

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

REVOKE ..FROM

If the current container is the root:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 3

Examine the following command: CREATE TABLE (prod_id number(4), Prod_name varchar2 (20), Category_id number(30), Quantity_on_hand number (3) INVISIBLE);

Which three statements are true about using an invisible column in the PRODUCTS table? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

AB: You can make individual table columns invisible. Any generic access of a table does not show the invisible columns in the table. For example, the following operations do not display invisible columns in the output:

* SELECT * FROM statements in SQL

* DESCRIBE commands in SQL*Plus

* %ROWTYPE attribute declarations in PL/SQL

* Describes in Oracle Call Interface (OCI) Incorrect: Not D: You can make invisible columns visible.

You can make a column invisible during table creation or when you add a column to a table, and you can later alter the table to make the same column visible.

NEW QUESTION 4

The following parameter are set for your Oracle 12c database instance: OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=FALSE
OPTIMIZER_USE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=TRUE

You want to manage the SQL plan evolution task manually. Examine the following steps:

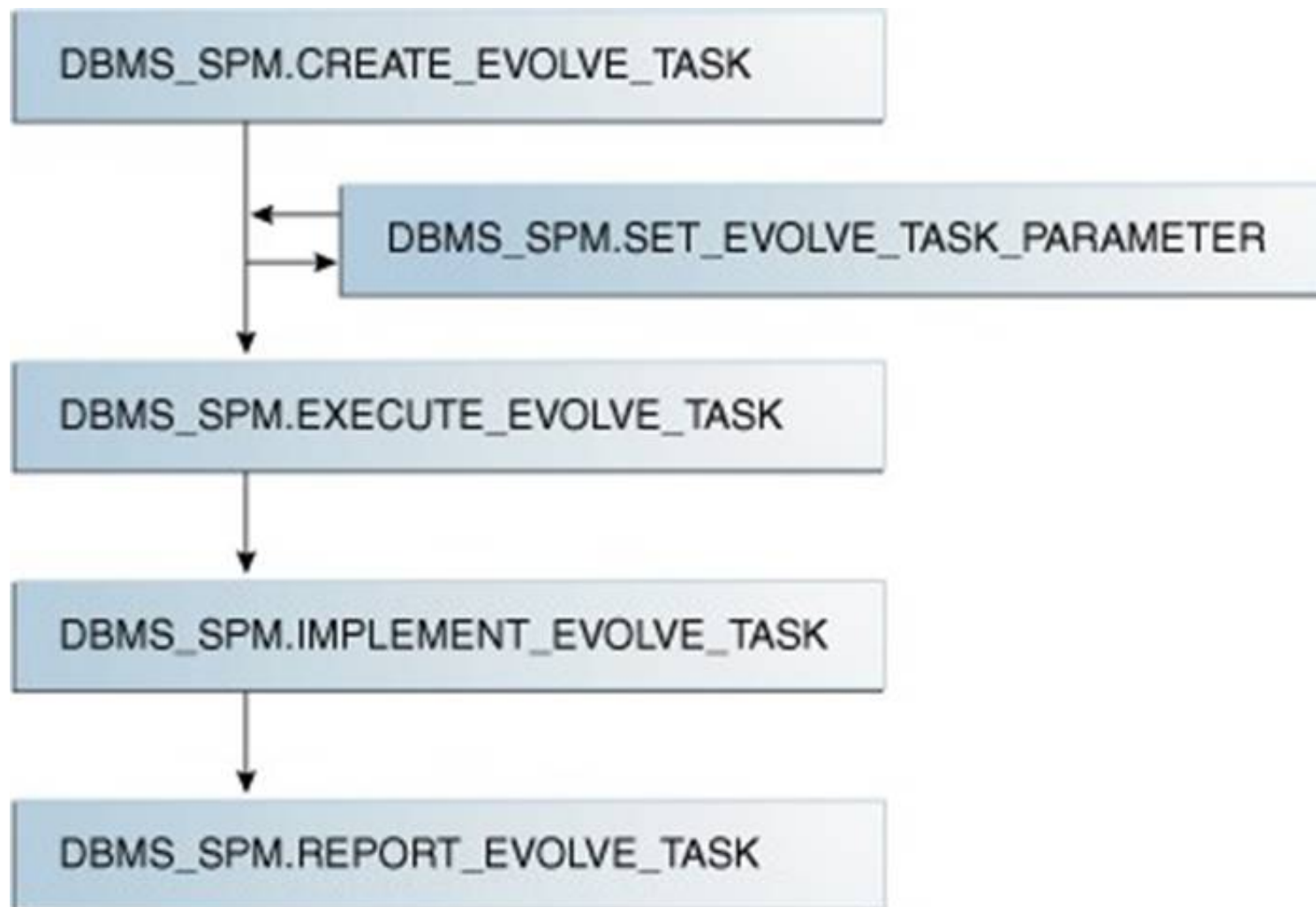
1. Set the evolve task parameters.
2. Create the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
3. Implement the recommendations in the task by using the DBMS_SPM.IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK function.
4. Execute the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
5. Report the task outcome by using the DBMS_SPM.REPORT_EVOLVE_TASK function. Identify the correct sequence of steps:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Evolving SQL Plan Baselines



*2. Create the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK function.

