

Exam Questions 1Z0-062

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

REVOKE ..FROM

If the current container is the root:

/ Specify CONTAINER = CURRENT to revoke a locally granted system privilege, object privilege, or role from a common user or common role. The privilege or role is revoked from the user or role only in the root. This clause does not revoke privileges granted with CONTAINER = ALL.

/ Specify CONTAINER = ALL to revoke a commonly granted system privilege, object privilege on a common object, or role from a common user or common role. The privilege or role is revoked from the user or role across the entire CDB. This clause can revoke only a privilege or role granted with CONTAINER = ALL from the specified common user or common role. This clause does not revoke privileges granted locally with CONTAINER = CURRENT. However, any locally granted privileges that depend on the commonly granted privilege being revoked are also revoked.

If you omit this clause, then CONTAINER = CURRENT is the default. References:

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 3

The following parameters 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:

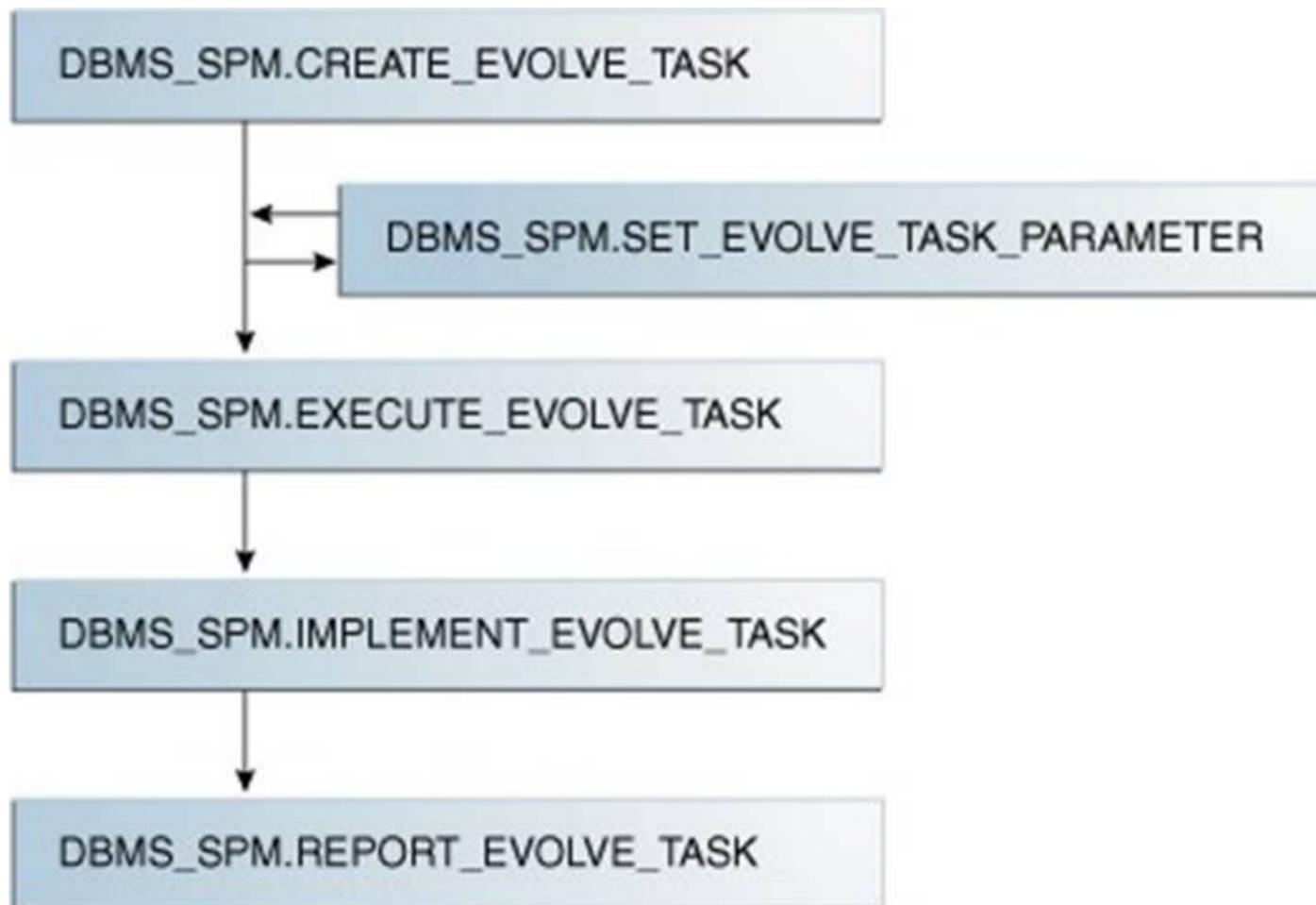
1. Set the evolve task parameters.
2. Create the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
3. Implement the recommendations in the task by using the DBMS_SPM.IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK function.
4. Execute the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
5. Report the 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

You configure your database Instance to support shared server connections.

Which two memory areas that are part of PGA are stored in SGA instead, for shared server connection? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

C: The Location of a private SQL area depends on the type of connection established for a session. If a session is connected through a dedicated server, private SQL areas are located in the server process' PGA. However, if a session is connected through a shared server, part of the private SQL area is kept in the SGA.

Note:

* System global area (SGA)

The SGA is a group of shared memory structures, known as SGA components, that contain data and control information for one Oracle Database instance. The SGA is shared by all server and background processes. Examples of data stored in the SGA include cached data blocks and shared SQL areas.

* Program global area (PGA)

A PGA is a memory region that contains data and control information for a server process. It is nonshared memory created by Oracle Database when a server process is started. Access to the PGA is exclusive to the server process. There is one PGA for each server process. Background processes also allocate their own PGAs. The total memory used by all individual PGAs is known as the total instance PGA memory, and the collection of individual PGAs is referred to as the total instance PGA, or just instance PGA. You use database initialization parameters to set the size of the instance PGA, not individual PGAs.

