Exam Questions 1Z0-062

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

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

NEW QUESTION 1
In your multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable database (PDBs), you granted the CREATE TABLE privilege to the common user C # # A_ADMIN in root and all PDBs.
You execute the following command from the root container: SQL > REVOKE create table FROM C # # A_ADMIN; What is the result?

A. It executes successfully and the CREATE TABLE privilege is revoked from C # # A_ADMIN in root only.
B. It fails and reports an error because the CONTAINER=ALL clause is not used.
C. It excludes successfully and the CREATE TABLE privilege is revoked from C # # A_ADMIN in root and all PDBs.
D. It fails and reports an error because the CONTAINER=CURRENT clause is not used.
E. It executes successfully and the CREATE TABLE privilege is revoked from C # # A_ADMIN in all PDBs.

Answer: A

Explanation:
 REVOKE ..FROM
If the current container is the root:
/ Specify CONTAINER = CURRENT to revoke a locally granted system privilege, object privilege, or role from a common user or common role. The privilege or role is revoked from the user or role only in the root. This clause does not revoke privileges granted with CONTAINER = ALL.
/ Specify CONTAINER = ALL to revoke a commonly granted system privilege, object privilege on a common object, or role from a common user or common role. The privilege or role is revoked from the user or role across the entire CDB. This clause can revoke only a privilege or role granted with CONTAINER = ALL from the specified common user or common role. This clause does not revoke privileges granted locally with CONTAINER = CURRENT. However, any locally granted privileges that depend on the commonly granted privilege being revoked are also revoked.
If you omit this clause, then CONTAINER = CURRENT is the default. References:

NEW QUESTION 2
Which two are true concerning a multitenant container database with three pluggable database? (Choose two.)

A. All administration tasks must be done to a specific pluggable database.
B. The pluggable databases increase patching time.
C. The pluggable databases reduce administration effort.
D. The pluggable databases are patched together.
E. Pluggable databases are only used for database consolidatio

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 3
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 4
What happens if a maintenance window closes before a job that collects optimizer statistics completes?

A. The job is terminated and the gathered statistics are not saved.
B. The job is terminated but the gathered statistics are not published.
C. The job continues to run until all statistics are gathered.
D. The job is terminated and statistics for the remaining objects are collected the next time the maintenance window opens.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The stop_on_window_close attribute controls whether the GATHER_STATS_JOB continues when the
maintenance window closes. The default setting for the stop_on_window_close attribute is TRUE, causing Scheduler to terminate GATHER_STATS_JOB when

the maintenance window closes. The remaining objects are then processed in the next maintenance window.
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14211/stats.htm#g49431

NEW QUESTION 5
You execute the following PL/SQL:

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 6
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 7
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. A role cannot be assigned external authentication.
B. A role can be granted to other roles.
C. A role can contain both system and object privileges.
D. The predefined resource role includes the unlimited_tablespace privilege.
E. All roles are owned by the sys user.
F. The predefined connect role is always automatically granted to all new users at the time of their creation.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
Examine the query and its output:

What might have caused three of the alerts to disappear?

A. The threshold alerts were cleared and transferred to DBA_ALERT_HISTORY.
B. An Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot was taken before the execution of the second query.
C. An Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADOM) report was generated before the execution of the second query.
D. The database instance was restarted before the execution of the second quer

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
Your database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) application. The application is undergoing some major
schema changes, such as addition of new indexes and materialized views. You want to check the impact of these changes on workload performance.
What should you use to achieve this?

A. Database replay
B. SQL Tuning Advisor
C. SQL Access Advisor
D. SQL Performance Analyzer
E. Automatic Workload Repository compare reports

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can use the SQL Performance Analyzer to analyze the SQL performance impact of any type of system change. Examples of common system changes
include:
• Database upgrades
• Configuration changes to the operating system, hardware, or database
• Database initialization parameter changes
• Schema changes, such as adding new indexes or materialized views
• Gathering optimizer statistics
• SQL tuning actions, such as creating SQL profiles References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/intro.htm#CNCPT961

NEW QUESTION 10
Which two statements are true concerning the Resource Manager plans for individual pluggable databases (PDB plans) in a multitenant container database
(CDB)? (Choose two.)

A. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then all sessions for that PDB are treated to an equal degree of the resource share of that PDB.
B. In a PDB plan, subplans may be used with up to eight consumer groups.

C. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then resources are allocated to consumer groups across all PDBs in the CDB.
D. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then the PDB share in the CDB plan is dynamically calculated.
E. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then resources are allocated to consumer groups based on the shares provided to the PDB in the CDB plan and the shares provided to the consumer groups in the PDB plan.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
A: Setting a PDB resource plan is optional. If not specified, all sessions within the PDB are treated equally.
*
In a non-CDB database, workloads within a database are managed with resource plans.
In a PDB, workloads are also managed with resource plans, also called PDB resource plans. The functionality is similar except for the following differences:
/ Non-CDBDatabase Multi-level resource plans Up to 32 consumer groups Subplans
/ PDBDatabase
Single-level resource plans only Up to 8 consumer groups
(not B) No subplans

NEW QUESTION 13
Which two statements are true about the RMAN validate database command? (Choose two.) A. It checks the database for intrablock corruptions.

A. It can detect corrupt pfiles.
B. It can detect corrupt spfiles.
C. It checks the database for interblock corruptions.
D. It can detect corrupt block change tracking files.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
Block corruptions can be divided Into Interblock corruption and intrablock corruption. In intrablock corruption. th« corruption occurs within the block itself and can be either physical or logical corruption. In interblock corruption, the corruption occurs between blocks and can only be logical corruption.
(key word) * The VALIDATE command checks for intrablock corruptions only. Only DBVERIFY and the ANALYZE statement detect Interblock corruption.
VALIDATE Command Output ••> List of Control File and SPFILE. File TYPE >»» SPFILE or Control File.
Status >»» OK if no corruption, or FAILED If block corruption is found. Blocks Failing »»» The number of blocks that fail the corruption check. These blocks are newly corrupt.
Blocks Examined »»» Total number of blocks in the file. Oracle' Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide
12c Release 1 (12.1) - 16 Validating Database Files and Backups

NEW QUESTION 16
Which task would you recommend before using the Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA) to upgrade a single-instance Oracle 11g R2 database to Oracle Database 12c?

A. shutting down the database instance that is being upgraded
B. executing the catctl.pl script to run the upgrade processes in parallel
C. running the Pre-Upgrade Information Tool
D. copying the listener.ora file to the new ORACLE_HOME

Answer: C

Explanation:
 References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e23633/upgrade.htm#UPGRD12395

NEW QUESTION 17
A senior DBA asked you to execute the following command to improve performance: SQL> ALTER TABLE subscribe log STORAGE (BUFFER_POOL recycle);
You checked the data in the SUBSCRIBE_LOG table and found that it is a large table containing one million rows. What could be a reason for this recommendation?

A. The keep pool is not configured.
B. Automatic Workarea Management is not configured.
C. Automatic Shared Memory Management is not enabled.
D. The data blocks in the SUBSCRIBE_LOG table are rarely accessed.
E. All the queries on the SUBSCRIBE_LOG table are rewritten to a materialized view.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most of the rows in SUBSCRIBE_LOG table are accessed once a week.

NEW QUESTION 18
Which three tasks can be automatically performed by the Automatic Data Optimization feature of Information lifecycle Management (ILM)? (Choose three.)