This function creates an advisor task to prepare the plan evolution of one or more plans for a specified SQL statement. The input parameters can be a SQL handle, plan name or a list of plan names, time limit, task name, and description.

1. Set the evolve task parameters. SET_EVOLVE_TASK_PARAMETER

This function updates the value of an evolve task parameter. In this release, the only valid parameter is TIME_LIMIT.

4. Execute the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK function.

This function executes an evolution task. The input parameters can be the task name, execution name, and execution description. If not specified, the advisor generates the name, which is returned by the function.

3: IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK

This function implements all recommendations for an evolve task. Essentially, this function is equivalent to using ACCEPT_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE for all recommended plans. Input parameters include task name, plan name, owner name, and execution name.

5. Report the task outcome by using the DBMS_SPM_EVOLVE_TASK function.

This function displays the results of an evolve task as a CLOB. Input parameters include the task name and section of the report to include.

References:

NEW QUESTION 5

Which action takes place when a file checkpoint occurs?

- A. The checkpoint position is advanced in the checkpoint queue.
- B. All buffers for a checkpointed file that were modified before a specific SCN are written to disk by DBWn and the SCN is stored in the control file.
- C. The Database Writer process (DBWn) writes all dirty buffers in the buffer cache to data files.
- D. The Log Writer process (LGWR) writes all redo entries in the log buffer to online redo log file

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

You execute the following PL/SQL:

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

DBMS_FGA.add_policy

* The DBMS_FGA package provides fine-grained security functions.

* ADD_POLICY Procedure

This procedure creates an audit policy using the supplied predicate as the audit condition. Incorrect:

Not C: object_schema

The schema of the object to be audited. (If NULL, the current log-on user schema is assumed.)

NEW QUESTION 9

Your database is open and the LISTENER listener running. You stopped the wrong listener LISTENER by issuing the following command:

lsnrctl > STOP

What happens to the sessions that are presently connected to the database Instance?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

You plan to migrate your database from a File system to Automata 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 10

