Exam Questions 1Z0-062

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

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NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
Examine the contents of SQL loader control file:

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

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

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:
A: The APPEND keyword tells SQL*Loader to preserve any preexisting data in the table. Other options allow you to delete preexisting data, or to fail with an error if the table is not empty to begin with.
B (not D): Note:
* SQL*Loader-00210: first data file is empty, cannot process the FIELD NAMES record
Cause: The data file listed in the next message was empty. Therefore, the FIELD NAMES FIRST FILE directive could not be processed.
Action: Check the listed data file and fix it. Then retry the operation E:
* A comma-separated values (CSV) (also sometimes called character-separated values, because the separator character does not have to be a comma) file stores tabular data (numbers and text) in plain-text form. Plain text means that the file
is a sequence of characters, with no data that has to be interpreted instead, as binary numbers. ACSV file consists of any number of records, separated by line breaks of some kind; each record consists of fields, separated by some other character or string, most commonly a literal comma or tab. Usually, all records have an identical sequence of fields.
* Fields with embedded commas must be quoted. Example:
1997,Ford,E350,"Super, luxurious truck" Note:
* SQL*Loader is a bulk loader utility used for moving data from external files into the Oracle database.

NEW QUESTION 3
You plan to migrate your database from a File system to Automata Storage Management (ASM) on same platform. Which two methods or commands would you use to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:
 A:
1. Get the list of all datafiles.
Note: RMAN Backup of ASM Storage
There is often a need to move the files from the file system to the ASM storage and vice versa. This may come in handy when one of the file systems is corrupted by some means and then the file may need to be moved to the other file system. D: Migrating a Database into ASM
* To take advantage of Automatic Storage Management with an existing database you must migrate that database into ASM. This migration is performed using Recovery Manager (RMAN) even if you are not using RMAN for your primary backup and recovery strategy.

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

NEW QUESTION 4
In your multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable database (PDBs), the HR user executes the following commands to create and grant privileges on a procedure:
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE create_test_v (v_emp_id NUMBER, v_ename VARCHAR2, v_SALARY NUMBER, v_dept_id NUMBER)
BEGIN
INSERT INTO hr.test VALUES (V_emp_id, V_ename, V_salary, V_dept_id); END;
/
GRANT EXECUTE ON CREATE_TEST TO john, jim, smith, king;
How can you prevent users having the EXECUTE privilege on the CREATE_TEST procedure from inserting values into
tables on which they do not have any privileges?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 5
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 6
Examine the parameter for your database instance:

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

You generated the execution plan for the following query in the plan table and noticed that the nested loop join was done. After actual execution of the query, you notice that the hash join was done in the execution plan:

```
SQL> SELECT product_name
FROM    order_items o, product_information p
WHERE   o.unit_price = 15
AND     quantity > 1
AND     p.product_id = o.product_id;

30 rows selected.
```

Identify the reason why the optimizer chose different execution plans.

A. The optimizer used a dynamic plan for the query.
B. The optimizer chose different plans because automatic dynamic sampling was enabled.
C. The optimizer used re-optimization cardinality feedback for the query.
D. The optimizer chose different plan because extended statistics were created for the columns use

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7
Which three statements are true PFILEs, SPFILEs or both? (Choose three.)

A. SPFILEs and PFILEs may both be edited with an O/S editing utility
B. Some SPFILE parameters can be modified successfully with the SCOPE=MEMORY clause
C. A SPFILE can be created by an idle instance
D. A PFILE can be created by an idle instance
E. All SPFILE parameters can be modified successfully with the SCOPE=BOTH clause
F. All SPFILE parameters can be modified successfully with the SCOPE=MEMORY clause

