Exam Questions 1Z0-062

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/1Z0-062/

NEW QUESTION 1
The following parameter are set for your Oracle 12c database instance: OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=FALSE
OPTIMIZER_USE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=TRUE
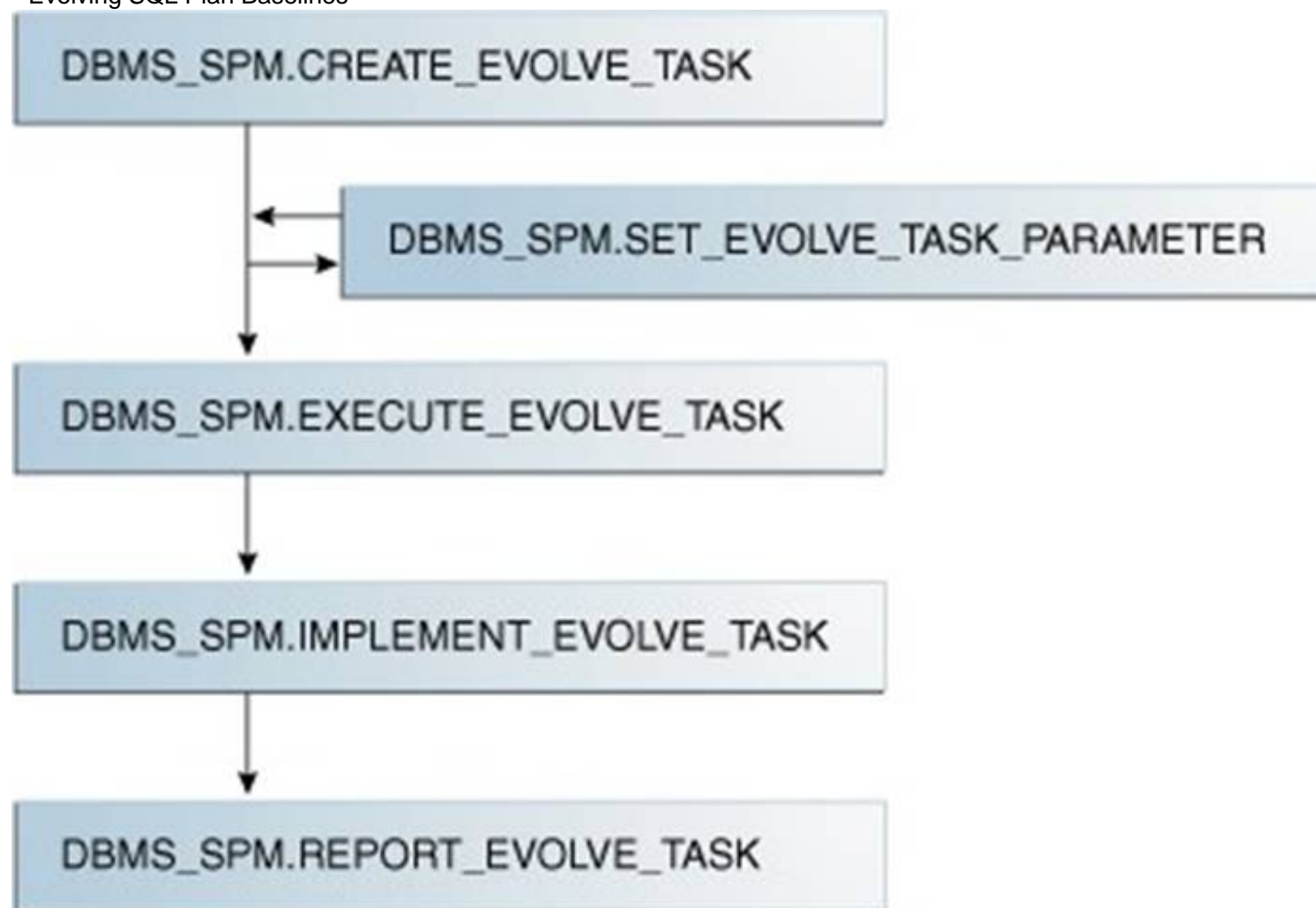You want to manage the SQL plan evolution task manually. Examine the following steps:
1. Set the evolve task parameters.
2. Create the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
3. Implement the recommendations in the task by using the DBMS_SPM.IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK function.
4. Execute the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
5. Report the task outcome by using the DBMS_SPM.REPORT_EVOLVE_TASK function. Identify the correct sequence of steps:

A. 2, 4, 5
B. 2, 1, 4, 3, 5
C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
D. 1, 2, 4, 5

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Evolving SQL Plan Baselines

*2. Create the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
This function creates an advisor task to prepare the plan evolution of one or more plans for a specified SQL statement. The input parameters can be a SQL handle, plan name or a list of plan names, time limit, task name, and description.
1. Set the evolve task parameters. SET_EVOLVE_TASK_PARAMETER
This function updates the value of an evolve task parameter. In this release, the only valid parameter is TIME_LIMIT.
4. Execute the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
This function executes an evolution task. The input parameters can be the task name, execution name, and execution description. If not specified, the advisor generates the name, which is returned by the function.
3: IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK
This function implements all recommendations for an evolve task. Essentially, this function is equivalent to using ACCEPT_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE for all recommended plans. Input parameters include task name, plan name, owner name, and execution name.
5. Report the task outcome by using the DBMS_SPM_EVOLVE_TASK function.
This function displays the results of an evolve task as a CLOB. Input parameters include the task name and section of the report to include.
References:

NEW QUESTION 2
You configure your database Instance to support shared server connections.
Which two memory areas that are part of PGA are stored in SGA instead, for shared server connection? (Choose two.)

A. User session data
B. Stack space
C. Private SQL area
D. Location of the runtime area for DML and DDL Statements
E. Location of a part of the runtime area for SELECT statements

Answer: AC

Explanation:
A: PGA itself is subdivided. The UGA (User Global Area) contains session state information, including stuff like package-level variables, cursor state, etc. Note that, with shared server, the UGA is in the SGA. It has to be, because shared server means that the session state needs to be accessible to all server processes, as any one of them could be assigned a particular session. However, with dedicated server (which likely what you're using), the UGA is allocated in the PGA.

C: The Location of a private SQL area depends on the type of connection established for a session. If a session is connected through a dedicated server, private SQL areas are located in the server process' PGA. However, if a session is connected through a shared server, part of the private SQL area is kept in the SGA.
Note:
* System global area (SGA)
The SGA is a group of shared memory structures, known as SGA components, that contain data and control information for one Oracle Database instance. The SGA is shared by all server and background processes. Examples of data stored in the SGA include cached data blocks and shared SQL areas.
* Program global area (PGA)
A PGA is a memory region that contains data and control information for a server process. It is nonshared memory created by Oracle Database when a server process is started. Access to the PGA is exclusive to the server process. There is one PGA for each server process. Background processes also allocate their own PGAs. The total memory used by all individual PGAs is known as the total instance PGA memory, and the collection of individual PGAs is referred to as the total instance PGA, or just instance PGA. You use database initialization parameters to set the size of the instance PGA, not individual PGAs.
References:

NEW QUESTION 3
Which are two ways for a database service to be recognized by a listener in Oracle Database 12c? (Choose two.)

A. Dynamic Registration by the LREG process
B. Dynamic Registration by the SMON process
C. Static registration in the listener.ora file using the GLOBAL_DBNAME parameter
D. Dynamic Registration by the PMON process
E. Static registration in the listener.ora file using the SERVICE_NAME parameter

Answer: AE

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/NETAG/listenercfg.htm#NETAG298

NEW QUESTION 4
You execute the following PL/SQL:

```
BEGIN
DBMS_FGA.add_policy(
object_schema => 'JIM',
object_name => 'PRODUCTS',
policy_name => 'PROD_AUDIT',
audit_condition => 'PRICE > 10000',
audit_column => 'PRICE');
END;
/
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Fine-Grained Auditing (FGA) is enabled for the PRICE column in the PRODUCTS table for SELECT statements only when a row with PRICE > 10000 is accessed.
B. FGA is enabled for the PRODUCTS.PRICE column and an audit record is written whenever a row with PRICE > 10000 is accessed.
C. FGA is enabled for all DML operations by JIM on the PRODUCTS.PRICE column.
D. FGA is enabled for the PRICE column of the PRODUCTS table and the SQL statements is captured in the FGA audit trial.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
 DBMS_FGA.add_policy
* The DBMS_FGA package provides fine-grained security functions.
* ADD_POLICY Procedure
This procedure creates an audit policy using the supplied predicate as the audit condition. Incorrect:
Not C: object_schema
The schema of the object to be audited. (If NULL, the current log-on user schema is assumed.)

NEW QUESTION 5
What are two benefits of installing Grid Infrastructure software for a stand-alone server before installing and creating an Oracle database?

A. Effectively implements role separation
B. Enables you to take advantage of Oracle Managed Files.
C. Automatically registers the database with Oracle Restart.
D. Helps you to easily upgrade the database from a prior release.
E. Enables the Installation of Grid Infrastructure files on block or raw devices.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
C: To use Oracle ASM or Oracle Restart, you must first install Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server before you install and create the database. Otherwise, you must manually register the database with Oracle Restart.

Desupport of Block and Raw Devices
With the release of Oracle Database 11g release 2 (11.2) and Oracle RAC 11g release 2 (11.2), using Database Configuration Assistant or the installer to store Oracle Clusterware or Oracle Database files directly on block or raw devices is not supported.
If you intend to upgrade an existing Oracle RAC database, or an Oracle RAC database with Oracle ASM instances, then you can use an existing raw or block device partition, and perform a rolling upgrade of your existing installation.
Performing a new installation using block or raw devices is not allowed. References:

NEW QUESTION 6
Which two statements correctly describe the relationship between data files and logical database structures? (Choose two.)

A. A segment cannot span data files.
B. A data file can belong to only one tablespace.
C. An extent cannot span data files.
D. The size of an Oracle data block in a data file should be the same as the size of an OS block.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
A single extent can never span data files. https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/logical.htm#CNCPT1095

NEW QUESTION 7
Which three statements are true PFILEs, SPFILEs or both? (Choose three.)

A. SPFILEs and PFILEs may both be edited with an O/S editing utility
B. Some SPFILE parameters can be modified successfully with the SCOPE=MEMORY clause
C. A SPFILE can be created by an idle instance
D. A PFILE can be created by an idle instance
E. All SPFILE parameters can be modified successfully with the SCOPE=BOTH clause
F. All SPFILE parameters can be modified successfully with the SCOPE=MEMORY clause

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 8
Which three factors influence the optimizer's choice of an execution plan? (Choose three.)

A. the optimizer_mode initialization parameter
B. operating system (OS) statistics
C. cardinality estimates
D. object statistics in the data dictionary
E. fixed baselines

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 9
You execute the commands:

```
SQL>CREATE USER sidney
    IDENTIFIED BY out_standing1
    DEFAULT TABLESPACE users
    QUOTA 10M ON users
    TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp
    ACCOUNT UNLOCK;

SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION TO sidney;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The create user command fails if any role with the name Sidney exists in the database.
B. The user Sidney can connect to the database instance but cannot perform sort operations because no space quota is specified for the temp tablespace.
C. The user Sidney is created but cannot connect to the database instance because no profile is default.
D. The user Sidney can connect to the database instance but requires relevant privileges to create objects in the users tablespace.
E. The user Sidney is created and authenticated by the operating system.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 10
You administer an online transaction processing (OLTP) system whose database is stored in Automatic Storage Management (ASM) and whose disk group use normal redundancy.
One of the ASM disks goes offline, and is then dropped because it was not brought online before DISK_REPAIR_TIME elapsed.
When the disk is replaced and added back to the disk group, the ensuing rebalance operation is too slow.
Which two recommendations should you make to speed up the rebalance operation if this type of failure happens again? (Choose two.)

A. Increase the value of the ASM_POWER_LIMIT parameter.
B. Set the DISK_REPAIR_TIME disk attribute to a lower value.
C. Specify the statement that adds the disk back to the disk group.
D. Increase the number of ASMB processes.

E. Increase the number of DBWR_IO_SLAVES in the ASM instance.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
A: ASM_POWER_LIMIT specifies the maximum power on an Automatic Storage Management instance for disk rebalancing. The higher the limit, the faster rebalancing will complete. Lower values will take longer, but consume fewer processing and I/O resources.
D:
* Normally a separate process is fired up to do that rebalance. This will take a certain amount of time. If you want it to happen faster, fire up more processes. You tell ASM it can add more processes by increasing the rebalance power.
* ASMB
ASM Background Process
Communicates with the ASM instance, managing storage and providing statistics Incorrect:
Not B: A higher, not a lower, value of DISK_REPAIR_TIME would be helpful here.
Not E: If you implement database writer I/O slaves by setting the DBWR_IO_SLAVES parameter, you configure a single (master) DBWR process that has slave processes that are subservient to it. In addition, I/O slaves can be used to "simulate" asynchronous I/O on platforms that do not support asynchronous I/O or implement it inefficiently. Database I/O slaves provide non-blocking, asynchronous requests to simulate asynchronous I/O.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which two statements are true concerning dropping a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose two.)

A. The PDB must be open in read-only mode.
B. The PDB must be in mount state.
C. The PDB must be unplugged.
D. The PDB data files are always removed from disk.
E. A dropped PDB can never be plugged back into a multitenant container database (CDB).

Answer: BC

Explanation:
References: http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb_plug.htm#ADMIN13658

NEW QUESTION 12
Examine the following impdp command to import a database over the network from a pre-12c Oracle database (source):

```
$>    imdp <user_name> full=Y network_link=hrdb_test transportable=always
      transport_datafiles=
            '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/hrdb/sales01.dbf',
            '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/hrdb/cust01.dbf',
            '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/hrdb/emp01.dbf',
      version=12 logfile=import.log
```

Which three are prerequisites for successful execution of the command? (Choose three.)

A. The import operation must be performed by a user on the target database by a user with the DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE role, and the database link must connect to a user with the DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE role on the source database.
B. All the user-defined tablespaces must be in read-only mode on the source database.
C. The export dump file must be created before starting the import on the target database.
D. The source and target database must be running on the same operating system (OS) with the same endianness.
E. The impdp operation must be performed by the same user that performed the expdp operation.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
In this case we have run the impdp without performing any conversion if endian format is different then we have to first perform conversion.

NEW QUESTION 13
Your database is open and the listener LISTENER is up. You issue the command: LSNRCTL> RELOAD
What is the effect of RELOAD on sessions that were originally established by LISTENER?

A. Only sessions based on static listener registrations are disconnected.
B. Existing connections are not disconnected; however, they cannot perform any operations until the listener completes the re-registration of the database instance and service handlers.
C. The sessions are not affected and continue to function normally.
D. All the sessions are terminated and active transactions are rolled bac

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 18
To enable the Database Smart Flash Cache, you configure the following parameters: DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE = '/dev/flash_device_1' , '/dev/flash_device_2'
DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=64G
What is the result when you start up the database instance?

A. It results in an error because these parameter settings are invalid.
B. One 64G flash cache file will be used.
C. Two 64G flash cache files will be used.
D. Two 32G flash cache files will be use

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20
You upgrade your Oracle database in a multiprocessor environment. As a recommended you execute the following script: SQL > @utlrp.sql
Which two actions does the script perform? (Choose two.)

A. Parallel compilation of only the stored PL/SQL code
B. Sequential recompilation of only the stored PL/SQL code
C. Parallel recompilation of any stored PL/SQL code
D. Sequential recompilation of any stored PL/SQL code
E. Parallel recompilation of Java code
F. Sequential recompilation of Java code

Answer: CE

Explanation:
utlrp.sql and utlprp.sql
The utlrp.sql and utlprp.sql scripts are provided by Oracle to recompile all invalid objects in the database. They are typically run after major database changes such as upgrades or patches. They are located in the
$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin directory and provide a wrapper on the UTL_RECOMP package. The utlrp.sql script simply calls the utlprp.sql script with a command line parameter of "0". The utlprp.sql accepts a single integer parameter that indicates the level of parallelism as follows.
0 - The level of parallelism is derived based on the CPU_COUNT parameter. 1 - The recompilation is run serially, one object at a time.
N - The recompilation is run in parallel with "N" number of threads.
Both scripts must be run as the SYS user, or another user with SYSDBA, to work correctly. References:

NEW QUESTION 24
Which two statements are true about variable extent size support for large ASM files? (Choose two.)

A. The metadata used to track extents in SGA is reduced.
B. Rebalance operations are completed faster than with a fixed extent size
C. An ASM Instance automatically allocates an appropriate extent size.
D. Resync operations are completed faster when a disk comes online after being taken offline.
E. Performance improves in a stretch cluster configuration by reading from a local copy of an extent.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
A: Variable size extents enable support for larger ASM datafiles, reduce SGA memory requirements for very large databases (A), and improve performance for file create and open operations.
C: You don't have to worry about the sizes; the ASM instance automatically allocates the appropriate extent size. Note:
* The contents of ASM files are stored in a disk group as a set, or collection, of data extents that are stored on individual disks within disk groups. Each extent resides on an individual disk. Extents consist of one or more allocation units (AU). To accommodate increasingly larger files, ASM uses variable size extents.
* The size of the extent map that defines a file can be smaller by a factor and 64 depending on the file size. The initial extent size is equal to the allocation unit size and it increases by a factor and 64 at predefined thresholds. This feature is automatic for newly created and resized datafiles when the disk group compatibility attributes are set to Oracle Release 11 or higher.

NEW QUESTION 26
You notice a high number of waits for the db file scattered read and db file sequential read events in the recent Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) report. After further investigation, you find that queries are performing too many full table scans and indexes are not being used even though the filter columns are indexed. Identify three possible reasons for this.

A. Missing or stale histogram statistics
B. Undersized shared pool
C. High clustering factor for the indexes
D. High value for the DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT parameter
E. Oversized buffer cache

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
D: DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT is one of the parameters you can use to minimize I/O during table scans. It specifies the maximum number of blocks read in one I/O operation during a sequential scan. The total number of I/Os needed to perform a full table scan depends on such factors as the size of the table, the multiblock read count, and whether parallel execution is being utilized for the operation.

NEW QUESTION 31
You want to capture column group usage and gather extended statistics for better cardinality estimates for the CUSTOMERS table in the SH schema.
Examine the following steps:
1. Issue the SELECT DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS') FROM dual statement.
2. Execute the DBMS_STATS.SEED_COL_USAGE (null, 'SH', 500) procedure.
3. Execute the required queries on the CUSTOMERS table.
4. Issue the SELECT DBMS_STATS.REPORT_COL_USAGE ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS') FROM dual statement.
Identify the correct sequence of steps.

