

Exam Questions 1Z0-062

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

You configure your database Instance to support shared server connections.

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

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

Note:

* System global area (SGA)

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

* Program global area (PGA)

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

References:

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

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

```
SQL> SELECT NUMBER_VALUE FROM REDACTION_VALUES_FOR_TYPE_FULL;

NUMBER_VALUE
-----
0

SQL> EXEC DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES(-1)

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select number_value from redaction_values_for_type_full;

NUMBER_VALUE
-----
-1
```

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

- A. Re-enable redaction policies that use FULL data redaction.
- B. Re-create redaction policies that use FULL data redaction.
- C. Re-connect the sessions that access objects with redaction policies defined on them.
- D. Flush the shared pool.
- E. Restart the database instance.

Answer: E

Explanation:

About Altering the Default Full Data Redaction Value

You can alter the default displayed values for full Redaction policies. By default, 0 is the redacted value when Oracle Database performs full redaction (DBMS_REDACT.FULL) on a column of the NUMBER data type. If you want to change it to another value (for example, 7), then you can run the DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES procedure to modify this value. The modification applies to all of the Data Redaction policies in the current database instance. After you modify a value, you must restart the database for it to take effect.

Note:

* The DBMS_REDACT package provides an interface to Oracle Data Redaction, which enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by low-privileged users or an application.

* UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES Procedure

This procedure modifies the default displayed values for a Data Redaction policy for full redaction.

* After you create the Data Redaction policy, it is automatically enabled and ready to redact data.

* Oracle Data Redaction enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by low-privileged users or applications. You can redact column data by using one of the following methods:

- / Full redaction.
- / Partial redaction.
- / Regular expressions.
- / Random redaction.
- / No redaction.

NEW QUESTION 8

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

- A. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then all sessions for that PDB are treated to an equal degree of the resource share of that PDB.
- B. In a PDB plan, subplans may be used with up to eight consumer groups.
- C. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then resources are allocated to consumer groups across all PDBs in the CDB.
- D. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then the PDB share in the CDB plan is dynamically calculated.
- E. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then resources are allocated to consumer groups based on the shares provided to the PDB in the CDB plan and the shares provided to the consumer groups in the PDB plan.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

A: Setting a PDB resource plan is optional. If not specified, all sessions within the PDB are treated equally.

*

In a non-CDB database, workloads within a database are managed with resource plans.

In a PDB, workloads are also managed with resource plans, also called PDB resource plans. The functionality is similar except for the following differences:

/ Non-CDBDatabase Multi-level resource plans Up to 32 consumer groups Subplans

/ PDBDatabase

Single-level resource plans only Up to 8 consumer groups

(not B) No subplans

NEW QUESTION 9

You execute the commands:

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

SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION TO sidney;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

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 15

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

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

Answer: ABDF

NEW QUESTION 19

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 21

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

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

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

- A. It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEES table belonging to HR is already defined in the database.
- B. It fails because no SQL *Loader data file location is specified.
- C. It fails if the HR user does not have the CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.
- D. It fails because no SQL *Loader control file location is specified.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Note:

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

NEW QUESTION 23

To implement Automatic Management (AMM), you set the following parameters:

```
MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=600M
SGA_MAX_SIZE=500M
MEMORY_TARGET=600M
OPEN_CURSORS=300
SGA_TARGET=300M
PROCESSES=150
STATISTICS_LEVEL=BASIC
PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=0
```

When you try to start the database instance with these parameter settings, you receive the following error message: SQL > startup
 ORA-00824: cannot set SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET due to existing internal settings, see alert log for more information.
 Identify the reason the instance failed to start.

- A. The PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter is set to zero.
- B. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to BASIC.
- C. Both the SGA_TARGET and MEMORY_TARGET parameters are set.
- D. The SGA_MAX_SIZE and SGA_TARGET parameter values are not equal.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Example:
 SQL> startup force
 ORA-00824: cannot set SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET due to existing internal settings ORA-00848: STATISTICS_LEVEL cannot be set to BASIC with SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET

NEW QUESTION 24

Examine the following parameters for a database instance: MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=0 MEMORY_TARGET=0 SGA_TARGET=0
 PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=500m

Which three initialization parameters are not controlled by Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM)? (Choose three.)

- A. LOG_BUFFER
- B. SORT_AREA_SIZE
- C. JAVA_POOL_SIZE
- D. STREAMS_POOL_SIZE
- E. DB_16K_CACHE_SIZE
- F. DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE

Answer: AEF

Explanation:

Manually Sized SGAComponents that Use SGA_TARGET Space SGAComponent, Initialization Parameter

/ The log buffer LOG_BUFFER

/ The keep and recycle buffer caches DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE DB_RECYCLE_CACHE_SIZE

/ Nonstandard block size buffer caches DB_nK_CACHE_SIZE Note:

* In addition to setting SGA_TARGET to a nonzero value, you must set to zero all initialization parameters listed in the table below to enable full automatic tuning of the automatically sized SGA components.