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 8
After implementing full Oracle Data Redaction, you change the default value for the NUMBER data type as follows:

```
SQL> SELECT NUMBER_VALUE FROM REDACTION_VALUES_FOR_TYPE_FULL;

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

SQL> EXEC DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES(-1)

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select number_value from redaction_values_for_type_full;

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

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

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

Answer: E

Explanation:
About Altering the Default Full Data Redaction Value
You can alter the default displayed values for full Data Redaction polces. 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 9
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 10
You execute the commands:

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

SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION TO sidney;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 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 12
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 14
An application accesses a small lookup table frequently. You notice that the required data blocks are getting aged out of the default buffer cache.
How would you guarantee that the blocks for the table never age out?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Schema objects are referenced with varying usage patterns; therefore, their cache behavior may be quite different. Multiple buffer pools enable you to address these differences. You can use a KEEP buffer pool to maintain objects in the buffer cache and a RECYCLE buffer pool to prevent objects from consuming unnecessary space in the cache. When an object is allocated to a cache, all blocks from that object are placed in that cache. Oracle maintains a DEFAULT buffer

pool for objects that have not been assigned to one of the buffer pools.

NEW QUESTION 19
Your database is in ARCHIVELOG mode. You want to disable archiving for the database. Examine these steps:
1. Execute the ALTER DATABASE NOARCHIVELOG command
2. Execute SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE
3. Execute STARTUP MOUNT
4. Set the DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST parameter to $ORACLE_HOME/dbs/
5. Execute STARTUP NOMOUNT
6. Open the database
7. Execute SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL
Identify the required steps in the correct sequence.

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 23
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 24
A database is open READ WRITE and the instance has multiple sessions some of which have active transactions.
You execute this command:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE RESTRICTED SESSION;
Which three are true about the active transactions? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 28
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 30
You have installed two 64G flash devices to support the Database Smart Flash Cache feature on your database server that is running on Oracle Linux.
You have set the DB_SMART_FLASH_FILE parameter: DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE= '/dev/flash_device_1 ',' /dev/flash_device_2' How should the

DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE be configured to use both devices?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 33
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, bettor 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 35
Which three statements are true concerning the multitenant architecture? (Choose three.)

A. Each pluggable database (PDB) has its own set of background processes.
B. A PDB can have a private temp tablespace.
C. PDBs can share the sysaux tablespace.
D. Log switches occur only at the multitenant container database (CDB) level.
E. Different PDBs can have different default block sizes.
F. PDBs share a common system tablespace.
G. Instance recovery is always performed at the CDB level.

Answer: BDG

Explanation:
 B:
* A PDB would have its SYSTEM, SYSAUX, TEMP tablespaces. It can also contains other user created tablespaces in it.
* There is one default temporary tablespace for the entire CDB. However, you can create additional temporary tablespaces in individual PDBs.
D:
* There is a single redo log and a single control file for an entire CDB
* A log switch is the point at which the database stops writing to one redo log file and begins writing to another. Normally, a log switch occurs when the current redo log file is completely filled and writing must continue to the next redo log file.
G: instance recovery
The automatic application of redo log records to uncommitted data blocks when an database instance is restarted after a failure.
Incorrect: Not A:
* There is one set of background processes shared by the root and all PDBs.
* High consolidation density. The many pluggable databases in a single container database share its memory and background processes, letting you operate many more pluggable databases on a particular platform than you can single databases that use the old architecture.
Not C: There is a separate SYSAUX tablespace for the root and for each PDB. Not F: There is a separate SYSTEM tablespace for the root and for each PDB.

NEW QUESTION 39
Your database is open and the listener LISTENER is up. You issue the command: LSNRCTL> RELOAD
What is the effect of RELOAD on sessions that were originally established by LISTENER?

A. Only sessions based on static listener registrations are disconnected.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 42
Examine the structure of the SALES table, which is stored in a locally managed tablespace with Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) enabled.

