

1Z0-062 Dumps

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

<https://www.certleader.com/1Z0-062-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

Which action takes place when a file checkpoint occurs?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

You configure your database Instance to support shared server connections.

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

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

Note:

* System global area (SGA)

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

* Program global area (PGA)

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

References:

NEW QUESTION 3

What happens if a maintenance window closes before a job that collects optimizer statistics completes?

- A. The job is terminated and the gathered statistics are not saved.
- B. The job is terminated but the gathered statistics are not published.
- C. The job continues to run until all statistics are gathered.
- D. The job is terminated and statistics for the remaining objects are collected the next time the maintenance window opens.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The stop_on_window_close attribute controls whether the GATHER_STATS_JOB continues when the maintenance window closes. The default setting for the stop_on_window_close attribute is TRUE, causing Scheduler to terminate GATHER_STATS_JOB when the maintenance window closes. The remaining objects are then processed in the next maintenance window.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14211/stats.htm#g49431

NEW QUESTION 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 execute the following PL/SQL:

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

DBMS_FGA.add_policy

* The DBMS_FGA package provides fine-grained security functions.

* ADD_POLICY Procedure

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

Not C: object_schema

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

NEW QUESTION 6

Examine the contents of SQL loader control file:

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

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

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

A: The APPEND keyword tells SQL*Loader to preserve any preexisting data in the table. Other options allow you to delete preexisting data, or to fail with an error if the table is not empty to begin with.

B (not D): Note:

* SQL*Loader-00210: first data file is empty, cannot process the FIELD NAMES record

Cause: The data file listed in the next message was empty. Therefore, the FIELD NAMES FIRST FILE directive could not be processed.

Action: Check the listed data file and fix it. Then retry the operation E:

* A comma-separated values (CSV) (also sometimes called character-separated values, because the separator character does not have to be a comma) file stores tabular data (numbers and text) in plain-text form. Plain text means that the file is a sequence of characters, with no data that has to be interpreted instead, as binary numbers. A CSV file consists of any number of records, separated by line breaks of some kind; each record consists of fields, separated by some other character or string, most commonly a literal comma or tab. Usually, all records have an identical sequence of fields.

* Fields with embedded commas must be quoted. Example:

1997,Ford,E350,"Super, luxurious truck" Note:

* SQL*Loader is a bulk loader utility used for moving data from external files into the Oracle database.

NEW QUESTION 7

Examine the current value for the following parameters in your database instance: SGA_MAX_SIZE = 1024M

SGA_TARGET = 700M DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE = 124M LOG_BUFFER = 200M

You issue the following command to increase the value of DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE: SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE=140M;

Which statement is true?

- A. It fails because the DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE parameter cannot be changed dynamically.
- B. It succeeds only if memory is available from the autotuned components if SGA.
- C. It fails because an increase in DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE cannot be accommodated within SGA_TARGET.
- D. It fails because an increase in DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE cannot be accommodated within SGA_MAX_SIZE.

Answer: D

Explanation:

* The SGA_TARGET parameter can be dynamically increased up to the value specified for the SGA_MAX_SIZE parameter, and it can also be reduced.

* Example:

For example, suppose you have an environment with the following configuration: SGA_MAX_SIZE = 1024M

SGA_TARGET = 512M DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE = 128M

In this example, the value of SGA_TARGET can be resized up to 1024M and can also be reduced until one or more of the automatically sized components reaches its minimum size. The exact value depends on environmental factors such as the number of CPUs on the system. However, the value of DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE remains fixed at all times at 128M

* DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE Size of cache for 8K buffers

* For example, consider this configuration: SGA_TARGET = 512M DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE = 128M

In this example, increasing DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE by 16 M to 144M means that the 16M is taken away from the automatically sized components. Likewise, reducing DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE by 16M to 112M means that the 16M is given to the automatically sized components.

NEW QUESTION 8

Examine the query and its output:

```
SQL> SELECT reason, metric_value FROM dba_outstanding_alerts;
```

REASON	METRIC_VALUE
-----	-----
Tablespace [TEST] is [28 percent] full	28.125
Metrics "Current Logons Count" is at 29	29
Metrics "Database Time Spent Waiting (%)" is at 99.03754 for event class "Application"	99.0375405
db_recovery_file_dest_size of 4294967296 bytes is 97.298 used and has 116228096 remaining bytes available.	97

After 30 minutes, you execute the same query:

```
SQL> SELECT reason,metric_value FROM dba_outstanding_alerets;
```

REASON	METRIC_VALUE
-----	-----
Tablespace [TEST] is [28 percent] full	28.125

What might have caused three of the alerts to disappear?