A. 3, 2, 1, 4
B. 2, 3, 4, 1
C. 4, 1, 3, 2
D. 3, 2, 4, 1

Answer: B

Explanation:
Step 1 (2). Seed column usage
Oracle must observe a representative workload, in order to determine the appropriate column groups. Using the new procedure DBMS_STATS.SEED_COL_USAGE, you tell Oracle how long it should observe the workload.
Step 2: (3) You don't need to execute all of the queries in your work during this window. You can simply run explain plan for some of your longer running queries to ensure column group information is recorded for these queries.
Step 3. (1) Create the column groups
At this point you can get Oracle to automatically create the column groups for each of the tables based on the usage information captured during the monitoring window. You simply have to call the DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function for each table.This function requires just two arguments, the schema name and the table name. From then on, statistics will be maintained for each column group whenever statistics are gathered on the table.
Note:
* DBMS_STATS.REPORT_COL_USAGE reports column usage information and records all the SQL operations the database has processed for a given object.
* The Oracle SQL optimizer has always been ignorant of the implied relationships between data columns within the same table. While the optimizer has traditionally analyzed the distribution of values within a column, he does not collect value-based relationships between columns.
* Creating extended statisticsHere are the steps to create extended statistics for related table columns withdbms_stats.created_extended_stats:
1 - The first step is to create column histograms for the related columns.2 – Next, we run dbms_stats.create_extended_stats to relate the columns together.
Unlike a traditional procedure that is invoked via an execute ("exec") statement, Oracle extended statistics are created via a select statement.

NEW QUESTION 34
Which two statements are true about SQL*Loader Express Mode in an Oracle 12c database? (Choose two.)

A. It loads data faster than conventional SQL*Loader
B. No data file needs to be specified
C. It can load data in parallel
D. It loads data more efficiently than conventional SQL*Loader
E. It requires Enterprise Manager Express to be configured

Answer: AC

Explanation:
Reference: https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/enterprise-edition/learnmore/sqlldr-express-modewp- 1991038.pdf

NEW QUESTION 37
Your database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode. Examine the RMAN configuration parameters:

```
CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 1; # default
CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION OFF; # default
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP OFF; # default
CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 1 BACKUP TYPE TO COPY;
CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 1; # default
```

Examine the command:
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG DELETE INPUT;
Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. It fails because the DELETE INPUT option can be used only with the BACKUP AS COPY command
B. It creates image copies of the archivelogs
C. It creates a backupset of archive log files
D. It creates image copies of the database files
E. It fails because the DELETE INPUT option can be used only with the BACKUP AS BACKUPSET command

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 41
Identify three scenarios in which you would recommend the use of SQL Performance Analyzer to analyze impact on the performance of SQL statements.

A. Change in the Oracle Database version
B. Change in your network infrastructure
C. Change in the hardware configuration of the database server
D. Migration of database storage from non-ASM to ASM storage
E. Database and operating system upgrade

Answer: ACE

Explanation:
Oracle 11g/12c makes further use of SQL tuning sets with the SQL Performance Analyzer, which compares the performance of the statements in a tuning set before and after a database change. The database change can be as major or minor as you like, such as:
* (E) Database, operating system, or hardware upgrades.
* (A, C) Database, operating system, or hardware configuration changes.
* Database initialization parameter changes.
* Schema changes, such as adding indexes or materialized views.
* Refreshing optimizer statistics.
* Creating or changing SQL profiles.

NEW QUESTION 44
What is the effect of specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE" clause in a "CREATE DATABASE" statement?

A. It will create a multitenant container database (CDB) with only the root opened.
B. It will create a CDB with root opened and seed read only.
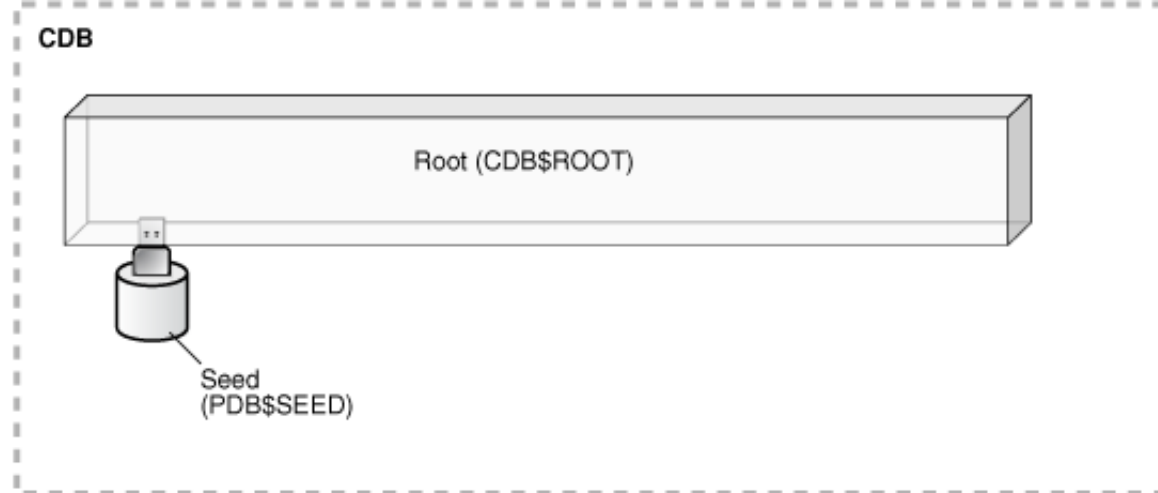C. It will create a CDB with root and seed opened and one PDB mounted.

D. It will create a CDB that must be plugged into an existing CDB.
E. It will create a CDB with root opened and seed mounted.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* The CREATE DATABASE ... ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE SQL statement creates a new CDB. If you do not specify the ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE clause, then the newly created database is a non-CDB and can never contain PDBs.
Along with the root (CDB$ROOT), Oracle Database automatically creates a seed PDB (PDB$SEED). The following graphic shows a newly created CDB:

* Creating a PDB
Rather than constructing the data dictionary tables that define an empty PDB from scratch, and then populating its Obj$ and Dependency$ tables, the empty PDB is created when the CDB is created. (Here, we use empty to mean containing no customer-created artifacts.) It is referred to as the seed PDB and has the name PDB$Seed. Every CDB non-negotiably contains a seed PDB; it is non-negotiably always open in read-only mode. This has no conceptual significance; rather, it is just an optimization device. The create PDB operation is implemented as a special case of the clone PDB operation.

NEW QUESTION 45
Which three statements are true about using flashback database in a multitenant container database (CDB)? (Choose three.)

A. The root container can be flashed back without flashing back the pluggable databases (PDBs).
B. To enable flashback database, the CDB must be mounted.
C. Individual PDBs can be flashed back without flashing back the entire CDB.
D. The DB_FLASHBACK RETENTION_TARGET parameter must be set to enable flashback of the CDB.
E. ACDB can be flashed back specifying the desired target point in time or an SCN, but not a restore poin

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 46
The HR user receives the following error while inserting data into the sales table:

```
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01653: unable to extend table HR.SALES by 128 in tablespace USERS
```

On investigation, you find that the users tablespace uses Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM). It is the default tablespace for the HR user with an unlimited quota on it.
Which two methods would you use to resolve this error? (Choose two.)

A. Altering the data file associated with the USERS tablespace to extend automatically
B. Adding a data file to the USERS tablespace
C. Changing segment space management for the USERS tablespace to manual
D. Creating a new tablespace with autoextend enabled and changing the default tablespace of the HR user to the new tablespace
E. Enabling resumable space allocation by setting the RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT parameter to a nonzero value

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 49
Which two statements are true about the Oracle Direct Network File system (DNFS)? (Choose two.)

A. It utilizes the OS file system cache.
B. A traditional NFS mount is not required when using Direct NFS.
C. Oracle Disk Manager can manage NFS on its own, without using the operating kernel NFS driver.
D. Direct NFS is available only in UNIX platforms.
E. Direct NFS can load-balance I/O traffic across multiple network adapters.

Answer: CE

Explanation:
E: Performance is improved by load balancing across multiple network interfaces (if available). Note:
* To enable Direct NFS Client, you must replace the standard Oracle Disk Manager (ODM) library with one that supports Direct NFS Client.
Incorrect:
Not A: Direct NFS Client is capable of performing concurrent direct I/O, which bypasses any operating system level caches and eliminates any operating system write-ordering locks
Not B:
* To use Direct NFS Client, the NFS file systems must first be mounted and available over regular NFS mounts.
* Oracle Direct NFS (dNFS) is an optimized NFS (Network File System) client that provides faster and more scalable access to NFS storage located on NAS storage devices (accessible over TCP/IP).
Not D: Direct NFS is provided as part of the database kernel, and is thus available on all supported database platforms - even those that don't support NFS

natively, like Windows.
Note:
* Oracle Direct NFS (dNFS) is an optimized NFS (Network File System) client that provides faster and more scalable access to NFS storage located on NAS storage devices (accessible over TCP/IP). Direct NFS is built directly into the database kernel - just like ASM which is mainly used when using DAS or SAN storage.
* Oracle Direct NFS (dNFS) is an internal I/O layer that provides faster access to large NFS files than traditional NFS clients.

NEW QUESTION 50
As a user of the ORCL database, you establish a database link to the remote HQ database such that all users in the ORCL database may access tables only from the SCOTT schema in the HQ database. SCOTT's password is TIGER. The service mane "HQ" is used to connect to the remote HQ database.
Which command would you execute to create the database link?

A. CREATE DATABASE LINK HQ USING 'HQ';
B. CREATE DATABASE LINK HQ CONNECT TO CURRENT_USER USING 'HQ';
C. CREATE PUBLICDATABASE LINK HQ CONNECT TO scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger USING 'HQ';
D. CREATE DATABASE LINK HQ CONNECT TO scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger USING 'HQ';

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 53
Identify three valid options for adding a pluggable database (PDB) to an existing multitenant container database (CDB).

A. Use the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to create a PDB using the files from the SEED.
B. Use the CREATE DATABASE . . . ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to provision a PDB by copying file from the SEED.
C. Use the DBMS_PDB package to clone an existing PDB.
D. Use the DBMS_PDB package to plug an Oracle 12c non-CDB database into an existing CDB.
E. Use the DBMS_PDB package to plug an Oracle 11 g Release 2 (11.2.0.3.0) non-CDB database into an existing CDB.

