



Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-063

Oracle Database 12c: Advanced Administration

NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

You notice that the performance of your production 24/7 Oracle 12c database has significantly degraded. Sometimes you are not able to connect to the instance because it hangs. You do not want to restart the database instance.

How can you detect the cause of the degraded performance?

- A. Enable Memory Access Mode, which reads performance data from SGA.
- B. Use emergency monitoring to fetch data directly from SGA for analysis.
- C. Run Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) to fetch information from the latest Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots.
- D. Use Active Session History (ASH) data and hang analysis in regular performance monitoring.
- E. Run ADDM in diagnostic mode.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. Examine the initialization parameters you plan to set for your database instance.

```
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 = 'LOCATION=/disk1/arch' LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_2 = 'LOCATION=/disk2/3rch'
```

```
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_3 = 'LOCATION=/disk3/arch' LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_4 = 'LOCATION=/disk4/3rch MANDATORY'
```

Identify the statement that correctly describes these settings.

- A. An online redo log file is not allowed to be overwritten if the archived log file cannot be created in any of the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n destinations.
- B. Optional destinations cannot use the fast recovery area.
- C. An online redo log file is not allowed to be overwritten if the archived log file cannot be created in the location specified for LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_4.
- D. These settings work only if LOG_ARCHIVE_MIN_SUCCEED_DEST is set to a value of 4.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

For which three pieces of information can you use the RMAN LIST command? (Choose three.)

- A. stored scripts in the recovery catalog
- B. available archived redo log files
- C. backup sets and image copies that are obsolete
- D. backups of tablespaces
- E. backups that are marked obsolete according to the current retention policy

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

You want to create a guaranteed restore point for your database by executing the command: SQL> CREATE RESTORE POINT dbrsp1 GUARANTEE FLASHBACK DATABASE;

Identify two prerequisites for the successful execution of this command. (Choose two.)

- A. The database must be running in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- B. Flashback Database must be enabled.
- C. Fast Recovery Area must be enabled.
- D. The recyclebin must be enabled for the database.
- E. Undo retention guarantee must be enabled.
- F. A database backup must be taken.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

In your multitenant container database (CDB) that contains pluggable databases (PDBs), the hr user executes the following commands to create and grant privileges on a procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE create_test_v(v_emp_idNUMBER,v_enameVARCHAR2, v_SALARYNUMBER,v_dept_idNUMBER)  
BEGIN
```

```
INSERT INTO hr.test VALUES (v_emp_id, v_ename, v_salary, v_dept_id);
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```
GRANT EXECUTE ON CREATE_TEST TO John, jim, smith, king;
```

How can you prevent users having the execute privilege on the create_test_v procedure from inserting values into tables on which they do not have any privileges?

- A. Create the create_test procedure with definer's rights.
- B. Grant the execute privilege to users with grant option on the create_test procedure.
- C. Create the create_test procedure with invoker's rights.
- D. Create the create_test procedure as part of a package and grant users the execute privilege on the package.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and a nightly backup of the database, along with an autobackup of the control file, is taken by using RMAN.

Because of a media failure, the SPFILE and the control files are lost.

Examine the steps to restore the SPFILE and the control file to mount the database:

1. Set DBID of the target database in RMAN.
2. Start the database instance by using the STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT command in RMAN.
3. Restore the control files from the backup.
4. Mount the database.
5. Restore the SPFILE from the autobackup.
6. Create a PFILE from the recovered SPFILE.
7. Restart the instance in NOMOUNT state. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

You created a database with DBCA by using one of the Oracle supplied templates. Which is the default permanent tablespace for all users except DBSNMP and OUTLN?

- A. USERS
- B. SYSTEM
- C. SYSAUX
- D. EXAMPLE

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

Examine the RMAN command:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION FOR DATABASE ON; RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;
```

Which prerequisite must be met before accomplishing the backup?

- A. The password for the encryption must be set up.
- B. Oracle wallet for the encryption must be set up.
- C. All the tablespaces in the database must be encrypted.
- D. Oracle Database Vault must be enabled.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

You use RMAN with a recovery catalog to back up your database. The backups and the archived redo log files are backed up to media daily. Because of a media failure, the entire database along with the recovery catalog database is lost.

Examine the steps required to recover the database:

1. Restore an autobackup of the server parameter file.
 2. Restore the control file.
 3. Start up the database instance in NOMOUNT state.
 4. Mount the database.
 5. Restore the data files.
 6. Open the database with the RESETLOGS option.
 7. Recover the data files.
 8. Set DBID for the database.
- Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

You notice that the performance of your production 24x7 Oracle 12c database has significantly degraded. Sometimes, you are not able to connect to the database instance because it hangs.

How can you detect the cause of the degraded performance?

- A. by performing emergency monitoring using Real-Time Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) to fetch data directly from SGA for analysis
- B. by running ADDM to fetch information from the latest Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots
- C. by using Active Session History (ASH) data and performing hang analysis
- D. by running ADDM in diagnostic mode

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Exam Topic 1)

You want to capture column group usage and gather extended statistics for better cardinality estimates for the customers table in the SH schema. Examine the following steps:

1. Issue the `SELECT DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS')` from dual statement.
2. Execute the `dbms_stats.seed_col_usage (null, 'SH', 500)` procedure.
3. Execute the required queries on the customers table.
4. Issue the `select dbms_stats.report_col_usage ('SH', 'customers')` from dual statement. Identify the correct sequence of steps.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Step 1 (2). Seed column usage

Oracle must observe a representative workload, in order to determine the appropriate column groups. Using the new procedure `DBMS_STATS.SEED_COL_USAGE`, you tell Oracle how long it should observe the workload.