References:

NEW QUESTION 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

Examine the contents of SQL loader control file:

```
LOAD DATA
INFILE myfile1.dat
INFILE myfile2.dat
FIELD NAMES FIRST FILE
APPEND
INTO TABLE EMP
FIELDS CSV WITH EMBEDDED
DATE FORMAT "DD-Month_YYYY"
(empno,
ename,
job,
mgr,
hiredate DATE,
sal,
comm,
deptno,
entrydate DATE)
```

Which three statements are true regarding the SQL* Loader operation performed using the control file? (Choose three.)

- A. An EMP table is created if a table does not exist
- B. Otherwise, if the EMP table is appended with the loaded data.
- C. The SQL* Loader data file myfile1.dat has the column names for the EMP table.
- D. The SQL* Loader operation fails because no record terminators are specified.
- E. Field names should be the first line in both the SQL* Loader data files.
- F. The SQL* Loader operation assumes that the file must be a stream record format file with the normal carriage return string as the record terminator.

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

A: The APPEND keyword tells SQL*Loader to preserve any preexisting data in the table. Other options allow you to delete preexisting data, or to fail with an error if the table is not empty to begin with.

B (not D): Note:

* SQL*Loader-00210: first data file is empty, cannot process the FIELD NAMES record

Cause: The data file listed in the next message was empty. Therefore, the FIELD NAMES FIRST FILE directive could not be processed.

Action: Check the listed data file and fix it. Then retry the operation E:

* A comma-separated values (CSV) (also sometimes called character-separated values, because the separator character does not have to be a comma) file stores tabular data (numbers and text) in plain-text form. Plain text means that the file is a sequence of characters, with no data that has to be interpreted instead, as binary numbers. A CSV file consists of any number of records, separated by line breaks of some kind; each record consists of fields, separated by some other character or string, most commonly a literal comma or tab. Usually, all records have an identical sequence of fields.

* Fields with embedded commas must be quoted. Example:

1997,Ford,E350,"Super, luxurious truck" Note:

* SQL*Loader is a bulk loader utility used for moving data from external files into the Oracle database.

NEW QUESTION 7

You plan to migrate your database from a File system to Automatic Storage Management (ASM) on same platform. Which two methods or commands would you use to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. RMAN CONVERT command
- B. Data Pump Export and import
- C. Conventional Export and Import
- D. The BACKUP AS COPY DATABASE . . . command of RMAN
- E. DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER with transportable tablespace

Answer: AD

Explanation:

A:

1. Get the list of all datafiles.

Note: RMAN Backup of ASM Storage

There is often a need to move the files from the file system to the ASM storage and vice versa. This may come in handy when one of the file systems is corrupted by some means and then the file may need to be moved to the other file system. D: Migrating a Database into ASM

* To take advantage of Automatic Storage Management with an existing database you must migrate that database into ASM. This migration is performed using Recovery Manager (RMAN) even if you are not using RMAN for your primary backup and recovery strategy.

* Example:

Back up your database files as copies to the ASM disk group. BACKUP AS COPY INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASEFORMAT '+DISK' TAG

'ORA_ASM_MIGRATION';
 References:

NEW QUESTION 8

Examine the query and its output:

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

REASON	METRIC_VALUE
Tablespace [TEST] is [28 percent] full	28.125
Metrics "Current Logons Count" is at 29	29
Metrics "Database Time Spent Waiting (%)" is at 99.03754 for event class "Application"	99.0375405
db_recovery_file_dest_size of 4294967296 bytes is 97.298 used and has 116228096 remaining bytes available.	97

After 30 minutes, you execute the same query:

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

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

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 9

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 10

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

You execute the commands:

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

```
SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION TO sidney;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 12

Examine the resources consumed by a database instance whose current Resource Manager plan is displayed.

```
SQL> SELECT name, active_sessions, queue_length,
  consumed_cpu_time, cpu_waits, cpu_wait_time
  FROM v$rsrc_consumer_group;
```

NAME	ACTIVE_SESSIONS	QUEUE_LENGTH	CONSUMED_CPU_WAITS	CPU_WAITS	CPU_WAIT_TIME
OLTP__ORDER__ENTRY 6709	1	0	29690	467	
OTHES__GROUPS 60425	0	0	5982366	4089	
SYS_GROUP 19540	1	0	2420704	914	
DSS_QUERIES 55700	4	2	4594660	3004	

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. An attempt to start a new session by a user belonging to DSS_QUERIES fails with an error.
- B. An attempt to start a new session by a user belonging to OTHER_GROUPS fails with an error.
- C. The CPU_WAIT_TIME column indicates the total time that sessions in the consumer group waited for the CPU due to resource management.
- D. The CPU_WAIT_TIME column indicates the total time that sessions in the consumer group waited for the CPU due to I/O waits and latch or enqueue contention.
- E. A user belonging to the DSS QUERIES resource consumer group can create a new session but the session will be queued.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 16

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 19

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 22

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 27

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 28

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 Automatic 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 33

On your Oracle 12c database, you invoked SQL *Loader to load data into the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema by issuing the following command:

```
$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees
```

Which two statements are true regarding the command? (Choose two.)

- A. It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEES table belonging to HR is already defined in the database.
- B. It fails because no SQL *Loader data file location is specified.

- C. It fails if the HR user does not have the CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.
- D. It fails because no SQL *Loader control file location is specified.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Note:

* SQL*Loader is invoked when you specify the sqlldr command and, optionally, parameters that establish session characteristics.

NEW QUESTION 36

Your database is in ARCHIVELOG mode. You want to disable archiving for the database. Examine these steps:

1. Execute the ALTER DATABASE NOARCHIVELOG command
2. Execute SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE
3. Execute STARTUP MOUNT
4. Set the DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST parameter to \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/
5. Execute STARTUP NOMOUNT
6. Open the database
7. Execute SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL

Identify the required steps in the correct sequence.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

http://dba-oracle.com/bk_disable_archive_log_mode.htm

NEW QUESTION 37

Which statement is true regarding the startup of a database instance?

- A. The instance does not start up normally and requires manual media recovery after a shutdown using the ABORT option.
- B. Uncommitted transactions are rolled back during the startup of the database instance after a shutdown using the immediate option.
- C. There is no difference in the underlying mechanics of the startup whether the database is shut down by using the IMMEDIATE option or the ABORT option.
- D. Media recovery is required when the database is shut down by using either the IMMEDIATE option or the ABORT option.
- E. Instance recovery is not required if the database instance was shut down by using SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE.

Answer: E

Explanation:

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/A87860_01/doc/server.817/a76956/start.htm

NEW QUESTION 39

You are required to migrate your 11.2.0.3 database as a pluggable database (PDB) to a multitenant container database (CDB).

The following are the possible steps to accomplish this task:

1. Place all the user-defined tablespaces in read-only mode on the source database.
2. Upgrade the source database to a 12c version.
3. Create a new PDB in the target container database.
4. Perform a full transportable export on the source database with the VERSION parameter set to 12 using the expdp utility.
5. Copy the associated data files and export the dump file to the desired location in the target database.
6. Invoke the Data Pump import utility on the new PDB database as a user with the DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE role and specify the full transportable import options.
7. Synchronize the PDB on the target container database by using the DBMS_PDS.SYNC_ODB function. Identify the correct order of the required steps.

- A. 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6
- B. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
- C. 1, 4, 3, 5, 6, 7
- D. 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
- E. 1, 5, 6, 4, 3, 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

1. Set user tablespaces in the source database to READ ONLY.

2. From the Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.3) environment, export the metadata and any data residing in administrative tablespaces from the source database using the FULL=Y and TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS parameters.

Note that the VERSION=12 parameter is required only when exporting from an Oracle Database 11g Release 2 database:

3. Copy the tablespace data files from the source system to the destination system. Note that the log file from the export operation will list the data files required to be moved.

4. Create a COB on the destination system, including a PDB into which you will import the source database.

5. In the Oracle Database 12c environment, connect to the pre-created PDB and import the dump file. The act of importing the dump file will plug the tablespace data files into the destination PDB

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NEW QUESTION 41

You notice a performance change in your production Oracle database and you want to know which change has made this performance difference. You generate the Compare Period Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) report to further investigation. Which three findings would you get from the report? (Choose three.)

- A. It detects any configuration change that caused a performance difference in both time periods.
- B. It identifies any workload change that caused a performance difference in both time periods.
- C. It detects the top wait events causing performance degradation.
- D. It shows the resource usage for CPU, memory, and I/O in both time periods.
- E. It shows the difference in the size of memory pools in both time periods.
- F. It gives information about statistics collection in both time periods.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Keyword: shows the difference.

* Full ADDM analysis across two AWR snapshot periods Detects causes, measure effects, then correlates them Causes: workload changes, configuration changes Effects: regressed SQL, reach resource limits (CPU, I/O, memory, interconnect) Makes actionable recommendations along with quantified impact

* Identify what changed

/ Configuration changes, workload changes

* Performance degradation of the database occurs when your database was performing optimally in the past, such as 6 months ago, but has gradually degraded to a point where it becomes noticeable to the users. The Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) Compare Periods report enables you to compare database performance between two periods of time. While an AWR report shows AWR data between two snapshots (or two points in time), the AWR Compare Periods report shows the difference (ABE) between two periods (or two AWR reports with a total of four snapshots). Using the AWR Compare Periods report helps you to identify detailed performance attributes and configuration settings that differ between two time periods.

NEW QUESTION 45

A user establishes a connection to a database instance by using an Oracle Net connection. You want to ensure the following:

1. The user account must be locked after five unsuccessful login attempts.
2. Data read per session must be limited for the user.
3. The user cannot have more than three simultaneous sessions.
4. The user must have a maximum minutes session idle time before being logged off automatically. How would you accomplish this?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 48

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

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

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

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

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 53

You ran this command on a source database:

\$> expdp hr/hr DIRECTORY=dumpdir DUMPFILE=emp1.dmp VIEWS_AS_TABLES=emp_dept

On the target database, you run this command:

\$> impdp hr/hr DIRECTORY=dumpdir DUMPFILE=emp1.dmp VIEWS_AS_TABLES=emp_dept

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The expdp operation exports all rows for tables contained in the defining query of the EMP_DEPT view
- B. The impdp operation creates separate tables for each table contained in the defining query of the EMP_DEPT view
- C. The expdp operation exports all rows that are displayed when querying the EMP_DEPT view with no filter
- D. The impdp operation creates EMP_DEPT as a table
- E. The expdp operation exports the table definitions for tables that are queried in the EMP_DEPT view.
- F. The impdp operation creates EMP_DEPT as a view

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 58

Which three statements are true about adaptive SQL plan management? (Choose three.)

- A. It automatically performs verification or evolves non-accepted plans, in COMPREHENSIVE mode when they perform better than existing accepted plans.
- B. The optimizer always uses the fixed plan, if the fixed plan exists in the plan baseline.
- C. It adds new, better plans automatically as fixed plans to the baseline.
- D. The non-accepted plans are automatically accepted and become usable by the optimizer if they perform better than the existing accepted plans.
- E. The non-accepted plans in a SQL plan baseline are automatically evolved, in COMPREHENSIVE mode, during the nightly maintenance window and a persistent verification report is generated.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