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
Use the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to create a pluggable database (PDB). This statement enables you to perform the following tasks:
* (A) Create a PDB by using the seed as a template
Use the create_pdb_from_seed clause to create a PDB by using the seed in the multitenant container database (CDB) as a template. The files associated with the seed are copied to a new location and the copied files are then associated with the new PDB.
* (C) Create a PDB by cloning an existing PDB
Use the create_pdb_clone clause to create a PDB by copying an existing PDB (the source PDB) and then plugging the copy into the CDB. The files associated with the source PDB are copied to a new location and the copied files are associated with the new PDB. This operation is called cloning a PDB.
The source PDB can be plugged in or unplugged. If plugged in, then the source PDB can be in the same CDB or in a remote CDB. If the source PDB is in a remote CDB, then a database link is used to connect to the remote CDB and copy the files.
* Create a PDB by plugging an unplugged PDB or a non-CDB into a CDB
Use the create_pdb_from_xml clause to plug an unplugged PDB or a non-CDB into a CDB, using an XML metadata file.

NEW QUESTION 57
Which four actions are possible during an Online Data file Move operation? (Choose four.)

A. Creating and dropping tables in the data file being moved
B. Performing file shrink of the data file being moved
C. Querying tables in the data file being moved
D. Performing Block Media Recovery for a data block in the data file being moved
E. Flashing back the database
F. Executing DML statements on objects stored in the data file being moved

Answer: ACEF

Explanation:
- You can now move On line Datafile without hove to stop Monoged Recovery and manually copy and rename Files. This can even be used to move Datafiles from or to ASM.
- New in Oracle Database 12c: FROM METAUNK. Physical Standby Database is in Active Data Guard Mode (opened READ ONLY and Managed Recovery is running):
It is now possible to online move a Datafile while Managed Recovery is running, ie. the Physical Standby Database is in Active Data Guard Mode. You con use this Command to move the Datafile
- A flashback operation does not relocate a moved data file to its previous location. If you move a data file online from one location to another and later flash back the database to a point in time before the move, then the Data file remains in the new location, but the contents of the Data file ore changed to the contents at the time specified in the flashback. Oracle0 Database Administrator's Guide 12c Release 1 (12.1)

NEW QUESTION 60
You find this query being used in your Oracle 12c database:

```
select employee_id, first_name, salary
from hr.employees
order by employee_id
fetch first 20 percent rows only;
```

Which method a used by the optimizer to limit the rows being returned?

A. A filter is added to the table query dynamically using ROWNUM to limit the rows to 20 percent of the total rows
B. All the rows are returned to the client or middle tier but only the first 20 percent are returned to the screen or the application.
C. A view is created during execution and a filter on the view limits the rows to 20 percent of the total rows.
D. A TOP-N query is created to limit the rows to 20 percent of the total rows

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 64
Examine the parameters for your database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
optimizer_adaptive_reporting_only	boolean	FALSE
optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	FALSE
optimizer_dynamic_sampling	integer	2
optimizer_features_enable	string	12.1.0.1

Which three statements are true about the process of automatic optimization by using cardinality feedback? (Choose three.)

A. The optimizer automatically changes a plan during subsequent execution of a SQL statement if there is a huge difference in optimizer estimates and execution statistics.
B. The optimizer can CK optimize a query only once using cardinality feedback.
C. The optimizer enables monitoring for cardinality feedback after the first execution of a query.
D. The optimizer does not monitor cardinality feedback if dynamic sampling and multicolumn statistics are enabled.
E. After the optimizer identifies a query as a re-optimization candidate, statistics collected by the collectors are submitted to the optimizer.

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
C: During the first execution of a SQL statement, an execution plan is generated as usual.
D: if multi-column statistics are not present for the relevant combination of columns, the optimizer can fall back on cardinality feedback.
(not B)* Cardinality feedback. This feature, enabled by default in 11.2, is intended to improve plans for repeated executions.
optimizer_dynamic_sampling optimizer_features_enable
* dynamic sampling or multi-column statistics allow the optimizer to more accurately estimate selectivity of conjunctive
predicates. Note:
* OPTIMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING controls the level of dynamic sampling performed by the optimizer. Range of values. 0 to 10
* Cardinality feedback was introduced in Oracle Database 11gR2. The purpose of this feature is to automatically improve plans for queries that are executed repeatedly, for which the optimizer does not estimate cardinalities in the plan properly. The optimizer may misestimate cardinalities for a variety of reasons, such as missing or inaccurate statistics, or complex predicates. Whatever the reason for the misestimate, cardinality feedback may be able to help.

NEW QUESTION 69
Which three statements are true when the listener handles connection requests to an Oracle 12c database instance with multithreaded architecture enabled In UNIX? (Choose three.)

A. Thread creation must be routed through a dispatcher process
B. The local listener may spawn a now process and have that new process create a thread
C. Each Oracle process runs an SCMN thread.
D. Each multithreaded Oracle process has an SCMN thread.
E. The local listener may pass the request to an existing process which in turn will create a threa

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 70
Examine the parameters for a database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
temp_undo_enabled	boolean	TRUE
undo_management	string	AUTO
undo_retention	integer	900
undo_tablespace	string	UNDOTBS1

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Undo records for temporary tables are stored in a temporary tablespace.
B. Undo records for temporary tables are stored in the undo tablespace and logged in the redo.
C. Undo records for temporary tables are stored in the undo tablespace and logged in the redo only for those sessions where temporary undo is enabled.
D. No redo is generated for the undo records belonging to temporary tables.
E. No redo and undo records are generated for temporary table

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 73
A redaction policy was added to the SAL column of the SCOTT.EMP table:

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY(
        OBJECT_SCHEMA  => 'SCOTT',
        OBJECT_NAME    => 'EMP',
        POLICY_NAME    => 'SCOTT_EMP',
        COLUMN_NAME    => 'SAL',
        EXPRESSION     => 'SYS_CONTEXT("SYS_SESSION_ROLES", "MGR") = "FALSE"');
END;
/
```

All users have their default set of system privileges.
For which three situations will data not be redacted? (Choose three.)

A. SYS sessions, regardless of the roles that are set in the session
B. SYSTEM sessions, regardless of the roles that are set in the session
C. SCOTT sessions, only if the MGR role is set in the session
D. SCOTT sessions, only if the MGR role is granted to SCOTT
E. SCOTT sessions, because he is the owner of the table
F. SYSTEM session, only if the MGR role is set in the session

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 77
Your multitenant container database, CDB1, is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and has two pluggable databases, HR_PDB and ACCOUNTS_PDB. An RMAN backup exists for the database.
You issue the command to open ACCOUNTS_PDB and find that the USERDATA.DBF data file for the default permanent tablespace USERDATA belonging to ACCOUNTS_PDB is corrupted.
What should you do before executing the commands to restore and recover the data file in ACCOUNTS_PDB?

A. Place CDB1 in the mount stage and then the USERDATA tablespace offline in ACCOUNTS_PDB.
B. Place CDB1 in the mount stage and issue the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE accounts_pdb CLOSE IMMEDIATE command.
C. Issue the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE accounts_pdb RESTRICTED command.
D. Take the USERDATA tablespace offline in ACCOUNTS_PDB.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* You can take an online tablespace offline so that it is temporarily unavailable for general use. The rest of the database remains open and available for users to access data. Conversely, you can bring an offline tablespace online to make the schema objects within the tablespace available to database users. The database must be open to alter the availability of a tablespace.

NEW QUESTION 82
What should you do to ensure that a job stores minimal job metadata and runtime data on disk, and uses only existing PL/SQL programs?

A. Create an event-based job.
B. Create a lightweight job.
C. Specify the job as a member of a job class.
D. Use a job array.

Answer: B

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/schedover004.htm#BGBJGHBH

NEW QUESTION 84
In your Database, the TBS PERCENT USED parameter is set to 60 and the TBS PERCENT FREE parameter is set to 20. Which two storage-tiering actions might be automated when using information Lifecycle Management (ILM) to automate data movement? (Choose two.)

A. The movement of all segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds TBS PERCENT USED
B. Setting the target tablespace to read-only
C. The movement of some segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds TBS PERCENT USED
D. Setting the target tablespace offline
E. The movement of some blocks to a target tablespace with a lower degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds TBS PERCENT USED

Answer: BC

Explanation:
The value for TBS_PERCENT_USED specifies the percentage of the tablespace quota when a tablespace is considered full. The value for TBS_PERCENT_FREE specifies the targeted free percentage for the tablespace. When the percentage of the tablespace quota reaches the value of TBS_PERCENT_USED, ADO begins to move data so that percent free of the tablespace quota approaches the value of TBS_PERCENT_FREE. This action by ADO is a best effort and not a guarantee.

NEW QUESTION 88
Which two statements are true about the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)? (Choose two.)

A. The ADDM requires at least four AWR snapshots for analysis
B. The ADDM runs after each AWR snapshot is collected automatically by MMON
C. The results of the ADDM analysis are stored in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)
D. The ADDM analysis provides only diagnostics information but does not provide recommendations
E. The ADDM calls other advisors if required, but does not provide recommendations about the advisors

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 91
Examine the query and its output executed In an RDBMS Instance:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM v$pwfile_users;

USERNAME                         SYSDB SYSOP SYSAS SYSBA SYSDG SYSKM        CON_ID
-------------------------------- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----  -----------
SYS                              TRUE  TRUE  FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE            0
C##B_ADMIN                       FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE  FALSE FALSE            0
C##C_ADMIN                       FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE  FALSE            0
C##A_ADMIN                       FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE             0
C##D_ADMIN                       FALSE FALSE TRUE  FALSE FALSE FALSE            0
```

Which three statements are true about the users (other than sys) in the output? (Choose three.)