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 14

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 15

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

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 17

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 19

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 23

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 25

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 30

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 34

DAILY_ORDS_LST is created in locally managed tablespace ORDERS_TBS which uses automatic segment space management.

```
CREATE TABLE daily_ords_list
  (ordno NUMBER,
   ord_date DATE)
PCTFREE 20;
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. 80% of every data block in daily_ords_list is reserved for row inserts
- B. 20% of each data block in the table is reserved for row updates
- C. PCTFREE can help to minimize row chaining during inserts
- D. PCTFREE can help reduce row migration during updates
- E. PCTFREE eliminates row chaining during inserts

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 38

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 43

You plan to create a database by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA), with the following specifications:

- Applications will connect to the database via a middle tier.
- The number of concurrent user connections will be high.
- The database will have mixed workload, with the execution of complex BI queries scheduled at night. Which DBCA option must you choose to create the database?

- A. a General Purpose database template with default memory allocation
- B. a Data Warehouse database template, with the dedicated server mode option and AMM enabled
- C. a General Purpose database template, with the shared server mode option and Automatic Memory Management (AMM) enabled
- D. a default database configuration

Answer: C

Explanation:

References:
<http://www.oracledistilled.com/oracle-database/administration/creating-a-database-using-database-configuration>

NEW QUESTION 45

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 46

A database is open READ WRITE and the instance has multiple sessions some of which have active transactions.

You execute this command:

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE RESTRICTED SESSION;

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

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

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 51

Which two tasks can be performed on an external table? (Choose two.)

- A. partitioning the table
- B. creating an invisible index
- C. updating the table by using an UPDATE statement
- D. creating a public synonym
- E. creating a view

Answer: DE

Explanation:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm#ADMIN01507

You can, for example select, join, or sort external table data. You can also create views and synonyms for external tables. However, no DML operations (UPDATE, INSERT, or DELETE) are possible, and no indexes can be created, on external tables.

NEW QUESTION 55

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 58

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 60

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 65

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 69

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 71

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

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

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 73

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 75

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

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

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:

utlrp.sql and utlprp.sql

The utlrp.sql and utlprp.sql scripts are provided by Oracle to recompile all invalid objects in the database. They are typically run after major database changes such as upgrades or patches. They are located in the

\$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin directory and provide a wrapper on the UTL_RECOMP package. The utlrp.sql script simply calls the utlprp.sql script with a command line parameter of "0". The utlprp.sql accepts a single integer parameter that indicates the level of parallelism as follows.

0 - The level of parallelism is derived based on the CPU_COUNT parameter. 1 - The recompilation is run serially, one object at a time.

N - The recompilation is run in parallel with "N" number of threads.

Both scripts must be run as the SYS user, or another user with SYSDBA, to work correctly. References:

NEW QUESTION 78

You notice that the elapsed time for an important database scheduler Job is unacceptably long. The job belongs to a scheduler job class and window.

Which two actions would reduce the job's elapsed time? (Choose two.)

- A. Increasing the priority of the job class to which the job belongs
- B. Increasing the job's relative priority within the Job class to which it belongs
- C. Increasing the resource allocation for the consumer group mapped to the scheduler job's job class within the plan mapped to the scheduler window
- D. Moving the job to an existing higher priority scheduler window with the same schedule and duration
- E. Increasing the value of the JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES parameter
- F. Increasing the priority of the scheduler window to which the job belongs

Answer: BC

Explanation:

B: Job priorities are used only to prioritize among jobs in the same class. Note: Group jobs for prioritization

Within the same job class, you can assign priority values of 1-5 to individual jobs so that if two jobs in the class are scheduled to start at the same time, the one with the higher priority takes precedence. This ensures that you do not have a less important job preventing the timely completion of a more important one.

C: Set resource allocation for member jobs

Job classes provide the link between the Database Resource Manager and the Scheduler, because each job class can

specify a resource consumer group as an attribute. Member jobs then belong to the specified consumer group and are assigned resources according to settings in the current resource plan.

NEW QUESTION 81

Which two partitioned table maintenance operations support asynchronous Global Index Maintenance in Oracle database 12c? (Choose two.)

- A. ALTER TABLE SPLIT PARTITION
- B. ALTER TABLE MERGE PARTITION
- C. ALTER TABLE TRUNCATE PARTITION
- D. ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION
- E. ALTER TABLE DROP PARTITION
- F. ALTER TABLE MOVE PARTITION

Answer: CE

Explanation:

Asynchronous Global Index Maintenance for DROP and TRUNCATE PARTITION

This feature enables global index maintenance to be delayed and decoupled from a DROP and TRUNCATE partition without making a global index unusable.

Enhancements include faster DROP and TRUNCATE partition operations and the ability to delay index maintenance to off-peak time.

References:

NEW QUESTION 83

You wish to enable an audit policy for all database users, except SYS, SYSTEM, and SCOTT. You issue the following statements:

```
SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER EXCEPT SYS; SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER EXCEPT SYSTEM; SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER EXCEPT SCOTT;
```

For which database users is the audit policy now active?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

If you run multiple AUDIT statements on the same unified audit policy but specify different EXCEPT users, then Oracle Database uses the last exception user list, not any of the users from the preceding lists. This means the effect of the earlier AUDIT POLICY ... EXCEPT statements are overridden by the latest AUDIT POLICY

... EXCEPT statement. Note:

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

* You can use the keyword ALL to audit all actions. The following example shows how to audit all actions on the HR.EMPLOYEES table, except actions by user pmulligan.

Example Auditing All Actions on a Table