```
Name                    Null?                   Type
--------------------    --------------------    ------------------
PROD_ID                 NOT NULL                NUMBER
CUST_ID                 NOT NULL                NUMBER
TIME_ID                 NOT NULL                DATE
CHANNEL_ID              NOT NULL                NUMBER
PROMO_ID                NOT NULL                NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD           NOT NULL                NUMBER (10,2)
AMOUNT_SOLD             NOT NULL                NUMBER (10,2)
```

You want to perform online segment shrink to reclaim fragmented free space below the high water mark. What should you ensure before the start of the operation?

A. Row movement is enabled.
B. Referential integrity constraints for the table are disabled.
C. No queries are running on this table.
D. Extra disk space equivalent to the size of the segment is available in the tablespace.
E. No pending transaction exists on the tabl

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 47
Examine the memory-related parameters set in the SPFILE of an Oracle database:

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

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 51
You executed this command to create a password file: $ orapwd file = orapworcl entries = 10 ignorecase = N Which two statements are true about the password file? (Choose two.)

A. It will permit the use of uppercase passwords for database users who have been granted the SYSOPER role.
B. It contains username and passwords of database users who are members of the OSOPER operating system group.
C. It contains usernames and passwords of database users who are members of the OSDBA operating system group.
D. It will permit the use of lowercase passwords for database users who have granted the SYSDBA role.
E. It will not permit the use of mixed case passwords for the database users who have been granted the SYSDBA role.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
* You can create a password file using the password file creation utility, ORAPWD.
* Adding Users to a Password File
When you grant SYSDBA or SYSOPER privileges to a user, that user's name and privilege information are added to the password file. If the server does not have an EXCLUSIVE password file (that is, if the initialization parameter REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE is NONE or SHARED, or the password file is missing),
Oracle Database issues an error if you attempt to grant these privileges.
A user's name remains in the password file only as long as that user has at least one of these two privileges. If you revoke both of these privileges, Oracle
Database removes the user from the password file.
* The syntax of the ORAPWD command is as follows: ORAPWDFILE=filename [ENTRIES=numusers] [FORCE={Y|N}] [IGNORECASE={Y|N}] [NOSYSDBA={Y|N}]
* IGNORECASE
If this argument is set to y, passwords are case-insensitive. That is, case is ignored when comparing the password that the user supplies during login with the

password in the password file.

NEW QUESTION 53
Which two statements are true about the logical storage structure of an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 57
In a recent Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report for your database, you notice a high number of buffer busy waits. The database consists of locally managed tablespaces with free list managed segments.
On further investigation, you find that buffer busy waits is caused by contention on data blocks. Which option would you consider first to decrease the wait event immediately?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 61
You use a recovery catalog for maintaining your database backups. You execute the following command:
$rman TARGET / CATALOG rman / cat@catdb
RMAN > BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE ARCHIVELOG ALL;
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

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

NEW QUESTION 62
Examine the following query output:

```
SQL> SELECT name, force_logging FROM v$database;

NAME       FORCE_LOGGING
--------   ----------------------------------------
PROD       NO
```

You issue the following command to import tables into the hr schema:
$ > impdp hr/hr directory = dumpdir dumpfile = hr_new.dmp schemas=hr TRANSFORM=DISABLE_ARCHIVE_LOGGING: Y
Which statement is true?

A. All database operations performed by the impdp command are logged.

B. Only CREATE INDEX and CREATE TABLE statements generated by the import are logged.
C. Only CREATE TABLE and ALTER TABLE statements generated by the import are logged.
D. None of the operations against the master table used by Oracle Data Pump to coordinate its activities are logged.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Oracle Data Pump disable redo logging when loading data into tables and when creating indexes.
The new TRANSFORM option introduced in data pumps import provides the flexibility to turn off the redo generation for the objects during the course of import.
The Master Table is used to track the detailed progress information of a Data Pump job.
The Master Table is created in the schema of the current user running the Pump Dump export or import, and it keeps tracks of lots of detailed information.

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

NEW QUESTION 69
Which four statements are true about database instance behavior? (Choose four.)

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

Answer: CDEF

NEW QUESTION 74
You execute the following piece of code with appropriate privileges:

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

CREATE VIEW SCOTT.EMP_V AS SELECT * FROM SCOTT.EMP;

BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY(
    OBJECT_SCHEMA => 'SCOTT',
    OBJECT_NAME   => 'EMP_V',
    POLICY_NAME   => 'SCOTT_EMP_V',
    COLUMN_NAME   => 'SAL',
    FUNCTION_TYPE => DBMS_REDACT.NONE,
    EXPRESSION    => 'SYS_CONTEXT("SYS_SESSION_ROLES","MGR") = "FALSE"');
END;
/
```

User SCOTT has been granted the CREATE SESSION privilege and the MGR role.
Which two statements are true when a session logged in as SCOTT queries the SAL column in the view and the table? (Choose two.)