A. Tracking the most recent read time for a table segment in a user tablespace
B. Tracking the most recent write time for a table segment in a user tablespace
C. Tracking insert time by row for table rows
D. Tracking the most recent write time for a table block
E. Tracking the most recent read time for a table segment in the SYSAUX tablespace
F. Tracking the most recent write time for a table segment in the SYSAUX tablespace

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
 Incorrect:
Not E, Not F When Heat Map is enabled, all accesses are tracked by the in-memory activity tracking module. Objects in the SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces are not tracked.
* To implement your ILM strategy, you can use Heat Map in Oracle Database to track data access and modification. Heat Map provides data access tracking at the segment-level and data modification tracking at the segment and row level.
* To implement your ILM strategy, you can use Heat Map in Oracle Database to track data access and modification. You can also use Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) to automate the compression and movement of data between different tiers of storage within the database.
References:

NEW QUESTION 19
A user establishes a connection to a database instance by using an Oracle Net connection. You want to ensure the following:
1. The user account must be locked after five unsuccessful login attempts.
2. Data read per session must be limited for the user.
3. The user cannot have more than three simultaneous sessions.
4. The user must have a maximum minutes session idle time before being logged off automatically. How would you accomplish this?

A. by granting a secure application role to the user
B. by implementing Database Resource Manager
C. by using Oracle Label Security options
D. by assigning a profile to the user

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 23
Examine the following impdp command to import a database over the network from a pre-12c Oracle database (source):

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 24
Which three statements are true concerning the multitenant architecture? (Choose three.)

A. Each pluggable database (PDB) has its own set of background processes.
B. A PDB can have a private temp tablespace.
C. PDBs can share the sysaux tablespace.
D. Log switches occur only at the multitenant container database (CDB) level.
E. Different PDBs can have different default block sizes.
F. PDBs share a common system tablespace.
G. Instance recovery is always performed at the CDB level.

Answer: BDG

Explanation:
 B:
* A PDB would have its SYSTEM, SYSAUX, TEMP tablespaces. It can also contains other user created tablespaces in it.
* There is one default temporary tablespace for the entire CDB. However, you can create additional temporary tablespaces in individual PDBs.
D:
* There is a single redo log and a single control file for an entire CDB
* A log switch is the point at which the database stops writing to one redo log file and begins writing to another. Normally, a log switch occurs when the current redo log file is completely filled and writing must continue to the next redo log file.
G: instance recovery
The automatic application of redo log records to uncommitted data blocks when an database instance is restarted after a failure.
Incorrect: Not A:
* There is one set of background processes shared by the root and all PDBs.
* High consolidation density. The many pluggable databases in a single container database share its memory and background processes, letting you operate

many more pluggable databases on a particular platform than you can single databases that use the old architecture.
Not C: There is a separate SYSAUX tablespace for the root and for each PDB. Not F: There is a separate SYSTEM tablespace for the root and for each PDB.

NEW QUESTION 25
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 28
You support Oracle Database 12c Oracle Database 11g, and Oracle Database log on the same server. All databases of all versions use Automatic Storage Management (ASM).
Which three statements are true about the ASM disk group compatibility attributes that are set for a disk group? (Choose three.)

A. The ASM compatibility attribute controls the format of the disk group metadata.
B. RDBMS compatibility together with the database version determines whether a database Instance can mount the ASM disk group.
C. The RDBMS compatibility setting allows only databases set to the same version as the compatibility value, to mount the ASM disk group.
D. The ASM compatibility attribute determines some of the ASM features that may be used by the Oracle disk group.
E. The ADVM compatibility attribute determines the ACFS features that may be used by the Oracle 10 g database.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
AD: The value for the disk group COMPATIBLE.ASM attribute determines the minimum software version for an Oracle ASM instance that can use the disk group. This setting also affects the format of the data structures for the Oracle ASM metadata on the disk.
B: The value for the disk group COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute determines the minimum COMPATIBLE database initialization parameter setting for any database instance that is allowed to use the disk group. Before advancing the COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute, ensure that the values for the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter for all of the databases that access the disk group are set to at least the value of the new setting for COMPATIBLE.RDBMS.
For example, if the COMPATIBLE initialization parameters of the databases are set to either 11.1 or 11.2, then COMPATIBLE.RDBMS can be set to any value between 10.1 and 11.1 inclusively.
Not E:
/The value for the disk group COMPATIBLE.ADVM attribute determines whether the disk group can contain Oracle ASM volumes. The value must be set to 11.2 or higher. Before setting this attribute, the COMPATIBLE.ASM value must be 11.2 or higher. Also, the Oracle ADVM volume drivers must be loaded in the supported environment.
/ You can create an Oracle ASM Dynamic Volume Manager (Oracle ADVM) volume in a disk group. The volume device associated with the dynamic volume can then be used to host an Oracle ACFS file system.
The compatibility parameters COMPATIBLE.ASM and COMPATIBLE.ADVM must be set to 11.2 or higher for the disk group.
Note:
* The disk group attributes that determine compatibility are COMPATIBLE.ASM, COMPATIBLE.RDBMS. and COMPATIBLE.ADVM. The COMPATIBLE.ASM and COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute settings determine the minimum Oracle Database software version numbers that a system can use for Oracle ASM and the database instance types respectively. For example, if the Oracle ASM compatibility setting is 11.2, and RDBMS compatibility is set to 11.1, then the Oracle ASM software version must be at least 11.2, and the Oracle Database client software version must be at least 11.1. The COMPATIBLE.ADVM attribute determines whether the Oracle ASM Dynamic Volume Manager feature can create an volume in a disk group.

NEW QUESTION 29
You executed this command to create a password file: $ orapwd file = orapworcl entries = 10 ignorecase = N Which two statements are true about the password file? (Choose two.)

A. It will permit the use of uppercase passwords for database users who have been granted the SYSOPER role.
B. It contains username and passwords of database users who are members of the OSOPER operating system group.
C. It contains usernames and passwords of database users who are members of the OSDBA operating system group.
D. It will permit the use of lowercase passwords for database users who have granted the SYSDBA role.
E. It will not permit the use of mixed case passwords for the database users who have been granted the SYSDBA role.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
* You can create a password file using the password file creation utility, ORAPWD.
* Adding Users to a Password File
When you grant SYSDBA or SYSOPER privileges to a user, that user's name and privilege information are added to the password file. If the server does not have an EXCLUSIVE password file (that is, if the initialization parameter REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE is NONE or SHARED, or the password file is missing), Oracle Database issues an error if you attempt to grant these privileges.
A user's name remains in the password file only as long as that user has at least one of these two privileges. If you revoke both of these privileges, Oracle Database removes the user from the password file.
* The syntax of the ORAPWD command is as follows: ORAPWDFILE=filename [ENTRIES=numusers] [FORCE={Y|N}] [IGNORECASE={Y|N}] [NOSYSDBA={Y|N}]
* IGNORECASE
If this argument is set to y, passwords are case-insensitive. That is, case is ignored when comparing the password that the user supplies during login with the password in the password file.

NEW QUESTION 30
You wish to enable an audit policy for all database users, except SYS, SYSTEM, and SCOTT. You issue the following statements:
SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER EXCEPT SYS; SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER EXCEPT SYSTEM; SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER EXCEPT SCOTT;

For which database users is the audit policy now active?