A. The C # # B_ADMIN user can perform all backup and recovery operations using RMAN only.
B. The C # # C_ADMIN user can perform the data guard operation with Data Guard Broker.
C. The C # # A_ADMIN user can perform wallet operations.
D. The C # # D_ADMIN user can perform backup and recovery operations for Automatic Storage Management (ASM).
E. The C # # B_ADMIN user can perform all backup and recovery operations using RMAN or SQL* Plus.

Answer: BDE

Explanation:
B: SYSDG administrative privilege has ability to perform Data Guard operations (including startup and shutdown) using Data Guard Broker or dgmgrl.
D: SYSASM
The new (introduced in 11g) SYSASM role to manage the ASM instance, variable extent sizes to reduce shared pool usage, and the ability of an instance to read from a specific disk of a diskgroup
E (Not A): SYSDBA is like a role in the sense that it is granted, but SYSDBA is a special built-in privilege to allow the DBA full control over the database
Incorrect:
Not C: SYSKM. SYSKM administrative privilege has ability to perform transparent data encryption wallet operations. Note:
Use the V$PWFILE_USERS view to see the users who have been granted administrative privileges.

NEW QUESTION 96
Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains pluggable databases (PDBs), you are connected to the HR_PDB. You execute the following command:
SQL > CREATE UNDO TABLESPACE undotb01
DATAFILE 'u01/oracle/rddb1/undotbs01.dbf' SIZE 60M AUTOEXTEND ON; What is the result?

A. It executes successfully and creates an UNDO tablespace in HR_PDB.
B. It falls and reports an error because there can be only one undo tablespace in a CDB.
C. It fails and reports an error because the CONTAINER=ALL clause is not specified in the command.
D. It fails and reports an error because the CONTAINER=CURRENT clause is not specified in the command.
E. It executes successfully but neither tablespace nor the data file is created.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Interesting behavior in 12.1.0.1 DB of creating an undo tablespace in a PDB. With the new Multitenant architecture the undo tablespace resides at the CDB level and PDBs all share the same UNDO tablespace.
When the current container is a PDB, an attempt to create an undo tablespace fails without returning an error.

NEW QUESTION 101
You have altered a non-unique index to be invisible to determine if queries execute within an acceptable response time without using this index.
Which two are possible if table updates are performed which affect the invisible index columns? (Choose two.)

A. The index remains invisible.
B. The index is not updated by the DML statements on the indexed table.
C. The index automatically becomes visible in order to have it updated by DML on the table.
D. The index becomes unusable but the table is updated by the DML.
E. The index is updated by the DML on the table.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
Unlike unusable indexes, an invisible index is maintained during DML statements. Note:
* Oracle 11g allows indexes to be marked as invisible. Invisible indexes are maintained like any other index, but they are ignored by the optimizer unless the OPTIMIZER_USE_INVISIBLE_INDEXES parameter is set to TRUE at the instance or session level. Indexes can be created as invisible by using the INVISIBLE

keyword, and their visibility can be toggled using the ALTER INDEX command.

NEW QUESTION 104
Which two actions does an incremental checkpoint perform? (Choose two.)

A. It signals CKPT to write the checkpoint position to the data file headers.
B. It writes the checkpoint position to the data file headers.
C. It advances the checkpoint position in the checkpoint queue.
D. It writes the checkpoint position to the control file.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
 References:
http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_incremental_checkpoint.htm

NEW QUESTION 105
You executed the following command to create a password file in the database server:
$ orapwd file = orapworcl entries = 5 ignorecase=N
Which statement describes the purpose of the above password file?

A. It records usernames and passwords of users when granted the DBA role
B. It contains usernames and passwords of users for whom auditing is enabled
C. It is used by Oracle to authenticate users for remote database administrator
D. It records usernames and passwords of all users when they are added to OSDBA or OSOPER operating groups

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 108
Which three statements are true about the purpose of checkpoints? (Choose three.)

A. They ensure that uncommitted transactions are rolled back in case of an instance failure.
B. They ensure that all the dirty buffers are written to disk during a normal shutdown.
C. They ensure that instance recovery starts in the event of an instance failure.
D. They ensure that dirty buffers in the buffer cache are written to disk regularly.
E. They reduce the time required for recovery in case of an instance failur

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 109
Your database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode. Examine the RMAN configuration parameters:

```
CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 1; # default
CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION OFF; # default
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP OFF; # default
CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 1 BACKUP TYPE TO BACKUPSET;
CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 1; # default
```

Examine the command:
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG DELETE INPUT;
What is the outcome?

A. It fails because the DELETE INPUT option can be used only with the BACKUP AS BACKUPSET command.
B. It executes successfully and creates a backup set of the database along with archived log files and then deletes the original archived log files.
C. It executes successfully and creates an image copy of the database along with archive log files and then deletes the original archived log files.
D. It fails because the DELETE INPUT option can be used only with the BACKUP AS COPY command.

Answer: B

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B13789_01/server.101/b10734/rcmbackp.htm

NEW QUESTION 113
Identify three benefits of Unified Auditing.

A. Decreased use of storage to store audit trail rows in the database.
B. It improves overall auditing performance.
C. It guarantees zero-loss auditing.
D. The audit trail cannot be easily modified because it is read-only.
E. It automatically audits Recovery Manager (RMAN) events.

Answer: ABE

Explanation:
A: Starting with 12c, Oracle has unified all of the auditing types into one single unit called Unified auditing. You don't have to turn on or off all of the different auidting types individually and as a matter of fact auditing is enabled by default right out of the box. The AUD$ and FGA$ tables have been replaced with one single audit trail table. All of the audit data is now stored in Secure Files table thus improving the overall management aspects of audit data itself.
B: Further the audit data can also be buffered solving most of the common performance related problems seen on busy environments.
E: Unified Auditing is able to collect audit data for Fine Grained Audit, RMAN, Data Pump, Label Security, Database Vault and Real Application Security

operations.
Note:
* Benefits of the Unified Audit Trail
The benefits of a unified audit trail are many:
/ (B) Overall auditing performance is greatly improved. The default mode that unified audit works is Queued Write mode. In this mode, the audit records are batched in SGA queue and is persisted in a periodic way. Because the audit records are written to SGA queue, there is a significant performance improvement.
/ The unified auditing functionality is always enabled and does not depend on the initialization parameters that were used in previous releases
/ (A) The audit records, including records from the SYS audit trail, for all the audited components of your Oracle Database installation are placed in one location and in one format, rather than your having to look in different places to find audit trails in varying formats. This consolidated view enables auditors to co-relate audit information from different components. For example, if an error occurred during an INSERT statement, standard auditing can indicate the error number and the SQL that was executed. Oracle Database Vault-specific information can indicate whether this error happened because of a command rule violation or realm violation. Note that there will be two audit records with a distinct AUDIT_TYPE. With this unification in place, SYS audit records appear with AUDIT_TYPE set to Standard Audit.
/ The management and security of the audit trail is also improved by having it in single audit trail.
/ You can create named audit policies that enable you to audit the supported components listed at the beginning of this section, as well as SYS administrative users. Furthermore, you can build conditions and exclusions into your policies.
* Oracle Database 12c Unified Auditing enables selective and effective auditing inside the Oracle database using policies and conditions. The new policy based syntax simplifies management of auditing within the database and provides the ability to accelerate auditing based on conditions.
* The new architecture unifies the existing audit trails into a single audit trail, enabling simplified management and increasing the security of audit data generated by the database.

NEW QUESTION 117
You enabled an audit policy by issuing the following statements:
SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SCOTT;
SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SYS, SYSTEM;
For which database users and for which executions is the audit policy now active? Select two.

A. SYS, SYSTEM
B. SCOTT
C. Only for successful executions
D. Only for failed executions
E. Both successful and failed executions

Answer: AE

Explanation:
* The ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER policy audits commonly used Oracle Database parameter settings. By default, this policy is not enabled.

NEW QUESTION 118
Which two statements are true about the (PMON) background process in Oracle Database 12c? (Choose two.)

A. It records checkpoint information in the control file.
B. It frees unused temporary segments.
C. It kills sessions that exceed idle time.
D. It registers database services with all local and remote listeners known to the database instance.
E. It frees resources held by abnormally terminated processes.

Answer: DE

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/122/CNCPT/process-architecture.htm#CNCPT9840

NEW QUESTION 122
Which two statements are true about standard database auditing? (Choose two.)

A. DDL statements can be audited.
B. Statements that refer to standalone procedure can be audited.
C. Operations by the users logged on as SYSDBA cannot be audited.
D. Only one audit record is ever created for a session per audited statement even though it is executed more than onc

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 127
Which three are direct benefits of the multiprocess, multithreaded architecture of Oracle Database 12c when it is enabled? (Choose three.)

A. Reduced logical I/O
B. Reduced virtual memory utilization
C. Improved parallel Execution performance
D. Improved Serial Execution performance
E. Reduced physical I/O
F. Reduced CPU utilization

Answer: BCF

Explanation:
* Multiprocess and Multithreaded Oracle Database Systems
Multiprocess Oracle Database (also called multiuser Oracle Database) uses several processes to run different parts of the Oracle Database code and additional Oracle processes for the users—either one process for each connected user or one or more processes shared by multiple users. Most databases are multiuser because a primary advantage of a database is managing data needed by multiple users simultaneously.

Each process in a database instance performs a specific job. By dividing the work of the database and applications into several processes, multiple users and applications can connect to an instance simultaneously while the system gives good performance.
* In previous releases, Oracle processes did not run as threads on UNIX and Linux systems. Starting in Oracle Database 12c, the multithreaded Oracle Database model enables Oracle processes to execute as operating system threads in separate address spaces.

NEW QUESTION 129
You use multiple temporary tables frequently in your database. Which two are benefits of configuring temporary undo? (Choose two.)