- A. The threshold alerts were cleared and transferred to DBA_ALERT_HISTORY.
- B. An Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot was taken before the execution of the second query.
- C. An Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADOM) report was generated before the execution of the second query.
- D. The database instance was restarted before the execution of the second quer

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

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

```
SQL> SELECT NUMBER_VALUE FROM REDACTION_VALUES_FOR_TYPE_FULL;

NUMBER_VALUE
-----
0

SQL> EXEC DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES(-1)

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select number_value from redaction_values_for_type_full;

NUMBER_VALUE
-----
-1
```

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

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

About Altering the Default Full Data Redaction Value

You can alter the default displayed values for full Data Redaction 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 10

Examine the resources consumed by a database instance whose current Resource Manager plan is displayed.

```
SQL> SELECT name, active_sessions, queue_length,
           consumed_cpu_time, cpu_waits, cpu_wait_time
FROM v$rsrc_consumer_group;
```

NAME	ACTIVE_SESSIONS	QUEUE_LENGTH	CONSUMED_CPU_WAITS	CPU_WAITS
CPU_WAIT_TIME				
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
OLTP__ORDER__ENTRY	1	0	29690	467
6709				
OTHES__GROUPS	0	0	5982366	4089
60425				
SYS_GROUP	1	0	2420704	914
19540				
DSS_QUERIES	4	2	4594660	3004
55700				

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. An attempt to start a new session by a user belonging to DSS_QUERIES fails with an error.
- B. An attempt to start a new session by a user belonging to OTHER_GROUPS fails with an error.
- C. The CPU_WAIT_TIME column indicates the total time that sessions in the consumer group waited for the CPU due to resource management.
- D. The CPU_WAIT_TIME column indicates the total time that sessions in the consumer group waited for the CPU due to I/O waits and latch or enqueue contention.
- E. A user belonging to the DSS QUERIES resource consumer group can create a new session but the session will be queued.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 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 15

A senior DBA asked you to execute the following command to improve performance: SQL> ALTER TABLE subscribe log STORAGE (BUFFER_POOL recycle);

You checked the data in the SUBSCRIBE_LOG table and found that it is a large table containing one million rows. What could be a reason for this recommendation?

- A. The keep pool is not configured.
- B. Automatic Workarea Management is not configured.
- C. Automatic Shared Memory Management is not enabled.
- D. The data blocks in the SUBSCRIBE_LOG table are rarely accessed.
- E. All the queries on the SUBSCRIBE_LOG table are rewritten to a materialized view.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most of the rows in SUBSCRIBE_LOG table are accessed once a week.

NEW QUESTION 16

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

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

Answer: ABDF

NEW QUESTION 20

An application accesses a small lookup table frequently. You notice that the required data blocks are getting aged out of the default buffer cache.

How would you guarantee that the blocks for the table never age out?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Schema objects are referenced with varying usage patterns; therefore, their cache behavior may be quite different. Multiple buffer pools enable you to address these differences. You can use a KEEP buffer pool to maintain objects in the buffer cache and a RECYCLE buffer pool to prevent objects from consuming unnecessary space in the cache. When an object is allocated to a cache, all blocks from that object are placed in that cache. Oracle maintains a DEFAULT buffer pool for objects that have not been assigned to one of the buffer pools.

NEW QUESTION 23

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Example:

SQL> startup force

ORA-00824: cannot set SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET due to existing internal settings ORA-00848: STATISTICS_LEVEL cannot be set to BASIC with SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET

NEW QUESTION 27

Your database is in ARCHIVELOG mode. You want to disable archiving for the database. Examine these steps:

1. Execute the ALTER DATABASE NOARCHIVELOG command
2. Execute SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE
3. Execute STARTUP MOUNT
4. Set the DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST parameter to \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/
5. Execute STARTUP NOMOUNT
6. Open the database
7. Execute SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL

Identify the required steps in the correct sequence.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 31

Which statement is true regarding the startup of a database instance?

- A. The instance does not start up normally and requires manual media recovery after a shutdown using the ABORT option.
- B. Uncommitted transactions are rolled back during the startup of the database instance after a shutdown using the immediate option.
- C. There is no difference in the underlying mechanics of the startup whether the database is shut down by using the IMMEDIATE option or the ABORT option.
- D. Media recovery is required when the database is shut down by using either the IMMEDIATE option or the ABORT option.
- E. Instance recovery is not required if the database instance was shut down by using SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE.

Answer: E

Explanation:

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/A87860_01/doc/server.817/a76956/start.htm

NEW QUESTION 33

You are required to migrate your 11.2.0.3 database as a pluggable database (PDB) to a multitenant container database (CDB).

The following are the possible steps to accomplish this task:

1. Place all the user-defined tablespace in read-only mode on the source database.
2. Upgrade the source database to a 12c version.