* Table, Automatically Sized SGAComponents and Corresponding Parameters

SGA Component	Initialization Parameter
Fixed SGA and other internal allocations needed by the Oracle Database instance	N/A
The shared pool	SHARED_POOL_SIZE
The large pool	LARGE_POOL_SIZE
The Java pool	JAVA_POOL_SIZE
The buffer cache	DB_CACHE_SIZE
The Streams pool	STREAMS_POOL_SIZE

NEW QUESTION 26

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

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

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Incorrect:

Not E, Not F When Heat Map is enabled, all accesses are tracked by the in-memory activity tracking module. Objects in the SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces are not tracked.

* To implement your ILM strategy, you can use Heat Map in Oracle Database to track data access and modification. Heat Map provides data access tracking at the segment-level and data modification tracking at the segment and row level.

* To implement your ILM strategy, you can use Heat Map in Oracle Database to track data access and modification. You can also use Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) to automate the compression and movement of data between different tiers of storage within the database.

References:

NEW QUESTION 29

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 33

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 37

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 38

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 40

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

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

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

- A. The import operation must be performed by a user on the target database by a user with the DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE role, and the database link must connect to a user with the DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE role on the source database.
- B. All the user-defined tablespaces must be in read-only mode on the source database.

- C. The export dump file must be created before starting the import on the target database.
- D. The source and target database must be running on the same operating system (OS) with the same endianness.
- E. The impdp operation must be performed by the same user that performed the expdp operation.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 43

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 47

Your database is open and the listener LISTENER is up. You issue the command: LSNRCTL> RELOAD
What is the effect of RELOAD on sessions that were originally established by LISTENER?

- A. Only sessions based on static listener registrations are disconnected.
- B. Existing connections are not disconnected; however, they cannot perform any operations until the listener completes the re-registration of the database instance and service handlers.
- C. The sessions are not affected and continue to function normally.
- D. All the sessions are terminated and active transactions are rolled back.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 52

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 54

An administrator account is granted the CREATE SESSION and SET CONTAINER system privileges. A multitenant container database (CDB) instance 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 connect 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 statement.

Answer: ACDE

NEW QUESTION 55

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 56

Which two statements are true about variable extent size support for large ASM files? (Choose two.)

- A. The metadata used to track extents in SGA is reduced.
- B. Rebalance operations are completed faster than with a fixed extent size
- C. An ASM Instance automatically allocates an appropriate extent size.
- D. Resync operations are completed faster when a disk comes online after being taken offline.
- E. Performance improves in a stretch cluster configuration by reading from a local copy of an extent.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

A: Variable size extents enable support for larger ASM datafiles, reduce SGA memory requirements for very large databases (A), and improve performance for file create and open operations.

C: You don't have to worry about the sizes; the ASM instance automatically allocates the appropriate extent size. Note:

* The contents of ASM files are stored in a disk group as a set, or collection, of data extents that are stored on individual disks within disk groups. Each extent resides on an individual disk. Extents consist of one or more allocation units (AU). To accommodate increasingly larger files, ASM uses variable size extents.

* The size of the extent map that defines a file can be smaller by a factor of 64 depending on the file size. The initial extent size is equal to the allocation unit size and it increases by a factor of 64 at predefined thresholds. This feature is automatic for newly created and resized datafiles when the disk group compatibility attributes are set to Oracle Release 11 or higher.

NEW QUESTION 58

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 59

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 62

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 66

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

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

* A PDB would have its SYSTEM, SYSAUX, TEMP tablespaces. It can also contain other user-created tablespaces in it.

* Oracle Database creates both the SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces as part of every database.

* `tablespace_datafile_clauses`

Use these clauses to specify attributes for all data files comprising the SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces in the seed PDB.

Incorrect:

Not D: a PDB can not have an undo tablespace. Instead, it uses the undo tablespace belonging to the CDB. Note:

* Example:

```
CONN pdb_admin@pdb1
```

```
SELECT tablespace_name FROM dba_tablespaces; TABLESPACE_NAME
```

```
----- SYSTEM
```

```
SYSAUX TEMP USERS SQL>
```

NEW QUESTION 71

Identify three scenarios in which you would recommend the use of SQL Performance Analyzer to analyze impact on the performance of SQL statements.