A. Data is redacted for the EMP.SAL column only if the SCOTT session does not have the MGR role set.
B. Data is redacted for EMP.SAL column only if the SCOTT session has the MGR role set.
C. Data is never redacted for the EMP_V.SAL column.
D. Data is redacted for the EMP_V.SAL column only if the SCOTT session has the MGR role set.
E. Data is redacted for the EMP_V.SAL column only if the SCOTT session does not have the MGR role set.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
 Note:
* DBMS_REDACT.FULL completely redacts the column data.
* DBMS_REDACT.NONE applies no redaction on the column data. Use this function for development testing purposes. LOB columns are not supported.
* 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.
* If you create a view chain (that is, a view based on another view), then the Data Redaction policy also applies throughout this view chain. The policies remain in effect all of the way up through this view chain, but if another policy is created for one of these views, then for the columns affected in the subsequent views, this new policy takes precedence.

NEW QUESTION 75
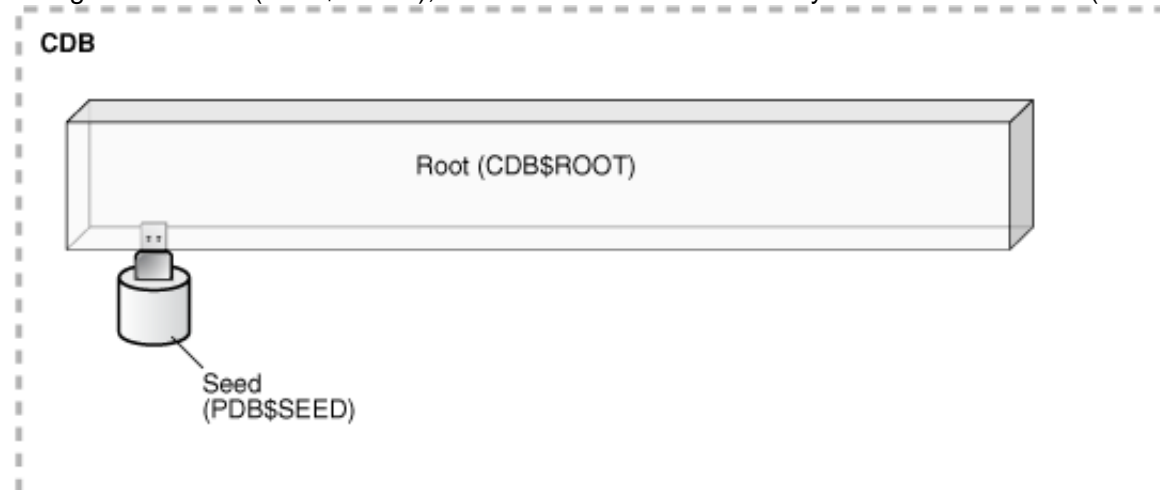What is the effect of specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE" clause in a "CREATE DATABASE" statement?

A. It will create a multitenant container database (CDB) with only the root opened.
B. It will create a CDB with root opened and seed read only.
C. It will create a CDB with root and seed opened and one PDB mounted.
D. It will create a CDB that must be plugged into an existing CDB.
E. It will create a CDB with root opened and seed mounted.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* The CREATE DATABASE ... ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE SQL statement creates a new CDB. If you do not specify the ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE clause, then the newly created database is a non-CDB and can never contain PDBs.
Along with the root (CDB$ROOT), Oracle Database automatically creates a seed PDB (PDB$SEED). The following graphic shows a newly created CDB:

* Creating a PDB
Rather than constructing the data dictionary tables that define an empty PDB from scratch, and then populating its Obj$ and Dependency$ tables, the empty PDB is created when the CDB is created. (Here, we use empty to mean containing no customer-created artifacts.) It is referred to as the seed PDB and has the name PDB$Seed. Every CDB non-negotiably contains a seed PDB; it is non-negotiably always open in read-only mode. This has no conceptual significance; rather, it is just an optimization device. The create PDB operation is implemented as a special case of the clone PDB operation.

NEW QUESTION 79
Which two statements are true about extents? (Choose two.)

A. Blocks belonging to an extent can be spread across multiple data files.
B. Data blocks in an extent are logically contiguous but can be non-contiguous on disk.
C. The blocks of a newly allocated extent, although free, may have been used before.
D. Data blocks in an extent are automatically reclaimed for use by other objects in a tablespace when all the rows in a table are deleted.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 81
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 83
Which three statements are true concerning unplugging a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDE

Explanation:
B, not A: The PDB must be closed before unplugging it.
D: An unplugged PDB contains data dictionary tables, and some of the columns in these encode information in an endianness-sensitive way. There is no supported way to handle the conversion of such columns automatically. This means, quite simply, that an unplugged PDB cannot be moved across an endianness difference.
E (not F): To exploit the new unplug/plug paradigm for patching the Oracle version most effectively, the source and destination CDBs should share a filesystem so that the PDB's datafiles can remain in place.
References:

NEW QUESTION 86
Identify three valid options for adding a pluggable database (PDB) to an existing multitenant container database (CDB).