Step 2: (3) You don't need to execute all of the queries in your work during this window. You can simply run explain plan for some of your longer running queries to ensure column group information is recorded for these queries.

Step 3. (1) Create the column groups

At this point you can get Oracle to automatically create the column groups for each of the tables based on the usage information captured during the monitoring window. You simply have to call the `DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS` function for each table. This function requires just two arguments, the schema name and the table name. From then on, statistics will be maintained for each column group whenever statistics are gathered on the table.

Note:

* `DBMS_STATS.REPORT_COL_USAGE` reports column usage information and records all the SQL operations the database has processed for a given object.

* The Oracle SQL optimizer has always been ignorant of the implied relationships between data columns

within the same table. While the optimizer has traditionally analyzed the distribution of values within a column, he does not collect value-based relationships between columns.

* Creating extended statistics

Here are the steps to create extended statistics for related table columns with `dbms_stats.create_extended_stats`:

1 - The first step is to create column histograms for the related columns.

2 - Next, we run `dbms_stats.create_extended_stats` to relate the columns together.

Unlike a traditional procedure that is invoked via an `execute ("exec")` statement, Oracle extended statistics are created via a `select` statement.

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your production database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You use RMAN with a recovery catalog to back up your database to media and the database is uniquely identified in the recovery catalog.

You want to create a test database from the production database and allow the production database to remain open during the duplicate process. You restore the database backups to a new host with the same directory structure as the production database and want to use the recovery catalog for future backups after the database is successfully restored to the new host.

How would you achieve this?

- A. by using the RMAN SWITCH command to set the new location for the data files
- B. by using the RMAN DUPLICATE command with NOFILENAMECHECK to recover the database to the new host
- C. by using the RMAN DUPLICATE command with DBID and SET NEWNAME FOR TABLESPACE to recover the database to the new host
- D. by creating a new database in the new host, and then using the RMAN RECOVER command

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode. One of the data files belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace is corrupted. You notice that all online redo logs have been overwritten since the last backup.

Which method would you use to recover the data file?

- A. Shut down the instance if not already shut down, restore all data files belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace from the last backup, and restart the instance.
- B. Shut down the instance if not already shut down, restore the corrupted data file belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace from the last backup, and restart the instance.
- C. Shut down the instance if not already shut down, restore all data files for the entire database from the last backup, and restart the instance.
- D. Mount the database, restore all data files belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace from the last backup, and open the database.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Exam Topic 1)

While performing database backup to tape via the media manager interface, you notice that tape streaming is not happening because RMAN is not sending data blocks fast enough to the tape drive.

Which two actions would you take for tape streaming to happen during the backup? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure backup optimization.
- B. Configure the channel to increase maxopenfiles.
- C. Configure a backup policy by using incremental backups.
- D. Configure the channel to increase capacity with the rate parameter.
- E. Configure the channel to adjust the tape buffer size by using the 3LKSIZ option.
- F. Configure large_pool, if not done already
- G. Alternatively, you can increase the size of large_pool.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Exam Topic 1)

Examine the backup requirement for your company:

- 1) Every Sunday, a backup of all used data file blocks is performed.
- 2) Every Wednesday and Friday, a backup of all the changed blocks since last Sunday's backup is performed.
- 3) On all the other days, a backup of only the changed blocks since the last day's backup is performed. Which backup strategy satisfies the requirements?

- A. level 0 backup on Sunday, cumulative incremental backup on Wednesday and Friday, and differential incremental level 1 backup on all the other days
- B. level 0 backup on Sunday, differential incremental backup on Wednesday and Friday, and cumulative incremental level 1 backup on all the other days
- C. full database backup on Sunday, level 0 backup on Wednesday and Friday, and cumulative incremental level 1 backup on all the other days
- D. full database backup on Sunday, level 0 backup on Wednesday and Friday, and differential incremental level 1 backup on all the other days

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your Oracle 12c multitenant container database (CDB) contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). In the PDB HR_PDB, the common user C##ADMIN and the local user B_ADMIN have only the CONNECT privilege.

You create a common role C##ROLE1 with the CREATE ANY TABLE and SELECT ANY TABLE privileges.