- A. Change in the Oracle Database version
- B. Change in your network infrastructure
- C. Change in the hardware configuration of the database server
- D. Migration of database storage from non-ASM to ASM storage
- E. Database and operating system upgrade

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

Oracle 11g/12c makes further use of SQL tuning sets with the SQL Performance Analyzer, which compares the performance of the statements in a tuning set before and after a database change. The database change can be as major or minor as you like, such as:

* (E) Database, operating system, or hardware upgrades.

* (A, C) Database, operating system, or hardware configuration changes.

* Database initialization parameter changes.

* Schema changes, such as adding indexes or materialized views.

* Refreshing optimizer statistics.

* Creating or changing SQL profiles.

NEW QUESTION 76

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 79

You install a non-RAC Oracle Database. During Installation, the Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) prompts you to enter the path of the Inventory directory and also to specify an operating system group name.

Which statement is true?

- A. The ORACLE_BASE base parameter is not set.
- B. The installation is being performed by the root user.
- C. The operating system group that is specified should have the root user as its member.
- D. The operating system group that is specified must have permission to write to the inventory directory.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Note:

Providing a UNIX Group Name

If you are installing a product on a UNIX system, the Installer will also prompt you to provide the name of the group which should own the base directory.

You must choose a UNIX group name which will have permissions to update, install, and deinstall Oracle software. Members of this group must have write permissions to the base directory chosen.

Only users who belong to this group are able to install or deinstall software on this machine.

NEW QUESTION 81

As a user of the ORCL database, you establish a database link to the remote HQ database such that all users in the ORCL database may access tables only from the SCOTT schema in the HQ database. SCOTT's password is TIGER. The service name "HQ" is used to connect to the remote HQ database.

Which command would you execute to create the database link?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 83

Identify three valid methods of opening, pluggable databases (PDBs).

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

Answer: AEG

Explanation:

E: You can perform all ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE tasks by connecting to a PDB and running the corresponding ALTER DATABASE statement. This functionality is provided to maintain backward compatibility for applications that have been migrated to a CDB environment.

AG: When you issue an ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN statement, READ WRITE is the default unless a PDB being opened belongs to a CDB that is used as a physical standby database, in which case READ ONLY is the default.

You can specify which PDBs to modify in the following ways: List one or more PDBs.

Specify ALL to modify all of the PDBs.

Specify ALL EXCEPT to modify all of the PDBs, except for the PDBs listed.

NEW QUESTION 84

You want a job that performs a bulk insert as soon as the loader file arrives on the local file system. Which two would you do to accomplish this? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a file watcher
- B. Create a bulk loader watcher
- C. Create a light weight job for bulk insert
- D. Create an event-based job for bulk insert

E. Create a job chain with a step for bulk insert

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 87

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 91

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 95

You plan to install the Oracle Database 12c software on a new server. The database will use Automatic Storage Management (ASM) and Oracle Restart. Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server is already installed on the server.

You want to configure job role separation. You create the following operating system users and groups:

- The user oracle as the owner of the Oracle database installation
- The user grid as the owner of Oracle Grid Infrastructure
- The group oinstall as an Oracle Inventory group
- The group dba as the OSDBA group for Oracle database
- The group asmdba as the OSDBA group for Oracle ASM
- The group asmadmin as the administration privileges group for Oracle ASM
- The group asmoper as the group for Oracle ASM

Which two additional tasks should you perform with regard to the OS-level owners and groups? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 98

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 100

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 104

You are connected to a pluggable database (PDB) as a common user with DBA privileges. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is PDB_MODIFIABLE. You execute the following: SQL > ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS_LEVEL = ALL SID = '*' SCOPE = SPFILE; Which is true about the result of this command?

- A. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to all whenever this PDB is re-opened.
- B. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to ALL whenever any PDB is reopened.
- C. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to all whenever the multitenant container database (CDB) is restarted.
- D. Nothing happens; because there is no SPFILE for each PDB, the statement is ignore

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 107

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 111

Your multitenant container (CDB) containing three pluggable databases (PDBs) is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You find that the SYSAUX tablespace is corrupted in the root container.

The steps to recover the tablespace are as follows:

1. Mount the CDB.
2. Close all the PDBs.
3. Open the database.
4. Apply the archive redo logs.
5. Restore the data file.
6. Take the SYSAUX tablespace offline.
7. Place the SYSAUX tablespace online.
8. Open all the PDBs with RESETLOGS.
9. Open the database with RESETLOGS.
10. Execute the command SHUTDOWN ABORT.

