Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-062

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

NEW QUESTION 1
In your multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable database (PDBs), you granted the CREATE TABLE privilege to the common user C # # A_ADMIN in root and all PDBs.
You execute the following command from the root container: SQL > REVOKE create table FROM C # # A_ADMIN; What is the result?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: REVOKE ..FROM
If the current container is the root:
/ Specify CONTAINER = CURRENT to revoke a locally granted system privilege, object privilege, or role from a common user or common role. The privilege or role is revoked from the user or role only in the root. This clause does not revoke privileges granted with CONTAINER = ALL.
/ Specify CONTAINER = ALL to revoke a commonly granted system privilege, object privilege on a common object, or role from a common user or common role. The privilege or role is revoked from the user or role across the entire CDB. This clause can revoke only a privilege or role granted with CONTAINER = ALL from the specified common user or common role. This clause does not revoke privileges granted locally with CONTAINER = CURRENT. However, any locally granted privileges that depend on the commonly granted privilege being revoked are also revoked.
If you omit this clause, then CONTAINER = CURRENT is the default. References:

NEW QUESTION 2
You conned using SQL Plus to the root container of a multitenant container database (CDB) with SYSDBA privilege. The CDB has several pluggable databases (PDBs) open in the read/write mode. There are ongoing transactions in both the CDB and PDBs.
What happens alter issuing the SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL statement?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: * SHUTDOWN [ABORT | IMMEDIATE | NORMAL | TRANSACTIONAL [LOCAL]]
Shuts down a currently running Oracle Database instance, optionally closing and dismounting a database. If the current database is a pluggable database, only the pluggable database is closed. The consolidated instance continues to run. Shutdown commands that wait for current calls to complete or users to disconnect such as SHUTDOWN NORMAL and SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL have a time limit that the SHUTDOWN command will wait. If all events blocking
the shutdown have not occurred within the time limit, the shutdown command cancels with the following message: ORA-01013: user requested cancel of current operation
* If logged into a CDB, shutdown closes the CDB instance.
To shutdown a CDB or non CDB, you must be connected to the CDB or non CDB instance that you want to close, and then enter
SHUTDOWN
Database closed. Database dismounted. Oracle instance shut down.
To shutdown a PDB, you must log into the PDB to issue the SHUTDOWN command. SHUTDOWN Pluggable Database closed. Note:
* Prerequisites for PDB Shutdown
When the current container is a pluggable database (PDB), the SHUTDOWN command can only be used if: The current user has SYSDBA, SYSOPER, SYSBACKUP, or SYSDG system privilege.
The privilege is either commonly granted or locally granted in the PDB.
The current user exercises the privilege using AS SYSDBA, AS SYSOPER, AS SYSBACKUP, or AS SYSDG at connect time.
To close a PDB, the PDB must be open.

NEW QUESTION 3
Examine the following command: CREATE TABLE (prod_id number(4), Prod_name varchar2 (20), Category_id number(30),
Quantity_on_hand number (3) INVISIBLE);
Which three statements are true about using an invisible column in the PRODUCTS table? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation: AB: You can make individual table columns invisible. Any generic access of a table does not show the invisible columns in the table. For example, the following operations do not display invisible columns in the output:
* SELECT * FROM statements in SQL
* DESCRIBE commands in SQL*Plus
* %ROWTYPE attribute declarations in PL/SQL
* Describes in Oracle Call Interface (OCI) Incorrect: Not D: You can make invisible columns visible.
You can make a column invisible during table creation or when you add a column to a table, and you can later alter the table to make the same column visible.

NEW QUESTION 4
Examine this command:
SQL > exec DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS', 'PUBLISH', 'false');
Which three statements are true about the effect of this command? (Choose three.)

A. Statistics collection is not done for the CUSTOMERS table when schema stats are gathered.
B. Statistics collection is not done for the CUSTOMERS table when database stats are gathered.
C. Any existing statistics for the CUSTOMERS table are still available to the optimizer at parse time.
D. Statistics gathered on the CUSTOMERS table when schema stats are gathered are stored as pending statistics.
E. Statistics gathered on the CUSTOMERS table when database stats are gathered are stored as pending statistics.

Answer: CDE

Explanation: * SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure
This procedure is used to set the statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema.
* Example:
Using Pending Statistics
Assume many modifications have been made to the employees table since the last time statistics were gathered. To ensure that the cost-based optimizer is still picking the best plan, statistics should be gathered once again; however, the user is concerned that new statistics will cause the optimizer to choose bad plans when the current ones are acceptable. The user can do the following:
EXECDBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS('hr', 'employees', 'PUBLISH', 'false');
By setting the employees tables publish preference to FALSE, any statistics gather from now on will not be automatically published. The newly gathered statistics will be marked as pending.