You then execute the commands:

```
SQL> GRANT c##role1 TO c##admin CONTAINER=ALL;
SQL> CONN sys/oracle@HR_PDB as sysdba
SQL> GRANT c##role1 TO b_admin CONTAINER=CURRENT;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. C##ADMIN can create and select any table, and grant the C##ROLE1 role to users only in the root container.
- B. B_ADMIN can create and select any table in both the root container and HR_PDB.
- C. C##ADMIN can create and select any table in the root container and all the PDBs.
- D. B_ADMIN can create and select any table only in HR_PDB.
- E. The GRANT c##role1 TO b_admin command returns an error because CONTAINER should be set to ALL.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Exam Topic 1)

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 CPU_WAIT_TIME	ACTIVE_SESSIONS	QUEUE_LENGTH	CONSUMED_CPU_TIME	CPU_WAITS
OLTP_ORDER_ENTRY 6709	1	0	29690	467
OTHER_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 OTHE_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 35

- (Exam Topic 1)

Examine the steps to configure Oracle Secure Backup (OSB) for use with RMAN:

1. Create media families for data files and archived redo log files.
2. Configure database backup storage selectors or RMAN media management parameters.
3. Create an OSB user preauthorized for RMAN operations.
4. Configure RMAN Access to the OSB SBT.
5. Disable Non-Uniform Memory Access (NUMA) awareness by setting the ob_ignore_numa parameter to 0. Identify the steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. You cannot export data from a remote database.
- B. You can rename tables during import.
- C. You can overwrite existing dump files during export.
- D. You can compress data but not metadata during export.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Exam Topic 1)

You want to consolidate backup information and centrally manage backup and recovery scripts for multiple databases running in your organization.

Which two backup solutions can be used? (Choose two.)

- A. RMAN recovery catalog
- B. RMAN Media Management Library
- C. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
- D. Enterprise Manager Database Express
- E. Oracle Secure Backup

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Exam Topic 1)

You are required to migrate your 11.2.0.3 database to an Oracle 12c database.

Examine the list of steps that might be used to accomplish this task:

1. Place all user-defined tablespaces in read-only mode on the source database.
2. Use the RMAN convert command to convert data files to the target platform's endian format, if required.
3. Perform a full transportable export on the source database with the parameters VERSION=12, TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS, and FULL=Y.
4. Transport the data files for all the user-defined tablespaces.
5. Transport the export dump file to the target database.
6. Perform an import on the target database by using the full, network_link, and transportable_datafiles parameters.
7. Perform an import on the target database by using the full and transportable_datafiles parameters. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 46

- (Exam Topic 1)

You install "Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server" on a host on which the orcl1 and orcl2 databases both have their instances running.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Both orcl1 and orcl2 are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
- B. All database listeners running from the database home are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
- C. The srvct1 add database command must be used to add orcl1 and orcl2 to the Oracle Restart configuration.
- D. The crsctl start has command must be used to start software services for Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) after the "Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server" installation is complete.
- E. All databases subsequently created by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/restart001.htm

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Exam Topic 1)

Identify two scenarios in which the RMAN CROSSCHECK command can be used. (Choose two.)

- A. when checking for backups that are not required as per the retention policy
- B. when updating the RMAN repository if any of the archived redo log files have been deleted without using RMAN to do the deletes
- C. when updating outdated information about backups that disappeared from disk or media or became corrupted and inaccessible
- D. when synchronizing backups, which were not performed by using RMAN, with the RMAN repository
- E. when listing backups that are required for recovery operations

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which three conditions must be true for unused block compression to be used automatically while performing backups by using RMAN? (Choose three.)

- A. The COMPATIBLE initialization parameter is set to 10.2 or higher.
- B. There are no guaranteed restore points defined for the database.
- C. The default device for the backup must be set to disk.
- D. The tablespaces are locally managed.
- E. The fast recovery area is less than 50 percent free.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which three RMAN persistent settings can be set for a database? (Choose three.)

- A. backup retention policy
- B. default backup device type
- C. default section size for backups
- D. default destinations for backups
- E. multiple backup device types for a single backup

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Exam Topic 1)

In which three scenarios is media recovery required? (Choose three.)

- A. when a tablespace is accidentally dropped from a database
- B. when archived redo log files are lost
- C. when data files are lost
- D. when one of the online redo log members is corrupted
- E. when all control files are lost

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 63

- (Exam Topic 1)

A complete database backup to media is taken for your database every day. Which three actions would you take to improve backup performance? (Choose three.)

- A. Set the backup_tape_io_slaves parameter to true.
- B. Set the dbwr_io_slaves parameter to a nonzero value if synchronous I/O is in use.
- C. Configure large pool if not already done.
- D. Remove the rate parameter, if specified, in the allocate channel command.
- E. Always use RMAN compression for tape backups rather than the compression provided by media manager.
- F. Always use synchronous I/O for the database.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Exam Topic 1)

Examine the commands executed to monitor database operations:

```
$> conn sys/oracle@prod as sysdba SQL> VAR eid NUMBER SQL> EXEC :eid :=  
DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.BEGIN_OPERATION('batch_job',FORCED_TRACKING=>'Y');
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Database operations will be monitored only when they consume a significant amount of resource.
- B. Database operations for all sessions will be monitored.
- C. Database operations will be monitored only if the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to TYPICAL and CONTROL_MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS is set DIAGNOSTIC + TUNING.

- D. Only DML and DDL statements will be monitored for the session.
- E. All subsequent statements in the session will be treated as one database operation and will be monitored.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

C: Setting the CONTROL_MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS initialization parameter to DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING (default) enables monitoring of database operations. Real-Time SQL Monitoring is a feature of the Oracle Database Tuning Pack.

Note:

* The DBMS_SQL_MONITOR package provides information about Real-time SQL Monitoring and Real-time Database Operation Monitoring.

*(not B) BEGIN_OPERATION Function starts a composite database operation in the current session.

/ (E) FORCE_TRACKING - forces the composite database operation to be tracked when the operation starts. You can also use the string variable 'Y'.

/ (not A) NO_FORCE_TRACKING - the operation will be tracked only when it has consumed at least 5 seconds of CPU or I/O time. You can also use the string variable 'N'.