```
CREATE AUDIT POLICY all_actions_on_hr_emp_pol
```

```
ACTIONS ALL ON HR.EMPLOYEES;
```

```
AUDIT POLICY all_actions_on_hr_emp_pol EXCEPT pmulligan; References:
```

NEW QUESTION 88

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 90

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains a pluggable database, HR_PDB. The default permanent tablespace in HR_PDB is USERDATA. The container database (CDB) is open and you connect RMAN.

You want to issue the following RMAN command: RMAN > BACKUP TABLESPACE hr_pdb:userdata;

Which task should you perform before issuing the command?

- A. Place the root container in ARHCHIVELOG mode.
- B. Take the user data tablespace offline.
- C. Place the root container in the nomount stage.
- D. Ensure that HR_PDB is ope

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 93

Which two statements are true about the logical storage structure of an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

- A. An extent contains data blocks that are always physically contiguous on disk.
- B. An extent can span multiple segments.
- C. Each data block always corresponds to one operating system block.
- D. It is possible to have tablespaces of different block sizes.
- E. A data block is the smallest unit of I/O in data files.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 98

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 103

In a recent Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report for your database, you notice a high number of buffer busy waits. The database consists of locally managed tablespaces with free list managed segments.

On further investigation, you find that buffer busy waits is caused by contention on data blocks. Which option would you consider first to decrease the wait event immediately?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Automatic segment space management (ASSM) is a simpler and more efficient way of managing space within a segment. It completely eliminates any need to specify and tune the pctused, freelists, and freelist groups storage parameters for schema objects created in the tablespace. If any of these attributes are specified, they are ignored.

* Oracle introduced Automatic Segment Storage Management (ASSM) as a replacement for traditional freelists management which used one-way linked-lists to manage free blocks with tables and indexes. ASSM

is commonly called "bitmap freelists" because that is how Oracle implement the internal data structures for free block management.

Note:

* Buffer busy waits are most commonly associated with segment header contention onside the data buffer pool (db_cache_size, etc.).

* The most common remedies for high buffer busy waits include database writer (DBWR) contention tuning, adding freelists (or ASSM), and adding missing indexes.

NEW QUESTION 107

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 110

You are the DBA supporting an Oracle 11g Release 2 database and wish to move a table containing several DATE, CHAR, VARCHAR2, and NUMBER data

types, and the table's indexes, to another tablespace.

The table does not have a primary key and is used by an OLTP application.

Which technique will move the table and indexes while maintaining the highest level of availability to the application?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Oracle Database provides a mechanism to make table structure modifications without significantly affecting the availability of the table. The mechanism is called online table redefinition. Redefining tables online provides a substantial increase in availability compared to traditional methods of redefining tables.

* To redefine a table online:

Choose the redefinition method: by key or by rowid

* By key—Select a primary key or pseudo-primary key to use for the redefinition. Pseudo-primary keys are unique keys with all component columns having NOT NULL constraints. For this method, the versions of the tables before and after redefinition should have the same primary key columns. This is the preferred and default method of redefinition.

* By rowid—Use this method if no key is available. In this method, a hidden column named M_ROW\$\$ is added to the post-redefined version of the table. It is recommended that this column be dropped or marked as unused after the redefinition is complete. If COMPATIBLE is set to 10.2.0 or higher, the final phase of redefinition automatically sets this column unused. You can then use the ALTER TABLE ... DROP UNUSED COLUMNS statement to drop it.

You cannot use this method on index-organized tables. Note:

* When you rebuild an index, you use an existing index as the data source. Creating an index in this manner enables you to change storage characteristics or move to a new tablespace. Rebuilding an index based on an existing data source removes intra-block fragmentation. Compared to dropping the index and using the CREATE INDEX statement, re-creating an existing index offers better performance.

Incorrect:

Not E: Edition-based redefinition enables you to upgrade the database component of an application while it is in use, thereby minimizing or eliminating down time.

NEW QUESTION 112

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 115

You execute the following commands to audit database activities:

```
SQL > ALTER SYSTEM SET AUDIT_TRIAL=DB, EXTENDED SCOPE=SPFILE;
```

```
SQL > AUDIT SELECT TABLE, INSERT TABLE, DELETE TABLE BY JOHN BY SESSION WHENEVER SUCCESSFUL;
```

Which statement is true about the audit record that generated when auditing after instance restarts?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Note:

* BY SESSION

In earlier releases, BY SESSION caused the database to write a single record for all SQL statements or operations of the same type executed on the same schema objects in the same session. Beginning with this release (11g) of Oracle Database, both BY SESSION and BY ACCESS cause Oracle Database to write one audit record for each audited statement and operation.

* BY ACCESS

Specify BY ACCESS if you want Oracle Database to write one record for each audited statement and operation. Note:

If you specify either a SQL statement shortcut or a system privilege that audits a data definition language (DDL) statement, then the database always audits by access. In all other cases, the database honors the BY SESSION or BY ACCESS specification.

* For each audited operation, Oracle Database produces an audit record containing this information:

- / The user performing the operation
 - / The type of operation
 - / The object involved in the operation
 - / The date and time of the operation
- References:

NEW QUESTION 119

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

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

Answer: CDEF

NEW QUESTION 120

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 124

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/plugin 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 127

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

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

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

Use the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to create a pluggable database (PDB). This statement enables you to perform the following tasks:

* (A) Create a PDB by using the seed as a template

Use the create_pdb_from_seed clause to create a PDB by using the seed in the multitenant container database (CDB) as a template. The files associated with the seed are copied to a new location and the copied files are then associated with the new PDB.

* (C) Create a PDB by cloning an existing PDB

Use the create_pdb_clone clause to create a PDB by copying an existing PDB (the source PDB) and then plugging the copy into the CDB. The files associated with the source PDB are copied to a new location and the copied files are associated with the new PDB. This operation is called cloning a PDB.

The source PDB can be plugged in or unplugged. If plugged in, then the source PDB can be in the same CDB or in a remote CDB. If the source PDB is in a remote CDB, then a database link is used to connect to the remote CDB and copy the files.

* Create a PDB by plugging an unplugged PDB or a non-CDB into a CDB

Use the create_pdb_from_xml clause to plug an unplugged PDB or a non-CDB into a CDB, using an XML metadata file.

NEW QUESTION 129

Your database supports a DSS workload that involves the execution of complex queries: Currently, the library cache contains the ideal workload for analysis. You want to analyze some of the queries for an application that are cached in the library cache.

What must you do to receive recommendations about the efficient use of indexes and materialized views to improve query performance?

- A. Create a SQL Tuning Set (STS) that contains the queries cached in the library cache and run the SQL Tuning Advisor (STA) on the workload captured in the STS.
- B. Run the Automatic Workload Repository Monitor (AWRM).
- C. Create an STS that contains the queries cached in the library cache and run the SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA) on the workload captured in the STS.
- D. Create an STS that contains the queries cached in the library cache and run the SQL Access Advisor on the workload captured in the STS.

Answer: D

Explanation:

* SQL Access Advisor is primarily responsible for making schema modification recommendations, such as adding or dropping indexes and materialized views. SQL Tuning Advisor makes other types of recommendations, such as creating SQL profiles and restructuring SQL statements.

* The query optimizer can also help you tune SQL statements. By using SQL Tuning Advisor and SQL

Access Advisor, you can invoke the query optimizer in advisory mode to examine a SQL statement or set of statements and determine how to improve their efficiency. SQL Tuning Advisor and SQL Access Advisor can make various recommendations, such as creating SQL profiles, restructuring SQL statements, creating additional indexes or materialized views, and refreshing optimizer statistics.

Note:

* Decision support system (DSS) workload

* The library cache is a shared pool memory structure that stores executable SQL and PL/SQL code. This cache contains the shared SQL and PL/SQL areas and control structures such as locks and library cache handles.

NEW QUESTION 132

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 135

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

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 138

You are planning the creation of a new multitenant container database (CDB) and want to store the ROOT and SEED container data files in separate directories. You plan to create the database using SQL statements.

Which three techniques can you use to achieve this? (Choose three.)

- A. Use Oracle Managed Files (OMF).
- B. Specify the SEEDFILE_NAME_CONVERT clause.
- C. Specify the PDB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT initialization parameter.
- D. Specify the DB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT initialization parameter.
- E. Specify all files in the CREATE DATABASE statement without using Oracle managed Files (OMF).

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

You must specify the names and locations of the seed's files in one of the following ways:

* (A) Oracle Managed Files

* (B) The SEEDFILE_NAME_CONVERT Clause

* (C) The PDB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT Initialization Parameter

NEW QUESTION 139

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

- A. Creating and dropping tables in the data file being moved
- B. Performing file shrink of the data file being moved
- C. Querying tables in the data file being moved
- D. Performing Block Media Recovery for a data block in the data file being moved
- E. Flashing back the database

F. Executing DML statements on objects stored in the data file being moved

Answer: ACEF

Explanation:

- You can now move On line Datafile without have to stop Monoged Recovery and manually copy and rename Files. This can even be used to move Datafiles from or to ASM.

- New in Oracle Database 12c: FROM METAUNK. Physical Standby Database is in Active Data Guard Mode (opened READ ONLY and Managed Recovery is running):

It is now possible to online move a Datafile while Managed Recovery is running, ie. the Physical Standby Database is in Active Data Guard Mode. You con use this Command to move the Datafile

- A flashback operation does not relocate a moved data file to its previous location. If you move a data file online from one location to another and later flash back the database to a point in time before the move, then the Data file remains in the new location, but the contents of the Data file ore changed to the contents at the time specified in the flashback. Oracle0 Database Administrator's Guide 12c Release 1 (12.1)

NEW QUESTION 143

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$PWFIL_Users;
```

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

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

- A. Assign the appropriate operating system groups to SYSBACKUP, SYSBG, SYSKM.
- B. Grant SYSBACKUP, SYSBG, and SYSKM privileges to the intended users.
- C. Re-create the password file with SYSBACKUP, SYSBG, and SYSKM privilege and the FORCE argument set to No.
- D. Re-create the password file with SYSBACKUP, SYSBG, 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}] [SYSBG={y|n}] [SYSKM={y|n}] [DELETE={y|n}] [INPUT_FILE=input-fname]

force - whether to overwrite existing file (optional), * v\$PWFIL_Users

/ 12c: V\$PWFIL_USERS lists all users in the password file, and indicates whether the user has been granted the SYSDBA, SYSOPER, SYSASM, SYSBACKUP, SYSBG, 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\$PWFIL_Users file is already in 12c format.

NEW QUESTION 147

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 151

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 154

You want to schedule a job to rebuild a table's indexes after a bulk insert, which must be scheduled as soon as a file containing data arrives on the system.

What would you do to accomplish this?

- A. Create a file watcher and an event-based job for bulk insert and then create another job to rebuild indexes on the table.
- B. Create a file watcher for the bulk inserts and then create a job to rebuild indexes.