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
Your database is open and the LISTENER listener running. You stopped the wrong listener LISTENER by issuing the following command:
1snrctl > STOP
What happens to the sessions that are presently connected to the database Instance?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 7

Examine the contents of SQL loader control file:

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

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

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

Answer: ABE

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

NEW QUESTION 8
You plan to migrate your database from a File system to Automata Storage Management (ASM) on same platform. Which two methods or commands would you use to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

Explanation: A:
1. Get the list of all datafiles.
Note: RMAN Backup of ASM Storage
There is often a need to move the files from the file system to the ASM storage and vice versa. This may come in handy when one of the file systems is corrupted by some means and then the file may need to be moved to the other file system. D: Migrating a Database into ASM
* To take advantage of Automatic Storage Management with an existing database you must migrate that database into ASM. This migration is performed using Recovery Manager (RMAN) even if you are not using RMAN for your primary backup and recovery strategy.
* Example:
Back up your database files as copies to the ASM disk group. BACKUP AS COPY INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASEFORMAT '+DISK' TAG
'ORA_ASM_MIGRATION';
References:

NEW QUESTION 9
In your multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable database (PDBs), the HR user executes the following commands to create and grant privileges on a procedure:
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE create_test_v (v_emp_id NUMBER, v_ename VARCHAR2, v_SALARY NUMBER, v_dept_id NUMBER)
BEGIN
INSERT INTO hr.test VALUES (V_emp_id, V_ename, V_salary, V_dept_id); END;
/
GRANT EXECUTE ON CREATE_TEST TO john, jim, smith, king;

How can you prevent users having the EXECUTE privilege on the CREATE_TEST procedure from inserting values into tables on which they do not have any privileges?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 10
Which two statements correctly describe the relationship between data files and logical database structures? (Choose two.)

A. A segment cannot span data files.
B. A data file can belong to only one tablespace.
C. An extent cannot span data files.
D. The size of an Oracle data block in a data file should be the same as the size of an OS block.

Answer: BC

Explanation: A single extent can never span data files. https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/logical.htm#CNCPT1095

NEW QUESTION 10
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 11
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 15
Which three statements are true PFILEs, SPFILEs or both? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 20
Which three factors influence the optimizer's choice of an execution plan? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 25
Your database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) application. The application is undergoing some major
schema changes, such as addition of new indexes and materialized views. You want to check the impact of these changes on workload performance.
What should you use to achieve this?

A. Database replay
B. SQL Tuning Advisor
C. SQL Access Advisor
D. SQL Performance Analyzer
E. Automatic Workload Repository compare reports

Answer: D

Explanation: You can use the SQL Performance Analyzer to analyze the SQL performance impact of any type of system change. Examples of common system
changes include:
• Database upgrades
• Configuration changes to the operating system, hardware, or database
• Database initialization parameter changes
• Schema changes, such as adding new indexes or materialized views
• Gathering optimizer statistics
• SQL tuning actions, such as creating SQL profiles References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/intro.htm#CNCPT961

NEW QUESTION 27
Which two statements are true concerning the Resource Manager plans for individual pluggable databases (PDB plans) in a multitenant container database
(CDB)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE

Explanation: A: Setting a PDB resource plan is optional. If not specified, all sessions within the PDB are treated equally.
*
In a non-CDB database, workloads within a database are managed with resource plans.
In a PDB, workloads are also managed with resource plans, also called PDB resource plans. The functionality is similar except for the following differences:
/ Non-CDBDatabase Multi-level resource plans Up to 32 consumer groups Subplans
/ PDBDatabase
Single-level resource plans only Up to 8 consumer groups
(not B) No subplans

NEW QUESTION 28
Which two statements are true about the RMAN validate database command? (Choose two.) A. It checks the database for intrablock corruptions.

A. It can detect corrupt pfiles.
B. It can detect corrupt spfiles.
C. It checks the database for interblock corruptions.
D. It can detect corrupt block change tracking files.

Answer: AC

Explanation: Block corruptions can be divided Into Interblock corruption and intrablock corruption. In intrablock corruption. th« corruption occurs within the block
itself and can be either physical or logical corruption. In interblock corruption, the corruption occurs between blocks and can only be logical corruption.
(key word) * The VALIDATE command checks for intrablock corruptions only. Only DBVERIFY and the ANALYZE statement detect Interblock corruption.
VALIDATE Command Output ••> List of Control File and SPFILE. File TYPE >»» SPFILE or Control File.
Status >»» OK if no corruption, or FAILED If block corruption is found. Blocks Failing »»» The number of blocks that fail the corruption check. These blocks are
newly corrupt.
Blocks Examined »»» Total number of blocks in the file. Oracle' Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide
12c Release 1 (12.1) - 16 Validating Database Files and Backups

NEW QUESTION 31
You execute the commands:

