

1Z0-062 Dumps

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

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NEW QUESTION 1

You conned using SQL Plus to the root container of a multitenant container database (CDB) with SYSDBA privilege. The CDB has several pluggable databases (PDBs) open in the read/write mode. There are ongoing transactions in both the CDB and PDBs. What happens after issuing the SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL statement?

- A. The shutdown proceeds immediately.
- B. The shutdown proceeds as soon as all transactions in the PDBs are either committed or rolled back.
- C. The shutdown proceeds as soon as all transactions in the CDB are either committed or rolled back.
- D. The shutdown proceeds as soon as all transactions in both the CDB and PDBs are either committed or rolled back.
- E. The statement results in an error because there are open PDBs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

* SHUTDOWN [ABORT | IMMEDIATE | NORMAL | TRANSACTIONAL [LOCAL]]

Shuts down a currently running Oracle Database instance, optionally closing and dismounting a database. If the current database is a pluggable database, only the pluggable database is closed. The consolidated instance continues to run. Shutdown commands that wait for current calls to complete or users to disconnect such as SHUTDOWN NORMAL and SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL have a time limit that the SHUTDOWN command will wait. If all events blocking the shutdown have not occurred within the time limit, the shutdown command cancels with the following message: ORA-01013: user requested cancel of current operation

* If logged into a CDB, shutdown closes the CDB instance.

To shutdown a CDB or non CDB, you must be connected to the CDB or non CDB instance that you want to close, and then enter SHUTDOWN

Database closed. Database dismounted. Oracle instance shut down.

To shutdown a PDB, you must log into the PDB to issue the SHUTDOWN command. SHUTDOWN Pluggable Database closed. Note:

* Prerequisites for PDB Shutdown

When the current container is a pluggable database (PDB), the SHUTDOWN command can only be used if: The current user has SYSDBA, SYSOPER, SYSBACKUP, or SYSDG system privilege.

The privilege is either commonly granted or locally granted in the PDB.

The current user exercises the privilege using AS SYSDBA, AS SYSOPER, AS SYSBACKUP, or AS SYSDG at connect time.

To close a PDB, the PDB must be open.

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Evolving SQL Plan Baselines

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

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

1. Set the evolve task parameters. SET_EVOLVE_TASK_PARAMETER

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

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

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

3: IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK

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

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

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

References:

NEW QUESTION 4

Which are two ways for a database service to be recognized by a listener in Oracle Database 12c? (Choose two.)

- A. Dynamic Registration by the LREG process
- B. Dynamic Registration by the SMON process
- C. Static registration in the listener.ora file using the GLOBAL_DBNAME parameter
- D. Dynamic Registration by the PMON process
- E. Static registration in the listener.ora file using the SERVICE_NAME parameter

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/NETAG/listenercfg.htm#NETAG298>

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

Examine this command:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET ENABLE_DDL_LOGGING=TRUE;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. All data definition language (DDL) statements are written to the control file
- B. Some DDL statements are written to an XML file in the ADR home
- C. All DDL statements are logged in a text file in Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) home
- D. Some data definition language (DDL) statements are written to the control file
- E. Some DDL statements are written to a text file in the ADR home
- F. The Alert Log still contains some DDL statements

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

Note:

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

* UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES Procedure

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

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

* Oracle Data Redaction enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by

low-privileged users or applications. You can redact column data by using one of the following methods:

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

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

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

*

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

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

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

/ PDBDatabase

Single-level resource plans only Up to 8 consumer groups

(not B) No subplans

NEW QUESTION 9

You execute the commands:

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 10

You are administering a database and you receive a requirement to apply the following restrictions:

1. A connection must be terminated after four unsuccessful login attempts by user.
2. A user should not be able to create more than four simultaneous sessions.
3. User session must be terminated after 15 minutes of inactivity.
4. Users must be prompted to change their passwords every 15 days. How would you accomplish these requirements?

- A. by granting a secure application role to the users
- B. by creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT parameter to FALSE
- C. By creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS parameter to 4
- D. By Implementing Fine-Grained Auditing (FGA) and setting the REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORD_FILE parameter to NONE.
- E. By implementing the database resource Manager plan and setting the SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS parameters to 4.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can design your applications to automatically grant a role to the user who is trying to log in, provided the user meets criteria that you specify. To do so, you create a secure application role, which is a role that is associated with a PL/SQL procedure (or PL/SQL package that contains multiple procedures). The procedure validates the user: if the user fails the validation, then the user cannot log in. If the user passes the validation, then the procedure grants the user a role so that he or she can use the application. The user has this role only as long as he or she is logged in to the application. When the user logs out, the role is revoked.