With adaptive SQL plan management, DBAs no longer have to manually run the verification or evolve process for non-accepted plans. When automatic SQL tuning is in COMPREHENSIVE mode, it runs a verification or evolve process for all SQL statements that have non-accepted plans during the nightly maintenance window. If the non-accepted plan performs better than the existing accepted plan (or plans) in the SQL plan baseline, then the plan is automatically accepted and becomes usable by the optimizer. After the verification is complete, a persistent report is generated detailing how the non-accepted plan performs compared to the accepted plan performance. Because the evolve process is now an AUTOTASK, DBAs can also schedule their own evolve job at end time.

Note:

* The optimizer is able to adapt plans on the fly by predetermining multiple subplans for portions of the plan.

* Adaptive plans, introduced in Oracle Database 12c, enable the optimizer to defer the final plan decision for a statement until execution time. The optimizer instruments its chosen plan (the default plan) with statistics collectors so that it can detect at runtime, if its cardinality estimates differ greatly from the actual number of rows seen by the operations in the plan. If there is a significant difference, then the plan or a portion of it will be automatically adapted to avoid suboptimal performance on the first execution of a SQL statement.

NEW QUESTION 61

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 62

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 contain 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 a 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 64

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. All 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 68

The ORCL database is configured to support shared server mode. You want to ensure that a user connecting remotely to the database instance has a one-to-one ratio between client and server processes.

Which connection method guarantees that this requirement is met?

- A. connecting by using an external naming method
- B. connecting by using the easy connect method
- C. creating a service in the database by using the DBMS_SERVICE.CREATE_SERVICE procedure and using this service for creating a local naming service
- D. connecting by using the local naming method with the SERVER = DEDICATED parameter set in the tnsnames.ora file for the net service
- E. connecting by using a directory naming method

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 72

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 73

An administrator account is granted the CREATE SESSION and SET CONTAINER system privileges. A multitenant container database (CDB) instant has the following parameter set: THREADED_EXECUTION = FALSE

Which four statements are true about this administrator establishing connections to root in a CDB that has been opened in read only mode? (Choose four.)

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

Answer: ACDE

NEW QUESTION 78

Which two statements are true about Oracle Managed Files (OMF)? (Choose two.)

- A. OMF cannot be used in a database that already has data files created with user-specified directions.
- B. The file system directions that are specified by OMF parameters are created automatically.
- C. OMF can be used with ASM disk groups, as well as with raw devices, for better file management.
- D. OMF automatically creates unique file names for table spaces and control files.
- E. OMF may affect the location of the redo log files and archived log files.

Answer: DE

Explanation:

D: The database internally uses standard file system interfaces to create and delete files as needed for the following database structures:

Tablespaces Redo log files Control files Archived logs

Block change tracking files Flashback logs

RMAN backups Note:

* Using Oracle-managed files simplifies the administration of an Oracle Database. Oracle-managed files eliminate the need for you, the DBA, to directly manage the operating system files that make up an Oracle Database. With Oracle- managed files, you specify file system directories in which the database automatically creates, names, and manages files at the database object level. For example, you need only specify that you want to create a tablespace; you do not need to specify the name and path of the tablespace's datafile with the DATAFILE clause.

<http://www.oracle-base.com/articles/9i/oracle-managed-files.php>
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10500_01/server.920/a96521/omf.htm References:

NEW QUESTION 80

Which three statements are true about a job chain? (Choose three.)

- A. It can contain a nested chain of jobs.
- B. It can be used to implement dependency-based scheduling.
- C. It cannot invoke the same program or nested chain in multiple steps in the chain.
- D. It cannot have more than one dependency.
- E. It can be executed using event-based or time-based schedules.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 83

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 87

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 contain 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 92

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 point.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 95

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 100

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

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

On investigation, you find that the user's tablespace uses Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM). It is the default tablespace for the HR user with an unlimited quota on it.

Which two methods would you use to resolve this error? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 102

Identify two correct statements about multitenant architectures.

- A. Multitenant architecture can be deployed only in a Real Application Clusters (RAC) configuration.
- B. Multiple pluggable databases (PDBs) share certain multitenant container database (CDB) resources.
- C. Multiple CDBs share certain PDB resources.
- D. Multiple non-RAC CDB instances can mount the same PDB as long as they are on the same server.
- E. Patches are always applied at the CDB level.
- F. A PDB can have a private undo tablespace.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

B: Using 12c Resource Manager you will be able to control CPU, Exadata I/O, sessions and parallel servers. A new 12c CDB Resource Manager Plan will use so-called "Shares" (resource allocations) to specify how CPU is distributed between PDBs. ACDB Resource Manager Plan also can use "utilization limits" to limit the CPU usage for a PDB. With a default directive, you do not need to modify the resource plan for each PDB plug and unplug.
 E: New paradigms for rapid patching and upgrades.
 The investment of time and effort to patch one multitenant container database results in patching all of its many pluggable databases. To patch a single pluggable

database, you simply unplug/plug to a multitenant container database at a different Oracle Database software version.

Incorrect: Not A:

* The Oracle RAC documentation describes special considerations for a CDB in an Oracle RAC environment.

* Oracle Multitenant is a new option for Oracle Database 12c Enterprise Edition that helps customers reduce IT costs by simplifying consolidation, provisioning, upgrades, and more.

It is supported by a new architecture that allows a container database to hold many pluggable databases. And it fully complements other options, including Oracle Real Application Clusters and Oracle Active Data Guard. An existing database can be simply adopted, with no change, as a pluggable database; and no changes are needed in the other tiers of the application.

Not D: You can unplug a PDB from one CDB and plug it into a different CDB without altering your schemas or applications. A PDB can be plugged into only one CDB at a time.

not F:

* UNDO tablespace can NOT be local and stays on the CDB level.

* Redo and undo go hand in hand, and so the CDB as a whole has a single undo tablespace per RAC instance.

NEW QUESTION 104

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

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

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

B, not A: The PDB must be closed before unplugging it.

D: An unplugged PDB contains data dictionary tables, and some of the columns in these encode information in an endianness-sensitive way. There is no supported way to handle the conversion of such columns automatically. This means, quite simply, that an unplugged PDB cannot be moved across an endianness difference.

E (not F): To exploit the new unplug/plug paradigm for patching the Oracle version most effectively, the source and destination CDBs should share a filesystem so that the PDB's datafiles can remain in place.

References:

NEW QUESTION 108

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 109

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 111

You upgraded your database from pre-12c to a multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable databases (PDBs).

Examine the query and its output:

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

USERNAME                               SYSDB SYSOP SYSAS SYSBA SYSDG SYSKM          CON_ID
-----                               -
SYS                                     TRUE  TRUE  FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE          0
```