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and regular nightly backups are taken. Due to a media failure, the current online redo log group, which has one member, is lost and the instance is aborted.

Examine the steps to recover the online redo log group and move it to a new location.

1. Restore the corrupted redo log group.
2. Restore the database from the most recent database backup.
3. Perform an incomplete recovery.
4. Relocate the member of the damaged online redo log group to a new location.
5. Open the database with the RESETLOGS option.
6. Issue a checkpoint and clear the log. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Exam Topic 1)

You created a tablespace with this statement: CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE adtbs

DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbs.dbf' SIZE 10G;

The tablespace is nearly full and you need to avoid any out of space errors for the load of a 5 gig table.

Which two alter statements will achieve this? (Choose two.)

- A. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs RESIZE 20G;
- B. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE;
- C. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs AUTOEXTEND ON;
- D. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbs1.dbf' SIZE 10G;
- E. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs MODIFY DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbs.dbf' AUTOEXTEND ON;

Answer: AC

Explanation:

http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/tablespaces/alter_tablespace.php

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Exam Topic 1)

Examine the RMAN command:

RMAN> SET ENCRYPTION IDENTIFIED BY <password> ON FOR ALL TABLESPACES; RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;

Which type of encryption is used for the backup performed by using this command?

- A. password-mode encryption
- B. dual-mode encryption
- C. transparent encryption
- D. default encryption

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Exam Topic 1)

Identify three scenarios in which RMAN will use backup sets to perform active database duplication. (Choose three.)

- A. when the DUPLICATE ... from ACTIVE DATABASE command contains the SECTION SIZE clause
- B. when you perform active database duplication on a database with flashback disabled
- C. when you specify SET ENCRYPTION before the DUPLICATE ... FROM ACTIVE DATABASE command
- D. when the number of auxiliary channels allocated is equal to or greater than the number of target channels
- E. when you perform active database duplication on a database that has read-only tablespaces

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which two statements are true about scheduling operations in a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose two.)

- A. Scheduler jobs for a PDB can be defined only at the container database (CDB) level.
- B. A job defined in a PDB runs only if that PDB is open.
- C. Scheduler attribute setting is performed only at the CDB level.
- D. Scheduler objects created by users can be exported or imported using Data Pump.
- E. Scheduler jobs for a PDB can be created only by common users.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 79

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your database is running in archivelog mode. Examine the parameters for your database instance: LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1='LOCATION=/disk1/arch MANDATORY'

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_2='LOCATION=/disk2/arch' LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_3='LOCATIO=/disk3/arch' LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_4='LOCATIONS/disk4/arch' LOG_ARCHIVE_MIN_SUCCEED_DEST = 2

While the database is open, you notice that the destination set by the log_archive_dest_1 parameter is not available. All redo log groups have been used. What happens at the next log switch?

- A. The database instance hangs and the redo log files are not overwritten.
- B. The archived redo log files are written to the fast recovery area until the mandatory destination is made available.
- C. The database instance is shutdown immediately.
- D. The destination set by the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 parameter is ignored and the archived redo log files are created in the next two available locations to guarantee archive log success.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your database has a table CUSTOMERS that contains the columns CUST_NAME, AMT_DUE, and OLD_STATUS.

Examine the commands executed and their output:

```
SQL> UPDATE customers SET amt_due=amt_due+amt_due*1.1 WHERE cust_name='JAMES';
```

```
1 row updated.
```

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE customers DROP COLUMN old_status;
```

```
Table Altered
```

```
SQL> UPDATE customers SET amt_due=amt_due+amt_due*1.5 WHERE cust_name='JAMES';
```

```
1 row updated.
```

```
SQL> COMMIT;
```

```
SQL> SELECT versions_xid AS XID, versions_startscn AS START_SCN,
           versions_endscn AS END_SCN, versions_operation AS OPERATION, amt_due
           FROM customers VERSIONS BETWEEN SCN MINVALUE AND MAXVALUE
           WHERE cust_name='JAMES';
```

XID	START_SCN	END_SCN	OPERATION	AMT_DUE
07002f00c1030000	1706337	1706337	U	3300

Why is it that only one update is listed by the Flashback Version Query?

- A. Supplemental logging is not enabled for the database.
- B. The undo data that existed for versions of rows before the change to the table structure is invalidated.
- C. The DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET parameter is set to a lower value and the undo data pertaining to the first transaction is flushed out.
- D. Undo retention guarantee is not enabled.
- E. Flashback Data Archive is full after the first update statement.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Exam Topic 1)

You want to export the pluggable database (PDB) HR_PDB1 from the multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 and import it into the CDB2 CDB as the EMP_PDB1 PDB.

Examine the list of possible steps required to perform the task:

1. Create a PDB named EMP_PDB1.
2. Export the HR_PDB1 PDB by using the FULL clause.
3. Open the EMP_PDB1 PDB.

4. Mount the EMP_PDB1 PDB.
5. Synchronize the EMP_PDB1 PDB in restricted mode.
6. Copy the dump file to the Data Pump directory.
7. Create a Data Pump directory in the EMP_PDB1 PDB.
8. Import data into EMP_PDB1 with the FULL and REMAP clauses.
9. Create the same tablespaces in EMP_PDB1 as in HR_PDB1 for new local user objects. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Exam Topic 1)

Examine the steps/operations performed during the RMAN backup operation by using Oracle Secure Backup (OSB):

1. Start the RMAN client by using the RMAN TARGET / command.
2. Start the RMAN client by using the OSB user.
3. RMAN creates the backup pieces.
4. Run the RMAN BACKUP command with the SBT channels.
5. OSB creates a backup job and assigns a unique identifier.
6. OSB creates a backup job request through the OSB SBT library.
7. OSB stores metadata about RMAN backup pieces in the OSB catalog.
8. OSB starts the backup operation.
9. OSB updates the RMAN catalog.

Identify the required steps/operations performed in correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Exam Topic 2)

In CDB\$ROOT of your multitenant container database (CDB), you create a common user, C##A_ADMIN, and then execute the command:

```
SQL> GRANT create tablespace to C##A_ADMIN;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The command executes successfully, enabling the C##A_ADMIN user to create a tablespace only in the root database.
- B. The command executes successfully, enabling the C##A_ADMIN user to create tablespaces in the root database, as well as in the pluggable databases (PDBs).
- C. The command fails because the CONTAINER clause is not used.
- D. The command fails because system privileges cannot be granted to a common user.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Exam Topic 2)

Examine the list of possible steps to transport a tablespace across platforms that have the same compatibility level, character sets, and endian format:

1. Make the tablespace read-only at the source database.
2. Export metadata from the source database.
3. Import metadata into the target database.
4. Transfer the dump file and data files to the target machine.
5. Convert data files by using Recovery Manager (RMAN).
6. Make the tablespace read-write at the target database. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Step 1 (1): To copy tablespaces from one database to another using transportable tablespace, the source tablespaces are first kept in READ-ONLY mode (to ensure data consistency). Once the tablespaces are in READ-ONLY mode, the actual datafiles belonging to the source tablespaces are copied from source database to target database (using any available methods like scp, sftp, rcp, etc).

Step 2 (2): Once the tablespace is kept in READ-ONLY mode, we need to generate the metadata export of the tablespaces that needs to be transported using the DataPump export utility.

Step 3 (4): Once the metadata export is generated on the source database for all the tablespaces that needs to be transported, we need to copy the Export Dump file as well as all the datafiles belonging to the tablespaces to be transported to the target database server.

References:

<http://www.oraclebuffer.com/oracle/migrate-oracle-database-using-transportable-tablespace/>

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which two statements are true about unified auditing? (Choose two.)

- A. A unified audit trail captures audit information from unified audit policies and audit settings.
- B. Unified auditing is enabled by executing `make -f ins_rdbms.mk uniaud_on ioracle ORACLE_HOME=$ORACLE_HOME`.
- C. Audit records are created for all users except sys.
- D. Audit records are created only for the DML and DDL operations performed on database objects.
- E. Unified auditing is enabled by setting the `audit_trail` parameter to `db, extended`.
- F. A unified audit trail resides in a read-only table in the `audsys` schema in the system tablespace.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which statement is true about the loss or damage of a temp file that belongs to the temporary tablespace of a pluggable database (PDB)?

- A. The PDB is closed and the temp file is re-created automatically when the PDB is opened.
- B. The PDB is closed and requires media recovery at the PDB level.
- C. The PDB does not close and the temp file is re-created automatically whenever the container database (CDB) is opened.
- D. The PDB does not close and starts by using the default temporary tablespace defined for the CDB.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) that has no startup triggers and contains three pluggable databases (PDBs).

You execute the command to start up the CDB. `SQL> STARTUP`

Which statement is true?

- A. `CDB$ROOT`, `PDB$SEED`, and the PDBs are opened in read-only mode.
- B. `CDB$ROOT` and `PDB$SEED` are opened in read-only mode, but the PDBs are in closed mode.
- C. `CDB$ROOT` is opened in read/write mode, but `PDB$SEED` and the PDBs are in closed mode.
- D. `CDB$ROOT` is opened in read/write mode, `PDB$SEED` in read-only mode, and the PDBs in MOUNT state.
- E. `CDB$ROOT`, `PDB$SEED`, and the PDBs are opened in read/write mode.

Answer: D

Explanation:

If neither READ WRITE nor READ ONLY is specified, a PDB will be opened in READ ONLY if a CDB to which it belongs is used as a physical standby database, otherwise the PDB will be opened READ WRITE.

Prerequisites for a PDB STARTUP

When the current container is a pluggable database (PDB), the STARTUP command can only be used if:

- * The PDB is in MOUNTED mode, excluding the use of the FORCE option.
- * The PDB must be in READ ONLY or READ WRITE mode to be in mounted mode. Etc.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQPUG/ch_twelve045.htm

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which two statements are true about roles in multitenant container databases (CDBs)? (Choose two.)

- A. Local roles can be granted to local and common users.
- B. A common role can be granted only to a common user.
- C. A common user can create a local role by default in any pluggable database (PDB) that is plugged in to a CDB.
- D. A common role can be granted only system privileges.
- E. The root container can have both local and common roles.
- F. A local role can be assigned to a common role in a PDB.

Answer: AF

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) that contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). You are connected to `cdb$root` as the sys user.

You execute the commands:

```
SQL> CREATE USER C##ADMIN IDENTIFIED BY orcll23; SQL> CREATE ROLE C##CONNECT;
```

SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION, CREATE TABLE, SELECT ANY TABLE TO C##CONNECT; SQL> GRANT C##CONNECT to C##ADMIN CONTAINER=ALL;
Which statement is true about the c##connect role?