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

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
Use the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to create a pluggable database (PDB). This statement enables you to perform the following tasks:
* (A) Create a PDB by using the seed as a template
Use the create_pdb_from_seed clause to create a PDB by using the seed in the multitenant container database (CDB) as a template. The files associated with the seed are copied to a new location and the copied files are then associated with the new PDB.
* (C) Create a PDB by cloning an existing PDB
Use the create_pdb_clone clause to create a PDB by copying an existing PDB (the source PDB) and then plugging the copy into the CDB. The files associated with the source PDB are copied to a new location and the copied files are associated with the new PDB. This operation is called cloning a PDB.
The source PDB can be plugged in or unplugged. If plugged in, then the source PDB can be in the same CDB or in a remote CDB. If the source PDB is in a remote CDB, then a database link is used to connect to the remote CDB and copy the files.
* Create a PDB by plugging an unplugged PDB or a non-CDB into a CDB

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

NEW QUESTION 88
Your database supports a DSS workload that involves the execution of complex queries: Currently, the library cache contains the ideal workload for analysis. You want to analyze some of the queries for an application that are cached in the library cache.
What must you do to receive recommendations about the efficient use of indexes and materialized views to improve query performance?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
* SQL Access Advisor is primarily responsible for making schema modification recommendations, such as adding or dropping indexes and materialized views. SQL Tuning Advisor makes other types of recommendations, such as creating SQL profiles and restructuring SQL statements.
* The query optimizer can also help you tune SQL statements. By using SQL Tuning Advisor and SQL
Access Advisor, you can invoke the query optimizer in advisory mode to examine a SQL statement or set of statements and determine how to improve their efficiency. SQL Tuning Advisor and SQL Access Advisor can make various recommendations, such as creating SQL profiles, restructuring SQL statements, creating additional indexes or materialized views, and refreshing optimizer statistics.
Note:
* Decision support system (DSS) workload
* The library cache is a shared pool memory structure that stores executable SQL and PL/SQL code. This cache contains the shared SQL and PL/SQL areas and control structures such as locks and library cache handles.

NEW QUESTION 92
Which two must be installed or configured either manually or by DBCA in order to use Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express)? (Choose two.)

A. A port number for Oracle HTTP Server must be configured
B. The APEX_PUBLIC_USER role must be granted to SYSMAN
C. A SYSMAN user with SYSDBA privilege must be created
D. At least one TCP/IP dispatcher must be configured
E. The Oracle HTTP Server must be installed

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 97
Which three statements are true about Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 102
Which Oracle Database component is audited by default if the unified Auditing option is enabled?

A. Oracle Data Pump
B. Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN)
C. Oracle Label Security
D. Oracle Database Vault
E. Oracle Real Application Security

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 105
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 109
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 111
You find this query being used in your Oracle 12c database:

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 112
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 115
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 117
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 121
You are administering a database stored in Automatic Storage Management (ASM). You use RMAN to back up the database and the MD_BACKUP command to back up the ASM metadata regularly. You lost an ASM disk group DG1 due to hardware failure.
In which three ways can you re-create the lost disk group and restore the data? (Choose three.)

A. Use the MD_RESTORE command to restore metadata for an existing disk group by passing the existing disk group name as an input parameter and use RMAN to restore the data.
B. Use the MKDG command to restore the disk group with the same configuration as the backed-up disk group and data on the disk group.
C. Use the MD_RESTORE command to restore the disk group with the changed disk group specification, failure group specification, name, and other attributes and use RMAN to restore the data.
D. Use the MKDG command to restore the disk group with the same configuration as the backed-up disk group name and same set of disks and failure group configuration, and use RMAN to restore the data.
E. Use the MD_RESTORE command to restore both the metadata and data for the failed disk group.
F. Use the MKDG command to add a new disk group DG1 with the same or different specifications for failure group and other attributes and use RMAN to restore the data.