A. All users except SYS
B. All users except SCOTT
C. All users except sys and SCOTT
D. All users except sys, system, and SCOTT

Answer: B

Explanation:
If you run multiple AUDIT statements on the same unified audit policy but specify different EXCEPT users, then Oracle Database uses the last exception user list, not any of the users from the preceding lists. This means the effect of the earlier AUDIT POLICY ... EXCEPT statements are overridden by the latest AUDIT POLICY
... EXCEPT statement. Note:
* The ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER policy audits commonly used Oracle Database parameter settings. By default, this policy is not enabled.
* You can use the keyword ALL to audit all actions. The following example shows how to audit all actions on the HR.EMPLOYEES table, except actions by user pmulligan.
Example Auditing All Actions on a Table
CREATE AUDIT POLICY all_actions_on_hr_emp_pol
ACTIONS ALL ON HR.EMPLOYEES;
AUDIT POLICY all_actions_on_hr_emp_pol EXCEPT pmulligan; References:

NEW QUESTION 31
An administrator account is granted the CREATE SESSION and SET CONTAINER system privileges. A multitenant container database (CDB) instant has the following parameter set: THREADED_EXECUTION = FALSE
Which four statements are true about this administrator establishing connections to root in a CDB that has been opened in read only mode? (Choose four.)

A. You can conned as a common user by using the connect statement.
B. You can connect as a local user by using the connect statement.
C. You can connect by using easy connect.
D. You can connect by using OS authentication.
E. You can connect by using a Net Service name.
F. You can connect as a local user by using the SET CONTAINER statemen

Answer: ACDE

NEW QUESTION 32
You are about to plug a multi-terabyte non-CDB into an existing multitenant container database (CDB). The characteristics of the non-CDB are as follows:
– Version: Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2.0) 64-bit
– Character set: AL32UTF8
– National character set: AL16UTF16
– O/S: Oracle Linux 6 64-bit
The characteristics of the CDB are as follows:
– Version: Oracle Database 12c Release 1 64-bit
– Character Set: AL32UTF8
– National character set: AL16UTF16
– 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: B

Explanation:
* Overview, example:
- Log into ncdb12c as sys
- Get the database in a consistent state by shutting it down cleanly.
- Open the database in read only mode
- Run DBMS_PDB.DESCRIBE to create an XML file describing the database.
- Shut down ncdb12c
- Connect to target CDB (CDB2)
- Check whether non-cdb (NCDB12c) can be plugged into CDB(CDB2)
- Plug-in Non-CDB (NCDB12c) as PDB(NCDB12c) into target CDB(CDB2).
- Access the PDB and run the noncdb_to_pdb.sql script.
- Open the new PDB in read/write mode.
* You can easily plug an Oracle Database 12c non-CDB into a CDB. Just create a PDB manifest file for the non-CDB, and then use the manifest file to create a cloned PDB in the CDB.
* Note that to plug in a non-CDB database into a CDB, the non-CDB database needs to be of version 12c as well. So existing 11g databases will need to be upgraded to 12c before they can be part of a 12c CDB.

NEW QUESTION 35
You are the DBA supporting an Oracle 11g Release 2 database and wish to move a table containing several DATE, CHAR, VARCHAR2, and NUMBER data types, and the table's indexes, to another tablespace.
The table does not have a primary key and is used by an OLTP application.
Which technique will move the table and indexes while maintaining the highest level of availability to the application?

A. Oracle Data Pump.
B. An ALTER TABLE MOVE to move the table and ALTER INDEX REBUILD to move the indexes.
C. An ALTER TABLE MOVE to move the table and ALTER INDEX REBUILD ONLINE to move the indexes.
D. Online Table Redefinition.
E. Edition-Based Table Redefinition.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Oracle Database provides a mechanism to make table structure modifications without significantly affecting the availability of the table. The mechanism is called online table redefinition. Redefining tables online provides a substantial increase in availability compared to traditional methods of redefining tables.
* To redefine a table online:
Choose the redefinition method: by key or by rowid
* By key—Select a primary key or pseudo-primary key to use for the redefinition. Pseudo-primary keys are unique keys with all component columns having NOT NULL constraints. For this method, the versions of the tables before and after redefinition should have the same primary key columns. This is the preferred and default method of redefinition.
* By rowid—Use this method if no key is available. In this method, a hidden column named M_ROW$$ is added to the post-redefined version of the table. It is recommended that this column be dropped or marked as unused after the redefinition is complete. If COMPATIBLE is set to 10.2.0 or higher, the final phase of redefinition automatically sets this column unused. You can then use the ALTER TABLE ... DROP UNUSED COLUMNS statement to drop it.
You cannot use this method on index-organized tables. Note:
* When you rebuild an index, you use an existing index as the data source. Creating an index in this manner enables you to change storage characteristics or move to a new tablespace. Rebuilding an index based on an existing data source removes intra-block fragmentation. Compared to dropping the index and using the CREATE INDEX statement, re- creating an existing index offers better performance.
Incorrect:
Not E: Edition-based redefinition enables you to upgrade the database component of an application while it is in use, thereby minimizing or eliminating down time.

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

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 38
You run a script that completes successfully using SQL*Plus that performs these actions:
1. Creates a multitenant container database (CDB)
2. Plugs in three pluggable databases (PDBs)
3. Shuts down the CDB instance
4. Starts up the CDB instance using STARTUP OPEN READ WRITE
Which two statements are true about the outcome after running the script? (Choose two.)

A. The seed will be in mount state.
B. The seed will be opened read-only.
C. The seed will be opened read/write.
D. The other PDBs will be in mount state.
E. The other PDBs will be opened read-only.
F. The PDBs will be opened read/write.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
B: The seed is always read-only.
D: Pluggable databases can be started and stopped using SQL*Plus commands or the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE command.

NEW QUESTION 42
Examine the following query output:

You issue the following command to import tables into the hr schema:
$ > impdp hr/hr directory = dumpdir dumpfile = hr_new.dmp schemas=hr TRANSFORM=DISABLE_ARCHIVE_LOGGING: Y
Which statement is true?

A. All database operations performed by the impdp command are logged.
B. Only CREATE INDEX and CREATE TABLE statements generated by the import are logged.
C. Only CREATE TABLE and ALTER TABLE statements generated by the import are logged.
D. None of the operations against the master table used by Oracle Data Pump to coordinate its activities are logged.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Oracle Data Pump disable redo logging when loading data into tables and when creating indexes.
The new TRANSFORM option introduced in data pumps import provides the flexibility to turn off the redo generation for the objects during the course of import.
The Master Table is used to track the detailed progress information of a Data Pump job.
The Master Table is created in the schema of the current user running the Pump Dump export or import, and it keeps tracks of lots of detailed information.

NEW QUESTION 45
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 47
You execute the following piece of code with appropriate privileges:

User SCOTT has been granted the CREATE SESSION privilege and the MGR role.
Which two statements are true when a session logged in as SCOTT queries the SAL column in the view and the table? (Choose two.)

A. Data is redacted for the EMP.SAL column only if the SCOTT session does not have the MGR role set.
B. Data is redacted for EMP.SAL column only if the SCOTT session has the MGR role set.
C. Data is never redacted for the EMP_V.SAL column.
D. Data is redacted for the EMP_V.SAL column only if the SCOTT session has the MGR role set.
E. Data is redacted for the EMP_V.SAL column only if the SCOTT session does not have the MGR role set.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
 Note:
* DBMS_REDACT.FULL completely redacts the column data.
* DBMS_REDACT.NONE applies no redaction on the column data. Use this function for development testing purposes. LOB columns are not supported.
* The DBMS_REDACT package provides an interface to Oracle Data Redaction, which enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by low-privileged users or an application.
* If you create a view chain (that is, a view based on another view), then the Data Redaction policy also applies throughout this view chain. The policies remain in effect all of the way up through this view chain, but if another policy is created for one of these views, then for the columns affected in the subsequent views, this new policy takes precedence.