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

SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION TO sidney;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 34
You are administering a database and you receive a requirement to apply the following restrictions:
1. A connection must be terminated after four unsuccessful login attempts by user.
2. A user should not be able to create more than four simultaneous sessions.
3. User session must be terminated after 15 minutes of inactivity.
4. Users must be prompted to change their passwords every 15 days. How would you accomplish these requirements?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: You can design your applications to automatically grant a role to the user who is trying to log in, provided the user meets criteria that you specify. To do so, you create a secure application role, which is a role that is associated with a PL/SQL procedure (or PL/SQL package that contains multiple procedures). The procedure validates the user: if the user fails the validation, then the user cannot log in. If the user passes the validation, then the procedure grants the user a role so that he or she can use the application. The user has this role only as long as he or she is logged in to the application. When the user logs out, the role is revoked.
Incorrect:
Not B: REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT specifies whether remote clients will be authenticated with the value of the OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX parameter.
Not C, not E: SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS specifies the number of authentication attempts that can be made by a client on a connection to the server process. After the specified number of failure attempts, the connection will be automatically dropped by the server process.
Not D: REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE specifies whether Oracle checks for a password file. Values:
shared
One or more databases can use the password file. The password file can contain SYS as well as non-SYS users. exclusive
The password file can be used by only one database. The password file can contain SYS as well as non-SYS users. none
Oracle ignores any password file. Therefore, privileged users must be authenticated by the operating system. Note:
The REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT parameter is deprecated. It is retained for backward compatibility only.

NEW QUESTION 36
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 38
Which task would you recommend before using the Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA) to upgrade a single-instance Oracle 11g R2 database to Oracle Database 12c?

A. shutting down the database instance that is being upgraded
B. executing the catctl.pl script to run the upgrade processes in parallel
C. running the Pre-Upgrade Information Tool
D. copying the listener.ora file to the new ORACLE_HOME

Answer: C

Explanation: References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e23633/upgrade.htm#UPGRD12395

NEW QUESTION 43
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 46
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 48
An application accesses a small lookup table frequently. You notice that the required data blocks are getting aged out of the default buffer cache.
How would you guarantee that the blocks for the table never age out?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 53
On your Oracle 12c database, you invoked SQL *Loader to load data into the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema by issuing the following command:
$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees
Which two statements are true regarding the command? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 56
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 59

Examine the following parameters for a database instance: MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=0 MEMORY_TARGET=0 SGA_TARGET=0 PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=500m
Which three initialization parameters are not controlled by Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM)? (Choose three.)

A. LOG_BUFFER
B. SORT_AREA_SIZE
C. JAVA_POOL_SIZE
D. STREAMS_POOL_SIZE
E. DB_16K_CACHE_SZIE
F. DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE

Answer: AEF

Explanation: Manually Sized SGAComponents that Use SGA_TARGET Space SGAComponent, Initialization Parameter
/ The log buffer LOG_BUFFER
/ The keep and recycle buffer caches DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE DB_RECYCLE_CACHE_SIZE
/ Nonstandard block size buffer caches DB_nK_CACHE_SIZE Note:
* In addition to setting SGA_TARGET to a nonzero value, you must set to zero all initialization parameters listed in the table below to enable full automatic tuning of the automatically sized SGA components.
* Table, Automatically Sized SGAComponents and Corresponding Parameters

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

NEW QUESTION 61
DAILY_ORDS_LST is created in locally managed tablespace ORDERS_TBS which uses automatic segment space management.

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

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 65
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 69
Which three tasks can be automatically performed by the Automatic Data Optimization feature of Information lifecycle Management (ILM)? (Choose three.)

A. Tracking the most recent read time for a table segment in a user tablespace
B. Tracking the most recent write time for a table segment in a user tablespace
C. Tracking insert time by row for table rows

D. Tracking the most recent write time for a table block
E. Tracking the most recent read time for a table segment in the SYSAUX tablespace
F. Tracking the most recent write time for a table segment in the SYSAUX tablespace

Answer: ABD

Explanation: Incorrect:
Not E, Not F When Heat Map is enabled, all accesses are tracked by the in-memory activity tracking module. Objects in the SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces are not tracked.
* To implement your ILM strategy, you can use Heat Map in Oracle Database to track data access and modification. Heat Map provides data access tracking at the segment-level and data modification tracking at the segment and row level.
* To implement your ILM strategy, you can use Heat Map in Oracle Database to track data access and modification. You can also use Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) to automate the compression and movement of data between different tiers of storage within the database.
References:

NEW QUESTION 74
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 77
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 78
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 81
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 84
Which two statements are true concerning dropping a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 89
Examine the following impdp command to import a database over the network from a pre-12c Oracle database (source):

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

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

A. The import operation must be performed by a user on the target database by a user with the DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE role, and the database link must connect to a user with the DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE role on the source database.
B. All the user-defined tablespaces must be in read-only mode on the source database.
C. The export dump file must be created before starting the import on the target database.
D. The source and target database must be running on the same operating system (OS) with the same endianness.
E. The impdp operation must be performed by the same user that performed the expdp operation.

Answer: ABD

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

NEW QUESTION 92
You ran this command on a source database:
$> expdp hr/hr DIRECTORY=dumpdir DUMPFILE=emp1.dmp VIEWS_AS_TABLES=emp_dept On the target database, you run this command:
$> impdp hr/hr DIRECTORY=dumpdir DUMPFILE=emp1.dmp VIEWS_AS_TABLES=emp_dept Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The expdp operation exports all rows for tables contained in the defining query of the EMP_DEPT view
B. The impdp operation creates separate tables for each table contained in the defining query of the EMP_DEPT view
C. The expdp operation exports all rows that are displayed when querying the EMP_DEPT view with no filter
D. The impdp operation creates EMP_DEPT as a table
E. The expdp operation exports the table definitions for tables that are queried in the EMP_DEPT view.
F. The impdp operation creates EMP_DEPT as a view

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 96
You have installed two 64G flash devices to support the Database Smart Flash Cache feature on your database server that is running on Oracle Linux.
You have set the DB_SMART_FLASH_FILE parameter: DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE= '/dev/flash_device_1 ',' /dev/flash_device_2' How should the DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE be configured to use both devices?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 99
Which statement is true about the Log Writer process?