Answer: ACF

Explanation:
 AC (not E):
The md_restore command allows you to restore a disk group from the metadata created by the md_backup command. md_restore can't restore data, only metadata.

NEW QUESTION 122
A redaction policy was added to the SAL column of the SCOTT.EMP table:

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

All users have their default set of system privileges.
For which three situations will data not be redacted? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 125
Your multitenant container (CDB) contains two pluggable databases (PDB), HR_PDB and ACCOUNTS_PDB, both of which use the CDB tablespace. The temp file is called temp01.tmp.
A user issues a query on a table on one of the PDBs and receives the following error: ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01565: error in identifying file '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/CDB1/temp01.tmp' ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status
Identify two ways to rectify the error.

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

Answer: AE

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

NEW QUESTION 130
What should you do to ensure that a job stores minimal job metadata and runtime data on disk, and uses only existing PL/SQL programs?

A. Create an event-based job.
B. Create a lightweight job.
C. Specify the job as a member of a job class.
D. Use a job array.

Answer: B

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/schedover004.htm#BGBJGHBH

NEW QUESTION 132
In your database, you want to ensure that idle sessions that are blocking active are automatically terminated after a specified period of time.
How would you accomplish this?

A. Setting a metric threshold
B. Implementing Database Resource Manager
C. Enabling resumable timeout for user sessions
D. Decreasing the value of the IDLE_TIME resource limit in the default profile

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 135
Which two statements are true about the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 136
The DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION parameter is set to TRUE in your database instance. You execute the following command to create a table:

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 138
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 139
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 141
In your Oracle 12c database, you plan to execute the command:
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE tbs1 DATAFILE '/u02/oracle/data/tbs01.dbf' SIZE 50M; The u02 file system has 1 GB of free space available.
What is the outcome?

A. It creates a locally managed tablespace with manual segment space management enabled.
B. It raises an error because extent management is not specified.
C. It creates a locally managed tablespace with automatic segment space management enabled.
D. It creates a dictionary-managed tablespace with manual segment space management enabled.

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 146
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 147
In order to exploit some new storage tiers that have been provisioned by a storage administrator, the partitions of a large heap table must be moved to other tablespaces in your Oracle 12c database?
Both local and global partitioned B-tree Indexes are defined on the table.
A high volume of transactions access the table during the day and a medium volume of transactions access it at night and during weekends.
Minimal disrupt ion to availability is required.
Which three statements are true about this requirement? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACD

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

NEW QUESTION 152
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 156
Which three statements are true about automated maintenance tasks? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABE

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

NEW QUESTION 159
Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains some pluggable databases (PDBs), you execute the following command in the root container:

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 161
On your Oracle Database, you issue the following commands to create indexes:
SQL > CREATE INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix1 ON oe.orders (customer_id, sales_rep_id) INVISIBLE; SQL> CREATE BITMAP INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix2 ON oe.orders (customer_id, sales_rep_id); Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BF

Explanation:
Not A: Both indexes are created fine.
B: The invisible index ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX1 and the bitmap index are both updated by DML operations on the Orders table.
F: Since ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX1 is invisible only ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX2 is used by the query optimizer. Not C, Not D, Not E:
* ord_customer_ix1 is an invisible index and is therefore not used by the optimizer.
* VISIBLE | INVISIBLE Use this clause to specify whether the index is visible or invisible to the optimizer. An invisible index is maintained by DML operations, but it is not be used by the optimizer during queries unless you explicitly set the parameter OPTIMIZER_USE_INVISIBLE_INDEXES to TRUE at the session or system level. Note: Specify BITMAP to indicate that index is to be created with a bitmap for each distinct key, rather than indexing each row separately. Bitmap indexes store the rowids associated with a key value as a bitmap. Each bit in the bitmap
corresponds to a possible rowid. If the bit is set, then it means that the row with the corresponding rowid contains the key value. The internal representation of bitmaps is best suited for applications with low levels of concurrent transactions, such as data warehousing.

NEW QUESTION 162
You create a table with the PERIODFOR clause to enable the use of the Temporal Validity feature of Oracle Database 12c.
Examine the table definition:

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

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

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

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 166
You are connected using SQL* Plus to a multitenant container database (CDB) with SYSDBA privileges and execute the following sequence statements:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 167
Which three statements are true about the Pre-Upgrade Information Tool? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACE

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

NEW QUESTION 170
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 172
You have successfully taken a database backup by using the command: RMAN> BACKUP AS BACKUPSET DATABASE;
Now you execute this command:
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 DATABASE;
What is the outcome?