A. Performance improves because less redo is written to the redo log.
B. Temporary undo reduces the amount of undo stored in undo tablespaces.
C. Performance improves because data manipulation language (DML) operations performed on temporary tables do not use the buffer cache.
D. Performance improves because no redo and undo are generated for the temporary table

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 132
Your database has the SRV1 service configured for an application that runs on middle-tier application server. The application has multiple modules. You enable tracing at the service level by executing the following command: SQL > exec DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE ('SRV1');
The possible outcome and actions to aggregate the trace files are as follows:
1. The command fails because a module name is not specified.
2. A trace file is created for each session that is running the SRV1 service.
3. An aggregated trace file is created for all the sessions that are running the SRV1 service.
4. The trace files may be aggregated by using the trcess utility.
5. The trace files be aggregated by using the tkprof utility.
Identify the correct outcome and the step to aggregate by using tkprof utility?

A. 1
B. 2 and 4
C. 2 and 5
D. 3 and 4
E. 3 and 5

Answer: B

Explanation:
Tracing information is present in multiple trace files and you must use the trcsess tool to collect it into a single file. Incorrect:
Not 1: Parameter service_name
Name of the service for which tracing is enabled. module_name
Name of the MODULE. An optional additional qualifier for the service. Note:
* The procedure enables a trace for a given combination of Service, MODULE and ACTION name. The specification is strictly hierarchical: Service Name or Service Name/MODULE, or Service Name, MODULE, and ACTION name must be specified. Omitting a qualifier behaves like a wild-card, so that not specifying an ACTION means all ACTIONs. Using the ALL_ACTIONS constant achieves the same purpose.
* SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure
This procedure will enable SQL tracing for a given combination of Service Name, MODULE and ACTION globally unless an instance_name is specified.
* DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE(service_name IN VARCHAR2,
module_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ANY_MODULE, action_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ANY_ACTION, waits IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
binds IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
instance_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

NEW QUESTION 136
In which two scenarios do you use SQL* Loader to load data? (Choose two.)

A. Transform the data while it is being loaded into the database.
B. Use transparent parallel processing without having to split the external data first.
C. Load data into multiple tables during the same load statement.
D. Generate unique sequential key values in specified column

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 138
A database is stored in an Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disk group, disk group, DGROUP1 with SQL:

```
SQL> CREATE DISKGROUP dgroup1 NORMAL REDUNDANCY
    FAILGROUP controller1 DISK '/devices/diska1', '/devices/diska2'
    FAILGROUP controller2 DISK '/devices/diskb1', '/devices/diskb2';
```

There is enough free space in the disk group for mirroring to be done.
What happens if the CONTROLLER1 failure group becomes unavailable due to error of for maintenance?

A. Transactions and queries accessing database objects contained in any tablespace stored in DGROUP1 will fall.
B. Mirroring of allocation units will be done to ASM disks in the CONTROLLER2 failure group until the CONTROLLER1 for failure group is brought back online.
C. The data in the CONTROLLER1 failure group is copied to the controller2 failure group and rebalancing is initiated.
D. ASM does not mirror any data until the controller failure group is brought back online, and newly allocated primary allocation units (AU) are stored in the controller2 failure group, without mirroring.
E. Transactions accessing database objects contained in any tablespace stored in DGROUP1 will fail but queries will succeed.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 139
You are about to plug a multi-terabyte non-CDB into an existing multitenant container database (CDB) as a pluggable database (PDB).
The characteristics of the non-CDB are as follows:
– Version: Oracle Database 12c Releases 1 64-bit
– Character set: WE8ISO8859P15
– National character set: AL16UTF16
– O/S: Oracle Linux6 64-bit
The characteristics of the CDB are as follows:
– Version: Oracle Database 12c Release 1 64-bit
– Character set: AL32UTF8
– O/S: Oracle Linux 6 64-bit
Which technique should you use to minimize down time while plugging this non-CDB into the CDB?

A. Transportable database
B. Transportable tablespace
C. Data Pump full export / import
D. The DBMS_PDB package
E. RMAN

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 140
Which three statements are true regarding the use of the Database Migration Assistant for Unicode (DMU)? (Choose three.)

A. ADBA can check specific tables with the DMU
B. The database to be migrated must be opened read-only.
C. The release of the database to be converted can be any release since 9.2.0.8.
D. The DMU can report columns that are too long in the converted characterset.
E. The DMU can report columns that are not represented in the converted characterset.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:
A: In certain situations, you may want to exclude selected columns or tables from scanning or conversion steps of the migration process.
D: Exceed column limit
The cell data will not fit into a column after conversion. E: Need conversion
The cell data needs to be converted, because its binary representation in the target character set is different than the representation in the current character set, but neither length limit issues nor invalid representation issues have been found
* Oracle Database Migration Assistant for Unicode (DMU) is a unique next-generation migration tool providing an end- to-end solution for migrating your databases from legacy encodings to Unicode.
Incorrect:
Not C: The release of Oracle Database must be 10.2.0.4, 10.2.0.5, 11.1.0.7, 11.2.0.1, or later.

NEW QUESTION 145
On your Oracle Database, you issue the following commands to create indexes:
SQL > CREATE INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix1 ON oe.orders (customer_id, sales_rep_id) INVISIBLE; SQL> CREATE BITMAP INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix2 ON oe.orders (customer_id, sales_rep_id); Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Only the ORD_CUSTOMER_IX1 index created.
B. Both the indexes are updated when a row is inserted, updated, or deleted in the ORDERS table.
C. Both the indexes are created: however, only ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX1 is used by the optimizer for queries on the ORDERS table.
D. The ORD_CUSTOMER_IX1 index is not used by the optimizer even when the OPTIMIZER_USE_INVISIBLE_INDEXES parameters is set to true.
E. Both the indexes are created and used by the optimizer for queries on the ORDERS table.
F. Both the indexes are created: however, only ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX2 is used by the optimizer for queries on the ORDERS table.

Answer: BF

Explanation:
Not A: Both indexes are created fine.
B: The invisible index ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX1 and the bitmap index are both updated by DML operations on the Orders table.
F: Since ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX1 is invisible only ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX2 is used by the query optimizer. Not C, Not D, Not E:
* ord_customer_ix1 is an invisible index and is therefore not used by the optimizer.
* VISIBLE | INVISIBLE Use this clause to specify whether the index is visible or invisible to the optimizer. An invisible index is maintained by DML operations, but it is not be used by the optimizer during queries unless you explicitly set the parameter OPTIMIZER_USE_INVISIBLE_INDEXES to TRUE at the session or system level. Note: Specify BITMAP to indicate that index is to be created with a bitmap for each distinct key, rather than indexing each row separately. Bitmap indexes store the rowids associated with a key value as a bitmap. Each bit in the bitmap
corresponds to a possible rowid. If the bit is set, then it means that the row with the corresponding rowid contains the key value. The internal representation of bitmaps is best suited for applications with low levels of concurrent transactions, such as data warehousing.

NEW QUESTION 149
You Execute the Following command to create a password file in the database server: $ orapwd file = '+DATA/PROD/orapwprod entries = 5 ignorecase = N format = 12' Which two statements are true about the password file? (Choose two.)

A. It records the usernames and passwords of users when granted the DBA role.
B. It contains the usernames and passwords of users for whom auditing is enabled.
C. Is used by Oracle to authenticate users for remote database administration.
D. It records the usernames and passwords of all users when they are added to the OSDBA or OSOPER operating system groups.
E. It supports the SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM system privilege

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 154
The schema SALES exists in two databases, ORCL1 and ORCL2, and has the same password, SALES123. User SALES has CREATE DATABASE LINK and CREATE SESSION privileges on both databases. Examine these commands: Conn SALES/SALES123
CREATE DATABASE LINK orcl2 USING 'orcl2';
What is the outcome of executing these commands in the ORCL1 database?

A. ORCL2 is created as a public database link to connect a single session to the SALES schema in the ORCL2 database.
B. ORCL2 is created as a shared database link to connect multiple sessions to the SALES schema in the ORCL2 database.
C. ORCL2 is created as a private database link to connect to only the SALES schema in the ORCL2 database.
D. ORCL2 database link creation fail

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 157
A database uses Automatic Storage Management (ASM) as database storage, which has a diskgroup, DATA1, which is created as follows:

```
SQL> CREATE DISKGROUP data1 NORMAL REDUNDANCY
        FAILGROUP failgrp1 DISK '/dev/sda1', '/dev/sda2'
        FAILGROUP failgrp2 DISK '/dev/sda3', '/dev/sda4';
```

What happens when the FAILGRP1 failure group is corrupted?

A. Mirroring of allocation units occurs within the FAILGRP2 failure group.
B. Transactions that are using the diskgroup fail.
C. ASM does not mirror any data and newly allocated primary allocation units (AU) are stored in the FAILGRP2 failure group.
D. Data in the FAILGRP1 failure group is moved to the FAILGRP2 failure group and rebalancing is starte

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 160
In your database instance, the UNDO_RETENTION parameter is set to 1000 and undo retention is not guaranteed for the fixed size undo tablespace.
Which statement is true about undo retention?

A. Undo is retained in the UNDO tablespace for 1000 seconds, and then moved to the SYSTEM tablespace to provide read consistency.
B. Inactive undo is retained for at least 1000 seconds if free undo space is available.
C. Inactive undo is retained for 1000 seconds even if new transactions fall due to lack of space in the undo tablespace.
D. Undo becomes expired obsolete after 1000 second

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 161
Which two services may you see on the My Service Dashboard page? (Choose two.)

A. Network Cloud Service
B. User Cloud Service
C. Compute Cloud Service
D. Database Cloud Service

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 163
What is a requirement for creating a remote database scheduler job?