- C. Create a job array and add a job for bulk insert and a job to rebuild indexes to the job array.
D. Create an event-based job for the file arrival event, then create a job for bulk insert, and then create a job to rebuild indexes.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 158

Examine the commands executed to monitor database operations:

```
$> conn sys oracle/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 161

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 166

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.CONSTRAINT_USE_PK,
    orderby_cols    => NULL,
    part_name       => NULL,
    copy_vpd_opt    => DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONSTRAINT_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 170

Which statement is true about Enterprise Manager (EM) express in Oracle Database 12c?

- A. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation.
- B. You can use EM express to manage multiple databases running on the same server.
- C. You can perform basic administrative tasks for pluggable databases by using the EM express interface.
- D. You cannot start up or shut down a database Instance by using EM express.
- E. You can create and configure pluggable databases by using EM express.

Answer: D

Explanation:

References: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/manageability/emx-intro-1965965.html>

NEW QUESTION 171

Which statement is true about Oracle Net Listener?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 172

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 176

Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a stand-alone server is installed on your production host before installing the Oracle Database server. The database and listener are configured by using Oracle Restart.

Examine the following command and its output:

\$ crsctl config has CRS-4622: Oracle High Availability Services auto start is enabled. What does this imply?

- A. When you start an instance on a high with SQL *Plus dependent listeners and ASM disk groups are automatically started.
- B. When a database instance is started by using the SRVCTL utility and listener startup fails, the instance is still started.
- C. When a database is created by using SQL* Plus, it is automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
- D. When you create a database service by modifying the SERVICE_NAMES initialization parameter, it is automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.

Answer: B

Explanation:

About Startup Dependencies

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

NEW QUESTION 181

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 185

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 189

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

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

All users have their default set of system privileges.

For which three situations will data not be redacted? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 194

You performed an incremental level 0 backup of a database: RMAN > BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE;

To enable block change tracking after the incremental level 0 backup, you issued this command: SQL > ALTER DATABASE ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING USING FILE

‘ /mydir/rman_change_track.f’;

To perform an incremental level 1 cumulative backup, you issued this command: RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 CUMULATIVE DATABASE; Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Backup change tracking will sometimes reduce I/O performed during cumulative incremental backups.
- B. The change tracking file must always be backed up when you perform a full database backup.
- C. Block change tracking will always reduce I/O performed during cumulative incremental backups.
- D. More than one database block may be read by an incremental backup for a change made to a single block.
- E. The incremental level 1 backup that immediately follows the enabling of block change tracking will not read the change tracking file to discover changed blocks.

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 197

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 201

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 205

Your multitenant container database, CDB1, is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and has two pluggable databases, HR_PDB and ACCOUNTS_PDB. An RMAN backup exists for the database.

You issue the command to open ACCOUNTS_PDB and find that the USERDATA.DBF data file for the default permanent tablespace USERDATA belonging to ACCOUNTS_PDB is corrupted.

What should you do before executing the commands to restore and recover the data file in ACCOUNTS_PDB?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 209

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

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 211

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

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

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

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

- A. The C ## B_ADMIN user can perform all backup and recovery operations using RMAN only.

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

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

B: 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\$PWFILE_USERS view to see the users who have been granted administrative privileges.

NEW QUESTION 214

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

```
SQL> CREATE USER user02 identified by us123 QUOTA 10M ON users;
User created.
```

```
SQL> GRANT create session, sysdba TO user02;
Grant succeeded.
```

You plan to execute the commands:

```
SQL> CONN user02/us123 AS SYSDBA
SQL> CREATE TABLE mytab (id number, lname varchar2(20));
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 216

Examine the parameters for a database instance:

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

Your database has three undo tablespaces and the default undo tablespace is not autoextensible. Resumable space allocation is not enabled for any sessions in the database instance.

What is the effect on new transactions when all undo space in the default undo tablespace is in use by active transactions?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 217

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

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

D. It writes the checkpoint position to the control file.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 222

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 224

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

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

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 229

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 231

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 233

Which two statements are true about the use of the procedures listed in the v\$sysaux_occupants.move_procedure column? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 234

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

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 235

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 236

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 241

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

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 244

Examine the following command;

ALTER SYSTEM SET enable_ddl_logging = TRUE; Which statement is true?

- A. Only the data definition language (DDL) commands that resulted in errors are logged in the alert log file.
- B. All DDL commands are logged in the alert log file.
- C. All DDL commands are logged in a different log file that contains DDL statements and their execution dates.
- D. Only DDL commands that resulted in the creation of new segments are logged.
- E. All DDL commands are logged in XML format in the alert directory under the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) home.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 249

Your database instance is started by using a server parameter file (SPFILE). You execute the following command to change the value of the LOG_BUFFER initialization parameter:

ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_BUFFER=32 M;

What is the outcome of this command?

- A. The parameter value is changed and it comes into effect as soon as space becomes available in the SGA.
- B. It returns an error because the value of this parameter cannot be changed dynamically.
- C. The parameter value is changed and it comes into effect at the next instance startup.
- D. It returns an error because SCOPE should be set to MEMOR

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 253

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 256

A database instance is started by using an SPFILE. The database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode and the control file autobackup is configured. Daily full database backups are performed by using RMAN.

