

SELF TEST

Create a Database by Using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)

1. Which of these operations can be accomplished with the DBCA? (Choose all correct answers.)
 - A. Create a database
 - B. Remove a database
 - C. Upgrade a database
 - D. Add database options
 - E. Remove database options
2. To create a database, in what mode must the instance be? (Choose the best answer.)
 - A. Not started
 - B. Started in NOMOUNT mode
 - C. Started in MOUNT mode
 - D. Started in OPEN mode
3. Several actions are necessary to create a database. Place these in the correct order:
 1. Create the data dictionary views.
 2. Create the parameter file.
 3. Create the password file.
 4. Issue the **CREATE DATABASE** command.
 5. Issue the **STARTUP** command.(Choose the best answer.)
 - A. 2, 3, 5, 4, 1
 - B. 3, 5, 2, 4, 1
 - C. 5, 3, 4, 2, 1
 - D. 2, 3, 1, 4, 5
4. What instance parameter cannot be changed after database creation? (Choose the best answer.)
 - A. All instance parameters can be changed after database creation.
 - B. All instance parameters can be changed after database creation, if it is done while the instance is in MOUNT mode.
 - C. CONTROL_FILES.
 - D. DB_BLOCK_SIZE.

5. What files are created by the **CREATE DATABASE** command? (Choose all correct answers.)
- A. The controlfile
 - B. The server parameter file
 - C. The online redo log files
 - D. The password file
 - E. The static initialization parameter file
 - F. The SYSAUX tablespace datafile
 - G. The SYSTEM tablespace datafile
6. What will happen if you do not run the CATALOG.SQL and CATPROC.SQL scripts after creating a database? (Choose the best answer.)
- A. It will not be possible to open the database.
 - B. It will not be possible to create any user tables.
 - C. It will not be possible to use PL/SQL.
 - D. It will not be possible to query the data dictionary views.
 - E. It will not be possible to connect as any user other than SYS.

Manage Database Design Templates by Using DBCA

7. What tools can be used to manage templates? (Choose all correct answers.)
- A. The Database Configuration Assistant
 - B. The Database Upgrade Assistant
 - C. SQL*Plus
 - D. Database Express
 - E. The Oracle Universal Installer
8. At what point can you not choose or change the database character set? (Choose the best answer.)
- A. At database creation time, if you are using a DBCA template
 - B. At database creation time, if you are using a DBCA template that includes datafiles
 - C. At database creation time, if you are not using a DBCA template
 - D. After database creation, using DBCA to install options

Configure Database Options by Using DBCA

9. If there are several databases created off the same Oracle Home, how will Database Express be configured? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Database Express will give access to all the databases created from the one Oracle Home through one URL.
 - B. Database Express will give access to each database through different ports.
 - C. Database Express need only be configured in one database and can then be used to connect to all of them.
 - D. Database Express can manage only one database per Oracle Home.
10. The SYSAUX tablespace is mandatory. What will happen if you attempt to issue a **CREATE DATABASE** command that does not specify a datafile for the SYSAUX tablespace? (Choose the best answer.)
- A. The command will fail.
 - B. The command will succeed, but the database will be inoperable until the SYSAUX tablespace is created.
 - C. A default SYSAUX tablespace and datafile will be created.
 - D. The SYSAUX objects will be created in the SYSTEM tablespace.

Generate Database Creation Scripts by Using DBCA

11. What files are generated when you choose the option to Generate Database Creation Scripts in the Database Configuration Assistant? (Choose all correct answers.)
- A. A shell script
 - B. SQL scripts
 - C. A parameter file
 - D. A password file
 - E. A response file

LAB QUESTION

Create a database manually by following these steps:

1. Create an initialization file with the bare minimum of parameters.
2. Issue a **CREATE DATABASE** command.
3. Run a few queries to see what has been created.
4. Delete the database.

