1Z0-062 Dumps

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

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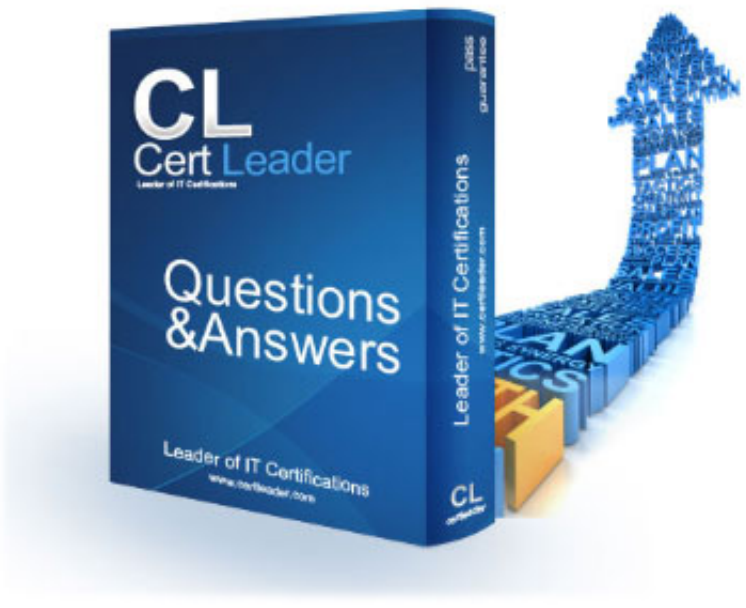


NEW QUESTION 1
In your multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable database (PDBs), you granted the CREATE TABLE privilege to the common user C # # A_ADMIN in root and all PDBs.
You execute the following command from the root container: SQL > REVOKE create table FROM C # # A_ADMIN; What 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
Examine the following command: CREATE TABLE (prod_id number(4), Prod_name varchar2 (20), Category_id number(30), Quantity_on_hand number (3) INVISIBLE);
Which three statements are true about using an invisible column in the PRODUCTS table? (Choose three.)

A. The %ROWTYPE attribute declarations in PL/SQL to access a row will not display the invisible column in the output.
B. The DESCRIBE commands in SQL *Plus will not display the invisible column in the output.
C. Referential integrity constraint cannot be set on the invisible column.
D. The invisible column cannot be made visible and can only be marked as unused.
E. A primary key constraint can be added on the invisible column.

Answer: ABE

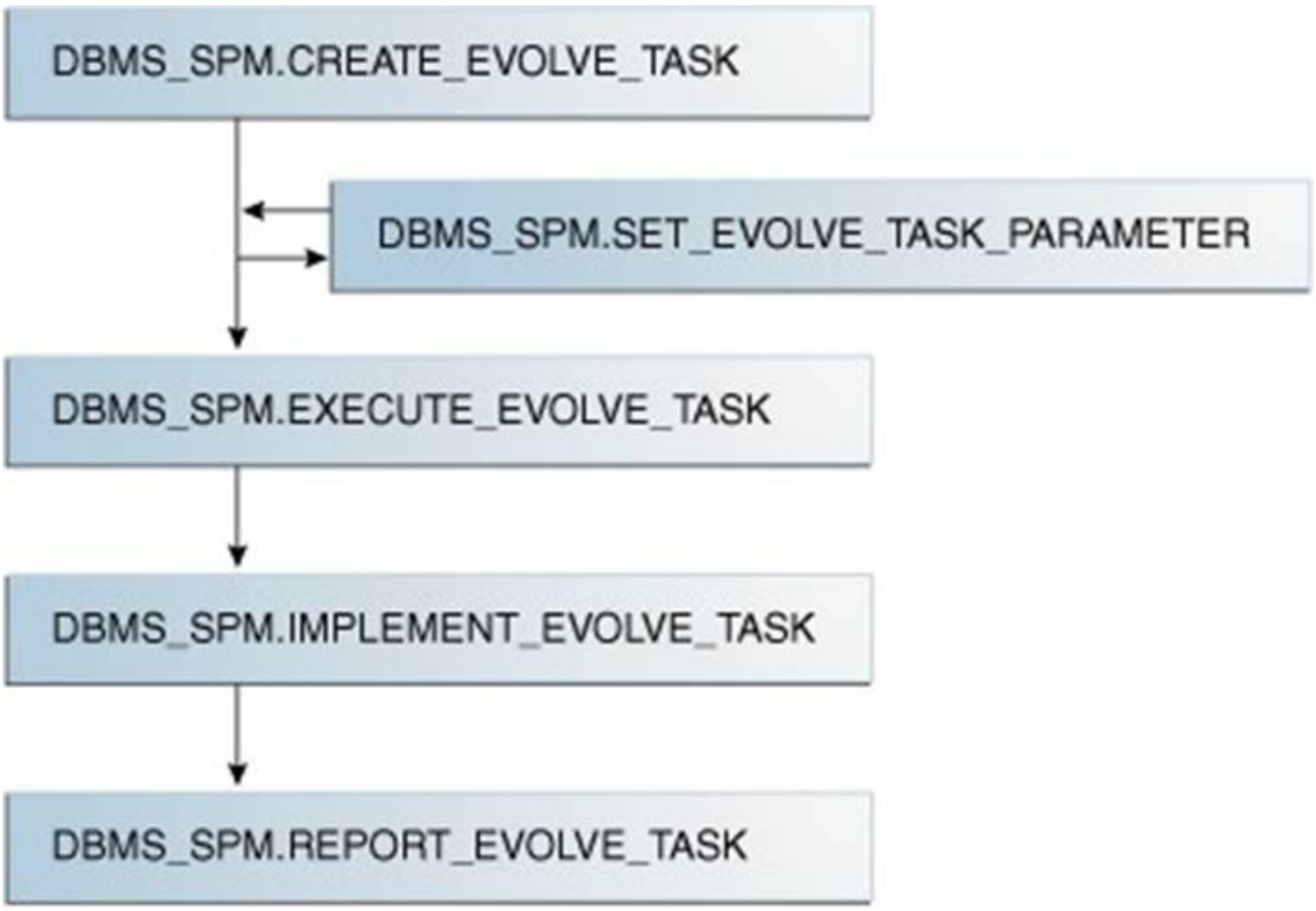
Explanation:
AB: You can make individual table columns invisible. Any generic access of a table does not show the invisible columns in the table. For example, the following operations do not display invisible columns in the output:
* SELECT * FROM statements in SQL
* DESCRIBE commands in SQL*Plus
* %ROWTYPE attribute declarations in PL/SQL
* Describes in Oracle Call Interface (OCI) Incorrect: Not D: You can make invisible columns visible.
You can make a column invisible during table creation or when you add a column to a table, and you can later alter the table to make the same column visible.

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Evolving SQL Plan Baselines



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

NEW QUESTION 4
Examine this command:
SQL > exec DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS', 'PUBLISH', 'false');
Which three statements are true about the effect of this command? (Choose three.)

A. Statistics collection is not done for the CUSTOMERS table when schema stats are gathered.
B. Statistics collection is not done for the CUSTOMERS table when database stats are gathered.
C. Any existing statistics for the CUSTOMERS table are still available to the optimizer at parse time.
D. Statistics gathered on the CUSTOMERS table when schema stats are gathered are stored as pending statistics.
E. Statistics gathered on the CUSTOMERS table when database stats are gathered are stored as pending statistics.

Answer: CDE

Explanation:
* SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure
This procedure is used to set the statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema.
* Example:
Using Pending Statistics
Assume many modifications have been made to the employees table since the last time statistics were gathered. To ensure that the cost-based optimizer is still picking the best plan, statistics should be gathered once again; however, the user is concerned that new statistics will cause the optimizer to choose bad plans when the current ones are acceptable. The user can do the following:
EXECDBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS('hr', 'employees', 'PUBLISH', 'false');
By setting the employees tables publish preference to FALSE, any statistics gather from now on will not be automatically published. The newly gathered statistics will be marked as pending.