You lost all control files due to media failure.

Given the steps to recover from the error in random order:

1. Shut down the instance, if it is not already down.
2. Restore the control file from autobackup to a new location.
3. Start the database instance to NOMOUNT state.
4. Recover the database to the point of failure of the control file.
5. Open the database with the RESETLOGS option.
6. Mount the database.
7. Update the SPFILE with the new location of the control file by using the ALTER SYSTEM command. Identify the correct sequence of the required steps.

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 260

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains some pluggable databases (PDBs), you execute the following command in the root container:


```
SQL> CREATE USER c##a_admin  
IDENTIFIED BY password  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE data_ts  
QUOTA 100M ON test_ts  
QUOTA 500K ON data_ts  
TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp_ts  
PROFILE hr_profile;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Schema objects owned by the C# # A_ADMIN common user can be shared across all PDBs.
- B. The C # # A_ADMIN user will be able to use the TEMP_TS temporary tablespace only in root.
- C. The command will, create a common user whose description is contained in the root and each PDB.
- D. The schema for the common user C # # A_ADMIN can be different in each container.
- E. The command will create a user in the root container only because the container clause is not use

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 261

On your Oracle Database, you issue the following commands to create indexes:

SQL > CREATE INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix1 ON oe.orders (customer_id, sales_rep_id) INVISIBLE; SQL> CREATE BITMAP INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix2 ON oe.orders (customer_id, sales_rep_id); Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BF

Explanation:

Not A: Both indexes are created fine.

B: The invisible index ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX1 and the bitmap index are both updated by DML operations on the Orders table.

F: Since ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX1 is invisible only ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX2 is used by the query optimizer. Not C, Not D, Not E:

* ord_customer_ix1 is an invisible index and is therefore not used by the optimizer.

* VISIBLE | INVISIBLE Use this clause to specify whether the index is visible or invisible to the optimizer. An invisible index is maintained by DML operations, but it is not be used by the optimizer during queries unless you explicitly set the parameter OPTIMIZER_USE_INVISIBLE_INDEXES to TRUE at the session or system level. Note: Specify BITMAP to indicate that index is to be created with a bitmap for each distinct key, rather than indexing each row separately. Bitmap indexes store the rowids associated with a key value as a bitmap. Each bit in the bitmap corresponds to a possible rowid. If the bit is set, then it means that the row with the corresponding rowid contains the key value. The internal representation of bitmaps is best suited for applications with low levels of concurrent transactions, such as data warehousing.

NEW QUESTION 266

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

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 268

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

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

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

PRIVILEGE

CREATE SESSION
SET CONTAINER

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 271

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 276

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 281

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

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

* Data Recovery Advisor can diagnose failures such as the following:

/ (B) Components such as datafiles and control files that are not accessible because they do not exist, do not have the correct access permissions, have been taken offline, and so on

/ (A, E) Physical corruptions such as block checksum failures and invalid block header field values

/ Inconsistencies such as a datafile that is older than other database files

/ I/O failures such as hardware errors, operating system driver failures, and exceeding operating system resource limits (for example, the number of open files)

* The Data Recovery Advisor automatically diagnoses corruption or loss of persistent data on disk, determines the appropriate repair options, and executes repairs at the user's request. This reduces the complexity of recovery process, thereby reducing the Mean Time To Recover (MTTR).

NEW QUESTION 283

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

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

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

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

* You can include the CONTAINER clause in several SQL statements, such as the CREATE USER, ALTER USER, CREATE ROLE, GRANT, REVOKE, and ALTER SYSTEM statements.

* * CREATE ROLE with CONTAINER (optional) clause

/ CONTAINER = ALL Creates a common role.

/ CONTAINER = CURRENT

Creates a local role in the current PDB.

NEW QUESTION 286

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

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

Answer: ABF

Explanation:

Multipartition maintenance enables adding, dropping, truncate, merge, split operations on multiple partitions. A: Merge Multiple Partitions:

The new “ALTER TABLE ... MERGE PARTITIONS ” help merge multiple partitions or subpartitions with a single statement. When merging multiple partitions, local and global index operations and semantics for inheritance of unspecified physical attributes are the same for merging two partitions.

B: Drop Multiple Partitions:

The new “ALTER TABLE ... DROP PARTITIONS ” help drop multiple partitions or subpartitions with a single statement.

Example:

view plaincopy to clipboardprint?

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE Tab_tst1 DROP PARTITIONS
```

```
Tab_tst1_PART5, Tab_tst1_PART6, Tab_tst1_PART7; Table altered
```

```
SQL>
```

Restrictions :

- You can't drop all partitions of the table.
- If the table has a single partition, you will get the error: ORA-14083: cannot drop the only partition of a partitioned.

NEW QUESTION 291

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 292

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 294

You have a production Oracle 12c database running on a host.