NEW QUESTION 50
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 55
Which two statements are true about extents? (Choose two.)

A. Blocks belonging to an extent can be spread across multiple data files.
B. Data blocks in an extent are logically contiguous but can be non-contiguous on disk.
C. The blocks of a newly allocated extent, although free, may have been used before.
D. Data blocks in an extent are automatically reclaimed for use by other objects in a tablespace when all the rows in a table are deleted.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 59
Which three statements are true concerning unplugging a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose three.)

A. The PDB must be open in read only mode.
B. The PDB must be dosed.
C. The unplugged PDB becomes a non-CDB.
D. The unplugged PDB can be plugged into the same multitenant container database (CDB)
E. The unplugged PDB can be plugged into another CDB.
F. The PDB data files are automatically removed from disk.

Answer: BDE

Explanation:
B, not A: The PDB must be closed before unplugging it.
D: An unplugged PDB contains data dictionary tables, and some of the columns in these encode information in an endianness-sensitive way. There is no supported way to handle the conversion of such columns automatically. This means, quite simply, that an unplugged PDB cannot be moved across an endianness difference.
E (not F): To exploit the new unplug/plug paradigm for patching the Oracle version most effectively, the source and destination CDBs should share a filesystem so that the PDB's datafiles can remain in place.
References:

NEW QUESTION 64
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 69
Identify three valid methods of opening, pluggable databases (PDBs).

A. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN ALL ISSUED from the root
B. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN ALL ISSUED from a PDB
C. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB OPEN issued from the seed
D. ALTER DATABASE PDB OPEN issued from the root
E. ALTER DATABASE OPEN issued from that PDB
F. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB OPEN issued from another PDB
G. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN issued from that PDB

Answer: AEG

Explanation:
E: You can perform all ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE tasks by connecting to a PDB and running the corresponding ALTER DATABASE statement. This functionality is provided to maintain backward compatibility for applications that have been migrated to a CDB environment.
AG: When you issue an ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN statement, READ WRITE is the default unless a PDB being opened belongs to a CDB that is used as a physical standby database, in which case READ ONLY is the default.
You can specify which PDBs to modify in the following ways: List one or more PDBs.
Specify ALL to modify all of the PDBs.
Specify ALL EXCEPT to modify all of the PDBs, except for the PDBs listed.

NEW QUESTION 73
Which two must be installed or configured either manually or by DBCA in order to use Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express)? (Choose two.)

A. A port number for Oracle HTTP Server must be configured
B. The APEX_PUBLIC_USER role must be granted to SYSMAN
C. A SYSMAN user with SYSDBA privilege must be created
D. At least one TCP/IP dispatcher must be configured
E. The Oracle HTTP Server must be installed

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 74
Which three features work together, to allow a SQL statement to have different cursors for the same statement based on different selectivity ranges? (Choose three.)

A. Bind Variable Peeking
B. SQL Plan Baselines
C. Adaptive Cursor Sharing
D. Bind variable used in a SQL statement
E. Literals in a SQL statement

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 79
You must track all transactions that modify certain tables in the sales schema for at least three years. Automatic undo management is enabled for the database with a retention of one day.
Which two must you do to track the transactions? (Choose two.)

A. Enable supplemental logging for the database.
B. Specify undo retention guarantee for the database.
C. Create a Flashback Data Archive in the tablespace where the tables are stored.
D. Create a Flashback Data Archive in any suitable tablespace.
E. Enable Flashback Data Archiving for the tables that require tracking.

Answer: DE

Explanation:
E: By default, flashback archiving is disabled for any table. You can enable flashback archiving for a table if you have the FLASHBACK ARCHIVE object privilege on the Flashback Data Archive that you want to use for that table.
D: Creating a Flashback Data Archive
/ Create a Flashback Data Archive with the CREATEFLASHBACK ARCHIVE statement, specifying the following: Name of the Flashback Data Archive
Name of the first tablespace of the Flashback Data Archive
(Optional) Maximum amount of space that the Flashback Data Archive can use in the first tablespace
/ Create a Flashback Data Archive named fla2 that uses tablespace tbs2, whose data will be retained for two years: CREATEFLASHBACK ARCHIVE fla2
TABLESPACE tbs2 RETENTION 2 YEAR;

NEW QUESTION 81
You upgraded your database from pre-12c to a multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable databases (PDBs).
Examine the query and its output:

Which two tasks must you perform to add users with SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privilege to the password file? (Choose two.)

A. Assign the appropriate operating system groups to SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, SYSKM.
B. Grant SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privileges to the intended users.
C. Re-create the password file with SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privilege and the FORCE argument set to No.
D. Re-create the password file with SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privilege, and FORCE arguments set to Yes.
E. Re-create the password file in the Oracle Database 12c format.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
* orapwd
/ You can create a database password file using the password file creation utility, ORAPWD. The syntax of the ORAPWD command is as follows:
orapwd FILE=filename [ENTRIES=numusers] [FORCE={y|n}] [ASM={y|n}] [DBUNIQUENAME=dbname] [FORMAT={12|legacy}] [SYSBACKUP={y|n}]
[SYSDG={y|n}] [SYSKM={y|n}] [DELETE={y|n}]
[INPUT_FILE=input-fname]
force - whether to overwrite existing file (optional), * v$PWFILE_users
/ 12c: V$PWFILE_USERS lists all users in the password file, and indicates whether the user has been granted the SYSDBA, SYSOPER, SYSASM, SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privileges.
/ 10c: sts users who have been granted SYSDBA and SYSOPER privileges as derived from the password file. ColumnDatatypeDescription
USERNAMEVARCHAR2(30)The name of the user that is contained in the password file
SYSDBAVARCHAR2(5)If TRUE, the user can connect with SYSDBA privileges SYSOPERVARCHAR2(5)If TRUE, the user can connect with SYSOPER privileges
Incorrect:
not E: The format of the v$PWFILE_users file is already in 12c format.

NEW QUESTION 86
Which Oracle Database component is audited by default if the unified Auditing option is enabled?

A. Oracle Data Pump
B. Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN)
C. Oracle Label Security
D. Oracle Database Vault
E. Oracle Real Application Security

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 89
What is the result of executing a TRUNCATE TABLE command on a table that has Flashback Archiving enabled?

A. It fails with the ORA-665610 Invalid DDL statement on history-tracked message
B. The rows in the table are truncated without being archived.
C. The rows in the table are archived, and then truncated.
D. The rows in both the table and the archive are truncate

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 93
Examine the following commands for redefining a table with Virtual Private Database (VPD) policies:

Which two statements are true about redefining the table? (Choose two.)