NEW QUESTION 5
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 6
Your database is open and the LISTENER listener running. You stopped the wrong listener LISTENER by issuing the following command:
1snrctl > STOP
What happens to the sessions that are presently connected to the database Instance?

A. They are able to perform only queries.
B. They are not affected and continue to function normally.
C. They are terminated and the active transactions are rolled back.
D. They are not allowed to perform any operations until the listener LISTENER is started.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The listener is used when the connection is established. The immediate impact of stopping the listener will be that no new session can be established from a remote host. Existing sessions are not compromised.

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
In your multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable database (PDBs), the HR user executes the following commands to create and grant privileges on a procedure:
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE create_test_v (v_emp_id NUMBER, v_ename VARCHAR2, v_SALARY NUMBER, v_dept_id NUMBER)
BEGIN
INSERT INTO hr.test VALUES (V_emp_id, V_ename, V_salary, V_dept_id); END;
/
GRANT EXECUTE ON CREATE_TEST TO john, jim, smith, king;
How can you prevent users having the EXECUTE privilege on the CREATE_TEST procedure from inserting values into tables on which they do not have any privileges?

A. Create the CREATE_TEST procedure with definer’s rights.
B. Grant the EXECUTE privilege to users with GRANT OPTION on the CREATE_TEST procedure.
C. Create the CREATE_TEST procedure with invoker’s rights.
D. Create the CREATE_TEST procedure as part of a package and grant users the EXECUTE privilege the package.

Answer: C

Explanation:
If a program unit does not need to be executed with the escalated privileges of the definer, you should specify that the program unit executes with the privileges of the caller, also known as the invoker. Invoker's rights can mitigate the risk of SQL injection.
Incorrect:
Not A: By default, stored procedures and SQL methods execute with the privileges of their owner, not their current user. Such definer-rights subprograms are bound to the schema in which they reside.
not B: Using the GRANT option, a user can grant an Object privilege to another user or to PUBLIC.

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
Examine the query and its output:

```
SQL> SELECT reason, metric_value FROM dba_outstanding_alerts;

REASON                                   METRIC_VALUE
---------------------------------------  ------------------
Tablespace [TEST] is                     28.125
[28 percent] full

Metrics "Current Logons Count"           29
is at 29

Metrics "Database Time Spent             99.0375405
Waiting (%)" is at 99.03754 for
event class "Application"

db_recovery_file_dest_size of            97
4294967296 bytes is 97.298 used
and has 116228096 remaining
bytes available.
```

After 30 minutes, you execute the same query:

```
SQL> SELECT reason,metric_value FROM dba_outstanding_alerets;

REASON                                   METRIC_VALUE
---------------------------------------  --------------
Tablespace [TEST] is                     28.125
[28 percent full
```

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
Examine this command:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET ENABLE_DDL_LOGGING=TRUE;
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. All data definition language (DDL) statements are written to the control file
B. Some DDL statements are written to an XML file in the ADR home
C. All DDL statements are logged in to a text file in Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) home
D. Some data definition language (DDL) statements are written to the control file
E. Some DDL statements are written to a text file in the ADR home
F. The Alert Log still contains some DDL statements

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 14
After implementing full Oracle Data Redaction, you change the default value for the NUMBER data type as follows:

```
SQL> SELECT NUMBER_VALUE FROM REDACTION_VALUES_FOR_TYPE_FULL;

NUMBER_VALUE
------------
           0

SQL> EXEC DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES(-1)

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select number_value from redaction_values_for_type_full;

NUMBER_VALUE
------------
          -1
```

After changing the value, you notice that FULL redaction continues to redact numeric data with zero. What must you do to activate the new default value for numeric full redaction?

A. Re-enable redaction policies that use FULL data redaction.
B. Re-create redaction policies that use FULL data redaction.

C. Re-connect the sessions that access objects with redaction policies defined on them.
D. Flush the shared pool.
E. Restart the database instance.

Answer: E

Explanation:
About Altering the Default Full Data Redaction Value
You can alter the default displayed values for full Data Redaction polices. By default, 0 is the redacted value when Oracle Database performs full redaction (DBMS_REDACT.FULL) on a column of the NUMBER data type. If you want to change it to another value (for example, 7), then you can run the DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES procedure to modify this value. The modification applies to all of the Data Redaction policies in the current database instance. After you modify a value, you must restart the database for it to take effect.
Note:
* 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.
* UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES Procedure
This procedure modifies the default displayed values for a Data Redaction policy for full redaction.
* After you create the Data Redaction policy, it is automatically enabled and ready to redact data.
* Oracle Data Redaction enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by low-privileged users or applications. You can redact column data by using one of the following methods:
/ Full redaction.
/ Partial redaction.
/ Regular expressions.
/ Random redaction.
/ No redaction.

NEW QUESTION 19
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 22
You are administering a database and you receive a requirement to apply the following restrictions:
1. A connection must be terminated after four unsuccessful login attempts by user.
2. A user should not be able to create more than four simultaneous sessions.
3. User session must be terminated after 15 minutes of inactivity.
4. Users must be prompted to change their passwords every 15 days. How would you accomplish these requirements?

A. by granting a secure application role to the users
B. by creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT parameter to FALSE
C. By creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS parameter to 4
D. By Implementing Fine-Grained Auditing (FGA) and setting the REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORD_FILE parameter to NONE.
E. By implementing the database resource Manager plan and setting the SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS parameters to 4.

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can design your applications to automatically grant a role to the user who is trying to log in, provided the user meets criteria that you specify. To do so, you create a secure application role, which is a role that is associated with a PL/SQL procedure (or PL/SQL package that contains multiple procedures). The procedure validates the user: if the user fails the validation, then the user cannot log in. If the user passes the validation, then the procedure grants the user a role so that he or she can use the application. The user has this role only as long as he or she is logged in to the application. When the user logs out, the role is revoked.
Incorrect:
Not B: REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT specifies whether remote clients will be authenticated with the value of the OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX parameter.
Not C, not E: SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS specifies the number of authentication attempts that can be made by a client on a connection to the server process. After the specified number of failure attempts, the connection will be automatically dropped by the server process.
Not D: REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE specifies whether Oracle checks for a password file. Values:
shared
One or more databases can use the password file. The password file can contain SYS as well as non-SYS users. exclusive
The password file can be used by only one database. The password file can contain SYS as well as non-SYS users. none
Oracle ignores any password file. Therefore, privileged users must be authenticated by the operating system. Note:
The REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT parameter is deprecated. It is retained for backward compatibility only.

NEW QUESTION 24
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 26
You administer an online transaction processing (OLTP) system whose database is stored in Automatic Storage Management (ASM) and whose disk group use normal redundancy.
One of the ASM disks goes offline, and is then dropped because it was not brought online before DISK_REPAIR_TIME elapsed.
When the disk is replaced and added back to the disk group, the ensuing rebalance operation is too slow.
Which two recommendations should you make to speed up the rebalance operation if this type of failure happens again? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

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

NEW QUESTION 28
Which four are true about creating and running a remote database scheduler jobs? (Choose four.)

A. A database destination must exist or be created for the remote database
B. It must run as a user that is defined on the remote database
C. Remote database jobs always run as the same user who submits the job on the local database
D. A credential is optional for a remote database job
E. A credential must be created to define the remote user
F. A database destination group must exist or be created for a job to run on multiple remote databases
G. A destination is optional for a remote database job because DB links can be used instead

Answer: ABDF

NEW QUESTION 33
An application accesses a small lookup table frequently. You notice that the required data blocks are getting aged out of the default buffer cache.
How would you guarantee that the blocks for the table never age out?