Incorrect:

Not B: REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT specifies whether remote clients will be authenticated with the value of the OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX parameter.

Not C, not E: SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS specifies the number of authentication attempts that can be made by a client on a connection to the server

process. After the specified number of failure attempts, the connection will be automatically dropped by the server process.

Not D: REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE specifies whether Oracle checks for a password file. Values:

shared

One or more databases can use the password file. The password file can contain SYS as well as non-SYS users. exclusive

The password file can be used by only one database. The password file can contain SYS as well as non-SYS users. none

Oracle ignores any password file. Therefore, privileged users must be authenticated by the operating system. Note:

The REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT parameter is deprecated. It is retained for backward compatibility only.

NEW QUESTION 10

You administer an online transaction processing (OLTP) system whose database is stored in Automatic Storage Management (ASM) and whose disk group use normal redundancy.

One of the ASM disks goes offline, and is then dropped because it was not brought online before DISK_REPAIR_TIME elapsed.

When the disk is replaced and added back to the disk group, the ensuing rebalance operation is too slow.

Which two recommendations should you make to speed up the rebalance operation if this type of failure happens again? (Choose two.)

- A. Increase the value of the ASM_POWER_LIMIT parameter.
- B. Set the DISK_REPAIR_TIME disk attribute to a lower value.
- C. Specify the statement that adds the disk back to the disk group.
- D. Increase the number of ASMB processes.
- E. Increase the number of DBWR_IO_SLAVES in the ASM instance.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

A: ASM_POWER_LIMIT specifies the maximum power on an Automatic Storage Management instance for disk rebalancing. The higher the limit, the faster rebalancing will complete. Lower values will take longer, but consume fewer processing and I/O resources.

D:

* Normally a separate process is fired up to do that rebalance. This will take a certain amount of time. If you want it to happen faster, fire up more processes. You tell ASM it can add more processes by increasing the rebalance power.

* ASMB

ASM Background Process

Communicates with the ASM instance, managing storage and providing statistics Incorrect:

Not B: A higher, not a lower, value of DISK_REPAIR_TIME would be helpful here.

Not E: If you implement database writer I/O slaves by setting the DBWR_IO_SLAVES parameter, you configure a single (master) DBWR process that has slave processes that are subservient to it. In addition, I/O slaves can be used to "simulate" asynchronous I/O on platforms that do not support asynchronous I/O or implement it inefficiently. Database I/O slaves provide non-blocking, asynchronous requests to simulate asynchronous I/O.

NEW QUESTION 12

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

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

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Note:

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

NEW QUESTION 15

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 19

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

- Applications will connect to the database via a middle tier.
- The number of concurrent user connections will be high.

– The database will have mixed workload, with the execution of complex BI queries scheduled at night. Which DBCA option must you choose to create the database?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 21

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 26

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

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

Answer: DE

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 29

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

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 31

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

Which connection method guarantees that this requirement is met?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 32

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 36

You notice that the elapsed time for an important database scheduler Job is unacceptably long. The job belongs to a scheduler job class and window. Which two actions would reduce the job's elapsed time? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

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

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

C: Set resource allocation for member jobs

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

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

NEW QUESTION 39

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

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:

Asynchronous Global Index Maintenance for DROP and TRUNCATE PARTITION

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

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

References:

NEW QUESTION 41

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

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

For which database users is the audit policy now active?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

... EXCEPT statement. Note:

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

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

Example Auditing All Actions on a Table

```
CREATE AUDIT POLICY all_actions_on_hr_emp_pol
```

ACTIONS ALL ON HR.EMPLOYEES;
AUDIT POLICY all_actions_on_hr_emp_pol EXCEPT pmulligan; References:

NEW QUESTION 44

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 49

You are about to plug a multi-terabyte non-CDB into an existing multitenant container database (CDB). The characteristics of the non-CDB are as follows:

- Version: Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2.0) 64-bit
- Character set: AL32UTF8
- National character set: AL16UTF16
- O/S: Oracle Linux 6 64-bit

The characteristics of the CDB are as follows:

- Version: Oracle Database 12c Release 1 64-bit
- Character Set: AL32UTF8
- National character set: AL16UTF16
- O/S: Oracle Linux 6 64-bit

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Overview, example:

- Log into ncdb12c as sys
- Get the database in a consistent state by shutting it down cleanly.
- Open the database in read only mode
- Run DBMS_PDB.DESCRIBE to create an XML file describing the database.
- Shut down ncdb12c
- Connect to target CDB (CDB2)
- Check whether non-cdb (NCDB12c) can be plugged into CDB(CDB2)
- Plug-in Non-CDB (NCDB12c) as PDB(NCDB12c) into target CDB(CDB2).
- Access the PDB and run the noncdb_to_pdb.sql script.
- Open the new PDB in read/write mode.

* You can easily plug an Oracle Database 12c non-CDB into a CDB. Just create a PDB manifest file for the non-CDB, and then use the manifest file to create a cloned PDB in the CDB.

* Note that to plug in a non-CDB database into a CDB, the non-CDB database needs to be of version 12c as well. So existing 11g databases will need to be upgraded to 12c before they can be part of a 12c CDB.

NEW QUESTION 54

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

- A. It loads data faster than conventional SQL*Loader
- B. No data file needs to be specified
- C. It can load data in parallel
- D. It loads data more efficiently than conventional SQL*Loader
- E. It requires Enterprise Manager Express to be configured

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/enterprise-edition/learnmore/sqlldr-express-modewp-1991038.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 56

You are the DBA supporting an Oracle 11g Release 2 database and wish to move a table containing several DATE, CHAR, VARCHAR2, and NUMBER data types, and the table's indexes, to another tablespace.

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

* To redefine a table online:

Choose the redefinition method: by key or by rowid

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

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

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

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

Incorrect:

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

NEW QUESTION 57

You run a script that completes successfully using SQL*Plus that performs these actions:

1. Creates a multitenant container database (CDB)
2. Plugs in three pluggable databases (PDBs)
3. Shuts down the CDB instance
4. Starts up the CDB instance using STARTUP OPEN READ WRITE

Which two statements are true about the outcome after running the script? (Choose two.)

- A. The seed will be in mount state.
- B. The seed will be opened read-only.
- C. The seed will be opened read/write.
- D. The other PDBs will be in mount state.
- E. The other PDBs will be opened read-only.
- F. The PDBs will be opened read/write.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

B: The seed is always read-only.

D: Pluggable databases can be started and stopped using SQL*Plus commands or the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE command.

NEW QUESTION 60

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

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

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

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

- * (E) Database, operating system, or hardware upgrades.
- * (A, C) Database, operating system, or hardware configuration changes.
- * Database initialization parameter changes.
- * Schema changes, such as adding indexes or materialized views.
- * Refreshing optimizer statistics.
- * Creating or changing SQL profiles.

NEW QUESTION 64

You execute the following piece of code with appropriate privileges:

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 67

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 71

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

Which command would you execute to create the database link?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 75

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 79

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

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

Answer: AEG

Explanation:

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

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

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

Specify ALL to modify all of the PDBs.

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

NEW QUESTION 84

You must track all transactions that modify certain tables in the sales schema for at least three years. Automatic undo management is enabled for the database with a retention of one day.

Which two must you do to track the transactions? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable supplemental logging for the database.
- B. Specify undo retention guarantee for the database.
- C. Create a Flashback Data Archive in the tablespace where the tables are stored.
- D. Create a Flashback Data Archive in any suitable tablespace.
- E. Enable Flashback Data Archiving for the tables that require tracking.

Answer: DE

Explanation:

E: By default, flashback archiving is disabled for any table. You can enable flashback archiving for a table if you have the FLASHBACK ARCHIVE object privilege on the Flashback Data Archive that you want to use for that table.