- A. It is created only in cdb\$root and cannot be granted to the c##admin user with the container=all clause.
- B. It is granted to the c##admin user only in the CDB.
- C. It is granted to the c##admin user in all PDBs and can be granted only to a local user in a PDB.
- D. It is granted to the c##admin user in all PDBs and can be granted object and system privileges for a PDB.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which three statements are true about common roles? (Choose three.)

- A. A common role can be granted only to a common user.
- B. Only system privileges can be granted to a common role in a container database (CDB).
- C. Object privileges can be granted to a common role in a pluggable database (PDB).
- D. A common user that is granted a common role can grant the role to other common and local users in a PDB.
- E. A common role cannot be created by a local user.

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

C: Commonly granted privileges that have been made to the common role apply in the root and all PDBs to which the grantor can connect, including PDBs that may be added later on.

D: Common users can both create and grant common roles to other common and local users. E: Local users cannot create common roles.

Note: A common role is a role that is created in the root; a local role is created in a PDB.

NEW QUESTION 118

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which two statements are true regarding Oracle Data Pump? (Choose two.)

- A. EXPDP and IMPDP are the client components of Oracle Data Pump.
- B. DBMS_DATAPUMP PL/SQL packages can be used independently of the Data Pump clients.
- C. Oracle Data Pump export and import operations can be performed only by users with the SYSDBA privilege.
- D. Oracle Data Pump imports can be done from the export files generated in the Original Export Utility.
- E. EXPDP and IMPDP use the procedures provided by DBMS_METADATA to execute export and import commands.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Exam Topic 2)

In your database, the user SCOTT wants to retrieve the dropped HR.EMPLOYEES table by using the command:

```
SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE HR.EMPLOYEES TO BEFORE DROP;
```

What are three prerequisites for this command to succeed? (Choose three.)

- A. Undo retention guarantee must be enabled.
- B. No other table with the same name should exist in the HR schema.
- C. SCOTT should have the FLASHBACK ANY TABLE privilege.
- D. SCOTT should have the SELECT privilege on the HR schema and its recyclebin.
- E. No duplicates of the HR.EMPLOYEES table should exist in the recyclebin of the HR schema.
- F. The recycle bin should be enabled.

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 125

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which three factors influences the optimizer's choice of an execution plan? (Choose three.)

- A. Cardinality estimates
- B. The OPTIMIZER_MODE initialization parameter
- C. Fixed baselines
- D. Type of connection used to connect to database instance
- E. Object statistics in the data dictionary

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) that contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). RMAN is connected to CDB\$ROOT.

Examine the command:

```
RMAN> LIST FAILURE;
```

Which statement is true about this command?

- A. It lists failures only for the CDB root database.
- B. It lists failures for a PDB only when RMAN is connected to a recovery catalog.
- C. It lists failures for the CDB and all the PDBs in this CDB.
- D. It lists failures only if RMAN is connected to a PDB.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the current release, Data Recovery Advisor can only be used to diagnose and repair data corruptions in non-CDBs and the root of a multitenant container database (CDB). Data Recovery Advisor is not supported for pluggable databases (PDBs).

Note: You can run the LIST FAILURE command to show all known failures. References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmrepa.htm>

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which two can be backed up by using RMAN in a database that is in ARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose two.)

- A. online redo log files while the database is open
- B. data files while the database is open
- C. PFILE and password file in MOUNT state
- D. data blocks in data files that have changed since the previous backup
- E. data files while the database is in NOMOUNT state

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 131

- (Exam Topic 2)