A. Configure the KEEP buffer pool and alter the table with the corresponding storage clause.
B. Increase the database buffer cache size.
C. Configure the RECYCLE buffer pool and alter the table with the corresponding storage clause.
D. Configure Automata Shared Memory Management.
E. Configure Automatic Memory Management.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Schema objects are referenced with varying usage patterns; therefore, their cache behavior may be quite different. Multiple buffer pools enable you to address these differences. You can use a KEEP buffer pool to maintain objects in the buffer cache and a RECYCLE buffer pool to prevent objects from consuming unnecessary space in the cache. When an object is allocated to a cache, all blocks from that object are placed in that cache. Oracle maintains a DEFAULT buffer pool for objects that have not been assigned to one of the buffer pools.

NEW QUESTION 38
A database is open READ WRITE and the instance has multiple sessions some of which have active transactions.
You execute this command:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE RESTRICTED SESSION;

Which three are true about the active transactions? (Choose three.)

A. They may issue COMMIT OR ROLLBACK statements
B. They are suspended and unable to issue any statements
C. They may continue to issue DML statements
D. They are rolled back automatically
E. They may continue to issue queries
F. They are terminated immediately

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 43
Which two statements are true concerning dropping a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 44
You notice a performance change in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know which change caused this performance difference. Which method or feature should you use?

A. Compare Period ADDM report
B. AWR Compare Period report
C. Active Session History (ASH) report
D. Taking a new snapshot and comparing it with a preserved snapshot

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 45
You have installed two 64G flash devices to support the Database Smart Flash Cache feature on your database server that is running on Oracle Linux.
You have set the DB_SMART_FLASH_FILE parameter: DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE= '/dev/flash_device_1 ',' /dev/flash_device_2' How should the DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE be configured to use both devices?

A. Set DB_FLASH_CACHE_ZISE = 64G.
B. Set DB_FLASH_CACHE_ZISE = 64G, 64G
C. Set DB_FLASH_CACHE_ZISE = 128G.
D. DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE is automatically configured by the instance at startup.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Smart Flash Cache concept is not new in Oracle 12C - DB Smart Flash Cache in Oracle 11g.
In this release Oracle has made changes related to both initialization parameters used by DB Smart Flash cache. Now you can define many files|devices and its sizes for "Database Smart Flash Cache" area. In previous releases only one file|device could be defined.
DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE = /dev/sda, /dev/sdb, /dev/sdc DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE = 32G, 32G, 64G
So above settings defines 3 devices which will be in use by "DB Smart Flash Cache"
/dev/sda – size 32G
/dev/sdb – size 32G
/dev/sdc – size 64G
New view V$FLASHFILESTAT – it's used to determine the cumulative latency and read counts of each file|device and compute the average latency

NEW QUESTION 47
Which statement is true about the Log Writer process?

A. It writes when it receives a signal from the checkpoint process (CKPT).
B. It writes concurrently to all members of multiplexed redo log groups.
C. It writes after the Database Writer process writes dirty buffers to disk.
D. It writes when a user commits a transaction.

Answer: D

Explanation:
References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/process.htm (see log writer process (LGWR))

NEW QUESTION 52
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 56
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 58
In your multitenant container database (CDB) with two pluggable database (PDBs). You want to create a new PDB by using SQL Developer.
Which statement is true?

A. The CDB must be open.
B. The CDB must be in the mount stage.
C. The CDB must be in the nomount stage.
D. Alt existing PDBs must be closed.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* 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. The size of the seed PDB is only about 1 gigabyte and it takes only a few seconds on a typical machine to copy it.

NEW QUESTION 61
Examine the memory-related parameters set in the SPFILE of an Oracle database:

```
memory_max_target=6G
memory_target=5G
pga_aggregate_target=500M
sga_max_size=0
sga_target=0
```

Which statement is true?

A. Only SGA components are sized automatically.
B. Memory is dynamically re-allocated between the SGA and PGA as needed.
C. The size of the PGA cannot grow automatically beyond 500 MB.
D. The value of the MEMORY_TARGET parameter cannot be changed dynamicall

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 62
You upgrade your Oracle database in a multiprocessor environment. As a recommended you execute the following script: SQL > @utlrp.sql

Which two actions does the script perform? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE

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

NEW QUESTION 67
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 69
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 72
You notice a high number of waits for the db file scattered read and db file sequential read events in the recent Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) report. After further investigation, you find that queries are performing too many full table scans and indexes are not being used even though the filter columns are indexed. Identify three possible reasons for this.

A. Missing or stale histogram statistics
B. Undersized shared pool
C. High clustering factor for the indexes

D. High value for the DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT parameter
E. Oversized buffer cache

Answer: ACD

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

NEW QUESTION 74
In a recent Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report for your database, you notice a high number of buffer busy waits. The database consists of locally managed tablespaces with free list managed segments.
On further investigation, you find that buffer busy waits is caused by contention on data blocks. Which option would you consider first to decrease the wait event immediately?

A. Decreasing PCTUSED
B. Decreasing PCTFREE
C. Increasing the number of DBWN process
D. Using Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM)
E. Increasing db_buffer_cache based on the V$DB_CACHE_ADVICE recommendation

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Automatic segment space management (ASSM) is a simpler and more efficient way of managing space within a segment. It completely eliminates any need to specify and tune the pctused,freelists, and freelist groups storage parameters for schema objects created in the tablespace. If any of these attributes are specified, they are ignored.
* Oracle introduced Automatic Segment Storage Management (ASSM) as a replacement for traditional freelists management which used one-way linked-lists to manage free blocks with tables and indexes. ASSM
is commonly called "bitmap freelists" because that is how Oracle implement the internal data structures for free block management.
Note:
* Buffer busy waits are most commonly associated with segment header contention onside the data buffer pool (db_cache_size, etc.).
* The most common remedies for high buffer busy waits include database writer (DBWR) contention tuning, adding freelists (or ASSM), and adding missing indexes.

NEW QUESTION 79
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 83
You use a recovery catalog for maintaining your database backups. You execute the following command:
$rman TARGET / CATALOG rman / cat@catdb
RMAN > BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE ARCHIVELOG ALL;
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Corrupted blocks, if any, are repaired.
B. Checks are performed for physical corruptions.
C. Checks are performed for logical corruptions.
D. Checks are performed to confirm whether all database files exist in correct locations
E. Backup sets containing both data files and archive logs are created.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
B (not C): You can validate that all database files and archived redo logs can be backed up by running a command as follows:
RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE ARCHIVELOG ALL;
This form of the command would check for physical corruption. To check for logical corruption, RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE CHECK LOGICAL DATABASE ARCHIVELOG ALL;
D: You can use the VALIDATE keyword of the BACKUP command to do the following: Check datafiles for physical and logical corruption
Confirm that all database files exist and are in the correct locations. Note:
You can use the VALIDATE option of the BACKUP command to verify that database files exist and are in the correct locations (D), and have no physical or logical corruptions that would prevent RMAN from creating backups of them. When performing a BACKUP...VALIDATE, RMAN reads the files to be backed up in their entirety, as it would during a real backup. It does not, however, actually produce any backup sets or image copies (Not A, not E).

NEW QUESTION 88
You create a new pluggable database, HR_PDB, from the seed database. Which three tablespaces are created by default in HR_PDB? (Choose three.)