3. Create a new PDB in the target container database.
4. Perform a full transportable export on the source database with the VERSION parameter set to 12 using the expdp utility.
5. Copy the associated data files and export the dump file to the desired location in the target database.
6. Invoke the Data Pump import utility on the new PDB database as a user with the DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE role and specify the full transportable import options.
7. Synchronize the PDB on the target container database by using the DBMS_PDS.SYNC_ODB function. Identify the correct order of the required steps.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

1. Set user tablespaces in the source database to READ ONLY.
 2. From the Oracle Database 11g Release 2 {11.2.0.3) environment, export the metadata and any data residing in administrative tablespaces from the source database using the FULL=Y and TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS parameters.
Note that the VER\$ION=12 parameter is required only when exporting from an Oracle Database 11g Release 2 database:
 3. Copy the tablespace data files from the source system to the destination system. Note that the log file from the export operation will list the data files required to be moved.
 4. Create a COB on the destination system, including a PDB into which you will import the source database.
 5. In the Oracle Database 12c environment, connect to the pre-created PDB and import the dump file. The act of importing the dump file will plug the tablespace data files into the destination PDB
- Oracle White Paper - Upgrading to Oracle Database 12c -August 2013

NEW QUESTION 34

You notice a performance change in your production Oracle database and you want to know which change has made this performance difference. You generate the Compare Period Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) report to further investigation. Which three findings would you get from the report? (Choose three.)

- A. It detects any configuration change that caused a performance difference in both time periods.
- B. It identifies any workload change that caused a performance difference in both time periods.
- C. It detects the top wait events causing performance degradation.
- D. It shows the resource usage for CPU, memory, and I/O in both time periods.
- E. It shows the difference in the size of memory pools in both time periods.
- F. It gives information about statistics collection in both time periods.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Keyword: shows the difference.

* Full ADDM analysis across two AWR snapshot periods Detects causes, measure effects, then correlates them Causes: workload changes, configuration changes Effects: regressed SQL, reach resource limits (CPU, I/O, memory, interconnect) Makes actionable recommendations along with quantified impact

* Identify what changed

/ Configuration changes, workload changes

* Performance degradation of the database occurs when your database was performing optimally in the past, such as 6 months ago, but has gradually degraded to a point where it becomes noticeable to the users. The Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) Compare Periods report enables you to compare database performance between two periods of time. While an AWR report shows AWR data between two snapshots (or two points in time), the AWR Compare Periods report shows the difference (ABE) between two periods (or two AWR reports with a total of four snapshots). Using the AWR Compare Periods report helps you to identify detailed performance attributes and configuration settings that differ between two time periods.

NEW QUESTION 37

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 40

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 44

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

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

- A. by granting a secure application role to the user
- B. by implementing Database Resource Manager
- C. by using Oracle Label Security options
- D. by assigning a profile to the user

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 48

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 52

Your database is open and the listener LISTENER is up. You issue the command: LSNRCTL> RELOAD

What is the effect of RELOAD on sessions that were originally established by LISTENER?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 53

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 58

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

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

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 62

You support Oracle Database 12c Oracle Database 11g, and Oracle Database log on the same server. All databases of all versions use Automatic Storage Management (ASM).

Which three statements are true about the ASM disk group compatibility attributes that are set for a disk group? (Choose three.)

- A. The ASM compatibility attribute controls the format of the disk group metadata.
- B. RDBMS compatibility together with the database version determines whether a database Instance can mount the ASM disk group.
- C. The RDBMS compatibility setting allows only databases set to the same version as the compatibility value, to mount the ASM disk group.
- D. The ASM compatibility attribute determines some of the ASM features that may be used by the Oracle disk group.
- E. The ADVM compatibility attribute determines the ACFS features that may be used by the Oracle 10 g database.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

AD: The value for the disk group COMPATIBLE.ASM attribute determines the minimum software version for an Oracle ASM instance that can use the disk group. This setting also affects the format of the data structures for the Oracle ASM metadata on the disk.

B: The value for the disk group COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute determines the minimum COMPATIBLE database initialization parameter setting for any database instance that is allowed to use the disk group. Before advancing the COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute, ensure that the values for the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter for all of the databases that access the disk group are set to at least the value of the new setting for COMPATIBLE.RDBMS.

For example, if the COMPATIBLE initialization parameters of the databases are set to either 11.1 or 11.2, then COMPATIBLE.RDBMS can be set to any value between 10.1 and 11.1 inclusively.

Not E:

/The value for the disk group COMPATIBLE.ADVM attribute determines whether the disk group can contain Oracle ASM volumes. The value must be set to 11.2 or higher. Before setting this attribute, the COMPATIBLE.ASM value must be 11.2 or higher. Also, the Oracle ADVM volume drivers must be loaded in the supported environment.

/ You can create an Oracle ASM Dynamic Volume Manager (Oracle ADVM) volume in a disk group. The volume device associated with the dynamic volume can then be used to host an Oracle ACFS file system.

The compatibility parameters COMPATIBLE.ASM and COMPATIBLE.ADVM must be set to 11.2 or higher for the disk group.

Note:

* The disk group attributes that determine compatibility are COMPATIBLE.ASM, COMPATIBLE.RDBMS. and COMPATIBLE.ADVM. The COMPATIBLE.ASM and COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute settings determine the minimum Oracle Database software version numbers that a system can use for Oracle ASM and the database instance types respectively. For example, if the Oracle ASM compatibility setting is 11.2, and RDBMS compatibility is set to 11.1, then the Oracle ASM software version must be at least 11.2, and the Oracle Database client software version must be at least 11.1. The COMPATIBLE.ADVM attribute determines whether the Oracle ASM Dynamic Volume Manager feature can create an volume in a disk group.