A. It writes when it receives a signal from the checkpoint process (CKPT).
B. It writes concurrently to all members of multiplexed redo log groups.

C. It writes after the Database Writer process writes dirty buffers to disk.
D. It writes when a user commits a transaction.

Answer: D

Explanation: References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/process.htm (see log writer process (LGWR))

NEW QUESTION 100
Your database is open and the listener LISTENER is up. You issue the command: LSNRCTL> RELOAD
What is the effect of RELOAD on sessions that were originally established by LISTENER?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 102
Examine the structure of the SALES table, which is stored in a locally managed tablespace with Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) enabled.

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 105
In your multitenant container database (CDB) with two pluggable database (PDBs). You want to create a new PDB by using SQL Developer.
Which statement is true?

A. The CDB must be open.
B. The CDB must be in the mount stage.
C. The CDB must be in the nomount stage.
D. Alt existing PDBs must be closed.

Answer: A

Explanation: * Creating a PDB
Rather than constructing the data dictionary tables that define an empty PDB from scratch, and then populating its Obj$ and Dependency$ tables, the empty PDB is created when the CDB is created. (Here, we use empty to mean containing no customer-created artifacts.) It is referred to as the seed PDB and has the name PDB$Seed. Every CDB non-negotiably contains a seed PDB; it is non-negotiably always open in read-only mode. This has no conceptual significance; rather, it is just an optimization device. The create PDB operation is implemented as a special case of the clone PDB operation. The size of the seed PDB is only about 1 gigabyte and it takes only a few seconds on a typical machine to copy it.

NEW QUESTION 106
The ORCL database is configured to support shared server mode. You want to ensure that a user connecting remotely to the database instance has a one-to-one ratio between client and server processes.
Which connection method guarantees that this requirement is met?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 108
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 a volume in a disk group.

NEW QUESTION 111
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 112
You upgrade your Oracle database in a multiprocessor environment. As a recommended you execute the following script: SQL > @utlrp.sql
Which two actions does the script perform? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE

Explanation: utlrp.sql and utlprp.sql
The utlrp.sql and utlprp.sql scripts are provided by Oracle to recompile all invalid objects in the database. They are typically run after major database changes such as upgrades or patches. They are located in the
$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin directory and provide a wrapper on the UTL_RECOMP package. The utlrp.sql script simply calls the utlprp.sql script with a command line parameter of "0". The utlprp.sql accepts a single integer parameter that indicates the level of parallelism as follows.
0 - The level of parallelism is derived based on the CPU_COUNT parameter. 1 - The recompilation is run serially, one object at a time.
N - The recompilation is run in parallel with "N" number of threads.
Both scripts must be run as the SYS user, or another user with SYSDBA, to work correctly. References:

NEW QUESTION 114
You executed this command to create a password file: $ orapwd file = orapworcl entries = 10 ignorecase = N Which two statements are true about the password file? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

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

NEW QUESTION 118
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 121
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 123
Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains a pluggable database, HR_PDB. The default permanent tablespace in HR_PDB is USERDATA. The container database (CDB) is open and you connect RMAN.
You want to issue the following RMAN command: RMAN > BACKUP TABLESPACE hr_pdb:userdata;
Which task should you perform before issuing the command?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 125
Which two statements are true about the logical storage structure of an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 126
Which two statements are true about variable extent size support for large ASM files? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

Explanation: A: Variable size extents enable support for larger ASM datafiles, reduce SGA memory requirements for very large databases (A), and improve performance for file create and open operations.
C: You don't have to worry about the sizes; the ASM instance automatically allocates the appropriate extent size. Note:
* The contents of ASM files are stored in a disk group as a set, or collection, of data extents that are stored on individual disks within disk groups. Each extent resides on an individual disk. Extents consist of one or more allocation units (AU). To accommodate increasingly larger files, ASM uses variable size extents.
* The size of the extent map that defines a file can be smaller by a factor and 64 depending on the file size. The initial extent size is equal to the allocation unit size and it increases by a factor and 64 at predefined thresholds. This feature is automatic for newly created and resized datafiles when the disk group compatibility attributes are set to Oracle Release 11 or higher.

NEW QUESTION 128
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 132
You notice a high number of waits for the db file scattered read and db file sequential read events in the recent Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) report. After further investigation, you find that queries are performing too many full table scans and indexes are not being used even though the filter columns are indexed. Identify three possible reasons for this.