A. SYSTEM
B. SYSAUX
C. EXAMPLE
D. UNDO
E. TEMP
F. USERS

Answer: ABE

Explanation:
* A PDB would have its SYSTEM, SYSAUX, TEMP tablespaces.It can also contains other user created tablespaces in it.
* Oracle Database creates both the SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces as part of every database.
* tablespace_datafile_clauses
Use these clauses to specify attributes for all data files comprising the SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces in the seed PDB.
Incorrect:
Not D: a PDB can not have an undo tablespace. Instead, it uses the undo tablespace belonging to the CDB. Note:
* Example:
CONN pdb_admin@pdb1
SELECT tablespace_name FROM dba_tablespaces; TABLESPACE_NAME
---------- SYSTEM
SYSAUX TEMP USERS SQL>

NEW QUESTION 90
You execute the following commands to audit database activities:
SQL > ALTER SYSTEM SET AUDIT_TRIAL=DB, EXTENDED SCOPE=SPFILE;
SQL > AUDIT SELECT TABLE, INSERT TABLE, DELETE TABLE BY JOHN By SESSION WHENEVER SUCCESSFUL;
Which statement is true about the audit record that generated when auditing after instance restarts?

A. One audit record is created for every successful execution of a SELECT, INSERT OR DELETE command on a table, and contains the SQL text for the SQL Statements.
B. One audit record is created for every successful execution of a SELECT, INSERT OR DELETE command, and contains the execution plan for the SQL statements.
C. One audit record is created for the whole session if john successfully executes a SELECT, INSERT, or DELETE command, and contains the execution plan for the SQL statements.
D. One audit record is created for the whole session if JOHN successfully executes a select command, and contains the SQL text and bind variables used.
E. One audit record is created for the whole session if john successfully executes a SELECT, INSERT, or DELETE command on a table, and contains the execution plan, SQL text, and bind variables used.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Note:
* BY SESSION
In earlier releases, BY SESSION caused the database to write a single record for all SQL statements or operations of the same type executed on the same schema objects in the same session. Beginning with this release (11g) of Oracle Database, both BY SESSION and BY ACCESS cause Oracle Database to write one audit record for each audited statement and operation.
* BY ACCESS
Specify BY ACCESS if you want Oracle Database to write one record for each audited statement and operation. Note:
If you specify either a SQL statement shortcut or a system privilege that audits a data definition language (DDL) statement, then the database always audits by access. In all other cases, the database honors the BY SESSION or BY ACCESS specification.
* For each audited operation, Oracle Database produces an audit record containing this information:
/ The user performing the operation
/ The type of operation
/ The object involved in the operation
/ The date and time of the operation References:

NEW QUESTION 94
Which four statements are true about database instance behavior? (Choose four.)

A. An idle instance is created when a STARTUP NOMOUNT is successful
B. All dynamic performance views (v$ views) return data when queried from a session connected to an instance in NOMOUNT state
C. The consistency of redo logs and data files is checked when mounting the database
D. Redo log files can be renamed in MOUNT state
E. An SPFILE can be updated when connected to an idle instance
F. Datafiles can be renamed in MOUNT state

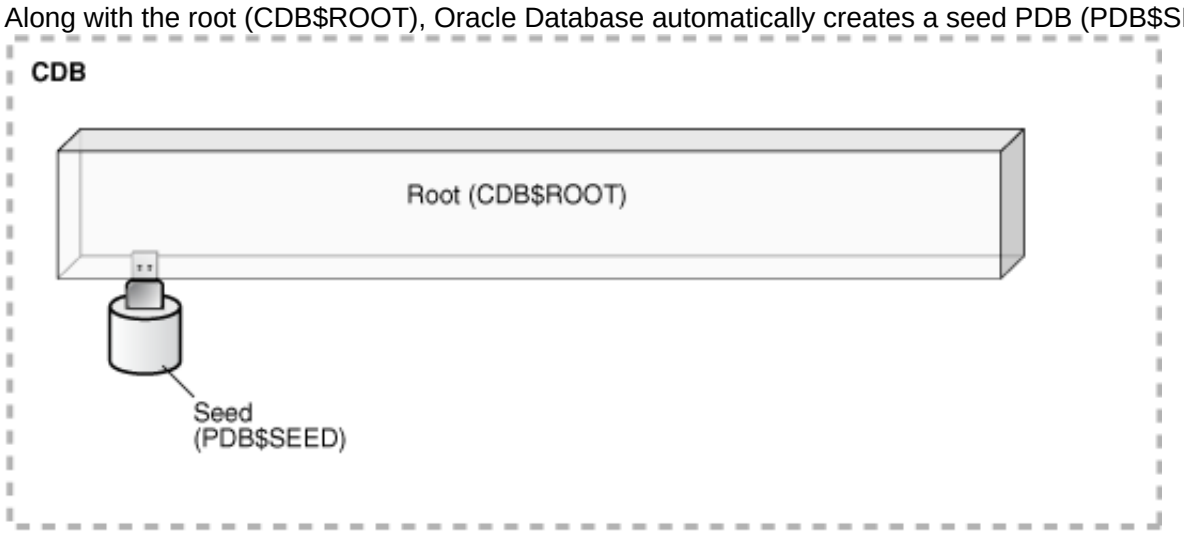
Answer: CDEF

NEW QUESTION 99
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 104
Which three statements are true about using flashback database in a multitenant container database (CDB)? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 108
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 110
As a user of the ORCL database, you establish a database link to the remote HQ database such that all users in the ORCL database may access tables only from the SCOTT schema in the HQ database. SCOTT’s password is TIGER. The service mane “HQ” is used to connect to the remote HQ database.
Which command would you execute to create the database link?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 114
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 118
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 123
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 124
Examine the parameters for your database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
undo_management	string	AUTO
undo_retention	integer	1200
undo_tablespace	string	UNDOTBS1

You execute the following command:
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE undotbs1 RETENTION NOGUARANTEE;
Which statement is true in this scenario?

A. Undo data is written to flashback logs after 1200 seconds.
B. Inactive undo data is retained for 1200 seconds even if subsequent transactions fail due to lack of space in the undotablespace.
C. You can perform a Flashback Database operation only within the duration seconds.
D. An attempt is made to keep inactive undo for 1200 seconds but transactions may overwrite the undo before that time has elapsed.