You want to install and create databases across multiple new machines that do not have any Oracle database software installed. You also want the new databases to have the same directory structure and components as your existing 12c database.

The steps in random order:

1. Create directory structures similar to the production database on all new machines.
2. Create a response file for Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) with the same configurations as the production database.
3. Create a database clone template for the database.
4. Run the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create the database.
5. Run OUI in graphical mode on each machine.
6. Run OUI in silent mode using the OUI response file.

Identify the required steps in the correct sequence to achieve the requirement with minimal human intervention.

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 295

The schema SALES exists in two databases, ORCL1 and ORCL2, and has the same password, SALES123. User SALES has CREATE DATABASE LINK and CREATE SESSION privileges on both databases. Examine these commands: Conn SALES/SALES123

CREATE DATABASE LINK orcl2 USING 'orcl2';

What is the outcome of executing these commands in the ORCL1 database?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 297

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 299

What is the outcome of the SHUTDOWN ABORT command?

- A. Pending transactions are committed and the database is closed.
- B. Dirty buffers in the buffer cache and unwritten redo are not written to the data files and redo log files respectively.
- C. Uncommitted transactions are rolled back
- D. Instance recovery must be requested by the DBA at the next startup

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 301

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 306

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 309

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 311

The HR schema exists in two databases, BOSTON and DENVER, and has the same password, HR. You have the CREATE DATABASE LINK and CREATE SESSION privileges on both the database. BOSTON is defined as a service name in the tnsnames.ora of both the databases.

You plan to use the command:

```
CREATE DATABASE LINK hr_link CONNECT to hr IDENTIFIED BY hr USING 'denver';
```

What must be done to ensure only the HR user in the BOSTON database can access the HR schema in the DENVER database?

- A. Execute this command as HR user in the BOSTON database and SYS user in the DENVER database.
- B. Execute this command as SYS user in both the databases.
- C. Execute this command as HR user in the DENVER database.
- D. Execute this command as HR user in the BOSTON database

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 315

The HR user owns the BONUS table. HR grants privileges to the user TOM by using the command: SQL> GRANT SELECT ON bonus TO tom WITH GRANT OPTION;

TOM then executes this command to grant privileges to the user JIM: SQL> GRANT SELECT ON hr.bonus TO jim; Which statement is true?

- A. TOM cannot revoke the SELECT ON HR.BONUS privilege from JIM.
- B. HR can revoke the SELECT ON HR.BONUS privilege from JIM.
- C. JIM can grant the SELECT ON HR.BONUS privilege to other users, but cannot revoke the privilege from them.
- D. HR can revoke the SELECT ON HR.BONUS privilege from TOM, which will automatically revoke the SELECT ON HR.BONUS privilege from JIM.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 317

You create an Oracle 12c database and then import schemas that are required by an application which has not yet been developed.

You want to get advice on creation of or modifications to indexes, materialized views and partitioning in these schemas. What must you run to achieve this?

- A. SQL Access Advisor with a SQL tuning set
- B. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) report
- C. SQL Tuning Advisor
- D. SQL Access Advisor with a hypothetical workload
- E. SQL Performance Analyzer

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 321

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 324

What is a requirement for creating a remote database scheduler job?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 327

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

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 331

In your database, archive logging and control file autobackup are enabled.

The data files and redo log files are intact but control files are impacted due to media failure. In which two recovery scenarios must you use the RESETLOGS option? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 335

Which two statements are true about Oracle network connections? (Choose two.)

- A. A listener may listen on behalf of only one database instance at a time.
- B. A server process checks a user's authentication credentials and creates a session if the credentials are valid.
- C. The listener continuously monitors a connection after the user process connects to a service handler.
- D. The listener always spawns a new server process to deal with each new connection.
- E. A connection request from a client is always first received by a listener running on the port that is used for the connection request for the database server.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 340

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

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 342

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 346

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 349

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 351

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

- A. It can load data from external files by using the direct path only.
- B. It can load data into multiple tables using the same load statement.
- C. It can load data into only one table at a time.
- D. It can generate unique sequential key values in specified columns.
- E. It can load data from external files by using the conventional path only

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 355

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

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

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 359

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 361

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 366

You plan to upgrade your Oracle Database 9i to Oracle Database 12c. Which two methods can you use? (Choose two.)

- A. Perform a rolling upgrade.
- B. Perform a direct upgrade by running the Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA).
- C. Perform a direct upgrade by manually running the catctl.pl and catupgrd.sql scripts before issuing the STARTUPUPGRADE command.
- D. Install the Oracle Database 12c software, create a new Oracle 12c database, and then use the Oracle Data Pump to import data from the source Oracle 9i database to the target Oracle 12c database.
- E. Upgrade your current database to Oracle Database release 10.2.0.5, and then upgrade to Oracle Database 12c.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 369

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