A. All the triggers for the table are disabled without changing any of the column names or column types in the table.
B. The primary key constraint on the EMPLOYEES table is disabled during redefinition.
C. VPD policies are copied from the original table to the new table during online redefinition.
D. You must copy the VPD policies manually from the original table to the new table during online redefinition.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
C (not D): CONS_VPD_AUTO
Used to indicate to copy VPD policies automatically
* DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY
/ The DBMS_RLS package contains the fine-grained access control administrative interface, which is used to implement Virtual Private Database
(VPD).DBMS_RLS is available with the Enterprise Edition only.
Note:
* CONS_USE_PK and CONS_USE_ROWID are constants used as input to the "options_flag" parameter in both the START_REDEF_TABLE Procedure and
CAN_REDEF_TABLE Procedure. CONS_USE_ROWID is used to indicate that the redefinition should be done using rowids while CONS_USE_PK implies that the
redefinition should be done using primary keys or pseudo-primary keys (which are unique keys with all component columns having NOT NULL constraints).
* DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE
To achieve online redefinition, incrementally maintainable local materialized views are used. These logs keep track of the changes to the master tables and are
used by the materialized views during refresh synchronization.
* START_REDEF_TABLE Procedure
Prior to calling this procedure, you must manually create an empty interim table (in the same schema as the table to be redefined) with the desired attributes of the
post-redefinition table, and then call this procedure to initiate the redefinition.

NEW QUESTION 98
You use the segment advisor to help determine objects for which space may be reclaimed. Which three statements are true about the advisor given by the
segment advisor? (Choose three.)

A. It may advise the use of online table redefinition for tables in dictionary managed tablespace.
B. It may advise the use of segment shrink for tables in dictionary managed tablespaces it the no chained rows.
C. It may advise the use of online table redefinition for tables in locally managed tablespaces
D. It will detect and advise about chained rows.
E. It may advise the use of segment shrink for free list managed tables.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 99

You execute this command:

Which two statements are true about segment space management for segments in this tablespace? (Choose two.)

A. Space utilization inside segments is mapped by bitmaps.
B. Segments are automatically shrunk and compressed when rows are deleted.
C. The PCTFREE storage parameter has no effect on segments created in this tablespace.
D. The PCTUSED storage parameter has no effect on segments created in this tablespac

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 100
Which three statements are true about SQL plan directives? (Choose three.)

A. They are tied to a specific statement or SQL ID.
B. They instruct the maintenance job to collect missing statistics or perform dynamic sampling to generate a more optimal plan.
C. They are used to gather only missing statistics.
D. They are created for a query expression where statistics are missing or the cardinality estimates by the optimizer are incorrect.
E. They instruct the optimizer to create only column group statistics.
F. Improve plan accuracy by persisting both compilation and execution statistics in the SYSAUX tablespac

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 105
A redaction policy was added to the SAL column of the SCOTT.EMP table:

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 109
You want to prevent a group of users in your database from performing long-running transactions that consume huge amounts of space in the undo tablespace. If

the quota for these users is exceeded during execution of a data manipulation language (DML) statement, the operation should abort and return an error. However, queries should still be allowed, even if users have exceeded the undo space limitation.
How would you achieve this?

A. Specify the maximum amount of quota a user can be allocated in the undo tablespace.
B. Decrease the number of Interested Transaction List (ITL) slots for the segments on which these users perform transactions.
C. Implement a profile for these users.
D. Implement a Database Resource Manager pla

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 110
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 111
Which two statements are true about Oracle Data Pump export and import operations? (Choose two.)

A. You can detach from a data pump export job and reattach later.
B. Data pump uses parallel execution server processes to implement parallel import.
C. Data pump import requires the import file to be in a directory owned by the oracle owner.
D. The master table is the last object to be exported by the data pump.
E. You can detach from a data pump import job and reattach later.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
B: Data Pump can employ multiple worker processes, running in parallel, to increase job performance.
D: For export jobs, the master table records the location of database objects within a dump file set. / Export builds and maintains the master table for the duration of the job. At the end of an export job, the content of the master table is written to a file in the dump file set.
/ For import jobs, the master table is loaded from the dump file set and is used to control the sequence of operations for locating objects that need to be imported into the target database.

NEW QUESTION 114
In your database, USERS is the default permanent tablespace. Examine the commands and their outcome:

You plan to execute the commands:

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The MYTAB table is created in the SYSTEM tablespace but no rows can be inserted into the table by USER02.
B. The MYTAB table is created in the SYSTEM tablespace and rows can be inserted into the table by USER02.
C. The MYTAB table is created in the USERS tablespace but no rows can be inserted into the table by USER02.
D. The CREATE TABLE statement generates an error because the SYSDBA privilege does not provide any space quota on the SYSTEM tablespace by default.
E. The MYTAB table is owned by the SYS use

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 119
Examine the parameters for a database instance:

Your database has three undo tablespaces and the default undo tablespace is not autoextensible. Resumable space allocation is not enabled for any sessions in the database instance.
What is the effect on new transactions when all undo space in the default undo tablespace is in use by active transactions?

A. Transactions write their undo in the SYSTEM undo segment.
B. Transactions fail.
C. Transactions wait until space becomes available in UNDOTBS1.
D. Transactions write their undo in a temporary tablespace.

Answer: B

Explanation:
References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14231/undo.htm (undo retention)

NEW QUESTION 124
Which three statements are true about the working of system privileges in a multitenant control database (CDB) that has pluggable databases (PDBs)? (Choose three.)

A. System privileges apply only to the PDB in which they are used.
B. Local users cannot use local system privileges on the schema of a common user.
C. The granter of system privileges must possess the set container privilege.
D. Common users connected to a PDB can exercise privileges across other PDBs.
E. System privileges with the with grant option container all clause must be granted to a common user before the common user can grant privileges to other users.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:
A, Not D: In a CDB, PUBLIC is a common role. In a PDB, privileges granted locally to PUBLIC enable all
local and common users to exercise these privileges in this PDB only.
C: A user can only perform common operations on a common role, for example, granting privileges commonly to the role, when the following criteria are met:
The user is a common user whose current container is root.
The user has the SET CONTAINER privilege granted commonly, which means that the privilege applies in all containers.
The user has privilege controlling the ability to perform the specified operation, and this privilege has been granted commonly
Incorrect: Note:
* Every privilege and role granted to Oracle-supplied users and roles is granted commonly except for system privileges granted to PUBLIC, which are granted locally.

NEW QUESTION 127
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 132
In your Oracle 12c database, you plan to execute the command:
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE tbs1 DATAFILE '/u02/oracle/data/tbs01.dbf' SIZE 50M; The u02 file system has 1 GB of free space available.
What is the outcome?

A. It creates a locally managed tablespace with manual segment space management enabled.
B. It raises an error because extent management is not specified.
C. It creates a locally managed tablespace with automatic segment space management enabled.
D. It creates a dictionary-managed tablespace with manual segment space management enabled.

Answer: C

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tspaces002.htm#ADMIN11359

NEW QUESTION 136
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 138
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 143
Which two statements are true about the use of the procedures listed in the v$sysaux_occupants.move_procedure column? (Choose two.)

A. The procedure may be used for some components to relocate component data to the SYSAUX tablespace from its current tablespace.
B. The procedure may be used for some components to relocate component data from the SYSAUX tablespace to another tablespace.
C. All the components may be moved into SYSAUX tablespace.
D. All the components may be moved from the SYSAUX tablespac

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 147
Which three statements are true about Flashback Database? (Choose three.)

A. Flashback logs are written sequentially, and are archived.
B. Flashback Database uses a restored control file to recover a database.
C. The Oracle database automatically creates, deletes, and resides flashback logs in the Fast Recovery Area.
D. Flashback Database can recover a database to the state that it was in before a reset logs operation.
E. Flashback Database can recover a data file that was dropped during the span of time of the flashback.
F. Flashback logs are used to restore to the blocks' before images, and then the redo data may be used to roll forward to the desired flashback time.