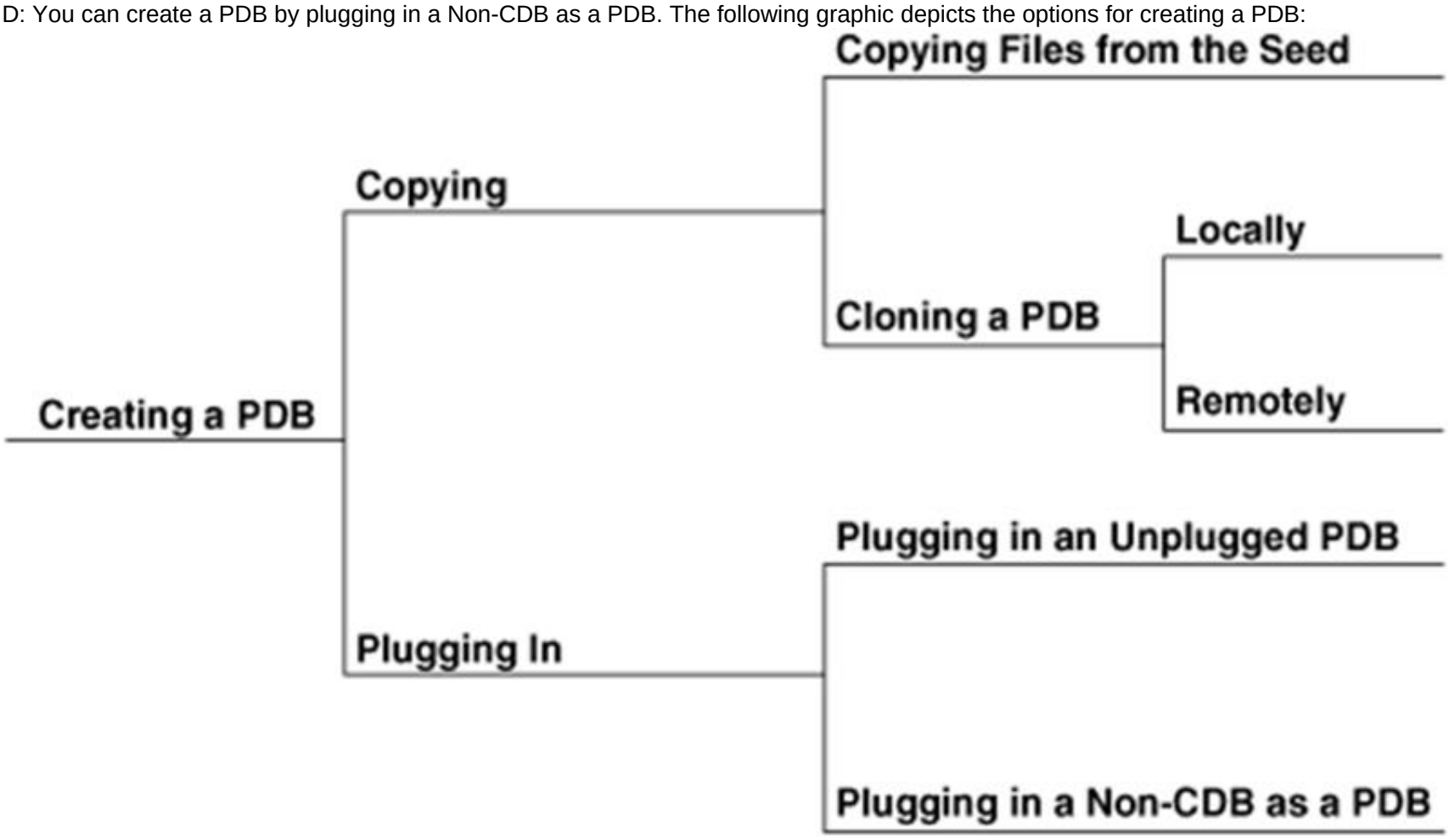
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 127
You created a new database using the "create database" statement without specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE" clause.
What are two effects of not using the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE database" clause?

A. The database is created as a non-CDB and can never contain a PDB.
B. The database is treated as a PDB and must be plugged into an existing multitenant container database (CDB).
C. The database is created as a non-CDB and can never be plugged into a CDB.
D. The database is created as a non-CDB but can be plugged into an existing CDB.
E. The database is created as a non-CDB but will become a CDB whenever the first PDB is plugged in.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
A (not B,not E): 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.
D: You can create a PDB by plugging in a Non-CDB as a PDB. The following graphic depicts the options for creating a PDB:



Incorrect:
Not E: For the duration of its existence, a database is either a CDB or a non-CDB. You cannot transform a non-CDB into a CDB or vice versa. You must define a database as a CDB at creation, and then create PDBs within this CDB.

NEW QUESTION 131
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 136
You plan to install the Oracle Database 12c software on a new server. The database will use Automatic Storage Management (ASM) and Oracle Restart. Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server is already installed on the server.
You want to configure job role separation. You create the following operating system users and groups:
- The user oracle as the owner of the Oracle database installation
- The user grid as the owner of Oracle Grid Infrastructure
- The group oinstall as an Oracle Inventory group
- The group dba as the OSDBA group for Oracle database
- The group asmdba as the OSDBA group for Oracle ASM
- The group asmadmin as the administration privileges group for Oracle ASM
- The group asmoper as the group for Oracle ASM
Which two additional tasks should you perform with regard to the OS-level owners and groups? (Choose two.)

A. creating a separate central inventory group for the Oracle Database 12c installation
B. assigning oinstall as the primary group for the oracle user
C. assigning asmadmin and asmoper as primary groups for the oracle user
D. creating OS groups associated with the OSBACKUPDBA, OSDGDBA, and OSKMDBA system privileges
E. assigning asmdba as the secondary group for the oracle user

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 141
Your production database uses file system storage. You want to move storage to Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM).
How would you achieve this?

A. by using a transportable database
B. by using the Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA)
C. by using Data Pump
D. by using RMAN

Answer: D

Explanation:
References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e18951.pdf (p.184)

NEW QUESTION 146
You find this query being used in your Oracle 12c database:

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 150
Which statement is true about Oracle Net Listener?

A. It acts as the listening endpoint for the Oracle database instance for all local and non-local user connections.
B. A single listener can service only one database instance and multiple remote client connections.
C. Service registration with the listener is performed by the process monitor (PMON) process of each database instance.
D. The listener.ora configuration file must be configured with one or more listening protocol addresses to allow remote users to connect to a database instance.
E. The listener.ora configuration file must be located in the ORACLE_HOME/network/admin directly.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/process.htm

NEW QUESTION 152
The HR user executes the following query on the EMPLOYEES table but does not issue COMMIT, ROLLBACK, or any data definition language (DDL) command after that:

```
SQL> SELECT job
     FROM employees
     WHERE job='CLERK' FOR UPDATE OF empno;
```

HR then opens a second session.
Which two operations wait when executed in HR's second session? (Choose two.)

A. LOCK TABLE employees IN EXCLUSIVE MODE;
B. INSERT INTO employees(empno,ename) VALUES (1289, 'Dick');
C. SELECT job FROM employees WHERE job='CLERK' FOR UPDATE OF empno;
D. SELECT empno,ename FROM employees WHERE job='CLERK';
E. INSERT INTO employees(empno,ename,job) VALUES (2001,'Harry','CLERK);

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 154
In your production database, data manipulation language (DML) operations are executed on the SALES table.
You have noticed some dubious values in the SALES table during the last few days. You are able to track users, actions taken, and the time of the action for this particular period but the changes in data are not tracked. You decide to keep track of both the old data and new data in the table long with the user information.
What action would you take to achieve this task?

A. Apply fine-grained auditing.
B. Implement value-based auditing.
C. Impose standard database auditing to audit object privileges.
D. Impose standard database auditing to audit SQL statement

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 159
Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a stand-alone server is installed on your production host before installing the Oracle Database server. The database and listener are configured by using Oracle Restart.
Examine the following command and its output:
$ crsctl config has CRS-4622: Oracle High Availability Services auto start is enabled. What does this imply?

A. When you start an instance on a high with SQL *Plus dependent listeners and ASM disk groups are automatically started.

B. When a database instance is started by using the SRVCTL utility and listener startup fails, the instance is still started.
C. When a database is created by using SQL* Plus, it is automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
D. When you create a database service by modifying the SERVICE_NAMES initialization parameter, it is automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.

Answer: B

Explanation:
About Startup Dependencies
Oracle Restart ensures that Oracle components are started in the proper order, in accordance with component dependencies. For example, if database files are stored in Oracle ASM disk groups, then before starting the database instance, Oracle Restart ensures that the Oracle ASM instance is started and the required disk groups are mounted. Likewise, if a component must be shut down, Oracle Restart ensures that dependent components are cleanly shut down first.
Oracle Restart also manages the weak dependency between database instances and the Oracle Net listener (the listener): When a database instance is started, Oracle Restart attempts to start the listener. If the listener startup fails, then the database is still started. If the listener later fails, Oracle Restart does not shut down and restart any database instances. http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/server.121/e17636/restart.htm#ADMIN12710

NEW QUESTION 160
You created an encrypted tablespace:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE securespace
     DATAFILE '/home/user/oradata/secure01.dbf'
     SIZE 150M
     ENCRYPTION USING '3DES168'
     DEFAULT STORAGE(ENCRYPT);
```

You then closed the encryption wallet because you were advised that this is secure.
Later in the day, you attempt to create the EMPLOYEES table in the SECURESPACE tablespace with the SALT option on the EMPLOYEE column.
Which is true about the result?

A. It creates the table successfully but does not encrypt any inserted data in the EMPNAME column because the wallet must be opened to encrypt columns with SALT.
B. It generates an error when creating the table because the wallet is closed.
C. It creates the table successfully, and encrypts any inserted data in the EMPNAME column because the wallet needs to be open only for tablespace creation.
D. It generates error when creating the table, because the salt option cannot be used with encrypted tablespaces.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 165
Which three statements are true when the listener handles connection requests to an Oracle 12c database instance with multithreaded architecture enabled In UNIX? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 166
You execute this command:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE lmtbsb DATAFILE '/u02/oracle/data/lmtbsb01.dbf' SIZE 50M
     EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL;
```

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 171
Your multitenant container (CDB) contains two pluggable databases (PDB), HR_PDB and ACCOUNTS_PDB, both of which use the CDB tablespace. The temp file is called temp01.tmp.
A user issues a query on a table on one of the PDBs and receives the following error: ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01565: error in identifying file '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/CDB1/temp01.tmp' ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status
Identify two ways to rectify the error.