A. Missing or stale histogram statistics
B. Undersized shared pool
C. High clustering factor for the indexes
D. High value for the DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT parameter
E. Oversized buffer cache

Answer: ACD

Explanation: D: DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT is one of the parameters you can use to minimize I/O during table scans. It specifies the maximum number of blocks read in one I/O operation during a sequential scan. The total number of I/Os needed to perform a full table scan depends on such factors as the size of the table, the multiblock read count, and whether parallel execution is being utilized for the operation.

NEW QUESTION 135
You are about to plug a multi-terabyte non-CDB into an existing multitenant container database (CDB). The characteristics of the non-CDB are as follows:
– Version: Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2.0) 64-bit
– Character set: AL32UTF8
– National character set: AL16UTF16
– O/S: Oracle Linux 6 64-bit
The characteristics of the CDB are as follows:
– Version: Oracle Database 12c Release 1 64-bit
– Character Set: AL32UTF8

– National character set: AL16UTF16
– O/S: Oracle Linux 6 64-bit
Which technique should you use to minimize down time while plugging this non-CDB into the CDB?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: * Overview, example:
- Log into ncdb12c as sys
- Get the database in a consistent state by shutting it down cleanly.
- Open the database in read only mode
- Run DBMS_PDB.DESCRIBE to create an XML file describing the database.
- Shut down ncdb12c
- Connect to target CDB (CDB2)
- Check whether non-cdb (NCDB12c) can be plugged into CDB(CDB2)
- Plug-in Non-CDB (NCDB12c) as PDB(NCDB12c) into target CDB(CDB2).
- Access the PDB and run the noncdb_to_pdb.sql script.
- Open the new PDB in read/write mode.
* You can easily plug an Oracle Database 12c non-CDB into a CDB. Just create a PDB manifest file for the non-CDB, and then use the manifest file to create a cloned PDB in the CDB.
* Note that to plug in a non-CDB database into a CDB, the non-CDB database needs to be of version 12c as well. So existing 11g databases will need to be upgraded to 12c before they can be part of a 12c CDB.

NEW QUESTION 139
Which two statements are true about SQL*Loader Express Mode in an Oracle 12c database? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 143
Examine the following query output:

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 148
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 153
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.
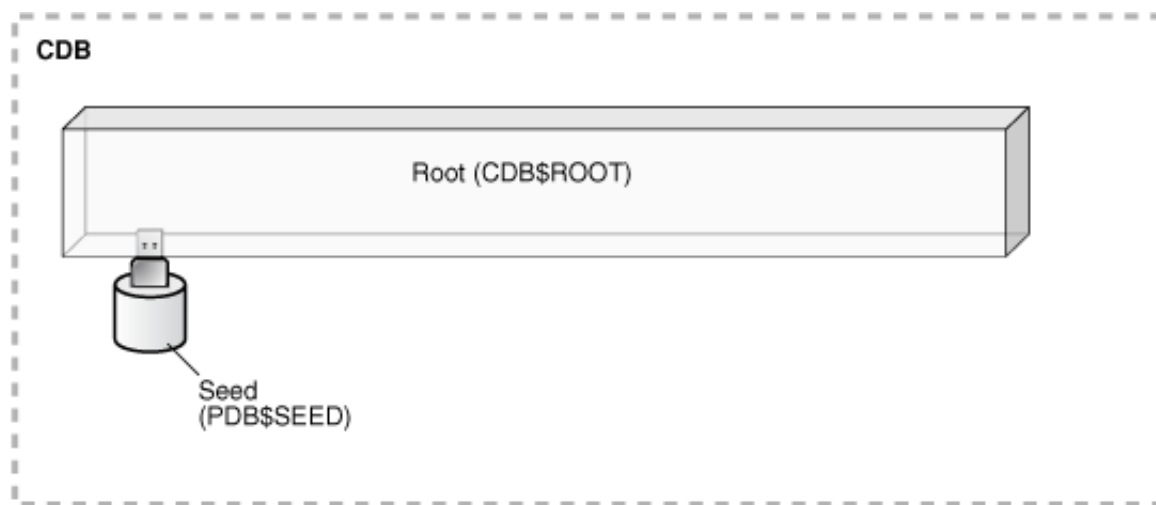
NEW QUESTION 158
What is the effect of specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE" clause in a "CREATE DATABASE" statement?

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

Answer: B

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

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

NEW QUESTION 162
Which two statements are true about extents? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 164
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 169
You install a non-RAC Oracle Database. During Installation, the Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) prompts you to enter the path of the Inventory directory and also to specify an operating system group name.
Which statement is true?

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

Answer: D

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

You must choose a UNIX group name which will have permissions to update, install, and deinstall Oracle software. Members of this group must have write permissions to the base directory chosen.
Only users who belong to this group are able to install or deinstall software on this machine.