NEW QUESTION 63

To enable the Database Smart Flash Cache, you configure the following parameters: DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE = '/dev/flash_device_1' , '/dev/flash_device_2'
DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=64G

What is the result when you start up the database instance?

- A. It results in an error because these parameter settings are invalid.
- B. One 64G flash cache file will be used.
- C. Two 64G flash cache files will be used.
- D. Two 32G flash cache files will be use

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 68

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 71

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 72

Which two statements are true about Oracle Managed Files (OMF)? (Choose two.)

- A. OMF cannot be used in a database that already has data files created with user-specified directions.
- B. The file system directions that are specified by OMF parameters are created automatically.
- C. OMF can be used with ASM disk groups, as well as with raw devices, for better file management.
- D. OMF automatically creates unique file names for table spaces and control files.
- E. OMF may affect the location of the redo log files and archived log files.

Answer: DE

Explanation:

D: The database internally uses standard file system interfaces to create and delete files as needed for the following database structures:

Tablespaces Redo log files Control files Archived logs

Block change tracking files Flashback logs

RMAN backups Note:

* Using Oracle-managed files simplifies the administration of an Oracle Database. Oracle-managed files eliminate the need for you, the DBA, to directly manage the operating system files that make up an Oracle Database. With Oracle- managed files, you specify file system directories in which the database automatically creates, names, and manages files at the database object level. For example, you need only specify that you want to create a tablespace; you do not need to specify the name and path of the tablespace's datafile with the DATAFILE clause.

<http://www.oracle-base.com/articles/9i/oracle-managed-files.php>

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10500_01/server.920/a96521/omf.htm References:

NEW QUESTION 74

You want to capture column group usage and gather extended statistics for better cardinality estimates for the CUSTOMERS table in the SH schema.

Examine the following steps:

1. Issue the SELECT DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS') FROM dual statement.
2. Execute the DBMS_STATS.SEED_COL_USAGE (null, 'SH', 500) procedure.
3. Execute the required queries on the CUSTOMERS table.
4. Issue the SELECT DBMS_STATS.REPORT_COL_USAGE ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS') FROM dual statement.

Identify the correct sequence of steps.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Step 1 (2). Seed column usage

Oracle must observe a representative workload, in order to determine the appropriate column groups. Using the new procedure

DBMS_STATS.SEED_COL_USAGE, you tell Oracle how long it should observe the workload.

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

Step 3. (1) Create the column groups

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

Note:

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

* The Oracle SQL optimizer has always been ignorant of the implied relationships between data columns within the same table. While the optimizer has traditionally analyzed the distribution of values within a column, he does not collect value-based relationships between columns.

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

1 - The first step is to create column histograms for the related columns. 2 – Next, we run dbms_stats.create_extended_stats to relate the columns together.

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

NEW QUESTION 77

You use a recovery catalog for maintaining your database backups. You execute the following command:

```
$rman TARGET / CATALOG rman / cat@catdb
```

```
RMAN > BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE ARCHIVELOG ALL;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

B (not C): You can validate that all database files and archived redo logs can be backed up by running a command as follows:

```
RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE ARCHIVELOG ALL;
```

This form of the command would check for physical corruption. To check for logical corruption, RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE CHECK LOGICAL DATABASE ARCHIVELOG ALL;

D: You can use the VALIDATE keyword of the BACKUP command to do the following: Check datafiles for physical and logical corruption

Confirm that all database files exist and are in the correct locations. Note:

You can use the VALIDATE option of the BACKUP command to verify that database files exist and are in the correct locations (D), and have no physical or logical corruptions that would prevent RMAN from creating backups of them. When performing a BACKUP...VALIDATE, RMAN reads the files to be backed up in their entirety, as it would during a real backup. It does not, however, actually produce any backup sets or image copies (Not A, not E).

NEW QUESTION 78

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

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

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

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

* tablespace_datafile_clauses

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

Incorrect:

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

* Example:

```
CONN pdb_admin@pdb1
```

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

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