A. It fails because an incremental level 1 backup always searches for an image copy as level 0 backup.
B. It fails because an incremental level 0 backup does not exist.
C. It takes a backup of blocks that have been formatted since the last full database backup.
D. It takes an incremental level 0 backup of the database.
E. It first takes an incremental level 0 backup and then an incremental level 1 backup.

Answer: E

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14192/bkup004.htm (4.4.1.2)

NEW QUESTION 175
Flashback is enabled for your multitenant container database (CDB), which contains two pluggable database (PDBs). A local user was accidently dropped from one of the PDBs.
You want to flash back the PDB to the time before the local user was dropped. You connect to the CDB and execute the following commands:
SQL > SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE SQL > STARTUP MOUNT
SQL > FLASHBACK DATABASE to TIME "TO_DATE ('08/20/12' , 'MM/DD/YY')"; Examine following commands:
1. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE ALL OPEN;
2. ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
3. ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;
Which command or commands should you execute next to allow updates to the flashback back schema?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 180
Which three statements are true about Oracle Restart? (Choose three.)

A. It can be configured to automatically attempt to restart various components after a hardware or software failure.
B. While starting any components, it automatically attempts to start all dependencies first and in proper order.
C. It can be configured to automatically restart a database in case of normal shutdown of the database instance.
D. It can be used to only start Oracle components.
E. It runs periodic check operations to monitor the health of Oracle component

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 184
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 187
Which three statements are true about server-generated alerts? (Choose three.)

A. Server-generated alerts notify administrators of problems that cannot be resolved automatically.
B. Alerts are not issued for locally managed read-only tablespaces.
C. Response actions cannot be specified for server-generated alerts.
D. Stateful alerts can be queried only from the DBA_ALERT_HISTORY view.
E. When an alert is cleared, it is moved to the DBA_ALERT_HISTORY view.

Answer: ABE

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

NEW QUESTION 189
In which situations does the Database Writer process (DBWn) write to data files? (choose two).

A. when the RMAN recovery process starts
B. when a user process commits a transaction
C. when a tablespace is made read-only or taken offline
D. when PMON cleans up dirty buffers in the database buffer cache
E. when clean buffers for reading new blocks into the database buffer cache are not found easily

Answer: BD

Explanation:
References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/process.htm

NEW QUESTION 192
A database uses Automatic Storage Management (ASM) as database storage, which has a diskgroup, DATA1, which is created as follows:

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

What happens when the FAILGRP1 failure group is corrupted?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 194
You create a locally managed tablespace ORDERS_TBS with automatic segment management.
You then create the table DAILY_ORDS_LST in the ORDERS_TBS tablespace using the command. CREATE TABLE daily_ords_1st(ordno NUMBER, ord_date DATE) PCTFREE 20;
How does the PCTFREE storage parameter influence data storage for this table?

A. It allows only 80% of space to be occupied in all data blocks of this table.
B. It minimizes row chaining during row insertion.
C. It minimizes row migration during existing row data updation.
D. It automatically coalesces free space of a data block when it reaches 20% of available spac

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 198
Which statement is true regarding the DEFAULT profile?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 199
You create an Oracle 12c database and then import schemas that are required by an application which has not yet been developed.
You want to get advice on creation of or modifications to indexes, materialized views and partitioning in these schemas. What must you run to achieve this?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 200
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 202
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 204
Which files must you copy from the Oracle home of the database that is being upgraded to the new Oracle home for Oracle Database 12c? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABE

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

NEW QUESTION 205
Which four statements are true about the components of the Oracle Scheduler? (Choose four.)

A. A schedule can be specified to a single job only.
B. A scheduler job can point to a chain instead of pointing to a single program object.
C. A job may get started automatically when a window opens.
D. A program and job can be specified as part of a schedule definition.
E. A job is specified as part of a program specification.
F. A program can be used in the definition of multiple jobs.
G. A program and schedule can be specified as part of a job definition.