A. Add a new temp file to the temporary tablespace and drop the temp file that that produced the error.
B. Shut down the database instance, restore the temp01.tmp file from the backup, and then restart the database.
C. Take the temporary tablespace offline, recover the missing temp file by applying redo logs, and then bring the temporary tablespace online.
D. Shutdown the database instance, restore and recover the temp file from the backup, and then open the database with RESETLOGS.
E. Shut down the database instance and then restart the CDB and PDBs.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
* Because temp files cannot be backed up and because no redo is ever generated for them, RMAN never restores or recovers temp files. RMAN does track the names of temp files, but only so that it can automatically re-create them when needed.
* If you use RMAN in a Data Guard environment, then RMAN transparently converts primary control files to standby control files and vice versa. RMAN automatically updates file names for data files, online redo logs, standby redo logs, and temp files when you issue RESTORE and RECOVER.

NEW QUESTION 174
You want to flash back a test database by five hours. You issue this command:
SQL > FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIMESTAMP (SYSDATE - 5/24);
Which two statements are true about this flashback scenario? (Choose two.)

A. The database must have multiplexed redo logs for the flashback to succeed.
B. The database must be MOUNTED for the flashback to succeed.
C. The database must use block change tracking for the flashback to succeed.
D. The database must be opened in restricted mode for the flashback to succeed.
E. The database must be opened with the RESETLOGS option after the flashback is complete.
F. The database must be opened in read-only mode to check if the database has been flashed back to the correct SC

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 178
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 183
Your multitenant container database, CDB1, is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and has two pluggable databases, HR_PDB and ACCOUNTS_PDB. An RMAN backup exists for the database.
You issue the command to open ACCOUNTS_PDB and find that the USERDATA.DBF data file for the default permanent tablespace USERDATA belonging to ACCOUNTS_PDB is corrupted.
What should you do before executing the commands to restore and recover the data file in ACCOUNTS_PDB?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 185
In your Database, the TBS PERCENT USED parameter is set to 60 and the TBS PERCENT FREE parameter is set to 20. Which two storage-tiering actions might be automated when using information Lifecycle Management (ILM) to automate data movement? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 187
Which two statements are true about the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)? (Choose two.)

A. The ADDM requires at least four AWR snapshots for analysis
B. The ADDM runs after each AWR snapshot is collected automatically by MMON

C. The results of the ADDM analysis are stored in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)
D. The ADDM analysis provides only diagnostics information but does not provide recommendations
E. The ADDM calls other advisors if required, but does not provide recommendations about the advisors

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 191
The DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION parameter is set to TRUE in your database instance. You execute the following command to create a table:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE acct1
     (ac_no NUMBER,
      ac_desc varchar2(25),
      amount number(10,2));
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The table is created without a segment because the storage clause is missing.
B. A segment is allocated when the first row is inserted in the table.
C. A segment is allocated when an index is created for any column in the table.
D. The table is created and extents are immediately allocated as per the default storage defined for its tablespace.
E. A segment is allocated for the table if the ALTER TABLE… ALLOCATE EXTENT command is issue

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 192
Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains pluggable databases (PDBs), you are connected to the HR_PDB. You execute the following command:
SQL > CREATE UNDO TABLESPACE undotb01
DATAFILE ‘u01/oracle/rddb1/undotbs01.dbf’ SIZE 60M AUTOEXTEND ON; What is the result?

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

Answer: E

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

NEW QUESTION 193
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 194
Which two actions does an incremental checkpoint perform? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 196
Your database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode. Examine the RMAN configuration parameters:

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

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

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 199
You have just completed a manual upgrade of an Oracle 11g Database to Oracle Database 12c.
The Post-Upgrade Status Tool reports an INVALID status for some of the components after the upgrade. What must you do first in this situation to attempt to fix this problem?

A. Run catuppst.sql to perform revalidation actions
B. Run utluiobj.sql to filter out objects that were invalidated by the upgrade process.
C. Run preupgrd.sql and then execute the generated “fix-up” scripts to resolve status issues.
D. Run utlrp.sql to recompile stored PL/SQL and Java code and check the DBA_REGISTRY vie

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 204
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 208
The user SCOTT owns the CUST table that is placed in the SALES tablespace. The user SCOTT opens a session and executes commands as follows:
SQL> INSERT INTO cust VALUES(101, 'JACK'); 1 row created. SQL> INSERT INTO cust VALUES(102, 'SMITH'); 1 row created.
As a DBA, you execute the following command from another session: ALTER TABLESPACE sales READ ONLY; Which statement is true regarding the effect of this command on the transaction in Scott's session?

A. The command fails as a transaction is still pending.
B. The transaction in Scott's session is rolled back and the tablespace becomes readonly.
C. The command waits and the user SCOTT can execute data manipulation language (DML) statements only as part of the current transaction.
D. The command hangs until all transactions on the objects in the tablespace commit or rollback, and then the tablespace is placed in readonly mode.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 210
In order to exploit some new storage tiers that have been provisioned by a storage administrator, the partitions of a large heap table must be moved to other tablespaces in your Oracle 12c database?
Both local and global partitioned B-tree Indexes are defined on the table.
A high volume of transactions access the table during the day and a medium volume of transactions access it at night and during weekends.
Minimal disrupt ion to availability is required.
Which three statements are true about this requirement? (Choose three.)

A. The partitions can be moved online to new tablespaces.
B. Global indexes must be rebuilt manually after moving the partitions.
C. The partitions can be compressed in the same tablespaces.
D. The partitions can be compressed in the new tablespaces.
E. Local indexes must be rebuilt manually after moving the partitions.

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
A: You can create and rebuild indexes online. Therefore, you can update base tables at the same time you are building or rebuilding indexes on that table. You can

perform DML operations while the index build is taking place, but DDL operations are not allowed. Parallel execution is not supported when creating or rebuilding an index online.
D: Moving (Rebuilding) Index-Organized Tables
Because index-organized tables are primarily stored in a B-tree index, you can encounter fragmentation as a consequence of incremental updates. However, you can use the ALTER TABLE...MOVE statement to rebuild the index and reduce this fragmentation.
C: If a table can be compressed in the new tablespace, also it can be compressed in the same tablespace. Incorrect:
Not B, not E: Local and Global indexes can be automatically rebuild with UPDATE INDEXES when you move the table.

NEW QUESTION 215
Which three statements are true about automated maintenance tasks? (Choose three.)

A. They run at predefined time intervals that are intended to occur during a period of low system load.
B. An Oracle Scheduler job is created for each maintenance task that is scheduled to run in a maintenance window.
C. A maintenance window is automatically extended until all the maintenance tasks defined are completed.
D. A repository is maintained in the SYSTEM tablespace to store the history of execution of all tasks.
E. Predefined maintenance tasks consist of automatic optimizer statistics collection, running Automatic Segment Advisor, and running Automatic SQL Tuning Advisor.

