name is the fastest. c. A constant is the fastest. d. A non indexed column is the fastest. e. They are all the same under Oracle 10g.	e
14.	A data conversion may lead to:  a. Tablespace scans. b. Slower queries. c. Parallel processing d. a and b e. a, b and c.	d

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15.	<p>What could result in compromising the performance of a query?</p> <p>a. Using a function in an ORDER BY  b. Using a function in an GROUP BY  c. Using a function in an WHERE  d. a and b  e. a, b, and c.</p>	e
16.	<p>The downside of ROWID pointers are:</p> <p>a. They are slow.  b. They do not necessarily point to the same rows forever.  c. They often compute the wrong value.  d. a and b.  e. a, b and c.</p>	b
17.	<p>Which is not a factor in tuning a join?</p> <p>a. Use equality first.  b. Avoid use of negatives.  c. Avoid LIKE pattern matching.  d. Retrieval of specific and a small number of rows.  e. All of the above.</p>	e
18.	<p>In order to accelerate the DELETE when deleting all rows use:</p> <p>a. DELETE statement without a WHERE clause.  b. FORMAT table.  c. TRUNCATE statement.  d. a or b.  e. None of the above.</p>	c
19.	<p>When should an index be created on a table?</p> <p>a. When retrieving most of the rows in the table.  b. For all small tables.  c. When there are a number of columns; each should have an index.  d. When columns contain many NULL values.  e. None of the above.</p>	e
20.	<p>Which index type will be efficient for read write indexes?</p> <p>a. BTree  b. Function Based  c. Reverse Key  d. a and b  e. a, b and c.</p>	e
21.	<p>Under Oracle 10g Rule based optimization:</p> <p>a. Is desupported  b. Is the preferred choice  c. Is only used when requested.  d. Requires an index to use.  e. b and c</p>	a

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22.	There are four basic methods of accessing data. Which is not a method?  a. Full Table Scan b. Full Index Scan c. Reverse Index d. Index Unique Scan e. Index Range Scan	c
23.	Schema statistics are accessible through the views.  a. USER_TABLES b. USER_INDEXES c. USER_TAB_COLUMNS d. a, b and c e. None of the above.	d
24.	Parallel scans can be induced via:  a. PARALLEL hint b. PARALLEL attribute when creating a table. c. SELECT PARALLEL d. a and b e. a, b and c.	d
25.	Which is not a type of a join?  a. INNER SELECT b. NESTED LOOP c. HASH JOIN d. SORT MERGE JOIN e. SEMI-JOIN	a
26.	What is the script name for creating the PLAN_TABLE?  a. CREATEPLAN.SQL b. UTLXPLAN.SQL c. EXPLAIN.SQL d. EXP.SQL e. None of the above.	b
27.	The Tuning Pack does not include.  a. SQL Performance Analyzer b. Index Tuning Wizard c. SQL Analyze d. Oracle Expert e. Outlines	a
28.	In order to force a small table into cache, code the:  a. Cache option on the CREATE TABLE. b. Cache option on the ALTER TABLE. c. Cache option on the SET. d. a and b. e. a, b and c.	d

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29.	The number of sequenced cached by default is:  a. 5 b. 10 c. 15 d. 20 e. 25	d
30.	When more than one process is attempting to access a single database buffer block at once, there will be buffer busy wait. In order to list the buffer busy wait events, use the view:  a. v\$buffers b. v\$waitstat c. v\$enqueue d. v\$busywait e. None of the above.	b