A. The remote database job must run as a user that is valid on the target remote database.
B. A private database link must be created from the originating database to the target remote database.
C. The target remote database on which the job is scheduled must be Oracle Database 11g Release 2 or later.
D. The target remote database must be on a different host form the originating scheduler database hos

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 168
In your database, archive logging and control file autobackup are enabled.
The data files and redo log files are intact but control files are impacted due to media failure. In which two recovery scenarios must you use the RESETLOGS option? (Choose two.)

A. One control file copy is intact so the spfile is changed to refer to only one copy.
B. One control file copy is intact and damaged control file copies have to be restored to the default location.
C. All copies of the control file are damaged and the CREATE CONTROLFILE statement is executed manually.
D. All copies of the control file are damaged and the auto backed up control file is used for recovery.
E. One control file copy is intact and damaged control file copies have to be restored to a non-default locatio

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 171
Which three database operations can be performed only at MOUNT state? (Choose three.)

A. performing Flashback Database
B. renaming control files
C. enabling or disabling ARCHIVELOG mode
D. re-creating control files
E. performing full database recovery

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 176
Which files must you copy from the Oracle home of the database that is being upgraded to the new Oracle home for Oracle Database 12c? (Choose three.)

A. the tnsnames.ora file
B. the sqlnet.ora file
C. the initialization parameter file
D. the password file
E. the listener.ora file

Answer: ABE

Explanation:
References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e23633/afterup.htm#UPGRD52747

NEW QUESTION 181
Which three statements are true about Enterprise Manager Database Express? (Choose three.)

A. It can be used to perform database backup operations.
B. It can use the HTTP protocol.
C. The same port number is used for multiple Database Express configurations on the same host.
D. It can use the HTTPS protocol.
E. It is available only when the database is ope

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 186
Which set of statements is true about data dictionary views?
1. They are stored in the SYSTEM tablespace.
2. They are based on virtual tables.
3. They are owned by the SYS user.
4. They can be queried by a normal user only if the 07_DICTIONARY_ACCESSIBILITY parameter is set to TRUE.
5. The V$FIXED_TABLE view can be queried to list the names of these views.
6. They are owned by the SYSTEM user.

A. 2, 5, and 6
B. 1, 2, and 3
C. 1 and 3
D. 2, 3, 4, and 5

Answer: C

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e40540/datadict.htm#CNCPT002

NEW QUESTION 190
The HR.DEPARTMENTS table is the parent of the HR.EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES.DEPARTMENT_ID column has a foreign key constraint with the ON DELETE CASCADE option that refers to the DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT_ID column. An index exists on the DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT_ID column. A transaction deletes a primary key in the DEPARTMENTS table, which has child rows in the EMPLOYEES table. Which statement is true?

A. The transaction acquires a table lock only on the DEPARTMENTS table until the transaction is complete.
B. The transaction acquires a table lock on the DEPARTMENTS tabl
C. This lock enables other sessions to query but not update the DEPARTMENTS table until the transaction on the DEPARTMENTS table is complete.
D. The transaction acquires a table lock on the EMPLOYEES tabl
E. This lock enables other sessions to query but not update the EMPLOYEES table until the transaction on the DEPARTMENTS table is complete.
F. Only the rows that are deleted in the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables are locked until the transactions on the DEPARTMENTS table is complete.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 193
Which two tasks must you perform before you begin the upgrade process to Oracle Database 12c? (Choose two.)

A. Put all readonly tablespaces in read write mode
B. Recompile all invalid objects
C. Set the compatible parameter to 12.1.0.1
D. Gather dictionary statistics
E. Empty all user recycle bins

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 194
Which statement is true about using the Export/Import method for migrating data when upgrading to Oracle Database 12c?

A. It automatically restarts a Data Pump Export or Import job after a failure is connected and the job continues from the point of failure.
B. It can be used to migrate a database only if the source and target databases are hosted on the same endian format.
C. It can be used to migrate a database only if the source database does not have any tablespace in read-only mode.
D. It allows migration of a database directly over network link

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 197
Which two statements are true about Oracle Data Pump export and import operations? (Choose two.)

A. You cannot specify how partitioned tables should be handled during an import operation.
B. Only data can be compressed during an export operation.
C. Existing dump files can be overwritten during an export operation.
D. Tables cannot be renamed during an import operation.
E. Metadata that is exported and imported can be filtered based on objects and object types.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28300/expimp.htm#UPGRD12560

NEW QUESTION 200
What is the benefit of running the catctl.pl script during an upgrade of a pre-12c database to an Oracle 12c database?

A. It provides a summary of the upgrade results.
B. It recompiles all invalid PL/SQL and Java code.
C. It generates a log file containing the fixes that can be made to the source database.
D. It provides parallel upgrade options to finish the upgrade process with a reduced down time.
E. It generates fix-up scripts to be run on the source database before upgrade.

Answer: D

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/UPGRD/upgrade.htm#UPGRD52860

NEW QUESTION 202
You configured the Fast Recovery Area (FRA) for your database. The database instance is in ARCHIVELOG mode. The default location for the archived redo log files is the FRA.
Which two files are removed automatically if space is required in the FRA as per the retention policy? (Choose two.)

A. Archived redo log files that have multiple copies in a different archive location
B. user-managed backups of data files and control files
C. RMAN backups that are obsolete
D. flashback logs

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 203
For which three requirements would you use the Database Resource Manager? (Choose three.)

A. specifying an idle time limit that applies to sessions that are idle and blocking other sessions
B. limiting the degree of parallelism of operations performed by user sessions in a consumer group
C. specifying the maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for a user
D. limiting the CPU used per database call
E. specifying the amount of private space a session can allocate in the shared pool of the SGA.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14231/dbrm.htm

NEW QUESTION 207
Which statement is true about the Oracle central inventory directory (oraInventory)?

A. oraInventory must not be shared by all Oracle software installations on a single system.
B. If ORACLE_BASE is set to /u01/app/oracle for the oracle user during an installation, OUI creates the Oracle Inventory directory in the /u01/app/oracle/oraInventory path.
C. If an OFA-compliant path is not created and the ORACLE_BASE environment variable is not set during an Oracle Database installation, the Oracle Inventory directory is placed in the home directory of the user that is performing the installation.
D. Oracle software owners must be members of the same central oraInventory group, but they need not have this group as their primary group.

Answer: D

Explanation:
References https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWLIN/usrgrps.htm#CWLIN483

NEW QUESTION 212
Your database has archive logging enabled and RMAN backups are taken at regular intervals. A data file in the USERS tablespace is damaged.
Which command must you execute before starting the recovery of this tablespace?

A. ALTER TABLESPACE users OFFLINE
B. STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT
C. STARTUP FORCE
D. SWITCH DATAFILE ALL

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 215
Your database is in ARCHIVELOG mode and you want to automate the backup scheduling for your database. Which two tools or utilities would you use to achieve this? (Choose two.)

A. Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express)
B. Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
C. Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)
D. Recovery Manager (RMAN) script invoked by using scheduler

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 218
Tape streaming is not happening while performing RMAN tape backup. On investigation, you find that it is not because of the incremental backup or the empty file backup and that RMAN is sending data blocks to tape drive fast enough. What could be a solution to make streaming happen during the backup?

A. Configure backup optimization
B. Configure the channel to increase MAXOPENFILES
C. Configure the channel to increase the capacity with the RATE parameter
D. Configure the channel to adjust the tape buffer size with the BLKSIZE option

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 221
Which background process does Automatic Shared Memory Management use to coordinate the sizing of memory components?

A. PMON
B. SMON
C. MMNL
D. MMAN
E. MMON

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 225
Because of a logical corruption in the EMPLOYES tables, you want to perform Tablespace Point-in-Time Recovery (TSPITR) to recover the table. Before you started the TSPITR process, you queried the TS_PITR_CHECK view and you realized that the table has a referential constraint with DEPARTMENTS that exists in another tablespace, MASTERTBS. Which two actions will permit the TSPITR to work? (Choose two.)

A. Taking the MASTERTBS tablespace offline
B. Dropping the relationship between the tables
C. Adding the MASTERTBS tablespace to the recovery set
D. Putting the MASTERTBS tablespace in read-only mode

Answer: BC

Explanation:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10642/rcmtspit.htm#BRADV99978
If constraints for the tables in tablespace tbs1 are contained in the tablespace tbs2, then you cannot recover tbs1 without also recovering tbs2.

NEW QUESTION 226
Which two statements are true about a server parameter file (SPFILE)? (Choose two.)

A. An SPFILE can be created from a PFILE or from memory.
B. A PFILE can be used to start up a database instance even if an SPFILE exists.
C. An SPFILE must reside in the ORACLE_HOME/dbs directory.
D. An SPFILE can be created only before a database instance is started.
E. An SPFILE contains only those dynamic parameters that can be changed without having to restart the database instance.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 228
Your database instance has the following parameter setting: OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX = OPS$
You execute the following command:

```
SQL> CREATE USER ops$guest_user
     IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY
     DEFAULT TABLESPACE users;
```

And then grant OPS$GUEST_USER the CREATE SESSION privilege. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. GUEST_USER can query the tables created in the USERS tablespace by default.
B. The authentication details for GUEST_USER are stored in the database password file.
C. A local GUEST_USER OS account should exist before GUEST_USER can log on to the database.
D. GUEST_USER can log on to the database without specifying a username and password.
E. GUEST_USER is forced to change the password at the first logi

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 231
Which statement is true about the Database as a Service (DBaaS) instances and Database instances in Oracle Public Cloud

A. An Oracle database instance can support only one DBaaS instance.
B. ADBaaS instance can support only one Oracle database instance.
C. An Oracle database instance can support multiple DBaaS instances.
D. ADBaaS instance can support multiple Oracle database instances.
E. ADBaaS instance runs in a pluggable database (PDB), which is contained in a multi-tenant container database (CDB).