Answer: CDF

NEW QUESTION 151
You want to reduce fragmentation and reclaim unused space for the SALES table but not its dependent objects. During this operation, you want to ensure the following:

A. Long-running queries are not affected.i
B. No extra space is used.ii
C. Data manipulation language (DML) operations on the table succeed at all times throughout the process.i
D. Unused space is reclaimed both above and below the high water mar
E. Which ALTER TABLE option would you recommend?
F. DEALLOCATE UNUSED
G. SHRINK SPACE CASCADE
H. SHRINK SPACE COMPACT
I. ROW STORE COMPRESS BASIC

Answer: C

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/schema003.htm

NEW QUESTION 156
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 159
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 164
On your Oracle 12c database, you Issue the following commands to create indexes
SQL > CREATE INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix1 ON oe.orders (customers_id, sales_rep_id) INVISIBLE; SQL> CREATE BITMAP INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix2 ON oe.orders (customers_id, sales_rep_id); Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

A. Both the indexes are created; however, only the ORD_COSTOMER index is visible.
B. The optimizer evaluates index access from both the Indexes before deciding on which index to use for query execution plan.
C. Only the ORD_CUSTOMER_IX1 index is created.
D. Only the ORD_CUSTOMER_IX2 index is created.
E. Both the indexes are updated when a new row is inserted, updated, or deleted In the orders table.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
11G has a new feature called Invisible Indexes. An invisible index is invisible to the optimizer as default. Using this feature, we can test a new index without effecting the execution plans of the existing sql statements or we can test the effect of dropping an index without dropping it.

NEW QUESTION 168
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 170
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 173
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 178
You are connected using SQL* Plus to a multitenant container database (CDB) with SYSDBA privileges and execute the following sequence statements:

What is the result of the last SET CONTAINER statement and why is it so?

A. It succeeds because the PDB_ADMIN user has the required privileges.
B. It fails because common users are unable to use the SET CONTAINER statement.
C. It fails because local users are unable to use the SET CONTAINER statement.
D. If fails because the SET CONTAINER statement cannot be used with PDB$SEED as the target pluggable database (PDB).

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 179
Which three statements are true about space usage alerts? (Choose three.)

A. Alerts are issued only when the critical threshold for space available in a tablespace is breached.
B. The sum of active extents and allocated user quotas is considered to compute space usage for an undo tablespace.
C. Database alerts can provide warnings about low space availability at both tablespace and segment levels.
D. Alerts are not issued for locally managed tablespaces that are offline or in read-only mode.
E. A newly created locally managed tablespace is automatically assigned the default threshold values defined for a database.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/schema001.htm#ADMIN10120

NEW QUESTION 184
Which three activities are supported by the Data Recovery Advisor? (Choose three.)

A. Advising on block checksum failures
B. Advising on inaccessible control files
C. Advising on inaccessible block change tracking files
D. Advising on empty password files
E. Advising on invalid block header field values

Answer: ABE

Explanation:
* Data Recovery Advisor can diagnose failures such as the following:
/ (B) Components such as datafiles and control files that are not accessible because they do not exist, do not have the correct access permissions, have been taken offline, and so on
/ (A, E) Physical corruptions such as block checksum failures and invalid block header field values

/ Inconsistencies such as a datafile that is older than other database files
/ I/O failures such as hardware errors, operating system driver failures, and exceeding operating system resource limits (for example, the number of open files)
* The Data Recovery Advisor automatically diagnoses corruption or loss of persistent data on disk, determines the appropriate repair options, and executes repairs at the user's request. This reduces the complexity of recovery process, thereby reducing the Mean Time To Recover (MTTR).

NEW QUESTION 189
Which three operations can be performed as multipartition operations in Oracle? (Choose three.)

A. Merge partitions of a list partitioned table
B. Drop partitions of a list partitioned table
C. Coalesce partitions of a hash-partitioned global index.
D. Move partitions of a range-partitioned table
E. Rename partitions of a range partitioned table
F. Merge partitions of a reference partitioned index

Answer: ABF

Explanation:
Multipartition maintenance enables adding, dropping, truncate, merge, split operations on multiple partitions. A: Merge Multiple Partitions:
The new "ALTER TABLE … MERGE PARTITIONS " help merge multiple partitions or subpartitions with a single statement. When merging multiple partitions, local and global index operations and semantics for inheritance of unspecified physical attributes are the same for merging two partitions.
B: Drop Multiple Partitions:
The new "ALTER TABLE … DROP PARTITIONS " help drop multiple partitions or subpartitions with a single statement.
Example:
view plaincopy to clipboardprint?
SQL> ALTER TABLE Tab_tst1 DROP PARTITIONS
Tab_tst1_PART5, Tab_tst1_PART6, Tab_tst1_PART7; Table altered
SQL>
Restrictions :
- You can't drop all partitions of the table.
- If the table has a single partition, you will get the error: ORA-14083: cannot drop the only partition of a partitioned.

NEW QUESTION 190
Your multitenant container database has three pluggable databases (PDBs): PDB1, PDB2, and PDB3. Which two RMAN commands may be; used to back up only the PDB1 pluggable database? (Choose two.)

A. BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 while connected to the root container
B. BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 while connected to the PDB1 container
C. BACKUP DATABASE while connected to the PDB1 container
D. BACKUP DATABASE while connected to the boot container
E. BACKUP PLUGGABLE database PDB1 while connected to PDB2

Answer: AC

Explanation:
To perform operations on a single PDB, you can connect as target either to the root or directly to the PDB.
* (A) If you connect to the root, you must use the PLUGGABLE DATABASE syntax in your RMAN commands. For example, to back up a PDB, you use the BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE command.
* (C)If instead you connect directly to a PDB, you can use the same commands that you would use when connecting to a non-CDB. For example, to back up a PDB, you would use the BACKUP DATABASE command.

NEW QUESTION 193
Which statement is true about profiles?

A. Resource limits specified in a profile assigned to a user are always enabled.
B. A user can exist without any profile.
C. A profile can be assigned only to one user.
D. Password management using profiles is always enable

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 198
Which three statements are true about server-generated alerts? (Choose three.)

A. Server-generated alerts notify administrators of problems that cannot be resolved automatically.
B. Alerts are not issued for locally managed read-only tablespaces.
C. Response actions cannot be specified for server-generated alerts.
D. Stateful alerts can be queried only from the DBA_ALERT_HISTORY view.
E. When an alert is cleared, it is moved to the DBA_ALERT_HISTORY view.

Answer: ABE

Explanation:
References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/schema001.htm#ADMIN10120

NEW QUESTION 200
In your database, the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to TYPICAL and an Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot is taken every 30 minutes.
Which two statements are true about the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)? (Choose two.)

A. It measures database performance by analyzing the wait time and CPU time of all non-idle user sessions.
B. It always compares the latest snapshot with the baseline snapshot for analysis.
C. It runs after each AWR snapshot is created and it requires at least two snapshots for analysis.
D. It requires at least four AWR snapshots for analysis.
E. It calls other advisors if required, but does not provide recommendations about the advisors to be use

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 203
Identify three uses of the CROSSCHECK command (Choose three.)