Which option identifies the correct sequence to recover the SYSAUX tablespace?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

RMAN> ALTER TABLESPACE sysaux OFFLINE IMMEDIATE; RMAN> RESTORE TABLESPACE sysaux;

RMAN> RECOVER TABLESPACE sysaux; RMAN> ALTER TABLESPACE sysaux ONLINE;

* Example:

While evaluating the 12c beta3 I was not able to do the recover while testing "all pdb files lost". Cannot close the pdb as the system datafile was missing...

So only option to recover was: Shutdown cdb (10) startup mount; (1)

restore pluggable database recover pluggable database alter database open; alter pluggable database name open;

Oracle support says: You should be able to close the pdb and restore/recover the system tablespace of PDB.

* Inconsistent backups are usually created by taking online database backups. You can also make an inconsistent backup by backing up data files while a database is closed, either:

/ Immediately after the crash of an Oracle instance (or, in an Oracle RAC configuration, all instances)

/ After shutting down the database using SHUTDOWN ABORT

Inconsistent backups are only useful if the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode and all archived redo logs created since the backup are available.

* Open the database with the RESETLOGS option after finishing recovery: SQL> ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

NEW QUESTION 116

You created an encrypted tablespace:

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 117

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Undo records for temporary tables are stored in a temporary tablespace.
- B. Undo records for temporary tables are stored in the undo tablespace and logged in the redo.
- C. Undo records for temporary tables are stored in the undo tablespace and logged in the redo only for those sessions where temporary undo is enabled.
- D. No redo is generated for the undo records belonging to temporary tables.
- E. No redo and undo records are generated for temporary table

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 122

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

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

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 126

You perform RMAN backups for your database and use a recovery catalog for managing the backups. To free space, you execute this command:

```
RMAN> DELETE OBSOLETE;
```

Which three statements are true is this scenario? (Choose three.)

- A. The backup sets marked as expired are deleted.
- B. The information related to the backups is removed from the recovery catalog and the control file.
- C. The physical files related to the backup need to be manually deleted.
- D. The physical files related to the backup are deleted automatically.
- E. The backups deleted are based on the backup retention polic

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 131

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 133

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 138

A warehouse fact table in your Oracle 12c Database is range-partitioned by month and accessed frequently with queries that span multiple partitions. The table has a local prefixed, range partitioned index.

Some of these queries access very few rows in some partitions and all the rows in other partitions, but these queries still perform a full scan for all accessed partitions.

This commonly occurs when the range of dates begins at the end of a month or ends close to the start of a month.

You want an execution plan to be generated that uses indexed access when only a few rows are accessed from a segment, while still allowing full scans for segments where many rows are returned.

Which three methods could transparently help to achieve this result? (Choose three.)

- A. Using a partial local Index on the warehouse fact table month column with indexing disabled to the table partitions that return most of their rows to the queries.
- B. Using a partial local Index on the warehouse fact table month column with indexing disabled for the table partitions that return a few rows to the queries.
- C. Using a partitioned view that does a UNION ALL query on the partitions of the warehouse fact table, which retains the existing local partitioned column.
- D. Converting the partitioned table to a partitioned view that does a UNION ALL query on the monthly tables, which retains the existing local partitioned column.
- E. Using a partial global index on the warehouse fact table month column with indexing disabled for the table partitions that return most of their rows to the queries.
- F. Using a partial global index on the warehouse fact table month column with indexing disabled for the table partitions that return a few rows to the queries.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

Note:

* Oracle 12c now provides the ability to index a subset of partitions and to exclude the others.

Local and global indexes can now be created on a subset of the partitions of a table. Partial Global indexes provide more flexibility in index creation for partitioned tables. For example, index segments can be omitted for the most recent partitions to ensure maximum data ingest rates without impacting the overall data model and access for the partitioned object.

Partial Global Indexes save space and improve performance during loads and queries. This feature supports global indexes that include or index a certain subset of table partitions or subpartitions, and exclude the others. This operation is supported using a default table indexing property. When a table is created or altered, a default indexing property can be specified for the table or its partitions.

NEW QUESTION 140

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

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

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 142

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

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

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

A, Not D: In a CDB, PUBLIC is a common role. In a PDB, privileges granted locally to PUBLIC enable all local and common users to exercise these privileges in this PDB only.

C: A user can only perform common operations on a common role, for example, granting privileges commonly to the role, when the following criteria are met:
The user is a common user whose current container is root.

The user has the SET CONTAINER privilege granted commonly, which means that the privilege applies in all containers.

The user has privilege controlling the ability to perform the specified operation, and this privilege has been granted commonly

Incorrect: Note:

* Every privilege and role granted to Oracle-supplied users and roles is granted commonly except for system privileges granted to PUBLIC, which are granted locally.