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 236
In your Oracle 12c database, you invoke SQL *Loader Express Mode command to load data: $> sqlldr hr/hr table=employees
Which two statements are true about this command? (Choose two.)

A. It succeeds and creates the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema if the table does not exist.
B. It fails because the SQL *Loader control file location is not specified.
C. It fails because the SQL *Loader data file location is not specified.
D. It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEES table belonging to the HR schema is already defined in the database.
E. It succeeds even if the HR user does not have the CREATE DIRECTORY privileg

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 239
Which statement is true about using the Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA) to upgrade your database from Oracle Database 11g to Oracle Database 12c?

A. It terminates if the SYSTEM tablespace in the source database is not autoextensible.
B. It automatically makes necessary changes to Oracle environment variables.
C. It automatically enables unified auditing in the upgraded database.
D. It automatically adds new data files if there is not enough disk space to grow.

Answer: D

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17222/upgrade.htm#insertedID5

NEW QUESTION 242
Which two statements are true about the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)? (Choose two.)

A. It can be used to create a database template from an existing database.
B. It can be used to add a new tablespace.
C. It can generate SQL database creation scripts.
D. It can be used to copy an existing Oracle database to a new host and apply any patches necessary in the new host.
E. It can configure Automatic Storage Management (ASM) diskgroups.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E17559_01/em.111/e16599/appdx_creating_db_templates.htm#CJACEDCD

NEW QUESTION 243
Which three statements are true about Database Resource Manager? (Choose three.)

A. A resource plan change can be automated by using the Oracle Scheduler.
B. It can be used to control the consumption of only physical I/Os where excessive physical I/Os can trigger an automatic session termination but excessive logical I/Os cannot.
C. It can be used to control the usage of the undo tablespace by consumer groups.
D. A resource plan can have multiple resource plan directives, each of which controls resource allocation for a different consumer group.
E. It can be used to enable resumable timeout for user sessions.
F. It can be used to control the usage of the temp tablespace by consumer group

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 248
You determine that database performance is sub-optimal due to hard parsing statements. Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) is disabled for your database instance.
Which tool would you use to get advice on how to improve performance?

A. Memory Advisor for the PGA
B. SQL Access Advisor
C. Memory Advisor for the shared pool
D. SQL Tuning Advisor

Answer: C

Explanation:
References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25178_01/server.1111/e10897/montune.htm#CHDGFCFJ

NEW QUESTION 252
Which three statements are true about Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)? (Choose three.)

A. An AWR snapshot shows the SQL statements that are producing the highest load on the system, based on criteria such as elapsed time and CPU time.
B. AWR data is stored in memory and in a database.
C. All AWR tables belong to the SYSTEM schema.
D. The manageability monitor (MMON) process gathers statistics and creates an AWR snapshot that is used by the self- tuning components in a database.
E. An AWR snapshot contains system-wide tracing and logging informatio

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 257
As part of a manual upgrade of your database to Oracle Database 12c, you plan to issue the command: SQL> STARTUP UPGRADE
Which three statements are true about the upgrade process? (Choose three.)

A. All system triggers are disabled during the upgrade process.
B. Only queries on fixed views execute without errors until you run the catctl.pl script.
C. The COMPATIBLE parameter must be set to at least 12.1.0 before issuing the command.
D. All job queues remain active during the upgrade process.
E. Only connections AS SYSDBA are allowed during the upgrade process.

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 258
What is the effect of setting the STATISTICS_LEVEL initialization parameter to BASIC?

A. Optimizer statistics are collected automatically.
B. Only timed operating system (OS) statistics and plan execution statistics are collected.
C. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots are not generated automatically.
D. The Oracle server dynamically generates the necessary object-level statistics on tables as part of query optimization.

Answer: C

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28320/initparams240.htm#REFRN10214

NEW QUESTION 263
Examine the parameters:

Examine the parameters:

```
NAME                                  TYPE           VALUE
------------------------------------  -------------  --------------
resource_limit                        boolean        TRUE
resoucce_manager_cpu_allocation       integer        2
resoucce_manager_plan                 string         MY_PLAN
```

Users complain that their sessions for certain transactions hang. You investigate and discover that some users fail to complete their transactions, causing other transactions to wait on row-level locks.
Which two actions would you take to prevent this problem? (Choose two.)

A. Increase the maximum number of ITL slots for segments on which a blocking user performs a transaction.
B. Decrease the SESSIONS_PER_USER limit in the profiles assigned to blocking users.
C. Set a limit in the proles of blocking users to control the number of data blocks that can be accessed in a session.
D. Use Database Resource Manager to automatically kill the sessions that are idle and are blocking other sessions.
E. Decrease the IDLE_TIME resource limit in the profiles assigned to blocking user

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 266
You plan to install the Oracle Database 12c software. You want to use Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storage and Oracle Restart for managing components. Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server is already installed on the server.
Which three statements must be true for successful installation of the Oracle Database 12c software? (Choose three.)

A. The OSBACKUPDBA, OSDGDBA, and OSKMDBA OS groups must be created.
B. An operating system OSDBA group must be created for users with the SYSDBA system privilege.
C. The Oracle Database 12c software owner and the Oracle Grid Infrastructure owner must belong to the same Oracle Inventory Group.
D. The Oracle Database 12c installation must have a separate Oracle inventory directory.
E. An operating system OSOPER group be created for users with the SYSOPER system privileg

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 268
You install "Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server" on a host on which the ORCL1 and ORCL2 databases both have their instances running.
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. All databases subsequently created by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
B. The srvctl add database command must be used to add ORCL1 and ORCL2 to the ORACLE Restart configuration.
C. Both ORCL1 and ORCL2 are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
D. All database listeners running from the database home are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
E. The crsctl start has command must be used to start software services for Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) after the "Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server" installation is complete.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 269
Your database is configured for ARCHIVELOG mode, and a daily full database backup is taken. RMAN is configured to perform control file autobackup.
In which three scenarios do you need media recovery? (Choose three.)

A. loss of all the copies of the control file
B. loss of all the inactive online redo log group members
C. loss of a data file that belongs to the active undo tablespace
D. loss of data files that belong to the SYSTEM tablespace
E. logical corruption of data that is caused by a wrong transaction
F. abnormal termination of the database instance

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 273
Examine the parameter settings in your local ORCL database:

```
DB_DOMAIN=us.example.com
DB_NAME=orcl
REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT=TRUE
GLOBAL_NAMES=TRUE
```

Examine the parameter settings for the remote SALES database:

```
DB_DOMAIN=hq.example.com
DB_NAME=sales
REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT=TRUE
GLOBAL_NAMES=TRUE
```

As the SYS user, you issue the following command on ORCL:
CREATE PUBLICDATABASE LINK sales.us.example.com USING 'sales1'; The sales1 tnsnames entry points to the sales database instance.
Which two are requirements to ensure that you can successfully connect by using this database link? (Choose two.)

A. The GLOBAL_NAMES initialization parameter should be set to FALSE in the ORCL database.
B. The SALES1 net service name should be known to both the local and remote databases.
C. Local database users who use this database link should have accounts and the required privileges in the remote database.
D. The REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT initialization parameter should be set to FALSE in the remote database.
E. Only the user creating the database link must have an account and the required privileges in the remote databas

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 275
Your single-instance Oracle 12c database home currently supports conventional auditing and uses Automatic Storage Management (ASM). You want to enable unified auditing by executing the command:
$ make –fins_rdbms.mk uniaud_on ioracle ORACLE_HOME=$ORACLE_HOME Which two steps should you perform before executing this command? (Choose two.)

A. Ensure that the initialization parameter AUDIT_TRAIL is set to DB.
B. Drop any existing fine-grained audit (FGA) policies.
C. Stop the listener.
D. Shut down the database instance.
E. Disable auditing by setting the initialization parameter AUDIT_TRAIL to NONE.

Answer: CE

Explanation:
References: https://blogs.oracle.com/UPGRADE/entry/unified_auditing_is_it_on

NEW QUESTION 276
You want to distribute a set of structured data to your customers who can integrate this data into their existing databases irrespective of the platform.
Which method provides the fastest way of achieving this?

A. using the DBVERIFY utility
B. using direct-path INSERT SQL statements
C. using SQL*Loader
D. using RMAN transportable tablespace operation

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 277
Which two statements are true about resumable space allocation? (Choose two.)

A. A database-level LOGON trigger can be used to automatically configure resumable statement settings for individual sessions.
B. SELECT statements that run out of temporary space for sort areas are candidates for resumable execution.
C. A resumable statement can be suspended and resumed only once during a session.
D. Resumable space allocation does not apply when a database instance uses asynchronous commit.
E. Resumable space allocation does not apply when users exceed their assigned space quota in a tablespace.
F. Free space in a segment is automatically reclaimed when a resumable statement is suspended because of an out-of- space condition.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 280
Your database is open in read/write mode and multiple users are connected to the database instance. You execute the following command:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE RESTRICTED SESSION; What would be the effect on current sessions?

A. They are not terminated but may only issue queries.
B. They are not affected.
C. They are terminated immediately.
D. They are terminated after completing the transactio

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 284
Which statement is true about redo log files during instance recovery?

A. All current, online, and archived redo logs are required to complete instance recovery.
B. All redo log entries in the current and active logs are applied to data files to reconstruct changes made after the most recent checkpoint.
C. All redo log entries in the current log are applied to data files until the checkpoint position is reached.
D. All current, active, and inactive redo logs are required to complete instance recovery.

Answer: C

Explanation:
References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A58617_01/server.804/a58396/ch2.htm

NEW QUESTION 288
You configured the flash recovery area in the database. Which two files would you expect to find in the flash recovery area? (Choose two.)

A. backup pieces
B. copies of all parameter files
C. trace file generated using BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE
D. control file autobackups

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 292
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