SELF TEST ANSWERS

Create a Database by Using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)

1. ☒ **A, B, D.** The DBCA can create and remove databases, and also install options into existing databases.
☒ **C and E** are incorrect. A database upgrade would require the DBUA (the Database Upgrade Assistant), not the DBCA. Removing options cannot be done through any wizard: It is a manual process.
2. ☒ **B.** The instance must be running before you create a database.
☒ **A, C, and D** are incorrect. The instance must be started, but it cannot be mounted (because there is no controlfile) or opened (because there are no datafiles).
3. ☒ **A.** This is the correct sequence (although 2 and 3 could be done the other way round).
☒ **B, C, and D** are incorrect. None of these sequences are possible.
4. ☒ **D.** This is the one parameter that can never be changed after creation.
☒ **A, B, and C** are incorrect. **A** and **B** are incorrect because `DB_BLOCK_SIZE` cannot be changed no matter when you try to do it. **C** is incorrect because the `CONTROL_FILES` parameter can certainly be changed, although this will require a shutdown and restart.
5. ☒ **A, C, E, and G.** All of these will always be created, by default, if they are not specified.
☒ **B, D, and E** are incorrect. **B** and **D** are incorrect because these should exist before the instance is started. **E** is incorrect because the conversion of the static parameter file to a dynamic parameter file only occurs, optionally, after the database is created.
6. ☒ **D.** The database will function, but without the data dictionary views and PL/SQL packages created by these scripts, it will be unusable.
☒ **A, B, C, and E** are incorrect. **A** is incorrect because the database will open; in fact, it must be open to run the scripts. **B** is incorrect because tables and other objects can certainly be created. **C** is incorrect because PL/SQL will be available; it is the supplied packages that will be missing. **E** is incorrect because although the scripts need to be run by `SYS`, you can connect as other users.

Manage Database Design Templates by Using DBCA

7. ☒ **A.** The DBCA is the only tool that can manage templates.
☒ **B, C, D, and E** are incorrect. These are all incorrect because only the DBCA offers template management.

8. ☒ **D.** It is not possible to change character sets after database creation with DBCA: Character sets are not installed as options.
- ☒ **A, B, and C** are incorrect. **A** and **B** are incorrect because templates are not relevant. If the template includes datafiles, the DBCA will change the character set behind the scenes. **C** is incorrect because creation without a template gives you complete control, including your choice of character set.

Configure Database Options by Using DBCA

9. ☒ **B.** Database Express can be used for each database and will be configured with a different port for each one.
- ☒ **A, C, and D** are incorrect. **A** is incorrect because this would require Cloud Control. **C** is incorrect because Database Express must be installed in every database that will use it. **D** is incorrect because although a Database Express instance is only for one database, every database can have its own.
10. ☒ **C.** There are defaults for everything, including the SYSAUX tablespace and datafile definitions.
- ☒ **A, B, and D** are incorrect. **A** is incorrect because the command will succeed. **B** and **D** are incorrect because these are not the way the defaults work.

Generate Database Creation Scripts by Using DBCA

11. ☒ **A, B, C, D.** One shell script is generated which calls a set of SQL scripts. There is also a password file to allow SYSDBA connections, and a parameter file to start the instance.
- ☒ **E.** This is incorrect because response files are generated by the Oracle Universal Installer, not by the Configuration Assistant.

LAB ANSWER

Here is a Windows example of the parameter file:

```
db_name>manualdb
db_create_file_dest=c:\app\oracle\oradata>manualdb
audit_file_dest= c:\app\oracle>manualdb\audit
```

Name the file initmanualdb.ora and place it in the directory %ORACLE_HOME%\database. Create the two directories specified in the file. If you're working on Linux, adjust the directory names appropriately and place the file in \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs.

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Next, set your ORACLE_SID environment variable. Here it is on Windows:

```
set ORACLE_SID=manualdb
```

And here it is on Linux:

```
export ORACLE_SID=manualdb
```

Also, set your ORACLE_HOME and PATH variables as usual. On Windows, create the service

```
oradim -new -sid manualdb
```

and then launch SQL*Plus and issue a **CREATE DATABASE** command, relying on defaults for everything:

```
sqlplus / as sysdba
startup nomount;
create database;
```

Next, here are some queries:

```
select instance_name, status from v$instance;
select name,open_mode from v$database;
select name from v$datafile;
select * from v$controlfile;
select member from v$logfile;
```

To remove the database, run the **DROP DATABASE** command from within SQL*Plus:

```
shutdown immediate;
startup mount restrict;
drop database;
```