NEW QUESTION 170
As a user of the ORCL database, you establish a database link to the remote HQ database such that all users in the ORCL database may access tables only from the SCOTT schema in the HQ database. SCOTT's password is TIGER. The service mane "HQ" is used to connect to the remote HQ database.
Which command would you execute to create the database link?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 175
Which three statements are true concerning unplugging a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDE

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

NEW QUESTION 177
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 180
You want a job that performs a bulk insert as soon as the loader file arrives on the local file system. Which two would you do to accomplish this? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 185
Your database supports a DSS workload that involves the execution of complex queries: Currently, the library cache contains the ideal workload for analysis. You want to analyze some of the queries for an application that are cached in the library cache.
What must you do to receive recommendations about the efficient use of indexes and materialized views to improve query performance?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 190
Which two must be installed or configured either manually or by DBCA in order to use Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 191
Which three features work together, to allow a SQL statement to have different cursors for the same statement based on different selectivity ranges? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 194
You must track all transactions that modify certain tables in the sales schema for at least three years. Automatic undo management is enabled for the database with a retention of one day.
Which two must you do to track the transactions? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

Explanation: E: By default, flashback archiving is disabled for any table. You can enable flashback archiving for a table if you have the FLASHBACK ARCHIVE object privilege on the Flashback Data Archive that you want to use for that table.
D: Creating a Flashback Data Archive
/ Create a Flashback Data Archive with the CREATEFLASHBACK ARCHIVE statement, specifying the following: Name of the Flashback Data Archive
Name of the first tablespace of the Flashback Data Archive
(Optional) Maximum amount of space that the Flashback Data Archive can use in the first tablespace
/ Create a Flashback Data Archive named fla2 that uses tablespace tbs2, whose data will be retained for two years: CREATEFLASHBACK ARCHIVE fla2 TABLESPACE tbs2 RETENTION 2 YEAR;

NEW QUESTION 197
You are planning the creation of a new multitenant container database (CDB) and want to store the ROOT and SEED container data files in separate directories. You plan to create the database using SQL statements.
Which three techniques can you use to achieve this? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABC

Explanation: You must specify the names and locations of the seed's files in one of the following ways:
* (A) Oracle Managed Files
* (B) The SEEDFILE_NAME_CONVERT Clause
* (C) The PDB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT Initialization Parameter

NEW QUESTION 202
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 204
Which four actions are possible during an Online Data file Move operation? (Choose four.)

A. Creating and dropping tables in the data file being moved
B. Performing file shrink of the data file being moved
C. Querying tables in the data file being moved
D. Performing Block Media Recovery for a data block in the data file being moved
E. Flashing back the database
F. Executing DML statements on objects stored in the data file being moved

Answer: ACEF

Explanation: - You can now move On line Datafile without hove to stop Monoged Recovery and manually copy and rename Files. This can even be used to move Datafiles from or to ASM.
- New in Oracle Database 12c: FROM METAUNK. Physical Standby Database is in Active Data Guard Mode (opened READ ONLY and Managed Recovery is running):
It is now possible to online move a Datafile while Managed Recovery is running, ie. the Physical Standby Database is in Active Data Guard Mode. You con use this Command to move the Datafile
- A flashback operation does not relocate a moved data file to its previous location. If you move a data file online from one location to another and later flash back the database to a point in time before the move, then the Data file remains in the new location, but the contents of the Data file ore changed to the contents at the time specified in the flashback. Oracle0 Database Administrator's Guide 12c Release 1 (12.1)

NEW QUESTION 208
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$PWFILE_users;

USERNAME	SYSDB	SYSOP	SYSAS	SYSBA	SYSDG	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$PWFILE_users
/ 12c: V$PWFILE_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$PWFILE_users file is already in 12c format.

NEW QUESTION 212
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 217
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 220
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 225
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 228
Examine the commands executed to monitor database operations:
$> conn sys oracle/oracle@prod as sysdba SQL > VAR eid NUMBER
SQL > EXEC: eid := DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.BEGIN_OPERATION ('batch_job' , FORCED_TRACKING => 'Y');
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Database operations will be monitored only when they consume a significant amount of resource.
B. Database operations for all sessions will be monitored.
C. Database operations will be monitored only if the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to TYPICAL and CONTROL_MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS is set DIAGNISTIC + TUNING.
D. Only DML and DDL statements will be monitored for the session.
E. All subsequent statements in the session will be treated as one database operation and will be monitored.

Answer: CE

Explanation: C: Setting the CONTROL_MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS initialization parameter to DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING (default) enables monitoring of database operations. Real-Time SQL Monitoring is a feature of the Oracle Database Tuning Pack.
Note:
* The DBMS_SQL_MONITOR package provides information about Real-time SQL Monitoring and Real-time Database Operation Monitoring.
*(not B) BEGIN_OPERATION Function
starts a composite database operation in the current session.
/ (E) FORCE_TRACKING - forces the composite database operation to be tracked when the operation starts. You can also use the string variable 'Y'.
/ (not A) NO_FORCE_TRACKING - the operation will be tracked only when it has consumed at least 5 seconds of CPU or I/O time. You can also use the string variable 'N'.

NEW QUESTION 229
Which three resources might be prioritized between competing pluggable databases when creating a multitenant container database plan (CDB plan) using Oracle Database Resource Manager? (Choose three.)