You execute the RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO disk; RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE disk PARALLELISM 2;  
RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL 1 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/disk1/%U'; RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL 2 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/disk2/%U';  
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE;
```

Which statement is true about the backup set created by the BACKUP command?

- A. The default channel is allocated and the backup set is created in only one destination.
- B. Two channels are allocated and backup pieces for the backup set are created in both the specified destinations.
- C. Two channels are allocated and two copies of the backup set are taken in parallel in both locations.
- D. Two channels are allocated and a copy of the backup set is taken in the location specified by CHANNEL 2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which two statements are true about service creation for pluggable databases (PDBs)? (Choose two.)

- A. When a PDB is created, a service is automatically started in the instance with the same name as the PDB.
- B. The default service that is automatically created by a database at the time of PDB creation can be dropped, provided a new additional service is created.
- C. A database managed by Oracle Restart can have additional services created or existing services modified by using the SRVCTL utility for each PDB.
- D. Only a common user can create additional services for a PDB.
- E. When a PDB is created, a service with the same name as the PDB is created in the PDB.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Exam Topic 2)

You create two Resource Manager plans, one for night time workloads, the other for day time. How would you make the plans switch automatically?

- A. Use job classes.
- B. Use scheduler windows.
- C. Use the mapping rule for the consumer groups.
- D. Set the switch_time plan directive for both plans.
- E. Use scheduler schedules.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which activity is audited by default and recorded in the operating system audit trail irrespective of whether or not database auditing is enabled?

- A. configuration of unified auditing mode
- B. execution of SQL statements by users connected with the SYSDBA privilege
- C. usage of the AUDIT statement
- D. creation of a fine grained audit policy

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which three requirements should be successfully met by an Oracle Secure Backup (OSB) user so that OSB performs RMAN backup or restore requests? (Choose three.)

- A. RMAN preauthorization on the host
- B. OSB encryption for data in transport and on tape
- C. matching the OS user identity of the Oracle instance associated with the database username

- D. assigned to a class with rights to back up or restore Oracle database
- E. scheduling of the RMAN backup to occur automatically at user-defined intervals
- F. assigned to a class with rights to browse all directories and catalogs

Answer: ADF

Explanation:

A: Performing Oracle database backups using RMAN requires RMAN user preauthorization within OSBD: The preauthorized Oracle Secure Backup user must also be assigned to an Oracle Secure Backup class

possessing the following rights:

access Oracle backups (set to owner, class, or all) perform Oracle backups and restores

F: The preauthorized Oracle Secure Backup user must be mapped to operating system privileges to access the files to be backed up or restored. the

preauthorized Oracle Secure Backup user can perform RMAN operations only on the host where it has access to files.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16926_01/doc.121/e16564/osb_rman_backup.htm#OBADM199

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Exam Topic 2)

Examine the RMAN commands executed in your database: RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO disk;

RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK BACKUP TYPE TO BACKUPSET; RMAN> CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON;

You issue the command:

RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE;

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

- A. It performs a log switch.
- B. It creates compressed backup sets by using binary compression by default.
- C. It backs up only the used blocks in data files.
- D. It backs up data files, the control file, and the server parameter file.
- E. It creates a backup of only the control file whenever the database undergoes a structural change.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 149

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which three statements are true about automated maintenance tasks?

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which two are prerequisites for performing Flashback Transaction? (Choose two.)

- A. A supplemental log must be enabled for the primary key.
- B. Undo retention guarantee must be configured for the database.
- C. Fast Recovery Area must be enabled for the database.
- D. The EXECUTE privilege must be granted to a user on the DBMS_FLASHBACK package.
- E. Row movement must be enabled.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your database is running in archivelog mode. You are taking a backup of your database by using RMAN with a recovery catalog. Because of a media failure, one of the data files and all the control files are lost.

Examine the steps to recover the database:

1. Restore the control files by using the RMAN restore controlfile command.
 2. Mount the database.
 3. Restore the data files by using the RMAN restore database command.
 4. Open the database with the resetlogs option.
 5. Recover the data files by using the RMAN recover using backup controlfile command.
 6. Start the database instance in nomount state.
 7. Connect to the target database by using a recovery catalog.
 8. Open the database.
 9. Restore the data file.
 10. Recover the data file.
- Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 160

- (Exam Topic 2)

You enable Flashback Data Archive for a table for which you want to track and save all transactions for four years. After some time, the requirement changes for keeping transactions from four to two years.

You execute the following command to change the requirement:

```
SQL> ALTER FLASHBACK ARCHIVE fda1 MODIFY RETENTION 2 YEAR;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. An error is returned because the retention period cannot be reduced.
- B. All historical data older than two years, if any, is purged from the flashback archive FDA1.
- C. All the flashback data archives are purged and the subsequently created flashback archives are maintained for two years.
- D. All historical data older than two years, if any, is archived to flashback logs and the flashback archive is set to new retention time.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Exam Topic 2)

RMAN is connected to the target database PROD1 and an auxiliary instance in NOMOUNT state. Examine the command to create a duplicate database:

```
RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dup1
FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
NOFILENAMECHECK
PASSWORD FILE
SPFILE;
```

Which two statements are true about the execution of the DUPLICATE command? (Choose two.)

- A. All archive redo log files are automatically copied to the duplicate database.
- B. The duplicate database has the same directory structure as the source database.
- C. The duplicate database is created by using the backups created during the execution of the DUPLICATE command.
- D. The password file and SPFILE for the duplicate database DUP1 are created in their respective default locations.
- E. The duplicate database is created without using RMAN backups and PROD: is allowed to remain open during duplication.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Exam Topic 2)

You regularly take backups of your database using RMAN with a recovery catalog. Your database is currently open and the temp01.dbf temp file belonging to the TEMP tablespace is corrupted.

Identify two methods to recover the temp file with the least disruption to database availability. (Choose two.)

- A. Drop the TEMP tablespace, and then re-create it with new temp files.
- B. Restart the database instance to create the temp file automatically.
- C. Take the TEMP tablespace offline, drop the missing temp file, and then create a new temp file.
- D. Add a new temp file to the TEMP tablespace with a new name, and then drop the temp file that is corrupted.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Temp files are a special class of data files that are associated only with temporary tablespaces.

B: After restore and recovery of a whole database, when the database is open, missing temporary tablespaces that were recorded in the control file are re-created with their previous creation size, AUTOEXTEND, and MAXSIZE attributes. Only temporary tablespaces that are missing are re-created. If a temp file exists at the location recorded in the RMAN repository but has an invalid header, then RMAN does not re-create the temp file.

If the temp files were created as Oracle-managed files, then they are re-created in the current DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST location. Otherwise, they are re-created at their previous locations.

C: If a data file becomes missing or corrupted. You must take it offline before you can open the database.

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/dfiles.htm> <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmcomre.htm>

NEW QUESTION 168

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which three requirements must be met before a tablespace can be transported across different platforms? (Choose three.)

- A. Both the source and target databases must use the same character set.
- B. The platforms of both the source and target databases must have the same endian format.
- C. The COMPATIBLE parameter value must be the same in the source and target databases.
- D. The minimum compatibility level for both the source and target databases must be 10.0.0.
- E. The tablespace to be transported must be in read-only mode.