A. to validate the database backup
B. to synchronize logical backup records with physical files in backup storage
C. to check the obsolete backups that can be deleted from the file system
D. to update information about backups that are deleted, corrupted, or inaccessible in a recovery catalog or control file
E. to update the recovery catalog or control file if archived log files are deleted with operating system commands

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 206
A database uses Automatic Storage Management (ASM) as database storage, which has a diskgroup, DATA1, which is created as follows:

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 210
You create a locally managed tablespace ORDERS_TBS with automatic segment management.
You then create the table DAILY_ORDS_LST in the ORDERS_TBS tablespace using the command. CREATE TABLE daily_ords_1st(ordno NUMBER, ord_date DATE) PCTFREE 20;
How does the PCTFREE storage parameter influence data storage for this table?

A. It allows only 80% of space to be occupied in all data blocks of this table.
B. It minimizes row chaining during row insertion.
C. It minimizes row migration during existing row data updation.
D. It automatically coalesces free space of a data block when it reaches 20% of available spac

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 214
What must you use to read data from a table in your database and write it to an external table?

A. Use SQL* LOADER conventional path load.
B. Use SQL* LOADER direct path load.
C. Use CREATE TABL
D. . ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL command with ORACLE_LOADER access driver.
E. Use CREATE TABL
F. . ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL command with ORACLE_DATAPUMP access drive

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 216
You want execution of large database operations to suspend, and then resume, in the event of space allocation failures. You set the value of the initialization parameter RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT to 3600. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Before a statement executes in resumable mode, the ALTER SESSION ENABLE RESUMABLE statement must be issued in its session.
B. Data Manipulation Language (DML) operations are resumable, provided that they are not embedded in a PL/SQL block.
C. A resumable statement can be suspended and resumed only once during execution.
D. A suspended statement will report an error if no corrective action has taken place during a timeout period.
E. Suspending a statement automatically results in suspending a transaction and releasing all the resources held by the transaction.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 219
An application repeatedly accesses small lookup tables, causing a lot of physical I/O operations. What do you recommend to minimize this?

A. Configure the nonstandard buffer cache with a buffer size greater than the size of the default buffer cache.
B. Increase the size of the shared pool
C. Configure the KEEP buffer cache and alter the tables to use the KEEP cache.
D. Configure the RECYCLE buffer cache and alter the tables to use the RECYCLE cach

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 220
Which three statements are true about naming methods? (Choose three.)

A. Local naming supports multiple protocols, but for any one connection, the client and server must use the same protocol.
B. In the Easy Connect method, clients can connect to a database server by using the host name of the database with an optional port and service name.
C. In the Easy Connect method, the listener port and IP address must be provided for the connection to be successful.
D. The local naming method does not support connect-time failover and load-balancing options.
E. The directory naming method supports connect-time failover and load-balancing option

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 221
Which two statements are true about SQL *Loader Express Mode in an Oracle 12c database? (Choose two.)

A. The DEGREE_OF_PARALLELISM parameter is set to AUTO.
B. You cannot have multiple SQL *Loader data files.
C. If no data file is specified, it assumes the data file to be <table-name>.dat in the current directory and uses it.
D. You can have multiple bad files created when loading in parallel.
E. You can selectively load rows into a table based on a filter.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SUTIL/GUID-0F35B551-861B-450D-8BF3-2312893A67D7.htm#SUTIL3

NEW QUESTION 224
Which four statements are true about the components of the Oracle Scheduler? (Choose four.)

A. A schedule can be specified to a single job only.
B. A scheduler job can point to a chain instead of pointing to a single program object.
C. A job may get started automatically when a window opens.
D. A program and job can be specified as part of a schedule definition.
E. A job is specified as part of a program specification.
F. A program can be used in the definition of multiple jobs.
G. A program and schedule can be specified as part of a job definition.

Answer: BCFG

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14231/schedover.htm

NEW QUESTION 229
Which three are activities performed by SMON? (Choose three.)

A. cleaning up the database buffer cache and freeing resources that a client process was using
B. applying online redo during instance recovery
C. cleaning up temporary segments that are no longer needed
D. performing database services registration with the default listener
E. restarting a server or a dispatcher process that terminated abnormally
F. recovering failed transactions that were skipped during instance recovery because of file-read or tablespace offline errors

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 231
Which two statements are true about using SQL*Loader? (Choose two.)

A. It can load data from external files by using the direct path only.
B. It can load data into multiple tables using the same load statement.

C. It can load data into only one table at a time.
D. It can generate unique sequential key values in specified columns.
E. It can load data from external files by using the conventional path onl

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 236
Which three file types are stored in the Fast Recovery Area by default in a traditional nonOMF file system? (Choose three.)

A. online redo log files
B. parameter file
C. multiplexed copies of the current control file
D. archived log files
E. Flashback Data Archive files
F. Flashback logs

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 239
You want to create a locally managed tablespace called NEWTBS to store segments with different extent sizes. Which set of tablespace attributes can be specified for a tablespace that satisfies the requirements?

A. EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL STORAGE (INITIAL 5M MAXSIZE 10M)
B. REUSE AUTOEXTEND ON MAXSIZE UNLIMITED
C. EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT UNIFORM
D. EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL AUTOALLOCATE

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 242
Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You want to take a consistent whole database backup. Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

A. The user-managed backup consists of only formatted data blocks.
B. The database must be shut down to take a user-managed backup.
C. The RMAN backup contains only data files.
D. The RMAN backup can be performed while the database is open.
E. The database must be in MOUNT state to take RMAN backu

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 247
Which two statements are true about Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)? (Choose two.)

A. It calls SQL advisors automatically if required.
B. It provides recommendations only for poorly performing SQL statements.
C. Its results are stored in AWR.
D. It runs automatically after each AWR snapshot is created and requires at least two snapshots for analysis.
E. It requires at least one Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot for analysi

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 248
Which users are created and can be used for database and host management of your DBaaS database servers?

A. opc and oracle users
B. root, oracle and cloud users
C. root and oracle users
D. root, opc and oracle users
E. cloud and oracle users

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 250
You want to create a database with a block size other than the default 8 kilobytes (KB) by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA).
Which option should you use?

A. Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storage of data files
B. a file system for storage of data files
C. a Data Warehouse database template
D. a custom database template

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 252

Identify the access that is initially available to connect to your Database as a Service (DBaaS) environment.

A. Enterprise Manager on port 1158
B. telnet on port 23
C. Cloud Control on port 7799
D. SSH on port 22
E. SSL/TLS on port 443

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 257
You executed the following query:
SELECT oldest_flashback_scn, oldest_flashback_time FROM V$FLASHBACK_DATABASE_LOG;
Considering that all the redo logs are available, what information can you derive from the output of the preceding query?

A. The time when the last flashback operation in your database was performed
B. The time when the first flashback operation in our database was performed
C. The approximate time and the lowest system change number (SCN) to which you can flash back your database
D. The system change number (SCN) and the time when the Flashback Database was enabled in the database instance

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 262
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 264
You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload.
The default UNDO tablespace is a fixed size tablespace with the RETENTION NOGUARATNEE clause and undo retention set to 12 minutes.
The user SCOTT queries a large table during peak activity.
The query runs for more than 15 minutes and then SCOTT receives the following error: ORA-01555: snapshot too old
Which is possible reason for this?

A. The Oracle server is unable to generate a read-consistent image for a block containing updates.committed after the query began.
B. The query is unable to place data blocks in the UNDO tablespace.
C. The flashback data archive is not enabled for the table on which the query is issued.
D. There is not enough space in Fast Recovery Area.
E. The Oracle server is unable to generate a read-consistent image for a block containing uncommitted update

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 266
Your production database PROD uses file system storage. You want to migrate storage including the Fast Recovery Area for the PROD database to Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) by using RMAN. You back up the entire database.
What should the next step be in this migration process?