D: Creating a Flashback Data Archive

/ Create a Flashback Data Archive with the CREATEFLASHBACK ARCHIVE statement, specifying the following: Name of the Flashback Data Archive

Name of the first tablespace of the Flashback Data Archive

(Optional) Maximum amount of space that the Flashback Data Archive can use in the first tablespace

/ Create a Flashback Data Archive named fla2 that uses tablespace tbs2, whose data will be retained for two years: CREATEFLASHBACK ARCHIVE fla2

TABLESPACE tbs2 RETENTION 2 YEAR;

NEW QUESTION 85

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

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

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

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

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

* (A) Oracle Managed Files

* (B) The SEEDFILE_NAME_CONVERT Clause

* (C) The PDB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT Initialization Parameter

NEW QUESTION 87

Examine the parameters for your database instance:

You execute the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE undotbs1 RETENTION NOGUARANTEE;
```

Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. Undo data is written to flashback logs after 1200 seconds.
- B. Inactive undo data is retained for 1200 seconds even if subsequent transactions fail due to lack of space in the undotablespace.
- C. You can perform a Flashback Database operation only within the duration seconds.
- D. An attempt is made to keep inactive undo for 1200 seconds but transactions may overwrite the undo before that time has elapsed.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 88

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

Examine the query and its output:

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

* orapwd

/ You can create a database password file using the password file creation utility, ORAPWD. The syntax of the ORAPWD command is as follows:

```
orapwd FILE=filename [ENTRIES=numusers] [FORCE={y|n}] [ASM={y|n}] [DBUNIQUENAME=dbname] [FORMAT={12|legacy}] [SYSBACKUP={y|n}]
```

```
[SYSDG={y|n}] [SYSKM={y|n}] [DELETE={y|n}]
```

```
[INPUT_FILE=input-fname]
```

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

/ 12c: V\$PWFILERS lists all users in the password file, and indicates whether the user has been granted the SYSDBA, SYSOPER, SYSASM, SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privileges.

/ 10c: sts users who have been granted SYSDBA and SYSOPER privileges as derived from the password file. ColumnDatatypeDescription

USERNAMEVARCHAR2(30)The name of the user that is contained in the password file

SYSDBAVARCHAR2(5)If TRUE, the user can connect with SYSDBA privileges SYSOPERVERVARCHAR2(5)If TRUE, the user can connect with SYSOPER privileges

Incorrect:

not E: The format of the v\$PWFILERS file is already in 12c format.

NEW QUESTION 90

You created a new database using the "create database" statement without specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE" clause.

What are two effects of not using the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE database" clause?

- A. The database is created as a non-CDB and can never contain a PDB.
- B. The database is treated as a PDB and must be plugged into an existing multitenant container database (CDB).
- C. The database is created as a non-CDB and can never be plugged into a CDB.
- D. The database is created as a non-CDB but can be plugged into an existing CDB.
- E. The database is created as a non-CDB but will become a CDB whenever the first PDB is plugged in.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

A (not B,not E): The CREATE DATABASE ... ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE SQL statement creates a new CDB. If you do not specify the ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE clause, then the newly created database is a non- CDB and can never contain PDBs.

D: You can create a PDB by plugging in a Non-CDB as a PDB. The following graphic depicts the options for creating a PDB:

Incorrect:

Not E: For the duration of its existence, a database is either a CDB or a non-CDB. You cannot transform a non-CDB into a CDB or vice versa. You must define a database as a CDB at creation, and then create PDBs within this CDB.

NEW QUESTION 91

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 96

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 101

Which statement is true about Oracle Net Listener?

- A. It acts as the listening endpoint for the Oracle database instance for all local and non-local user connections.
- B. A single listener can service only one database instance and multiple remote client connections.

- C. Service registration with the listener is performed by the process monitor (PMON) process of each database instance.
- D. The listener.ora configuration file must be configured with one or more listening protocol addresses to allow remote users to connect to a database instance.
- E. The listener.ora configuration file must be located in the ORACLE_HOME/network/admin directly.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 102

Examine the parameters for your database instance:

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

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

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

C: During the first execution of a SQL statement, an execution plan is generated as usual.

D: if multi-column statistics are not present for the relevant combination of columns, the optimizer can fall back on cardinality feedback.

(not B)* Cardinality feedback. This feature, enabled by default in 11.2, is intended to improve plans for repeated executions.

optimizer_dynamic_sampling optimizer_features_enable

* dynamic sampling or multi-column statistics allow the optimizer to more accurately estimate selectivity of conjunctive predicates. Note:

* OPTIMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING controls the level of dynamic sampling performed by the optimizer. Range of values. 0 to 10

* Cardinality feedback was introduced in Oracle Database 11gR2. The purpose of this feature is to automatically improve plans for queries that are executed repeatedly, for which the optimizer does not estimate cardinalities in the plan properly. The optimizer may misestimate cardinalities for a variety of reasons, such as missing or inaccurate statistics, or complex predicates. Whatever the reason for the misestimate, cardinality feedback may be able to help.

NEW QUESTION 104

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

The steps to recover the tablespace are as follows:

1. Mount the CDB.
2. Close all the PDBs.
3. Open the database.
4. Apply the archive redo logs.
5. Restore the data file.
6. Take the SYSAUX tablespace offline.

7. Place the SYSAUX tablespace online.
8. Open all the PDBs with RESETLOGS.
9. Open the database with RESETLOGS.
10. Execute the command SHUTDOWN ABORT.
Which option identifies the correct sequence to recover the SYSAUX tablespace?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

* Example:

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

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

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

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

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

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

/ After shutting down the database using SHUTDOWN ABORT

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

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

NEW QUESTION 109

You execute this command:

Which two statements are true about segment space management for segments in this tablespace? (Choose two.)

- A. Space utilization inside segments is mapped by bitmaps.
- B. Segments are automatically shrunk and compressed when rows are deleted.
- C. The PCTFREE storage parameter has no effect on segments created in this tablespace.
- D. The PCTUSED storage parameter has no effect on segments created in this tablespace.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 112

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

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 117

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

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

‘/mydir/rman_change_track.f’;

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

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

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 120

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 123

You want to flashback a test database by five hours. You issue this command:

```
SQL > FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIMESTAMP (SYSDATE - 5/24);
```

Which two statements are true about this flashback scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The database must have multiplexed redo logs for the flashback to succeed.
- B. The database must be MOUNTED for the flashback to succeed.
- C. The database must use block change tracking for the flashback to succeed.
- D. The database must be opened in restricted mode for the flashback to succeed.
- E. The database must be opened with the RESETLOGS option after the flashback is complete.
- F. The database must be opened in read-only mode to check if the database has been flashed back to the correct SC

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 126

You want to prevent a group of users in your database from performing long-running transactions that consume huge amounts of space in the undo tablespace. If the quota for these users is exceeded during execution of a data manipulation language (DML) statement, the operation should abort and return an error.

However, queries should still be allowed, even if users have exceeded the undo space limitation.

How would you achieve this?

- A. Specify the maximum amount of quota a user can be allocated in the undo tablespace.
- B. Decrease the number of Interested Transaction List (ITL) slots for the segments on which these users perform transactions.
- C. Implement a profile for these users.
- D. Implement a Database Resource Manager pla

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 129

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

You plan to execute the commands:

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 131

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

- A. System privileges apply only to the PDB in which they are used.
- B. Local users cannot use local system privileges on the schema of a common user.
- C. The granter of system privileges must possess the set container privilege.

- D. Common users connected to a PDB can exercise privileges across other PDBs.
- E. System privileges with the with grant option container all clause must be granted to a common user before the common user can grant privileges to other users.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

Incorrect: Note:

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

NEW QUESTION 134

You enabled an audit policy by issuing the following statements:

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

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

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

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 135

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

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

Answer: DE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 140

You want to create a role that:

- is protected from unauthorized usage
 - does not use a password embedded in the application source code or stored in a table
 - is enabled for a user based on security policies defined in a PL/SQL package
- How would you create this role?

- A. as a secure application role
- B. with definer's rights
- C. with global authentication
- D. with external authentication

Answer: A

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/authorization.htm#DBSEG97973

NEW QUESTION 142

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 147

Examine the following command;
ALTER SYSTEM SET enable_ddl_logging = TRUE; Which statement is true?

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 148

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 151

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

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_BUFFER=32 M;
```

What is the outcome of this command?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 156

A database is stored in an Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disk group, disk group, DGROUP1 with SQL:

There is enough free space in the disk group for mirroring to be done.

What happens if the CONTROLLER1 failure group becomes unavailable due to error of for maintenance?