NEW QUESTION 146

You have altered a non-unique index to be invisible to determine if queries execute within an acceptable response time without using this index.
Which two are possible if table updates are performed which affect the invisible index columns? (Choose two.)

- A. The index remains invisible.
- B. The index is not updated by the DML statements on the indexed table.
- C. The index automatically becomes visible in order to have it updated by DML on the table.
- D. The index becomes unusable but the table is updated by the DML.
- E. The index is updated by the DML on the table.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Unlike unusable indexes, an invisible index is maintained during DML statements. Note:

* Oracle 11g allows indexes to be marked as invisible. Invisible indexes are maintained like any other index, but they are ignored by the optimizer unless the OPTIMIZER_USE_INVISIBLE_INDEXES parameter is set to TRUE at the instance or session level. Indexes can be created as invisible by using the INVISIBLE keyword, and their visibility can be toggled using the ALTER INDEX command.

NEW QUESTION 149

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 153

You executed the following command to create a password file in the database server:

```
$ orapwd file = orapworcl entries = 5 ignorecase=N
```

Which statement describes the purpose of the above password file?

- A. It records usernames and passwords of users when granted the DBA role
- B. It contains usernames and passwords of users for whom auditing is enabled
- C. It is used by Oracle to authenticate users for remote database administrator
- D. It records usernames and passwords of all users when they are added to OSDBA or OSOPER operating groups

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 157

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 158

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 160

You enabled an audit policy by issuing the following statements:

SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SCOTT;

SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SYS, SYSTEM;

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

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 162

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

- A. It records checkpoint information in the control file.
- B. It frees unused temporary segments.

- C. It kills sessions that exceed idle time.
- D. It registers database services with all local and remote listeners known to the database instance.
- E. It frees resources held by abnormally terminated processes.

Answer: DE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 167

The user SCOTT owns the CUST table that is placed in the SALES tablespace. The user SCOTT opens a session and executes commands as follows:

SQL> INSERT INTO cust VALUES(101, 'JACK'); 1 row created. SQL> INSERT INTO cust VALUES(102, 'SMITH'); 1 row created.

As a DBA, you execute the following command from another session: ALTER TABLESPACE sales READ ONLY; Which statement is true regarding the effect of this command on the transaction in Scott's session?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 169

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

- A. DDL statements can be audited.
- B. Statements that refer to standalone procedure can be audited.
- C. Operations by the users logged on as SYSDBA cannot be audited.
- D. Only one audit record is ever created for a session per audited statement even though it is executed more than once.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 170

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

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

Answer: BCF

Explanation:

* Multiprocess and Multithreaded Oracle Database Systems

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 173

In order to exploit some new storage tiers that have been provisioned by a storage administrator, the partitions of a large heap table must be moved to other tablespaces in your Oracle 12c database?

Both local and global partitioned B-tree Indexes are defined on the table.

A high volume of transactions access the table during the day and a medium volume of transactions access it at night and during weekends.

Minimal disruption to availability is required.

Which three statements are true about this requirement? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

A: You can create and rebuild indexes online. Therefore, you can update base tables at the same time you are building or rebuilding indexes on that table. You can perform DML operations while the index build is taking place, but DDL operations are not allowed. Parallel execution is not supported when creating or rebuilding an index online.

D: Moving (Rebuilding) Index-Organized Tables

Because index-organized tables are primarily stored in a B-tree index, you can encounter fragmentation as a consequence of incremental updates. However, you can use the ALTER TABLE...MOVE statement to rebuild the index and reduce this fragmentation.

C: If a table can be compressed in the new tablespace, also it can be compressed in the same tablespace. Incorrect:

Not B, not E: Local and Global indexes can be automatically rebuilt with UPDATE INDEXES when you move the table.

NEW QUESTION 178

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 180

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

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

Answer: CDF

NEW QUESTION 182

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 187

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

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

You issue the following command at the command prompt: Sqlplus HR/HR@ORCL
Which statement is true about the connection to the ORCL database instance?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 190

Your database has the SRV1 service configured for an application that runs on middle-tier application server. The application has multiple modules. You enable tracing at the service level by executing the following command: SQL > exec DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE ('SRV1');

The possible outcome and actions to aggregate the trace files are as follows:

1. The command fails because a module name is not specified.
2. A trace file is created for each session that is running the SRV1 service.
3. An aggregated trace file is created for all the sessions that are running the SRV1 service.
4. The trace files may be aggregated by using the trcess utility.
5. The trace files be aggregated by using the tkprof utility.