```
SYSAUX TEMP USERS SQL>
```

NEW QUESTION 83

You execute the following commands to audit database activities:

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Note:

* BY SESSION

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

* BY ACCESS

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

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

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

/ The user performing the operation

/ The type of operation

/ The object involved in the operation

/ The date and time of the operation

References:

NEW QUESTION 84

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

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

Answer: CDEF

NEW QUESTION 85

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 89

You execute the following piece of code with appropriate privileges:

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

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

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

User SCOTT has been granted the CREATE SESSION privilege and the MGR role.

Which two statements are true when a session logged in as SCOTT queries the SAL column in the view and the table? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Note:

- * DBMS_REDACT.FULL completely redacts the column data.
- * DBMS_REDACT.NONE applies no redaction on the column data. Use this function for development testing purposes. LOB columns are not supported.
- * The DBMS_REDACT package provides an interface to Oracle Data Redaction, which enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by low-privileged users or an application.
- * If you create a view chain (that is, a view based on another view), then the Data Redaction policy also applies throughout this view chain. The policies remain in effect all of the way up through this view chain, but if another policy is created for one of these views, then for the columns affected in the subsequent views, this new policy takes precedence.

NEW QUESTION 94

Identify two correct statements about multitenant architectures.

- A. Multitenant architecture can be deployed only in a Real Application Clusters (RAC) configuration.
- B. Multiple pluggable databases (PDBs) share certain multitenant container database (CDB) resources.
- C. Multiple CDBs share certain PDB resources.
- D. Multiple non-RAC CDB instances can mount the same PDB as long as they are on the same server.
- E. Patches are always applied at the CDB level.
- F. A PDB can have a private undo tablespac

Answer: BE

Explanation:

B: Using 12c Resource manager you will be able control CPU, Exadata I/O, sessions and parallel servers. A new 12c CDB Resource Manager Plan will use so-called “Shares” (resource allocations) to specify how CPU is distributed between PDBs. ACDB Resource Manager Plan also can use “utilization limits” to limit the CPU usage for a PDB. With a default directive, you do not need to modify the resource plan for each PDB plug and unplug.

E: New paradigms for rapid patching and upgrades.

The investment of time and effort to patch one multitenant container database results in patching all of its many pluggable databases. To patch a single pluggable database, you simply unplug/plug to a multitenant container database at a different Oracle Database software version.

Incorrect: Not A:

* The Oracle RAC documentation describes special considerations for a CDB in an Oracle RAC environment.

* Oracle Multitenant is a new option for Oracle Database 12c Enterprise Edition that helps customers reduce IT costs by simplifying consolidation, provisioning, upgrades, and more.

It is supported by a new architecture that allows a container database to hold many pluggable databases. And it fully complements other options, including Oracle Real Application Clusters and Oracle Active Data Guard. An existing database can be simply adopted, with no change, as a pluggable database; and no changes are needed in the other tiers of the application.

Not D: You can unplug a PDB from one CDB and plug it into a different CDB without altering your schemas or applications. A PDB can be plugged into only one CDB at a time.

not F:

- * UNDO tablespace can NOT be local and stays on the CDB level.
- * Redo and undo go hand in hand, and so the CDB as a whole has a single undo tablespace per RAC instance.

NEW QUESTION 97

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

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

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

B, not A: The PDB must be closed before unplugging it.

D: An unplugged PDB contains data dictionary tables, and some of the columns in these encode information in an endianness-sensitive way. There is no supported way to handle the conversion of such columns automatically. This means, quite simply, that an unplugged PDB cannot be moved across an endianness difference.

E (not F): To exploit the new unplug/plugin paradigm for patching the Oracle version most effectively, the source and destination CDBs should share a filesystem so that the PDB's datafiles can remain in place.

References:

NEW QUESTION 99

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 104

Examine the parameters for your database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
undo_management	string	AUTO
undo_retention	integer	1200
undo_tablespace	string	UNDOTBS1

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 105

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

Examine the query and its output:

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

USERNAME	SYSDB	SYSOP	SYSAS	SYSBA	SYS DG	SYSKM	CON_ID
SYS	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	0

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\$PWFIL_Users

/ 12c: V\$PWFIL_USERS lists all users in the password file, and indicates whether the user has been granted the SYSDBA, SYSOPER, SYSASM, SYSBACKUP, 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 SYSOPERVARCHAR2(5)If TRUE, the user can connect with SYSOPER privileges

Incorrect:

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

NEW QUESTION 110

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?

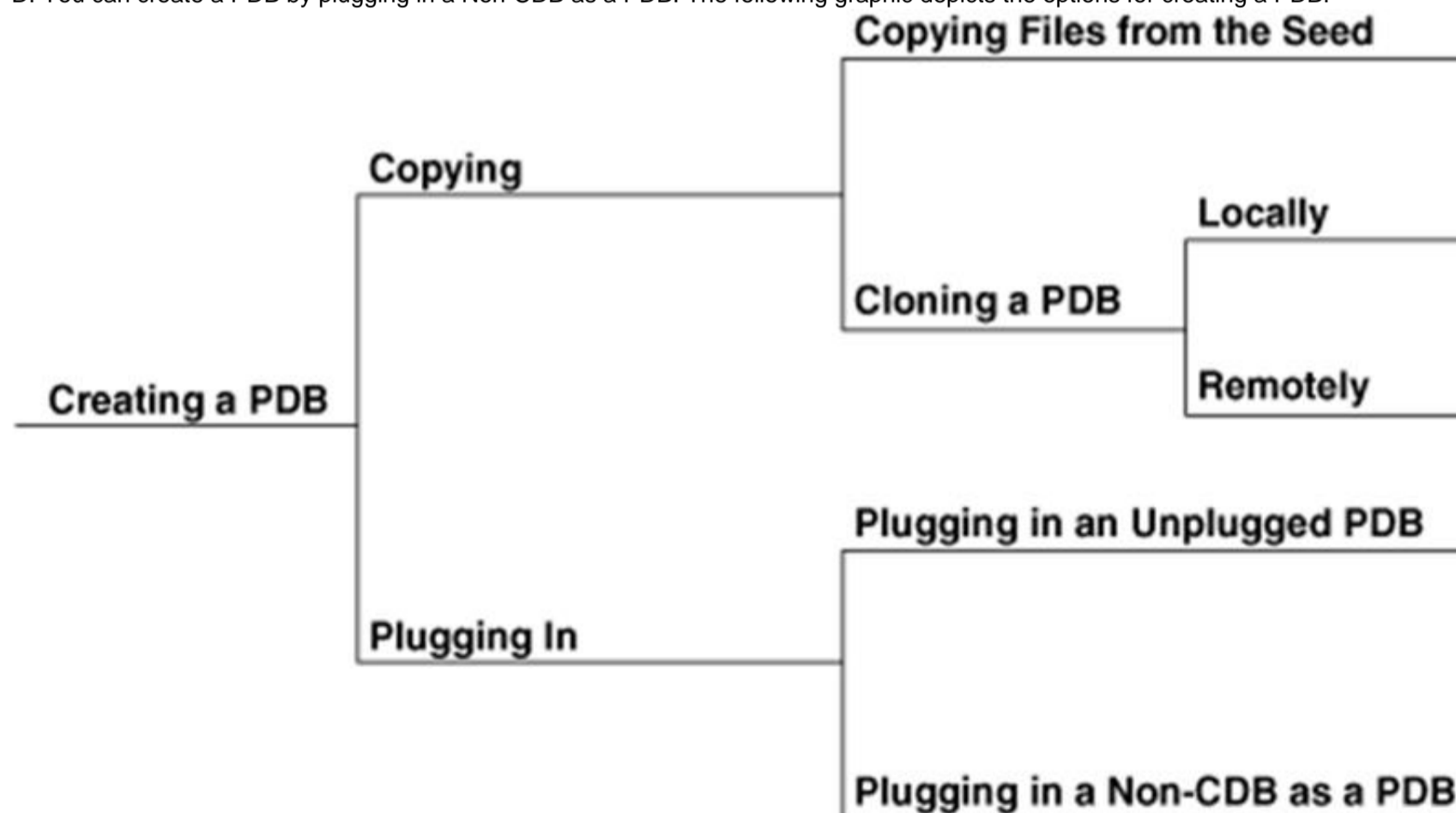
- A. The database is created as a non-CDB and can never contain a PDB.
- B. The database is treated as a PDB and must be plugged into an existing multitenant container database (CDB).
- C. The database is created as a non-CDB and can never be plugged into a CDB.
- D. The database is created as a non-CDB 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 115

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 118

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 120

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 124

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 128

You set the following parameters in the parameter file and restart the database instance:

```
MEMORY_TARGET=500M  
PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=90M  
SGA_TARGET=270M
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 133

You plan to implement the distributed database system in your company. You invoke Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create a database on the server. During the installation, DBCA prompts you to specify the Global Database Name.

What must this name be made up of?

- A. It must be made up of a database name and a domain name.
- B. It must be made up of the value in ORACLE_SID and HOSTNAME.
- C. It must be made up of the value that you plan to assign for INSTANCE_NAME and HOSTNAME.
- D. It must be made up of the value that you plan to assign for ORACLE_SID and SERVICE_NAMES.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using the DBCA to Create a Database (continued)

3. Database Identification: Enter the Global Database Name in The form database_name.domain_name, and the system identifier (SID). The SID defaults lo the database name and uniquely identifies the instance associated with the database.

4. Management Options: Use this page to set up your database so that it can be managed with Oracle Enterprise Manager. Select the default: "Configure the Database with Enterprise Manager." Optionally, this page allows you to configure alert notifications and daily disk backup area settings.

Note: Yon must configure the listener before you can configure Enterprise Manager (as shown earlier).

NEW QUESTION 137

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 138

Examine the parameters for your database instance:

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

Which three statements are true about the process of automatic optimization by using 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 141

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

Examine the following command and its output:

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

About Startup Dependencies

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

NEW QUESTION 142

Which three statements are true when the listener handles connection requests to an Oracle 12c database instance with multithreaded architecture enabled In UNIX? (Choose three.)

- A. Thread creation must be routed through a dispatcher process
- B. The local listener may spawn a new process and have that new process create a thread
- C. Each Oracle process runs an SCM thread.
- D. Each multithreaded Oracle process has an SCM thread.
- E. The local listener may pass the request to an existing process which in turn will create a thread

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 144

Examine the parameters for a database instance:

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 147

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

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

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 149

You are administering a database stored in Automatic Storage Management (ASM). You use RMAN to back up the database and the MD_BACKUP command to back up the ASM metadata regularly. You lost an ASM disk group DG1 due to hardware failure.

In which three ways can you re-create the lost disk group and restore the data? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACF

Explanation:

AC (not E):

The md_restore command allows you to restore a disk group from the metadata created by the md_backup command. md_restore can't restore data, only metadata.

NEW QUESTION 151

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 154

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

Note:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 157

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

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 158

You have altered a non-unique index to be invisible to determine if queries execute within an acceptable response time without using this index.