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 113

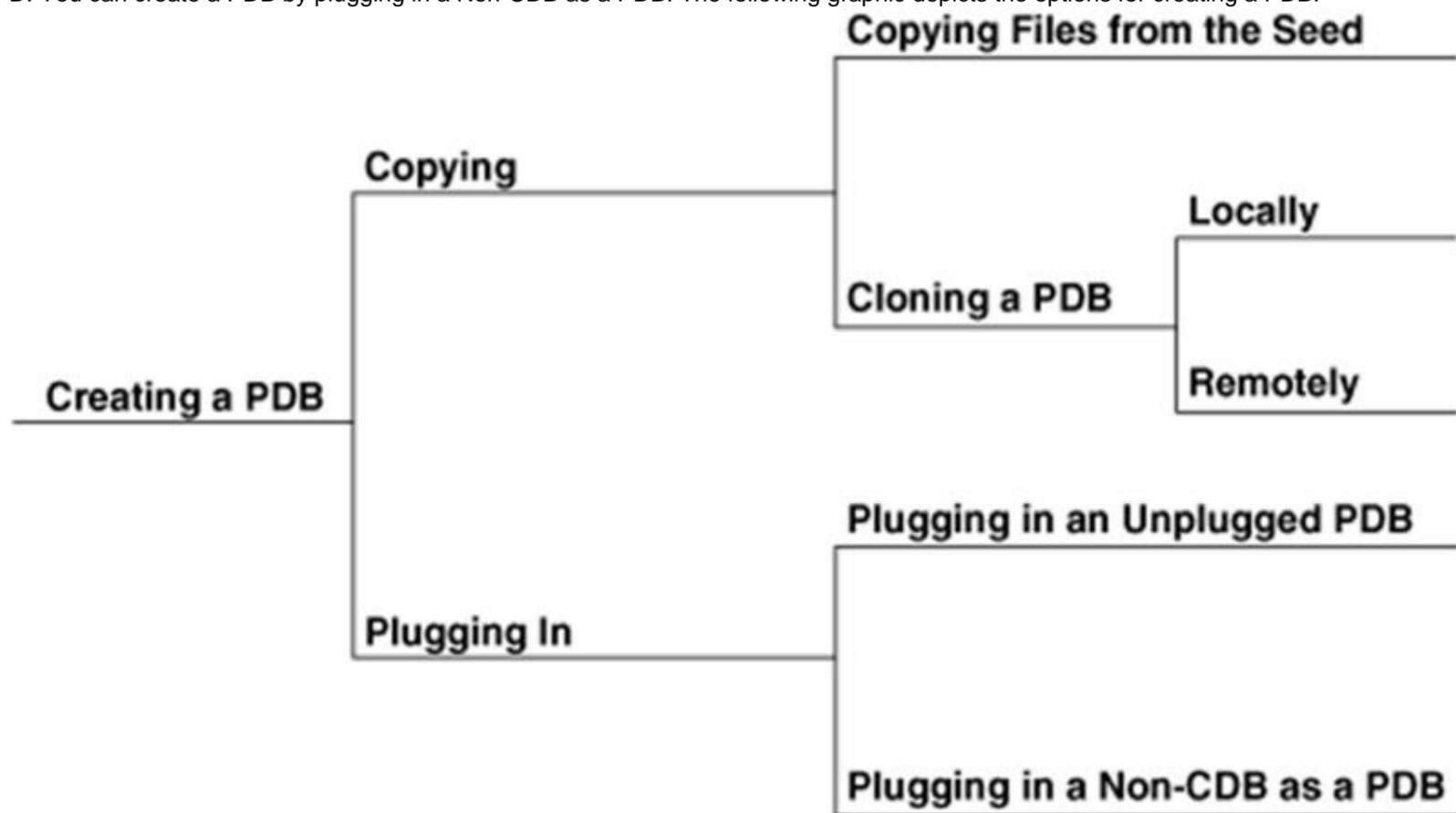
You created a new database using the "create database" statement without specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE" clause. What are two effects of not using the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE database" clause?

- 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 118

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

- A. All AWR tables belong to the SYSTEM schema.
- B. The AWR data is stored in memory and in the database.
- C. The snapshots collected by AWR are used by the self-tuning components in the database
- D. AWR computes time model statistics based on time usage for activities, which are displayed in the v\$SYS time model and V\$SESS_TIME_MODEL views.
- E. AWR contains system wide tracing and logging information.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 122

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 123

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 125

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 129

You plan to implement the distributed database system in your company. You invoke Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create a database on the server. During the installation, DBCA prompts you to specify the Global Database Name.

What must this name be made up of?

- A. It must be made up of a database name and a domain name.
- B. It must be made up of the value in ORACLE_SID and HOSTNAME.
- C. It must be made up of the value that you plan to assign for INSTANCE_NAME and HOSTNAME.
- D. It must be made up of the value that you plan to assign for ORACLE_SID and SERVICE_NAMES.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using the DBCA to Create a Database (continued)

3. Database Identification: Enter the Global Database Name in The form database_name.domain_name, and the system identifier (SID). The SID defaults to the database name and uniquely identifies the instance associated with the database.

4. Management Options: Use this page to set up your database so that it can be managed with Oracle Enterprise Manager. Select the default: "Configure the Database with Enterprise Manager." Optionally, this page allows you to configure alert notifications and daily disk backup area settings.

Note: You must configure the listener before you can configure Enterprise Manager (as shown earlier).

NEW QUESTION 133

Which three resources might be prioritized between competing pluggable databases when creating a multitenant container database plan (CDB plan) using Oracle Database Resource Manager? (Choose three.)

- A. Maximum Undo per consumer group

- B. Maximum Idle time
- C. Parallel server limit
- D. CPU
- E. Exadata I/O
- F. Local file system I/O

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 134

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

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY (
    object_schema => 'hr',
    object_name   => 'employees',
    policy_name   => 'employees_policy',
    function_schema => 'hr',
    policy_function => 'auth_emp_dep_100',
    statement_types => 'select, insert, update, delete'
  );
END;