A. enabling row movement for the database
B. disabling Oracle Flashback Database if enabled
C. opening the database in exclusive mode
D. placing all tablespaces in read-only mode

Answer: B

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e18951/asm_rman.htm#OSTMG89995

NEW QUESTION 271
Backup requirements for a database:
* Level 0 backup on Sunday
* Cumulative incremental level 1 backup on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday
* Differential incremental level 1 backup on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday Which three statements are true about the strategy? (Choose three.)

A. Level 0 backup on Sunday contains all the blocks that have been formatted.
B. Level 0 backup on Sunday contains all the blocks that have been changed since the last level 1 backup.
C. Level 1 backup on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday contains all the blocks that have been changed since the last level 1 backup.
D. Level 1 backup on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday contains all the blocks that have been changed since the last level 0 backup.
E. Level 1 backup on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday contains all the blocks that have been changed since the last level 0 backup.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 276
Examine the command: SQL> CONNECT hr/hr@orcl
Which two configurations allow this command to execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. In the tnsnames.ora file, the SERVICE_NAME value of CONNECT_DATA should be explicitly suffixed with the domain name.
B. The SERVICE_NAMES initialization parameter should contain the name orcl in the database host.
C. The orcl TNS alias should be defined such that it is resolvable by a client running on the database host.
D. The orcl TNS alias should be defined in the tnsnames.ora file on both the client and the database host.
E. The TNS_ADMIN environment variable should be set to orcl on the clien

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 278
You install Oracle Grid Infrastructure standalone server and issue the following command: crsctl start has
Which two existing components get automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration? (Choose two.)

A. Oracle CSSD services
B. the database whose instance is running
C. Oracle Notification services
D. Oracle Healthcheck services
E. Oracle Net Listener

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 280
Which three statements are true about user account administration? (Choose three.)

A. A user's current session is not affected when the user's profile is changed.
B. Only users with the SYSDBA privilege can change the tablespace quota for other users.
C. A new user account can be created only by SYS or SYSTEM users.
D. A user's quota can be set for any permanent tablespace but not for the default temporary tablespace.
E. A user requires only the CREATE SESSION privilege to change his or her own passwor

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 282
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 285
SMD is a smallfile locally managed tablespace with manual segment space management. The SH user receives the following error while inserting data into the sales table:

Which three actions can be taken to enable the user to insert data? (Choose three.)

A. altering the data file associated with the SMD tablespace to grow automatically
B. adding a data file to the SMD tablespace, provided the tablespace has not reached its maximum number of file
C. changing segment space management for the SMD tablespace to automatic
D. resizing the data file associated with the SMD tablespace to make it larger, provided all data files have not yet reached their maximum size
E. increasing the space quota on the SMD tablespace for the SH user, provided the files have not yet reached their maximum size

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 290
To enable faster incremental backups, you enabled block change tracking for the database. Which two statements are true about the block change tracking file? (Choose two.)

A. Multiple change tracking files can be created for a database.
B. The change tracking file must be created after the first level 0 backup.
C. RMAN does not support backup and recovery of the change tracking file.
D. The database clears the change tracking file and starts tracking changes again, after whole database restore and recovery operations.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 295
Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You want to take a consistent whole database backup.
Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

A. RMAN backups contain only data files.
B. The database instance must be shut down to take a user-managed consistent backup.

C. Consistent RMAN backups can be taken while the database is open.
D. User-managed backups only contain formatted data blocks.
E. The database must be in MOUNT state to take consistent RMAN backup

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 297
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 301
Examine the parameters:

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 303
Examine the command to perform a data pump export operation on a source database:
$> expdp hr/hr DIRECTORY=dumpdir DUMPFILE=emp1.dmp VIEWS_AS_TABLE=emp_dept On the target database, you execute the data pump import command:
$> impdp hr/hr DIRECTORY=dumpdir DUMPFILE=emp1.dmp VIEWS_AS_TABLE=emp_dept Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. The expdp operation exports data that satisfies the condition of the defining query used to create the EMP_DEPT view.
B. The impdp operation creates the view and dependent objects.
C. All rows from the dependent objects, along with the metadata required to create the EMP_DEPT view, are exported.
D. Objects dependent on the EMP_DEPT view are exported.
E. The impdp operation creates EMP_DEPT as table and populates it with the data from the export dump fil

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 308
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 311
You want to create a table, DAILY_ORDERS, for an OLTP application, where data should be compressed during both direct-path INSERT and conventional DML. The table will also be used for queries.
Which compression option should be used?

A. ROW STORE COMPRESS
B. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY
C. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR ARCHIVE LOW
D. ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 316
What is pre-requisite to alter a role?

A. You should be granted the DBA role.
B. You should set the OS_ROLES parameter to true.
C. You should be granted the role with the GRANT OPTION.
D. You should have the ALTER ANY ROLE system privileg

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 319
When is the UNDO_RETENTION parameter value ignored by a transaction?

A. when there are multiple undo tablespaces available in a database
B. when the data file of the undo tablespace is autoextensible
C. when the undo tablespace is of a fixed size and retention guarantee is not enabled
D. when Flashback Database is enabled

Answer: C

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14231/undo.htm (undo retention)

NEW QUESTION 320
The HR user updates the salary of one of the employees in the non-partitioned EMPLOYEES table, but does not commit the transaction.
Which two types of lock exist in this situation? (Choose two.)

A. exclusive lock on the EMPLOYEES table
B. null lock on the row being updated
C. null lock on the EMPLOYEES table
D. row level lock on the row being updated
E. shared lock on the EMPLOYEES table

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 323
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 325
Which two statements describe the relationship between a scheduler window, a resource manager plan, and a job class? (Choose two.)

A. A scheduler window together with a job class, controls resource allocation for a job using that job class in that scheduler window.
B. A job class specifies a scheduler window that will be open when that job class becomes active.
C. A scheduler window specifies a resource manager plan that will be activated when that scheduler window becomes active.
D. A scheduler window specifies a job class that will be activated when that scheduler window becomes active.
E. A scheduler window can control resource allocation by itsel

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 327

Which two options can be configured for an existing database by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)? (Choose two.)

A. Configure Label Security
B. Database Vault in ORACLE_HOME
C. Oracle Suggested Backup Strategy
D. Database Resident Connection Pooling
E. Nondefault blocksize tablespaces

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 329
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 333
Which statement is true about the loss of a data file belonging to the default undo tablespace?

A. The database remains open in read-only mode.
B. The database is put in MOUNT state and requires recovery to be opened.
C. The database remains open for querying but no DML statements can be executed except by the users with SYSDBA privilege.
D. All the noncommitted transactions are lost.
E. The database instance abort

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 337
......

THANKS FOR TRYING THE DEMO OF OUR PRODUCT

Visit Our Site to Purchase the Full Set of Actual 1Z0-062 Exam Questions With Answers.

We Also Provide Practice Exam Software That Simulates Real Exam Environment And Has Many Self-Assessment Features. Order the 1Z0-062 Product From:

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

Money Back Guarantee

1Z0-062 Practice Exam Features:

* 1Z0-062 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently

* 1Z0-062 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff

* 1Z0-062 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry

* 1Z0-062 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year