Answer: ABE

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e25494/tasks.htm#ADMIN12331

NEW QUESTION 216
Your database has the SRV1 service configured for an application that runs on middle-tier application server. The application has multiple modules. You enable tracing at the service level by executing the following command: SQL > exec DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE ('SRV1');
The possible outcome and actions to aggregate the trace files are as follows:
1. The command fails because a module name is not specified.
2. A trace file is created for each session that is running the SRV1 service.
3. An aggregated trace file is created for all the sessions that are running the SRV1 service.
4. The trace files may be aggregated by using the trcess utility.
5. The trace files be aggregated by using the tkprof utility.
Identify the correct outcome and the step to aggregate by using tkprof utility?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 219
Which three statements are true about Oracle Data Pump? (Choose three.)

A. IMPDP can be used to change target data file names, schemas, and tablespaces during import.
B. The DBMS_DATAPUMP PL/SQL package can be used independently of Data Pump clients to perform export and import operations.
C. EXPDP and IMPDP are the client components of Oracle Data Pump.
D. Oracle Data Pump export and import operations can be performed only by users with the SYSDBA privilege.
E. IMPDP always use the conventional path insert method to import data.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e22490/dp_overview.htm#SUTIL2880

NEW QUESTION 220
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 225
What can be automatically implemented after the SQL Tuning Advisor is run as part of the Automated Maintenance Task?

A. statistics recommendations
B. SQL profile recommendations
C. SQL statement restructure recommendations
D. creation of materialized views to improve query performance

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 226
You create a table with the PERIODFOR clause to enable the use of the Temporal Validity feature of Oracle Database 12c.
Examine the table definition:

```
create table employees
(empno number, salary number,
deptid number, name varchar2(100),
period for employee_time);
```

Which three statements are true concerning the use of the Valid Time Temporal feature for the EMPLOYEES table? (Choose three.)

A. The valid time columns employee_time_start and employee_time_end are automatically created.
B. The same statement may filter on both transaction time and valid temporal time by using the AS OF TIMESTAMP and PERIODFOR clauses.
C. The valid time columns are not populated by the Oracle Server automatically.
D. The valid time columns are visible by default when the table is described.
E. Setting the session valid time using DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.ENABLE_AT_VALID_TIME sets the visibility for data manipulation language (DML), data definition language (DDL), and queries performed by the session.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 230
You are connected using SQL* Plus to a multitenant container database (CDB) with SYSDBA privileges and execute the following sequence statements:

```
SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE NEW_PDB ADMIN USER PDB_ADMIN IDENTIFIED BY SECRET;
Pluggable database created.

SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE NEW_PDB OPEN;
Pluggable database altered.
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER = NEW_PDB;
Session altered.
SQL> GRANT CONNECT TO PDB_ADMIN;
Grant succeeded.
SQL  CONNECT PDB_ADMIN/SECRET@LOCALHOST/NEW_PDB
Connected.
SQL> SELECT * FROM SESSION_PRIVS;

PRIVILEGE
----------------------------------------
CREATE SESSION
SET CONTAINER

SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER = PDB$SEED;
```