BEGIN
  DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE (
    uname          => 'hr',
    orig_table     => 'employees',
    int_table      => 'int_employees',
    col_mapping    => NULL,
    options_flag   => DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONST_USE_PK,
    orderby_cols  => NULL,
    part_name      => NULL,
    copy_vpd_opt   => DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONST_VPD_AUTO);
END;
```

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

C (not D): CONS_VPD_AUTO

Used to indicate to copy VPD policies automatically

* DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY

/ The DBMS_RLS package contains the fine-grained access control administrative interface, which is used to implement Virtual Private Database (VPD).DBMS_RLS is available with the Enterprise Edition only.

Note:

* CONS_USE_PK and CONS_USE_ROWID are constants used as input to the "options_flag" parameter in both the START_REDEF_TABLE Procedure and CAN_REDEF_TABLE Procedure. CONS_USE_ROWID is used to indicate that the redefinition should be done using rowids while CONS_USE_PK implies that the redefinition should be done using primary keys or pseudo-primary keys (which are unique keys with all component columns having NOT NULL constraints).

* DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE

To achieve online redefinition, incrementally maintainable local materialized views are used. These logs keep track of the changes to the master tables and are used by the materialized views during refresh synchronization.

* START_REDEF_TABLE Procedure

Prior to calling this procedure, you must manually create an empty interim table (in the same schema as the table to be redefined) with the desired attributes of the post-redefinition table, and then call this procedure to initiate the redefinition.

NEW QUESTION 135

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 138

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 143

Examine the parameters for your database instance:

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

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

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

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 147

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 new process and have that new process create a thread
- C. Each Oracle process runs an SCM thread.
- D. Each multithreaded Oracle process has an SCM thread.
- E. The local listener may pass the request to an existing process which in turn will create a thread

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 148

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

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 153

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 tablespace.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 154

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

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

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 159

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 164

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 plan.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 168

Examine the query and its output executed in an RDBMS Instance:

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

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

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

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

E. The C ## B_ADMIN user can perform all backup and recovery operations using RMAN or SQL* Plus.

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

B: SYSDBG administrative privilege has ability to perform Data Guard operations (including startup and shutdown) using Data Guard Broker or dgmgrl.

D: SYSASM

The new (introduced in 11g) SYSASM role to manage the ASM instance, variable extent sizes to reduce shared pool usage, and the ability of an instance to read from a specific disk of a diskgroup

E (Not A): SYSDBA is like a role in the sense that it is granted, but SYSDBA is a special built-in privilege to allow the DBA full control over the database

Incorrect:

Not C: SYSKM. SYSKM administrative privilege has ability to perform transparent data encryption wallet operations. Note:

Use the V\$PWFILERS view to see the users who have been granted administrative privileges.

NEW QUESTION 172

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 fails 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 175

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 178

In your Oracle 12c database, you plan to execute the command:

SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE tbs1 DATAFILE 'u02/oracle/data/tbs01.dbf' SIZE 50M; The u02 file system has 1 GB of free space available.

What is the outcome?

A. It creates a locally managed tablespace with manual segment space management enabled.

B. It raises an error because extent management is not specified.

C. It creates a locally managed tablespace with automatic segment space management enabled.

D. It creates a dictionary-managed tablespace with manual segment space management enabled.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 181

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

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

Examine the command:

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 184

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 view

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 189

Identify three benefits of Unified Auditing.

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

A: Starting with 12c, Oracle has unified all of the auditing types into one single unit called Unified auditing. You don't have to turn on or off all of the different auditing types individually and as a matter of fact auditing is enabled by default right out of the box. The AUD\$ and FGA\$ tables have been replaced with one single audit trail table. All of the audit data is now stored in Secure Files table thus improving the overall management aspects of audit data itself.

B: Further the audit data can also be buffered solving most of the common performance related problems seen on busy environments.

E: Unified Auditing is able to collect audit data for Fine Grained Audit, RMAN, Data Pump, Label Security, Database Vault and Real Application Security operations.

Note:

* Benefits of the Unified Audit Trail

The benefits of a unified audit trail are many:

/ (B) Overall auditing performance is greatly improved. The default mode that unified audit works is Queued Write mode. In this mode, the audit records are batched in SGA queue and is persisted in a periodic way. Because the audit records are written to SGA queue, there is a significant performance improvement.

/ The unified auditing functionality is always enabled and does not depend on the initialization parameters that were used in previous releases

/ (A) The audit records, including records from the SYS audit trail, for all the audited components of your Oracle Database installation are placed in one location and in one format, rather than your having to look in different places to find audit trails in varying formats. This consolidated view enables auditors to co-relate audit information from different components. For example, if an error occurred during an INSERT statement, standard auditing can indicate the error number and the SQL that was executed. Oracle Database Vault-specific information can indicate whether this error happened because of a command rule violation or realm violation. Note that there will be two audit records with a distinct AUDIT_TYPE. With this unification in place, SYS audit records appear with AUDIT_TYPE set to Standard Audit.

/ The management and security of the audit trail is also improved by having it in single audit trail.

/ You can create named audit policies that enable you to audit the supported components listed at the beginning of this section, as well as SYS administrative users. Furthermore, you can build conditions and exclusions into your policies.

* Oracle Database 12c Unified Auditing enables selective and effective auditing inside the Oracle database using policies and conditions. The new policy based syntax simplifies management of auditing within the database and provides the ability to accelerate auditing based on conditions.

* The new architecture unifies the existing audit trails into a single audit trail, enabling simplified management and increasing the security of audit data generated by the database.

NEW QUESTION 194

You enabled an audit policy by issuing the following statements:

```
SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SCOTT;
```

```
SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SYS, SYSTEM;
```

For which database users and for which executions is the audit policy now active? Select two.

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 198

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

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

Answer: DE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 201

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 206

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

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

Answer: BCF

Explanation:

* Multiprocess and Multithreaded Oracle Database Systems

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

Each process in a database instance performs a specific job. By dividing the work of the database and applications into several processes, multiple users and applications can connect to an instance simultaneously while the system gives good performance.

* In previous releases, Oracle processes did not run as threads on UNIX and Linux systems. Starting in Oracle Database 12c, the multithreaded Oracle Database model enables Oracle processes to execute as operating system threads in separate address spaces.

NEW QUESTION 207

Which two are prerequisites for performing a flashback transaction? (Choose two.)

- A. Flashback Database must be enabled.
- B. Undo retention guarantee for the database must be configured.
- C. EXECUTE privilege on the DBMS_FLASHBACK package must be granted to the user flashing back transaction.
- D. Supplemental logging must be enabled.
- E. Recycle bin must be enabled for the database.
- F. Block change tracking must be enabled for the database.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

References: <http://searchoracle.techtarget.com/tip/How-to-perform-Oracle-Flashback-Transaction-Queries>
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/appdev.112/e41502/adfns_flashback.htm#ADFNS610

NEW QUESTION 208

The persistent configuration settings for RMAN have default for all parameters. Identify four RMAN commands that produce a multi-section backup.

- A. BACKUP TABLESPACE SYSTEM SECTION SIZE 100M;
- B. BACKUP AS COPY TABLESPACE SYSTEM SECTION SIZE 100M;
- C. BACKUP ARCHIVELOG ALL SECTION SIZE 25M;
- D. BACKUP TABLESPACE "TEMP" SECTION SIZE 10M;
- E. BACKUP TABLESPACE "UNDO" INCLUDE CURRENT CONTROLFILE SECTION SIZE 100M;
- F. BACKUP SPFILE SECTION SIZE 1M;
- G. BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 TABLESPACE SYSAUX SECTION SIZE 100M;

Answer: ABEG

NEW QUESTION 212

You have the following entry in the tnsnames.ora of your hq.us.example.com host machine:

```
ORCL =
  (DESCRIPTION =
    (ADDRESS_LIST =
      (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP) (HOST = hq.us.example.com) (PORT = 1521))
    )
    CONNECTED_DATA =
      (SERVICE_NAME = ORCL.us.example.com)
    )
  )
```

You issue the following command at the command prompt: `Sqlplus HR/HR@ORCL`

Which statement is true about the connection to the ORCL database instance?

- A. The connection succeeds, provided the NAMES.DEFAULT_DOMAIN parameter is set to us.example.com in the sqlnet.ora file on the client side.
- B. The connection fails because the net service name does not have the suffix us.example.com.
- C. The connection succeeds, provided the SERVICE_NAMES initialization parameter is set to ORCL.
- D. The connection succeeds, provided the ORCL.us.example.com database service is registered with a listener, the listener is up, and the database is open.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 217

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 222

You are about to plug a multi-terabyte non-CDB into an existing multitenant container database (CDB) as a pluggable database (PDB).

The characteristics of the non-CDB are as follows:

- Version: Oracle Database 12c Releases 1 64-bit
- Character set: WE8ISO8859P15
- National character set: AL16UTF16
- O/S: Oracle Linux6 64-bit

The characteristics of the CDB are as follows:

- Version: Oracle Database 12c Release 1 64-bit
- Character set: AL32UTF8
- O/S: Oracle Linux 6 64-bit

Which technique should you use to minimize down time while plugging this non-CDB into the CDB?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 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 230

Which two statements are true when row archival management is enabled? (Choose two.)

- A. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column visibility is controlled by the ROW ARCHIVAL VISIBILITY session parameter.
- B. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is updated manually or by a program that could reference activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.
- C. The ROW ARCHIVAL VISIBILITY session parameter defaults to active rows only.
- D. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is visible if referenced in the select list of a query.
- E. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is updated automatically by the Oracle Server based on activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 231

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 234

Which three statements are true about the Pre-Upgrade Information Tool? (Choose three.)

- A. It generates a script to recompile invalid objects post-upgrade.
- B. The preupgrade_fixups.sql script is created to list and describe issues in the source database.
- C. A log file, preupgrade.log, is created that contains the output of the Pre-Upgrade Information tool.
- D. It checks for required tablespaces and if they are not available, creates them automatically.
- E. The preupgrade_fixups.sql script is executed automatically to fix issues in the source database.
- F. The postupgrade_fixups.sql script is created to address issues that can be fixed after a database has been upgraded.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

References <https://docs.oracle.com/database/122/UPGRD/using-preupgrade-information-tool-for-oracle-database.htm#UPG>

NEW QUESTION 236

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

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

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 241

Identify two situations in which the alert log file is updated.

- A. Running a query on a table returns ORA-600: Internal Error.
- B. Inserting a value into a table returns ORA-01722: invalid number.
- C. Creating a table returns ORA-00955: name us already in used by an existing objects.
- D. Inserting a value into a table returns ORA-00001: unique constraint (SYS.OK_TECHP) violated.
- E. Rebuilding an index using ALTER INDEX . . . REBUILD fails with an ORA-01578: ORACLE data block corrupted (file # 14, block # 50) error.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

The alert log is a chronological log of messages and errors, and includes the following items:

- * All internal errors (ORA-600), block corruption errors (ORA-1578), and deadlock errors (ORA-60) that occur
- * Administrative operations, such as CREATE, ALTER, and DROP statements and STARTUP, SHUTDOWN, and ARCHIVELOG statements
- * Messages and errors relating to the functions of shared server and dispatcher processes
- * Errors occurring during the automatic refresh of a materialized view
- * The values of all initialization parameters that had nondefault values at the time the database and instance start
- Note: The alert log file (also referred to as the ALERT.LOG) is a chronological log of messages and errors written out by an Oracle Database. Typical messages found in this file is: database startup, shutdown, log switches, space errors, etc. This file should constantly be monitored to detect unexpected messages and corruptions.

NEW QUESTION 243

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 248

Flashback is enabled for your multitenant container database (CDB), which contains two pluggable database (PDBs). A local user was accidentally 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 249

Which statement is true about profiles?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 254

Examine this command executed on a client that is remote from the database server. SQL> CONNECT hr/hr@orcl Which two are required for this command to connect the SQLPLUS client to a database instance? (Choose two.)

- A. An orcl TNS entry must be defined in the client-side and server-side tnsnames.ora files
- B. An orcl TNS entry must be defined in the client-side tnsnames.ora file
- C. A service name must be defined to the listener that matches the service name in the orcl TNS entry
- D. An orcl TNS entry must be defined in the server-side tnsnames.ora file
- E. The service name orcl must be defined to the listener

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 255

You want to create a database and you have the following:

- Oracle Grid Infrastructure is installed and configured.
- Oracle Database Vault is installed in ORACLE_HOME to be used for this database.
- Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control is available and an agent is deployed on the database server. Examine the requirements:

1. configuring the database instance to support shared server mode
2. using Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storing database files.
3. configuring a naming method to help a remote user connect to a database instance
4. configuring the Fast Recovery Area
5. configuring Database Vault
6. configuring Enterprise Manager (EM) Database Express
7. registering with EM Cloud Control
8. configuring remote log archive destinations
9. enabling daily incremental backups
10. configuring a nondefault block size for nondefault block size tablespaces

Which of these requirements can be met while creating a database by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)?

- A. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10
- B. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7
- C. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9 and 10
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 10
- E. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 257

Which three functions can be performed by the SQL Tuning Advisor? (Choose three.)

- A. recommending creation of indexes based on SQL workload
- B. recommending restructuring of SQL statements that have suboptimal plans
- C. checking schema objects for missing and state statistics
- D. recommending optimization of materialized views
- E. generating SQL profiles

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 261

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

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

What happens when the FAILGRP1 failure group is corrupted?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 262

Which statement is true regarding the DEFAULT profile?

- A. The values assigned to the resource limits and password parameters in the default profile can be altered.
- B. A different DEFAULT profile can be created before each user in a database.
- C. It can be dropped and recreated.
- D. it must be explicitly assigned to the user.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 263

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 267

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 location.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 270

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 273

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

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 275

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

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

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 279

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

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

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 283

Which set of statements is true about data dictionary views?

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 284

Your database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode, and a daily full database backup is taken by using RMAN. Control file autobackup is configured. Loss of which three database files can lead to an incomplete recovery? (Choose three.)

- A. inactive online redo log file group
- B. a data file belonging to the default temporary tablespace
- C. a data file belonging to the SYSAUX tablespace
- D. server parameter file (SPFILE)
- E. active online redo log file group
- F. all the control files

Answer: AEF

NEW QUESTION 289

Examine the following command:

```
SQL> DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS', 'PUBLISH', 'false'); What is the effect of executing this command?
```

- A. Existing statistics for the CUSTOMERS table become unusable for the query optimizer.
- B. Automatic statistics collection is stopped for the CUSTOMERS table.
- C. Statistics for the CUSTOMERS table are locked and cannot be overwritten.
- D. Statistics subsequently gathered on the CUSTOMERS table are stored as pending statistics.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 293

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 295

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 299

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 302

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 305

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 backup

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 310

Identify three situations in which messages are written to the alert log file. (Choose three.)

- A. Rebuilding an index using ALTER INDEX . . . REBUILD fails with an ORA-01578: ORACLE data block corrupted (file # 14, block # 50)"
- B. Creating a table returns "ORA-00955: name is already in used by an existing object"
- C. Inserting a value into a table returns "ORA-01722: invalid number"
- D. Updating a record in a table returns "ORA-00060: deadlock detected while waiting for resource"
- E. Inserting a value into a table returns "ORA-00001: unique constraint (SYS.PK_XXXX) violated"
- F. Running a query on a table returns "ORA-01578: ORACLE data block corrupted (file # 4, block # 131)"

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 315

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 DATABASE command.
- 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 320

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 322

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 324

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 328

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/usgrps.htm#CWLIN483>

NEW QUESTION 331

You executed the following query:

```
SELECT oldest_flashback_scn, oldest_flashback_time FROM V$FLASHBACK_DATABASE_LOG;
```

Considering that all the redo logs are available, what information can you derive from the output of the preceding query?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 333

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

- A. Oracle Data Pump export and import operations can be performed to move data across different database releases.
- B. DBMS_DATAPUMP PL/SQL packages can be used independent of Data Pump clients.
- C. A directory object must exist and a user performing an EXPDP or IMPDP operation must have read and write permission on that directory object.
- D. Oracle Data Pump export and import operations can be performed only by users with the SYSDBA privilege.
- E. Oracle Data Pump export operations invoked from the clients that are connected remotely by using a connection string, create Data Pump files on the client file system.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 335

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 339

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 344

One of your databases has archive logging enabled and RMAN backups are taken at regular intervals. The data file for the USERS tablespace is corrupt. Which command must you execute before starting the recovery of this tablespace?

- A. STARTUP FORCE
- B. ALTER TABLESPACE users OFFLINE IMMEDIATE;
- C. SWITCH DATAFILE ALL;
- D. ALTER TABLESPACE users OFFLINE NORMAL;
- E. ALTER TABLESPACE users OFFLINE TEMPORARY;

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 345

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10642/rcmtspit.htm#BRADV99978

If constraints for the tables in tablespace tbs1 are contained in the tablespace tbs2, then you cannot recover tbs1 without also recovering tbs2.

NEW QUESTION 349

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 353

Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) is enabled for your database instance. You execute the following command:

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE = 100M; Which statement is true?

- A. It succeeds and the minimum size for the DEFAULT buffer pool is set to 100M.
- B. It fails because DB_CACHE_SIZE is a static initialization parameter.
- C. It fails because ASMM is enabled and individual SGA components cannot be sized.
- D. It succeeds and the value is changed in the SPFILE immediately, but the change takes effect only at the next instance startup.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 357

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 362

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 367

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

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 368

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

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

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

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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 369

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 buffer

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 370

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 375

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 379

Which three statements are true about the Pre-Upgrade Information Tool? (Choose three.)

- A. It clears all user recycle bins in a database and releases their storage space.
- B. It writes a list of invalid SYS and SYSTEM object to the registry\$sys_inv_objs table.
- C. It evaluates the dependencies of network utility packages.
- D. It identifies any deprecated and unsupported parameters.
- E. It generates fix-up scripts and automatically runs them to resolve issues that are flagged in the source databases.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 384

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 388

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

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

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 393

You are using RMAN to back up your database. All the data files are in read/write mode. Examine the RMAN configuration parameters:

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

Which two statements are true about a whole consistent backup of a database running in ARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose two.)

- A. The backup can be used as an incremental level 0 backup.
- B. The database instance must be shut down to take the backup.
- C. The database must be in MOUNT state to take the backup.
- D. The backup consists of blocks that have been formatted.
- E. The system Change Number (SCN) is the same for all the data files in the backup.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 395

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 396

Identify the persistent configuration setting for the target database that can be set for the backup by using RMAN. (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Backup retention policy
- B. Default backup device type
- C. Default destinations for backups
- D. Multiple backup device types for single backup
- E. Default section size for backups

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10642/rcmconfb.htm#BRADV89399

NEW QUESTION 399

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