Identify the correct outcome and the step to aggregate by using tkprof utility?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Tracing information is present in multiple trace files and you must use the trcsess tool to collect it into a single file. Incorrect:

Not 1: Parameter service_name

Name of the service for which tracing is enabled. module_name

Name of the MODULE. An optional additional qualifier for the service. Note:

* The procedure enables a trace for a given combination of Service, MODULE and ACTION name. The specification is strictly hierarchical: Service Name or Service Name/MODULE, or Service Name, MODULE, and ACTION name must be specified. Omitting a qualifier behaves like a wild-card, so that not specifying an ACTION means all ACTIONS. Using the ALL_ACTIONS constant achieves the same purpose.

* SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure will enable SQL tracing for a given combination of Service Name, MODULE and ACTION globally unless an instance_name is specified.

* DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE(service_name IN VARCHAR2,
module_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ANY_MODULE, action_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ANY_ACTION, waits IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
binds IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
instance_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

NEW QUESTION 194

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 197

On your Oracle 12c database, you Issue the following commands to create indexes

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

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 202

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 205

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

- A. ADMA can check specific tables with the DMU
- B. The database to be migrated must be opened read-only.
- C. The release of the database to be converted can be any release since 9.2.0.8.
- D. The DMU can report columns that are too long in the converted character set.

E. The DMU can report columns that are not represented in the converted character set.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

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

D: Exceed column limit

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

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

* Oracle Database Migration Assistant for Unicode (DMU) is a unique next-generation migration tool providing an end-to-end solution for migrating your databases from legacy encodings to Unicode.

Incorrect:

Not C: The release of Oracle Database must be 10.2.0.4, 10.2.0.5, 11.1.0.7, 11.2.0.1, or later.

NEW QUESTION 208

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

A. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column visibility is controlled by the ROW ARCHIVAL VISIBILITY session parameter.

B. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is updated manually or by a program that could reference activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.

C. The ROW ARCHIVAL VISIBILITY session parameter defaults to active rows only.

D. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is visible if referenced in the select list of a query.

E. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is updated automatically by the Oracle Server based on activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 209

Your database instance has started using an SPFILE. Examine the RMAN configuration settings:

```
CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 1; # default
CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION OFF; # default
CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO DISK; # default
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON;
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP FORMAT FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO '%F'; default
```

You execute the command:

RMAN> BACKUP AS COPY TABLESPACE TEST;

Which three types of files are backed up by using this command? (Choose three.)

A. online redo log files

B. control file

C. SPFILE

D. archived redo log files

E. data file(s)

F. PFILE

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

References:

<http://www.juliandyke.com/Research/RMAN/BackupCommand.php>

NEW QUESTION 214

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 215

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 217

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 221

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 226

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 228

You enabled block change tracking for faster incremental backups in your database. Which background process writes to the change tracking file?

- A. RBAL
- B. CKPT
- C. SMON
- D. PMON
- E. MMON
- F. CTWR
- G. DBWR

Answer: F

NEW QUESTION 229

Which statement is true about a database in ARCHIVELOG mode?

- A. All backups taken prior to switching to ARCHIVELOG mode can be used to perform complete recovery.
- B. Online redo log files have to be multiplexed before putting the database in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. A Fast Recovery Area (FRA) must be configured for the database.
- D. Full database backups can be performed when the database is open

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 232

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 235

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 237

Examine the following steps:

ADBA grants the CREATE TABLE system privilege with ADMIN OPTION to the user SIDNEY. SIDNEY grants the CREATE TABLE system privilege to the HR user.

Which statement is true?

- A. SIDNEY can revoke the CREATE TABLE system privilege only from HR, to whom he granted it.
- B. HR can grant the CREATE TABLE system privilege to other users.
- C. Neither SIDNEY nor HR can create new tables if the DBA revokes the CREATE TABLE privilege from SIDNEY.
- D. HR still retains the CREATE TABLE system privilege if the DBA revokes the CREATE TABLE privilege from SIDNEY.

Answer: D

Explanation:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 239

The performance of your database degrades between 11:00 AM and 3:00 PM. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots are collected on an hourly basis. What is the most efficient way of diagnosing this problem?

- A. Create a custom ADDM task for the period defined by the snapshots taken between 11:00 AM and 3:00 PM.
- B. Analyze the latest Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) report.
- C. Analyze the hourly ADDM reports generated between 11:00 AM and 3:00 PM.
- D. Create a SQL Tuning Set (STS) for the currently cached SQL statements in the shared pool and run SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA) to generate recommendations.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 244

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 248

Which two services may you see on the My Service Dashboard page? (Choose two.)

- A. Network Cloud Service
- B. User Cloud Service
- C. Compute Cloud Service
- D. Database Cloud Service

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 250

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 form the originating scheduler database hos

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 252

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 257

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 262

Which three statements are true about windows? (Choose three.)