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 233
In your multitenant container database (CDB) containing same pluggable databases (PDBs), you execute the following commands in the root container:

```
SQL> CREATE ROLE c##role1;

SQL> GRANT create view, create procedure to c##role1;

SQL> GRANT c##role1 to c##a_admin;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The C # # ROLE1 role is created in the root database and all the PDBs.
B. The C # # ROLE1 role is created only in the root database because the container clause is not used.
C. Privileges are granted to the C##A_ADMIN user only in the root database.
D. Privileges are granted to the C##A_ADMIN user in the root database and all PDBs.
E. The statement for granting a role to a user fails because the CONTAINER clause is not used.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
* You can include the CONTAINER clause in several SQL statements, such as the CREATE USER, ALTER USER, CREATE ROLE, GRANT, REVOKE, and ALTER SYSTEM statements.
* * CREATE ROLE with CONTAINER (optional) clause
/ CONTAINER = ALL Creates a common role.
/ CONTAINER = CURRENT
Creates a local role in the current PDB.

NEW QUESTION 237
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 241
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 246
Flashback is enabled for your multitenant container database (CDB), which contains two pluggable database (PDBs). A local user was accidently dropped from one of the PDBs.
You want to flash back the PDB to the time before the local user was dropped. You connect to the CDB and execute the following commands:
SQL > SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE SQL > STARTUP MOUNT
SQL > FLASHBACK DATABASE to TIME “TO_DATE (‘08/20/12’ , ‘MM/DD/YY’)”; Examine following commands:
1. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE ALL OPEN;
2. ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
3. ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;
Which command or commands should you execute next to allow updates to the flashback back schema?

A. Only 1
B. Only 2
C. Only 3
D. 3 and 1
E. 1 and 2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 247
The schema SALES exists in two databases, ORCL1 and ORCL2, and has the same password, SALES123. User SALES has CREATE DATABASE LINK and CREATE SESSION privileges on both databases. Examine these commands: Conn SALES/SALES123
CREATE DATABASE LINK orcl2 USING 'orcl2';
What is the outcome of executing these commands in the ORCL1 database?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 252
Identify two prerequisites for configuring Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express).

A. Grant the APEX_PUBLIC_USER role to the SYSMAN user.
B. Use the DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETHTTPPORT procedure to configure a port number for Oracle HTTP Server.
C. Install Oracle HTTP Server.
D. Configure at least one dispatcher for the TCP/IP protocol.
E. Create a SYSMAN user with the SYSDBA privilege as an administrator for EM Expres

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 255
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 260
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 264
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 267
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 272

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 274
In your database, archive logging and control file autobackup are enabled.
The data files and redo log files are intact but control files are impacted due to media failure. In which two recovery scenarios must you use the RESETLOGS option? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 275
Automatic Shared Memory Management is enabled for your database instance. You notice that there are SQL statements performing poorly because of repeated parsing activity.
Which action generates recommendations to overcome the performance issues?

A. running the Memory Advisor for the buffer cache
B. running the Memory Advisor for the library cache
C. running the Memory Advisor for the SGA
D. running the Memory Advisor for the PGA

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 279
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 283
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 287
You want to load data from a large file into your database without causing an overhead on the SGA. Which tool would you use.

A. external table
B. Oracle data Pump
C. SQL*Loader with a direct data path
D. SQL*Loader with a conventional data path
E. Enterprise Manager Database Express

Answer: C

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14215/ldr_modes.htm#i1007501

NEW QUESTION 292

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

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

Answer: AE

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

NEW QUESTION 293
Examine the command:
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE test1
DATAFILE '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orc1/test01.dbf' SIZE 5M AUTOEXTEND ON UNIFORM;
Which statement is true?

A. The data file, TEST01.DBF, can be auto extended to a maximum size M.
B. The tablespace, TEST1, can contain a maximum of one data file.
C. Allocated and free extents are tracked using bitmaps.
D. Segment free space is tracked in the data dictionar

Answer: C

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. 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 297
You want to create a test database as a replica of your production database with minimum intervention from a DBA. Which method would you use?

A. Use DBCA to create a template from the existing database to contain the database structure and then manually copy the data by using Oracle Data Pump.
B. Use Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create a template from the existing database to contain the database structure.
C. Create the database by using the CREATE DATAEAS
D. . . command and manually import data by using Data Pump.
E. Use DBCA to create a template from the existing database to contain the database structure with data files and then use the same template to create the database in the new location.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 298
Which three statements are true about checkpointing? (Choose three.)

A. It prompts the Checkpoint (CKPT) process to write data to the data files and redo information to the online redo log files.
B. It ensures that all dirty buffers are written to data files during consistent shutdown.
C. It reduces the time required for recovery in case of an instance failure.
D. Frequent thread checkpoints can degrade database performance.
E. It prompts the Database Writer (DBWn) process to write checkpoint information into data file headers and the control file.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 303
Which component resides in the System Global Area (SGA) of a database instance only in shared server connections?

A. User Global Area
B. Program Global Area
C. SQL Query Result Cache
D. PL/SQL Function Result Cache

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 305
You want to create a file watcher and an event-based job for detecting the arrival of files on the local server from various locations. To achieve this, you enable the raising of file arrival events from remote systems.
Which two conditions must be satisfied to receive file arrival events from a remote system? (Choose two.)

A. The remote system must have a running Oracle Database instance and a scheduler agent installed.

B. The initialization parameter REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT must be set to TRUE on your database.
C. The local database must be set up to run remote external jobs.
D. The remote system's scheduler agent must be registered with your database.
E. Database links to remote databases must be created.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/scheduse005.htm

NEW QUESTION 310
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 311
Which statement is true about the Oracle central inventory directory (oraInventory)?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 314
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 319
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 323
You are managing an Oracle Database 12c database. The database is open, and you plan to perform Recovery Manager (RMAN) backups.
Which three statements are true about these backups? (Choose three.)

A. The backups would be consistent.
B. The backups would be possible only if the database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode.
C. The backups need to be restored and the database has to be recovered in case of a media failure.
D. The backups would be inconsistent.
E. The backups by default consist of all the data blocks within the chosen files or the full databas

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 325
When does a database checkpoint occur?

A. When there is an online redo log switch.
B. When a user session terminates abnormally.
C. When a server process terminates abnormally.

D. When the SHUTDOWN ABORT command is issue

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 327
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 329
Your database instance has the following parameter setting: OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX = OPS$
You execute the following command:

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

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 330
Your database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) workload in which one of the applications creates a temporary table for a session and performs transactions on it. This consumes a lot of undo tablespace and generates lots of redo.
Which two actions would you take to solve this problem? (Choose two.)

A. Increase the size of the temporary tablespace.
B. Enable Automatic Memory Management (AMM).
C. Enable undo retention guarantee.
D. Enable temporary undo for the database.
E. Increase the size of the redo log buffe

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 331
Which statement is true about using the Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA) to upgrade your database from Oracle Database 11g to Oracle Database 12c?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 335
Which two statements are true about the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 340
Which three statements are true about Oracle checkpoint processing? (Choose three.)

A. Frequent thread checkpoints can degrade database performance
B. Database Writer (DBWn) processes write checkpoint information to datafile headers and the control file
C. It reduces the recovery time from instance failures
D. Incremental checkpoints write some dirty buffers to the datafiles and unwritten redo to the online redo logs.
E. Thread checkpoints ensure that all dirty buffers are written to data files during a normal shutdown

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 344
Which three statements are true about Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 348
Which task is performed by a background process in a database instance?

A. Connecting between a client process and a dispatcher
B. Executing PL/SQL code
C. Creating dedicated server connections
D. Copying online redo log files to offline storage

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 350
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 353
What action must you take to ensure complete database recovery till the point of failure?

A. Multiplex the control files
B. Duplex the RMAN backup sets.
C. Multiplex the online redo log files.
D. Configure the database to run in ARCHIVELOG mod

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 358
Examine the parameters:

Examine the parameters:

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

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 363

A user establishes a connection to a database instance by using an Oracle Net. You want to ensure that:
1. The user account must be locked after five consecutive 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. Which two would you do to implement this? (Choose two.)

A. by alerting the appropriate user attributes with an ALTER USER command
B. by using appropriate PASSWORD parameters set in the profile assigned to the user
C. by implementing Database Resource Manager and assign it a profile for the user
D. by implementing Database Resource Manager and assign it a role for the user
E. by using appropriate KERNEL parameters set in the profile assigned to the user

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 367
Unified auditing is enabled in your database. The HR_ADMIN and OE_ADMIN roles exist and are granted system privileges.
You execute the command:
SQL>CREATE AUDIT POLICY tab1e_aud PRIVILEGES CREATE ANY TABLE, DROP ANY TABLE ROLES
hr_admin, oe_admin; Which statement is true?

A. It succeeds and needs to be enabled to capture all SQL statements that require either the specified privileges or any privilege granted to the HR_ADMIN and OE_ADMIN role.
B. It fails because system privileges cannot be granted with roles in the same audit policy.
C. It succeeds and starts capturing only successful SQL statements for all users who have either the specified privileges or roles granted to them.
D. It fails because the command does not specify when the unified audit policy should be enforce

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 370
Examine the following ALTER command:
SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP dgroup1 UNDROP DISKS;
What is the purpose of the command?

A. It cancels all pending disk drops within the disk group
B. It restores disks that are being dropped as the result of a DROP DISKGROUP operation.
C. It mounts disks in the disk group for which the drop-disk operation has already been co pleted
D. It restores all the dropped disks in the disk group for which the drop-disk operation has already been completed
E. It adds previously dropped disks back into the disk group

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 375
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 380
Your database is running in NOARCHIVLOG mode. Examine the following parameters:

Name	Type	Value
log_archive_dest	string	
log_archive_dest_1	string	
db_recovery_file_dest	string	/u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area

You execute the following command after performing a STARTUP MOUNT: SQL> ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG;
Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

A. It executes successfully and sets the Fast Recovery Area as the local archive destination.
B. It executes successfully and issues a warning to set LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST while opening the database.
C. It fails and returns an error about LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST not being set.
D. It executes successfully and sets $ORACLE_HOME/dbs as the default archive destinatio

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 385
Examine the parameters:
Your database instance is started with a PFILE.

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
Memory_max_target	big integer	0
Memory_target	big integer	0
Sga_max_size	big integer	2G
Sga_target	big integer	2G

You want to increase the size of the buffer cache. Free memory is available to increase the size of the buffer cache. You execute the command:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=1024M; Which is the outcome?

A. Change is applied to the current instance, but does not persist after instance restart.
B. The value is changed only in the PFILE and takes effect at the next instance startup.
C. The value is changed for the current instance and in the PFILE.
D. It fails because the SCOPE clause is missin

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 388
Examine the parameter settings in your local ORCL database:

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

Examine the parameter settings for the remote SALES database:

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

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

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 393
Your database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode, and daily full database backups are taken. RMAN is configured to perform control file autobackups.
Which statement is true about the loss of a duplexed control file?

A. The database remains open but transactions are not permitted.
B. The database instance aborts, and media recovery is required after restoration of the control file to open the database.
C. The database instance remains open and the control file can be restored without shutting down the database.
D. The database instance aborts and a control file restore operation does not require media recover

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 398
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 402
Which three tools or tasks are run by default as part automated maintenance tasks? (Choose three.)

A. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor
B. Optimizer statistics gathering
C. SQL Access Advisor
D. Segment Advisor
E. Automatic SQL Tuning Advisor

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 407
Which statement is true about unified auditing?

A. The unified audit trail, by default, resides in a read-only table in the AUDSYS schema in the SYSAUX tablespace.
B. Only the CREATE, ALTER, and DROP statements are audited for all users, including SYS.
C. Unified auditing is enabled only if the AUDIT_TRAIL parameter is set to NONE.
D. The unified audit trail contains audit records only from unified audit policies and AUDIT settings.

Answer: A

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/audit_admin.htm#DBSEG370

NEW QUESTION 411
Which statement is true about redo log files during instance recovery?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 416
Examine the command:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET ENABLE_DDL_LOGGING=TRUE;
Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

A. All data definition language (DDL) commands are logged in to the alert log file.
B. All DDL commands are logged in to a text file in Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) home.
C. A subset of executed DDL statements is written into an XML file in ADR home.
D. A subset of executed DDL statements is written to the DDL log in ADR home.
E. All DDL commands are logged in to a trace file in ADR hom

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 421
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