Answer: BCFG

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14231/schedover.htm

NEW QUESTION 210
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 211
Which two statements are true about using SQL*Loader? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 214

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 215
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 220
Identify three situations in which messages are written to the alert log file. (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 222
For which three requirements would you use the Database Resource Manager? (Choose three.)

A. specifying an idle time limit that applies to sessions that are idle and blocking other sessions
B. limiting the degree of parallelism of operations performed by user sessions in a consumer group
C. specifying the maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for a user
D. limiting the CPU used per database call
E. specifying the amount of private space a session can allocate in the shared pool of the SGA.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
 References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14231/dbrm.htm

NEW QUESTION 225
Which three statements are true about checkpointing? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 226
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 227
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 ln 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 231
Which users are created and can be used for database and host management of your DBaaS database servers?

A. opc and oracle users
B. root, oracle and cloud users
C. root and oracle users
D. root, opc and oracle users
E. cloud and oracle users

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 233
One of your databases has archive logging enabled and RMAN backups are taken at regular intervals. The data file for the USERS tablespace is corrupt.
Which command must you execute before starting the recovery of this tablespace?

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 237
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 241
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 clien

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 244
When does a database checkpoint occur?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 249
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 254
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 258
Which statement is true about using the Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA) to upgrade your database from Oracle Database 11g to Oracle Database 12c?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 261
Which three statements are true about the Pre-Upgrade Information Tool? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 262
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 263
You are using RMAN to back up your database. All the data files are in read/write mode. Examine the RMAN configuration parameters:

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

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 268

Examine the parameters:

```
Examine the parameters:

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

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 272
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 277
Identify the persistent configuration setting for the target database that can be set for the backup by using RMAN. (Choose all that apply.)

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

Answer: ABC

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

NEW QUESTION 280
You install "Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server" on a host on which the ORCL1 and ORCL2 databases both have their instances running.
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. All databases subsequently created by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
B. The srvctl add database command must be used to add ORCL1 and ORCL2 to the ORACLE Restart configuration.
C. Both ORCL1 and ORCL2 are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
D. All database listeners running from the database home are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
E. The crsctl start has command must be used to start software services for Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) after the "Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server" installation is complete.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 284
Your database is configured for ARCHIVELOG mode, and a daily full database backup is taken. RMAN is configured to perform control file autobackup.
In which three scenarios do you need media recovery? (Choose three.)

A. loss of all the copies of the control file
B. loss of all the inactive online redo log group members
C. loss of a data file that belongs to the active undo tablespace
D. loss of data files that belong to the SYSTEM tablespace
E. logical corruption of data that is caused by a wrong transaction
F. abnormal termination of the database instance

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 286
The HR user updates the salary of one of the employees in the non-partitioned EMPLOYEES table, but does not commit the transaction.
Which two types of lock exist in this situation? (Choose two.)

A. exclusive lock on the EMPLOYEES table
B. null lock on the row being updated
C. null lock on the EMPLOYEES table
D. row level lock on the row being updated
E. shared lock on the EMPLOYEES table

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 289
Which three tools or tasks are run by default as part automated maintenance tasks? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 291
Which two statements are true about resumable space allocation? (Choose two.)

A. A database-level LOGON trigger can be used to automatically configure resumable statement settings for individual sessions.
B. SELECT statements that run out of temporary space for sort areas are candidates for resumable execution.
C. A resumable statement can be suspended and resumed only once during a session.
D. Resumable space allocation does not apply when a database instance uses asynchronous commit.
E. Resumable space allocation does not apply when users exceed their assigned space quota in a tablespace.
F. Free space in a segment is automatically reclaimed when a resumable statement is suspended because of an out-of- space condition.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 293
Your database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode. You want to enable archiving for the database. Examine the steps:
1. Execute the ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG command.
2. Execute SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE.
3. Execute STARTUP MOUNT.
4. Set the DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST parameter to $ORACLE_HOME/dbs/.
5. Execute STARTUP NOMOUNT.
6. Open the database.
Identify the required steps in the correct sequence.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 294
Which statement is true about the loss of a data file belonging to the default undo tablespace?

A. The database remains open in read-only mode.
B. The database is put in MOUNT state and requires recovery to be opened.
C. The database remains open for querying but no DML statements can be executed except by the users with SYSDBA privilege.
D. All the noncommitted transactions are lost.
E. The database instance abort

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 297
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