Which two are possible if table updates are performed which affect the invisible index columns? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 161

In your Oracle 12c database, you plan to execute the command:

SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE tbs1 DATAFILE '/u02/oracle/data/tbs01.dbf' SIZE 50M; The u02 file system has 1 GB of free space available.

What is the outcome?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 164

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

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

Which statement describes the purpose of the above password file?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 167

You have just completed a manual upgrade of an Oracle 11g Database to Oracle Database 12c.

The Post-Upgrade Status Tool reports an INVALID status for some of the components after the upgrade. What must you do first in this situation to attempt to fix this problem?

- A. Run catuppst.sql to perform revalidation actions
- B. Run utluiobj.sql to filter out objects that were invalidated by the upgrade process.
- C. Run preupgrd.sql and then execute the generated “fix-up” scripts to resolve status issues.
- D. Run utlrp.sql to recompile stored PL/SQL and Java code and check the DBA_REGISTRY view

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 172

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 177

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 180

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

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

Answer:

AB

NEW QUESTION 183

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

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 184

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

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

Answer: CDF

NEW QUESTION 188

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

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 189

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 192

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

```
SQL> CREATE DISKGROUP dgroup1 NORMAL REDUNDANCY  
      FAILGROUP controller1 DISK '/devices/diska1', '/devices/diska2'  
      FAILGROUP controller2 DISK '/devices/diskb1', '/devices/diskb2';
```

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 or for maintenance?

- A. Transactions and queries accessing database objects contained in any tablespace stored in DGROUP1 will fail.
- 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 193

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 198

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

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

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

Answer: BF

Explanation:

Not A: Both indexes are created fine.

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 202

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 204

You create a table with the PERIODFOR clause to enable the use of the Temporal Validity feature of Oracle Database 12c.

Examine the table definition:

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

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

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

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 206

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 208

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

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 210

Your multitenant container database has three pluggable databases (PDBs): PDB1, PDB2, and PDB3. Which two RMAN commands may be; used to back up only the PDB1 pluggable database? (Choose two.)

- A. BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 while connected to the root container
- B. BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 while connected to the PDB1 container
- C. BACKUP DATABASE while connected to the PDB1 container
- D. BACKUP DATABASE while connected to the boot container
- E. BACKUP PLUGGABLE database PDB1 while connected to PDB2

Answer: AC

Explanation:

To perform operations on a single PDB, you can connect as target either to the root or directly to the PDB.

* (A) If you connect to the root, you must use the PLUGGABLE DATABASE syntax in your RMAN commands. For example, to back up a PDB, you use the BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE command.

* (C) If instead you connect directly to a PDB, you can use the same commands that you would use when connecting to a non-CDB. For example, to back up a PDB, you would use the BACKUP DATABASE command.

NEW QUESTION 215

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 219

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 221

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

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

G. DBWR

Answer: F

NEW QUESTION 223

Which statement is true about a database in ARCHIVELOG mode?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 224

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 fails.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 229

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 234

You want to create a database and you have the following:

- Oracle Grid Infrastructure is installed and configured.
- Oracle Database Vault is installed in ORACLE_HOME to be used for this database.
- Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control is available and an agent is deployed on the database server. Examine the requirements:
 1. configuring the database instance to support shared server mode
 2. using Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storing database files.
 3. configuring a naming method to help a remote user connect to a database instance
 4. configuring the Fast Recovery Area
 5. configuring Database Vault
 6. configuring Enterprise Manager (EM) Database Express
 7. registering with EM Cloud Control
 8. configuring remote log archive destinations
 9. enabling daily incremental backups
 10. configuring a nondefault block size for nondefault block size tablespaces

Which of these requirements can be met while creating a database by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 239

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

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

What happens when the FAILGRP1 failure group is corrupted?

- A. Mirroring of allocation units occurs within the FAILGRP2 failure group.
- B. Transactions that are using the diskgroup fail.
- C. ASM does not mirror any data and newly allocated primary allocation units (AU) are stored in the FAILGRP2 failure group.

D. Data in the FAILGRP1 failure group is moved to the FAILGRP2 failure group and rebalancing is started

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 242

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 user.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 247

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

You plan to use the command:

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 250

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 251

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 255

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 258

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 261

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

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 264

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 265

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 269

Which three are activities performed by SMON? (Choose three.)

- A. cleaning up the database buffer cache and freeing resources that a client process was using
- B. applying online redo during instance recovery
- C. cleaning up temporary segments that are no longer needed
- D. performing database services registration with the default listener
- E. restarting a server or a dispatcher process that terminated abnormally
- F. recovering failed transactions that were skipped during instance recovery because of file-read or tablespace offline errors

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 274

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

- A. It can be used to perform database backup operations.
- B. It can use the HTTP protocol.
- C. The same port number is used for multiple Database Express configurations on the same host.
- D. It can use the HTTPS protocol.
- E. It is available only when the database is open

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 278

Which set of statements is true about data dictionary views?

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 283

Your database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode, and a daily full database backup is taken by using RMAN. Control file autobackup is configured. Loss of which three database files can lead to an incomplete recovery? (Choose three.)