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which three types of backups can be performed for a database running in NOARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose three.)

- A. consistent whole database backup
- B. backup of noncritical tablespaces without shutting down the instance
- C. backup of the database without shutting down the instance
- D. backup of only those blocks that have changed since the last backup while database is mounted
- E. backup of only the used blocks in a critical tablespace (SYSTEM or SYSAUX) while the database is open

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 175

- (Exam Topic 2)

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 statistics 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 re-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: ACE

NEW QUESTION 180

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

A: In certain situations, you may want to exclude selected columns or tables from scanning or conversion steps of the migration process.

D: Exceed column limit

The cell data will not fit into a column after conversion. E: Need conversion

The cell data needs to be converted, because its binary representation in the target character set is different than the representation in the current character set, but neither length limit issues nor invalid representation issues have been found.

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Exam Topic 2)

You plan to use the In-Database Archiving feature of Oracle Database 12c, and store rows that are inactive for over three months, in Hybrid Columnar Compressed (HCC) format.

Which three storage options support the use of HCC? (Choose three.)

- A. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of Exadata Grid Disks.
- B. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of LUNS on any Storage Area Network array
- C. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of any zero padded NFS-mounted files
- D. Database files stored in ZFS and accessed using conventional NFS mounts.
- E. Database files stored in ZFS and accessed using the Oracle Direct NFS feature
- F. Database files stored in any file system and accessed using the Oracle Direct NFS feature
- G. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of LUNs on Pillar Axiom Storage arrays

Answer: AEG

Explanation:

HCC requires the use of Oracle Storage – Exadata (A), Pillar Axiom (G) or Sun ZFS Storage Appliance (ZFSSA).

Note:

* Hybrid Columnar Compression, initially only available on Exadata, has been extended to support Pillar Axiom and Sun ZFS Storage Appliance (ZFSSA) storage when used with Oracle Database Enterprise Edition 11.2.1.3 and above

* Oracle offers the ability to manage NFS using a feature called Oracle Direct NFS (dNFS). Oracle Direct NFS implements NFS V3 protocol within the Oracle database kernel itself. Oracle Direct NFS client overcomes many of the challenges associated with using NFS with the Oracle Database with simple configuration, better performance than traditional NFS clients, and offers consistent configuration across platforms.

NEW QUESTION 185

- (Exam Topic 2)

You issue the RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO disk;
```

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK BACKUP TYPE TO COPY; RMAN> CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON;
```

```
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG DELETE INPUT;
```

Which three tasks are performed by the BACKUP DATABASE command? (Choose three.)

- A. switching the online redo log file
- B. backing up all data files as image copies and archive log files, and deleting those archive log files
- C. backing up only the used blocks in the data files
- D. backing up all used and unused blocks in the data files
- E. backing up all archived log files and marking them as obsolete

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)? (Choose two.)

- A. The ADR base is shared across multiple instances.
- B. The ADR base keeps all diagnostic information in binary format.
- C. The ADR can be used to store statspack snapshots to diagnose database performance issues.
- D. The ADR can be used for problem diagnosis even when the database instance is down.
- E. The ADR is used to store Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 187

- (Exam Topic 2)

You set the following parameters in the parameter file and restart the database instance: MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=0
MEMORY_TARGET=500M PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=90M SGA_TARGET=270M

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The memory_max_target parameter is automatically set to 500 MB.
- B. The pga_aggregate_target and sga_target parameters are automatically set to zero.
- C. The value of the memory_max_target parameter remains zero for the database instance.
- D. The lower limits of the pga_aggregate_target and sga_target parameters are set to 90 MB and 270 MB respectively.
- E. The instance does not start up because Automatic Memory Management (AMM) is enabled but pga_aggregate_target and sga_target parameters are set to nonzero values.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Exam Topic 2)

As part of a manual upgrade process, after installing the software for Oracle Database 12c and preparing the new Oracle home, you shut down the existing single-instance database.

Which step should you perform next to start the upgrade of the database?

- A. Start up the database instance by using the new location of the server parameter file and run the catupgst.sql script to generate informational messages and log files during the upgrade.
- B. Start up the database instance by using the new location of the server parameter file and run the cact1.pl script from the new Oracle home to use parallel upgrade options that reduce down time.
- C. Start up the database instance by using the STARTUP UPGRADE command and gather fixed object statistics to minimize the time needed for recompilation.
- D. Start up the database instance by using the STARTUP UPGRADE command, which opens the existing database, and then performs additional upgrade operations.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 192

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). You execute the command to create a common user:

```
SQL> CREATE USER c##a_admin IDENTIFIED BY password DEFAULT TABLESPACE users
```

```
QUOTA 100M ON users TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

- A. The common user is created in the CDB and all the PDBs, and uses the USERS and TEMP tablespaces of the CDB to store schema objects.
- B. The command succeeds only if all the PDBs have the USERS and TEMP tablespaces.
- C. The command gives an error because the CONTAINER=ALL clause is missing.
- D. The command succeeds and sets the default permanent tablespace of a PDB as the default tablespace for the C##A_ADMIN user if the USERS tablespace does not exist in that PDB.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Exam Topic 2)

You want to create a database with a block size other than the default 8 KB by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA).

Which option should you use?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 198

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