- A. Transactions and queries accessing database objects contained in any tablespace stored in DGROUP1 will fall.
- B. Mirroring of allocation units will be done to ASM disks in the CONTROLLER2 failure group until the CONTROLLER1 for failure group is brought back online.
- C. The data in the CONTROLLER1 failure group is copied to the controller2 failure group and rebalancing is initiated.
- D. ASM does not mirror any data until the controller failure group is brought back online, and newly allocated primary allocation units (AU) are stored in the controller2 failure group, without mirroring.
- E. Transactions accessing database objects contained in any tablespace stored in DGROUP1 will fail but queries will succeed.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 159

What can be automatically implemented after the SQL Tuning Advisor is run as part of the Automated Maintenance Task?

- A. statistics recommendations
- B. SQL profile recommendations
- C. SQL statement restructure recommendations
- D. creation of materialized views to improve query performance

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 161

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

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

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 164

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

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 167

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 172

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

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 174

Examine these two statements:

Which three are true about the MRKT tablespace? (Choose three.)

- A. The MRKT tablespace is created as a small file tablespace, because the file size is less than the minimum required for big file files.
- B. The MRKT tablespace may be dropped if it has no contents.
- C. Users who were using the old default tablespace will have their default tablespaces changed to the MRKT tablespace.
- D. No more data files can be added to the tablespace.
- E. The relative file number of the tablespace is not stored in rowids for the table rows that are stored in the MRKT tablespace.

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 179

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 182

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 184

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

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

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 188

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

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

Answer: ABF

Explanation:

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

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

B: Drop Multiple Partitions:

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

Example:

view plaincopy to clipboardprint?

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

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

```
SQL>
```

Restrictions :

- You can't drop all partitions of the table.

- If the table has a single partition, you will get the error: ORA-14083: cannot drop the only partition of a partitioned.

NEW QUESTION 193

Flashback is enabled for your multitenant container database (CDB), which contains two pluggable database (PDBs). A local user was accidentally dropped from one of the PDBs.

You want to flash back the PDB to the time before the local user was dropped. You connect to the CDB and execute the following commands:

```
SQL > SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE SQL > STARTUP MOUNT
```

```
SQL > FLASHBACK DATABASE to TIME "TO_DATE ('08/20/12' , 'MM/DD/YY)";
```

 Examine following commands:

```
1. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE ALL OPEN;
```

```
2. ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
```

```
3. ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;
```

Which command or commands should you execute next to allow updates to the flashback back schema?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 197

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 202

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

connect the SQLPLUS client to a database instance? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 203

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

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

The steps in random order:

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

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

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 206

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 208

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 212

What is the outcome of the SHUTDOWN ABORT command?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 214

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 215

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 216

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 219

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 220

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 225

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

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 228

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

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 233

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 238

Which three database operations can be performed only at MOUNT state? (Choose three.)

- A. performing Flashback Database
- B. renaming control files
- C. enabling or disabling ARCHIVELOG mode
- D. re-creating control files
- E. performing full database recovery

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 241

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 242

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 246

Examine the following command:

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 251

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 252

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

- A. The user-managed backup consists of only formatted data blocks.
- B. The database must be shut down to take a user-managed backup.
- C. The RMAN backup contains only data files.
- D. The RMAN backup can be performed while the database is open.
- E. The database must be in MOUNT state to take RMAN backu

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 254

You configured the Fast Recovery Area (FRA) for your database. The database instance is in ARCHIVELOG mode. The default location for the archived redo log files is the FRA.

Which two files are removed automatically if space is required in the FRA as per the retention policy? (Choose two.)

- A. Archived redo log files that have multiple copies in a different archive location
- B. user-managed backups of data files and control files
- C. RMAN backups that are obsolete
- D. flashback logs

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 258

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 261

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 264

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

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 265

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 269

Identify the access that is initially available to connect to your Database as a Service (DBaaS) environment.

- A. Enterprise Manager on port 1158
- B. telnet on port 23
- C. Cloud Control on port 7799
- D. SSH on port 22
- E. SSL/TLS on port 443

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 274

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

- A. ALTER TABLESPACE users OFFLINE
- B. STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT

- C. STARTUP FORCE
- D. SWITCH DATAFILE ALL

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 276

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 277

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 280

One of your databases supports an OLTP workload. The default UNDO tablespace is fixed size with:

1. RETENTION NOGUARANTEE
2. UNDO_RETENTION is 12 minutes

User SCOTT gets this error after a query on the SALES table has run for more than 15 minutes: ORA-01555: snapshot too old

Which three factors taken separately or in some combination might be the cause? (Choose three.)