- A. inactive online redo log file group

- B. a data file belonging to the default temporary tablespace
- C. a data file belonging to the SYSAUX tablespace
- D. server parameter file (SPFILE)
- E. active online redo log file group
- F. all the control files

Answer: AEF

NEW QUESTION 285

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 286

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 287

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 292

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 296

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

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 300

Examine the command:

SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE test1

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

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 302

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

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

- A. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)
- B. SQL Tuning Advisor
- C. SQL Access Advisor
- D. SQL Performance Analyzer
- E. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 305

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 308

You want to create a test database as a replica of your production database with minimum intervention from a DBA. Which method would you use?

- A. Use DBCA to create a template from the existing database to contain the database structure and then manually copy the data by using Oracle Data Pump.
- B. Use Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create a template from the existing database to contain the database structure.
- C. Create the database by using the CREATE DATABASE command.
- D. . . . command and manually import data by using Data Pump.
- E. Use DBCA to create a template from the existing database to contain the database structure with data files and then use the same template to create the database in the new location.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 310

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 312

Which component resides in the System Global Area (SGA) of a database instance only in shared server connections?

- A. User Global Area
- B. Program Global Area
- C. SQL Query Result Cache
- D. PL/SQL Function Result Cache

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 315

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 318

Which users are created and can be used for database and host management of your DBaaS database servers?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 323

In your database, the RESOURCE_LIMIT parameter is set to TRUE. You create the profile:

```
CREATE PROFILE app_user LIMIT
SESSIONS_PER_USER 5
CPU_PER_SESSION UNLIMITED
CPU_PER_CALL 3000
IDLE_TIME 10
PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME 60
PASSWORD_REUSE_TIME 60
PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX UNLIMITED
```

Which two statements are true about users and their sessions that are subject to this profile? (Choose two.)

- A. The CPU_PER_CALL is ignored in the user sessions because of the unlimited value of CPU_PER_CALL
- B. These users can never reuse a password
- C. The PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME value is ignored because of the unlimited value of PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX.
- D. In each user session, the limit for LOGICAL_READS_PER_SESSION is the same as defined in the DEFAULT profile.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 324

Tape streaming is not happening while performing RMAN tape backup. On investigation, you find that it is not because of the incremental backup or the empty file backup and that RMAN is sending data blocks to tape drive fast enough. What could be a solution to make streaming happen during the backup?

- A. Configure backup optimization
- B. Configure the channel to increase MAXOPENFILES
- C. Configure the channel to increase the capacity with the RATE parameter
- D. Configure the channel to adjust the tape buffer size with the BLKSIZE option

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 328

Which background process does Automatic Shared Memory Management use to coordinate the sizing of memory components?

- A. PMON
- B. SMON
- C. MMNL
- D. MMAN
- E. MMON

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 332

Your production database PROD uses file system storage. You want to migrate storage including the Fast Recovery Area for the PROD database to Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) by using RMAN. You back up the entire database. What should the next step be in this migration process?

- A. enabling row movement for the database
- B. disabling Oracle Flashback Database if enabled
- C. opening the database in exclusive mode
- D. placing all tablespaces in read-only mode

Answer: B

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e18951/asm_rman.htm#OSTMG89995

NEW QUESTION 336

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

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 339

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 340

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 342

When does a database checkpoint occur?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 345

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 347

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 351

Which two statements are true about the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be used to create a database template from an existing database.

- B. It can be used to add a new tablespace.
- C. It can generate SQL database creation scripts.
- D. It can be used to copy an existing Oracle database to a new host and apply any patches necessary in the new host.
- E. It can configure Automatic Storage Management (ASM) diskgroups.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E17559_01/em.111/e16599/appdx_creating_db_templates.htm#CJACEDCD

NEW QUESTION 355

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 356

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

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

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 359

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

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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 360

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 363

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

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

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 364

Examine the parameters:

Examine the parameters:

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

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

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 368

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 371

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

Which compression option should be used?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 374

Examine the details of the uncompressed, non-partitioned heap table CITIES.

Name	Null?	Type
CITYID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
CITY_NAME		VARCHAR2

Examine the command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE cities SHRINK SPACE COMPACT;
```

What must you do before executing it?

- A. Ensure free space that is approximately equal to the space used by the table should be available.
- B. Ensure there are no pending transactions on the table.
- C. Enable row movement is enabled.
- D. Disable all indexes on the tabl

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 377

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 382

Examine the parameters:

Your database instance is started with a PFILE.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
Memory_max_target	big integer	0
Memory_target	big integer	0
Sga_max_size	big integer	2G
Sga_target	big integer	2G

You want to increase the size of the buffer cache. Free memory is available to increase the size of the buffer cache. You execute the command:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=1024M; Which is the outcome?

- A. Change is applied to the current instance, but does not persist after instance restart.
- B. The value is changed only in the PFILE and takes effect at the next instance startup.
- C. The value is changed for the current instance and in the PFILE.
- D. It fails because the SCOPE clause is missing.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 384

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