- A. Only one window can be open at any given time
- B. Consumer groups are associated with windows
- C. Windows work with job classes to control resource allocation
- D. The database service name must be provided during windows creation
- E. Windows can automatically start job or change resource allocation among jobs for various time periods

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 263

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 ope

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 265

Which set of statements is true about data dictionary views?

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 267

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 270

Which four operations performed after the Oracle Restart installation are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration? (Choose four.)

- A. listener configured by using NETCA
- B. database service created by using SRVCTL
- C. database created by using a SQL statement
- D. database created by using DBCA
- E. ASM instance created by using ASMCA
- F. database service created by using DBMS_SERVICE.CREATE_SERVICE
- G. database service created by modifying the SERVICE_NAMES initialization parameter

Answer: ABDE

Explanation:

References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/restart002.htm#insertedID3

NEW QUESTION 272

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 274

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 277

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

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 281

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 283

Examine the command:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE test1
```

```
DATAFILE '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orc1/test01.dbf' SIZE 5M AUTOEXTEND ON UNIFORM;
```

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 288

You want to import the schema objects of the HR user from the development database DEVDB to the production database PRODDB by using Oracle Data Pump.

A database link devdb.us.oracle.com is created between PRODDB and DEVDB.

You execute the following command on the PRODDB database server:

```
$ impdp system/manager directory = DB_DATA
  dumpfile = schemas.dat
  schemas = hr
  flashback_time = "TO_TIMESTAMP ('05-01-2012 14:35:00', 'DD-MM-
YYYY HH24:MI:SS')"
```

The command fails, displaying the following error:

```
ORA-39001: invalid argument value
ORA-39000: bad dump file specification
ORA-31640: unable to open dump file "/home/oracle/schema/schemas.
dat" for read
ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status
```

What should you do to resolve the error?

- A. Add network_link = devdb.us.oracle.com.
- B. Add the SYSTEM user to the schemas option.
- C. Change the dumpfile option value to schema.dat@devdb.us.oracle.com.
- D. Replace the schemas option with network_link = devdb.us.oracle.com.
- E. Replace the dumpfile option with network_link = devdb.us.oracle.co

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 293

Your database supports a Decision Support System (DSS) workload that involves the execution of complex queries. Currently, the database is running with peak workload. You want to analyze some of the most resource-intensive statements cached in the library cache.

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

- A. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)
- B. SQL Tuning Advisor
- C. SQL Access Advisor

- D. SQL Performance Analyzer
- E. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report

Answer: C

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28314/tdpdw_perform.htm#TDPDW00813

NEW QUESTION 297

You want to create a file watcher and an event-based job for detecting the arrival of files on the local server from various locations. To achieve this, you enable the raising of file arrival events from remote systems.

Which two conditions must be satisfied to receive file arrival events from a remote system? (Choose two.)

- A. The remote system must have a running Oracle Database instance and a scheduler agent installed.
- B. The initialization parameter REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT must be set to TRUE on your database.
- C. The local database must be set up to run remote external jobs.
- D. The remote system's scheduler agent must be registered with your database.
- E. Database links to remote databases must be created.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 300

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

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 304

Which two would you recommend to an application developer for reducing locking conflicts on tables in an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

- A. Create objects in locally managed tablespaces with Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) enabled.
- B. Avoid coding long-running transactions.
- C. Allow the database to handle locks in default locking mode.
- D. Create objects in locally managed tablespaces with manual segment space management enabled.
- E. Enable undo retention guarantee.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 308

Which statement is true about the Oracle central inventory directory (oraInventory)?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWLIN/usrgtps.htm#CWLIN483>

NEW QUESTION 312

You executed the following query:

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 317

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 322

Your database instance has Automatic Memory Management enabled and supports shared server connections. Examine the following:

1. Parallel execution messages and control structures
2. Local variables for a process
3. Security and resource usage information
4. Runtime memory values, such as rows retrieved for a SQL statement using a serial execution plan
5. SQL execution work areas

Which option indicates what is allocated from the large pool in this instance?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 327

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 329

Examine the command: SQL> CONNECT hr/hr@orcl

Which two configurations allow this command to execute successfully? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 334

Which two statements are true about a server parameter file (SPFILE)? (Choose two.)

- A. An SPFILE can be created from a PFILE or from memory.
- B. A PFILE can be used to start up a database instance even if an SPFILE exists.
- C. An SPFILE must reside in the ORACLE_HOME/dbs directory.
- D. An SPFILE can be created only before a database instance is started.
- E. An SPFILE contains only those dynamic parameters that can be changed without having to restart the database instance.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 338

When does a database checkpoint occur?

- A. When there is an online redo log switch.
- B. When a user session terminates abnormally.
- C. When a server process terminates abnormally.
- D. When the SHUTDOWN ABORT command is issued

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 341

You install Oracle Grid Infrastructure standalone server and issue the following command: crsctl start has

Which two existing components get automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Oracle CSSD services

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 342

Your database instance has the following parameter setting: OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX = OPS\$
You execute the following command:

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

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 346

Which statement is true about the Database as a Service (DBaaS) instances and Database instances in Oracle Public Cloud

- A. An Oracle database instance can support only one DBaaS instance.
- B. ADBaaS instance can support only one Oracle database instance.
- C. An Oracle database instance can support multiple DBaaS instances.
- D. ADBaaS instance can support multiple Oracle database instances.
- E. ADBaaS instance runs in a pluggable database (PDB), which is contained in a multi-tenant container database (CDB).

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 347

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

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

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 351

Which two tools can be used to configure static service information in the listener.ora file? (Choose two.)

- A. Oracle Net Manager
- B. Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
- C. Oracle Net Configuration Assistant
- D. Listener Control Utility (LSNRCTL)
- E. Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 353

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

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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 355

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

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

Answer:

D

NEW QUESTION 356

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 358

Examine the parameters:

Examine the parameters:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
resource_limit	boolean	TRUE
resouce_manager_cpu_allocation	integer	2
resouce_manager_plan	string	MY_PLAN

Users complain that their sessions for certain transactions hang. You investigate and discover that some users fail to complete their transactions, causing other transactions to wait on row-level locks.

Which two actions would you take to prevent this problem? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 362

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

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 363

Which two categories of segments are analyzed by the Automatic Segment Advisor? (Choose two.)

- A. segments in tablespaces that have exceeded a critical or warning space threshold
- B. segments that have the highest growth rate in a database
- C. segments that are sparsely populated and have more than 10% of free space below the high water mark.
- D. segments that have unusable indexes
- E. segments for tables created using ADVANCED ROW COMPRESSION

Answer: AB

Explanation:

References:

http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_segment_advisor_10g.htm

NEW QUESTION 368

Unified auditing is enabled in your database. The HR_ADMIN and OE_ADMIN roles exist and are granted system privileges.

You execute the command:

SQL>CREATE AUDIT POLICY tab1e_aud PRIVILEGES CREATE ANY TABLE, DROP ANY TABLE ROLES

hr_admin, oe_admin; Which statement is true?

- A. It succeeds and needs to be enabled to capture all SQL statements that require either the specified privileges or any privilege granted to the HR_ADMIN and OE_ADMIN role.

- B. It fails because system privileges cannot be granted with roles in the same audit policy.
- C. It succeeds and starts capturing only successful SQL statements for all users who have either the specified privileges or roles granted to them.
- D. It fails because the command does not specify when the unified audit policy should be enforce

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 369

Examine the following ALTER command:

```
SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP dgroup1 UNDROP DISKS;
```

What is the purpose of the command?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 370

You plan to install the Oracle Database 12c software. You want to use Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storage and Oracle Restart for managing components. Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server is already installed on the server.

Which three statements must be true for successful installation of the Oracle Database 12c software? (Choose three.)

- A. The OSBACKUPDBA, OSDGDBA, and OSKMDBA OS groups must be created.
- B. An operating system OSDBA group must be created for users with the SYSDBA system privilege.
- C. The Oracle Database 12c software owner and the Oracle Grid Infrastructure owner must belong to the same Oracle Inventory Group.
- D. The Oracle Database 12c installation must have a separate Oracle inventory directory.
- E. An operating system OSOPER group be created for users with the SYSOPER system privileg

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 373

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

Which compression option should be used?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 375

Your database is running in NOARCHIVLOG mode. Examine the following parameters:

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 376

Examine the parameter settings in your local ORCL database:

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

Examine the parameter settings for the remote SALES database:

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

As the SYS user, you issue the following command on ORCL:

CREATE PUBLICDATABASE LINK sales.us.example.com USING 'sales1'; The sales1 tnsnames entry points to the sales database instance.

Which two are requirements to ensure that you can successfully connect by using this database link? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 381

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

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 383

Your database is open in read/write mode and multiple users are connected to the database instance. You execute the following command:

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE RESTRICTED SESSION; What would be the effect on current sessions?

- A. They are not terminated but may only issue queries.
- B. They are not affected.
- C. They are terminated immediately.
- D. They are terminated after completing the transactio

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 385

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 386

You configured the flash recovery area in the database. Which two files would you expect to find in the flash recovery area? (Choose two.)

- A. backup pieces
- B. copies of all parameter files
- C. trace file generated using BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE
- D. control file autobackups

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 387

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