- A. An update was made to the SALES table after the query began
- B. An update to the SALES table was committed after the query began
- C. A committed delete to the SALES table was made more than 12 minutes before the query began
- D. An uncommitted update to the SALES table was made more than 12 minutes before the query began
- E. A committed update to the SALES table was made more than 12 minutes before the query began
- F. An uncommitted delete to the SALES table was made more than 12 minutes before the query began
- G. An update was made to the SALES table before the query began

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 282

Backup requirements for a database:

- * Level 0 backup on Sunday
 - * Cumulative incremental level 1 backup on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday
 - * Differential incremental level 1 backup on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday
- Which three statements are true about the strategy? (Choose three.)

- A. Level 0 backup on Sunday contains all the blocks that have been formatted.
- B. Level 0 backup on Sunday contains all the blocks that have been changed since the last level 1 backup.
- C. Level 1 backup on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday contains all the blocks that have been changed since the last level 1 backup.
- D. Level 1 backup on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday contains all the blocks that have been changed since the last level 0 backup.
- E. Level 1 backup on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday contains all the blocks that have been changed since the last level 0 backup.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 283

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

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

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 285

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 287

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

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 289

Which three statements are true about user account administration? (Choose three.)

- A. A user's current session is not affected when the user's profile is changed.
- B. Only users with the `SYSDBA` privilege can change the tablespace quota for other users.
- C. A new user account can be created only by `SYS` or `SYSTEM` users.
- D. A user's quota can be set for any permanent tablespace but not for the default temporary tablespace.
- E. A user requires only the `CREATE SESSION` privilege to change his or her own passwor

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 293

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

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 298

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

- A. A resource plan change can be automated by using the Oracle Scheduler.
- B. It can be used to control the consumption of only physical I/Os where excessive physical I/Os can trigger an automatic session termination but excessive logical I/Os cannot.
- C. It can be used to control the usage of the undo tablespace by consumer groups.
- D. A resource plan can have multiple resource plan directives, each of which controls resource allocation for a different consumer group.
- E. It can be used to enable resumable timeout for user sessions.
- F. It can be used to control the usage of the temp tablespace by consumer group

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 299

You determine that database performance is sub-optimal due to hard parsing statements. Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) is disabled for your database instance.

Which tool would you use to get advice on how to improve performance?

- A. Memory Advisor for the PGA
- B. SQL Access Advisor
- C. Memory Advisor for the shared pool
- D. SQL Tuning Advisor

Answer: C

Explanation:

References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25178_01/server.11111/e10897/montune.htm#CHDGFCFJ

NEW QUESTION 300

Which task is performed by a background process in a database instance?

- A. Connecting between a client process and a dispatcher
- B. Executing PL/SQL code
- C. Creating dedicated server connections
- D. Copying online redo log files to offline storage

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 302

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You want to take a consistent whole database backup.

Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 303

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

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 308

You install Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server.

Which two components are automatically included in the Oracle Restart configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. A pre-existing Oracle Net Listener
- B. Oracle Notification services
- C. A pre-existing database
- D. A pre-existing Oracle management agent
- E. Oracle CSSD service

Answer: BE

Explanation:

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/LADBI/oraclerestart.htm#LADBI999>

NEW QUESTION 313

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

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 316

Which statement is true about unified auditing?

- A. The unified audit trail, by default, resides in a read-only table in the AUDSYS schema in the SYSAUX tablespace.
- B. Only the CREATE, ALTER, and DROP statements are audited for all users, including SYS.
- C. Unified auditing is enabled only if the AUDIT_TRAIL parameter is set to NONE.
- D. The unified audit trail contains audit records only from unified audit policies and AUDIT settings.

Answer: A

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/audit_admin.htm#DBSEG370

NEW QUESTION 317

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 322

Examine the command:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET ENABLE_DDL_LOGGING=TRUE;
```

Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. All data definition language (DDL) commands are logged in to the alert log file.
- B. All DDL commands are logged in to a text file in Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) home.
- C. A subset of executed DDL statements is written into an XML file in ADR home.
- D. A subset of executed DDL statements is written to the DDL log in ADR home.
- E. All DDL commands are logged in to a trace file in ADR home

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 323

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