A. Maximum Undo per consumer group
B. Maximum Idle time
C. Parallel server limit
D. CPU
E. Exadata I/O
F. Local file system I/O

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 230
Examine the following commands for redefining a table with Virtual Private Database (VPD) policies:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY (
     object_schema      => 'hr',
     object_name        => 'employees',
     policy_name        => 'employees_policy',
     function_schema    => 'hr',
     policy_function    => 'auth_emp_dep_100',
     statement_types    => 'select, insert, update, delete'
  );
END;

BEGIN
  DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE (
     uname              => 'hr',
     orig_table         => 'employees',
     int_table          => 'int_employees',
     col_mapping        => NULL,
     options_flag       => DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONS_USE_PK,
     orderby_cols       => NULL,
     part_name          => NULL,
     copy_vpd_opt       => DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONS_VPD_AUTO);
END;
```

Which two statements are true about redefining the table? (Choose two.)

A. All the triggers for the table are disabled without changing any of the column names or column types in the table.
B. The primary key constraint on the EMPLOYEES table is disabled during redefinition.
C. VPD policies are copied from the original table to the new table during online redefinition.
D. You must copy the VPD policies manually from the original table to the new table during online redefinition.

Answer: BC

Explanation: C (not D): CONS_VPD_AUTO
Used to indicate to copy VPD policies automatically
* DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY
/ The DBMS_RLS package contains the fine-grained access control administrative interface, which is used to implement Virtual Private Database
(VPD).DBMS_RLS is available with the Enterprise Edition only.
Note:
* CONS_USE_PK and CONS_USE_ROWID are constants used as input to the "options_flag" parameter in both the START_REDEF_TABLE Procedure and CAN_REDEF_TABLE Procedure. CONS_USE_ROWID is used to indicate that the redefinition should be done using rowids while CONS_USE_PK implies that the redefinition should be done using primary keys or pseudo-primary keys (which are unique keys with all component columns having NOT NULL constraints).
* DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE
To achieve online redefinition, incrementally maintainable local materialized views are used. These logs keep track of the changes to the master tables and are used by the materialized views during refresh synchronization.
* START_REDEF_TABLE Procedure
Prior to calling this procedure, you must manually create an empty interim table (in the same schema as the table to be redefined) with the desired attributes of the post-redefinition table, and then call this procedure to initiate the redefinition.

NEW QUESTION 232
You find this query being used in your Oracle 12c database:

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 237
Which statement is true about Enterprise Manager (EM) express in Oracle Database 12c?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 238
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 240
The HR user executes the following query on the EMPLOYEES table but does not issue COMMIT, ROLLBACK, or any data definition language (DDL) command after that:

```
SQL> SELECT job
     FROM employees
     WHERE job='CLERK' FOR UPDATE OF empno;
```

HR then opens a second session.
Which two operations wait when executed in HR's second session? (Choose two.)

A. LOCK TABLE employees IN EXCLUSIVE MODE;
B. INSERT INTO employees(empno,ename) VALUES (1289, 'Dick');
C. SELECT job FROM employees WHERE job='CLERK' FOR UPDATE OF empno;
D. SELECT empno,ename FROM employees WHERE job='CLERK';
E. INSERT INTO employees(empno,ename,job) VALUES (2001,'Harry','CLERK');

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 243
In your production database, data manipulation language (DML) operations are executed on the SALES table.
You have noticed some dubious values in the SALES table during the last few days. You are able to track users, actions taken, and the time of the action for this particular period but the changes in data are not tracked. You decide to keep track of both the old data and new data in the table long with the user information. What action would you take to achieve this task?

A. Apply fine-grained auditing.
B. Implement value-based auditing.
C. Impose standard database auditing to audit object privileges.
D. Impose standard database auditing to audit SQL statement

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 246
Your multitenant container (CDB) containing three pluggable databases (PDBs) is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You find that the SYSAUX tablespace is corrupted in the root container.
The steps to recover the tablespace are as follows:
1. Mount the CDB.
2. Close all the PDBs.
3. Open the database.
4. Apply the archive redo logs.
5. Restore the data file.
6. Take the SYSAUX tablespace offline.
7. Place the SYSAUX tablespace online.
8. Open all the PDBs with RESETLOGS.
9. Open the database with RESETLOGS.
10. Execute the command SHUTDOWN ABORT.
Which option identifies the correct sequence to recover the SYSAUX tablespace?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: RMAN> ALTER TABLESPACE sysaux OFFLINE IMMEDIATE; RMAN> RESTORE TABLESPACE sysaux;
RMAN> RECOVER TABLESPACE sysaux; RMAN> ALTER TABLESPACE sysaux ONLINE;
* Example:
While evaluating the 12c beta3 I was not able to do the recover while testing "all pdb files lost". Cannot close the pdb as the system datafile was missing…
So only option to recover was: Shutdown cdb (10) startup mount; (1)
restore pluggable database recover pluggable database alter database open; alter pluggable database name open;
Oracle support says: You should be able to close the pdb and restore/recover the system tablespace of PDB.
* Inconsistent backups are usually created by taking online database backups. You can also make an inconsistent backup by backing up data files while a database is closed, either:
/ Immediately after the crash of an Oracle instance (or, in an Oracle RAC configuration, all instances)
/ After shutting down the database using SHUTDOWN ABORT
Inconsistent backups are only useful if the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode and all archived redo logs created since the backup are available.
* Open the database with the RESETLOGS option after finishing recovery: SQL> ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

NEW QUESTION 247
You created an encrypted tablespace:

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 248
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 now process and have that new process create a thread
C. Each Oracle process runs an SCMN thread.
D. Each multithreaded Oracle process has an SCMN thread.
E. The local listener may pass the request to an existing process which in turn will create a threa

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 252
You use the segment advisor to help determine objects for which space may be reclaimed. Which three statements are true about the advisor given by the segment advisor? (Choose three.)

A. It may advise the use of online table redefinition for tables in dictionary managed tablespace.
B. It may advise the use of segment shrink for tables in dictionary managed tablespaces it the no chained rows.
C. It may advise the use of online table redefinition for tables in locally managed tablespaces
D. It will detect and advise about chained rows.

E. It may advise the use of segment shrink for free list managed tables.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 254
Which three statements are true about SQL plan directives? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 257
You are administering a database stored in Automatic Storage Management (ASM). You use RMAN to back up the database and the MD_BACKUP command to back up the ASM metadata regularly. You lost an ASM disk group DG1 due to hardware failure.
In which three ways can you re-create the lost disk group and restore the data? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACF

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

NEW QUESTION 260
A redaction policy was added to the SAL column of the SCOTT.EMP table:

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

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

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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 265
You want to flash back a test database by five hours. You issue this command:
SQL > FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIMESTAMP (SYSDATE - 5/24);
Which two statements are true about this flashback scenario? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 268
You want to prevent a group of users in your database from performing long-running transactions that consume huge amounts of space in the undo tablespace. If the quota for these users is exceeded during execution of a data manipulation language (DML) statement, the operation should abort and return an error. However, queries should still be allowed, even if users have exceeded the undo space limitation.
How would you achieve this?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 269
Your multitenant container database, CDB1, is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and has two pluggable databases, HR_PDB and ACCOUNTS_PDB. An RMAN backup exists for the database.
You issue the command to open ACCOUNTS_PDB and find that the USERDATA.DBF data file for the default permanent tablespace USERDATA belonging to ACCOUNTS_PDB is corrupted.
What should you do before executing the commands to restore and recover the data file in ACCOUNTS_PDB?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 271
In your Database, the TBS PERCENT USED parameter is set to 60 and the TBS PERCENT FREE parameter is set to 20. Which two storage-tiering actions might be automated when using information Lifecycle Management (ILM) to automate data movement? (Choose two.)

A. The movement of all segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds TBS PERCENT USED
B. Setting the target tablespace to read-only
C. The movement of some segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds TBS PERCENT USED
D. Setting the target tablespace offline
E. The movement of some blocks to a target tablespace with a lower degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds TBS PERCENT USED

Answer: BC

Explanation: The value for TBS_PERCENT_USED specifies the percentage of the tablespace quota when a tablespace is considered full. The value for TBS_PERCENT_FREE specifies the targeted free percentage for the tablespace. When the percentage of the tablespace quota reaches the value of TBS_PERCENT_USED, ADO begins to move data so that percent free of the tablespace quota approaches the value of TBS_PERCENT_FREE. This action by ADO is a best effort and not a guarantee.

NEW QUESTION 276
Which two statements are true about Oracle Data Pump export and import operations? (Choose two.)

A. You can detach from a data pump export job and reattach later.
B. Data pump uses parallel execution server processes to implement parallel import.
C. Data pump import requires the import file to be in a directory owned by the oracle owner.
D. The master table is the last object to be exported by the data pump.
E. You can detach from a data pump import job and reattach later.

Answer: AB

Explanation: B: Data Pump can employ multiple worker processes, running in parallel, to increase job performance.
D: For export jobs, the master table records the location of database objects within a dump file set. / Export builds and maintains the master table for the duration of the job. At the end of an export job, the content of the master table is written to a file in the dump file set.
/ For import jobs, the master table is loaded from the dump file set and is used to control the sequence of operations for locating objects that need to be imported into the target database.

NEW QUESTION 280
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 281
Which two statements are true about the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 283
Examine the query and its output executed In an RDBMS Instance:

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

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

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

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

Answer: BDE

Explanation: B: SYSDG administrative privilege has ability to perform Data Guard operations (including startup and shutdown) using Data Guard Broker or dgmgrl.
D: SYSASM
The new (introduced in 11g) SYSASM role to manage the ASM instance, variable extent sizes to reduce shared pool usage, and the ability of an instance to read from a specific disk of a diskgroup
E (Not A): SYSDBA is like a role in the sense that it is granted, but SYSDBA is a special built-in privilege to allow the DBA full control over the database
Incorrect:
Not C: SYSKM. SYSKM administrative privilege has ability to perform transparent data encryption wallet operations. Note:
Use the V$PWFILE_USERS view to see the users who have been granted administrative privileges.

NEW QUESTION 287
In your database, USERS is the default permanent tablespace. Examine the commands and their outcome:

```
SQL> CREATE USER user02 identified by usl23 QUOTA 10M ON users;
User created.

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

You plan to execute the commands:

```
SQL> CONN user02/usl23 AS SYSDBA
SQL> CREATE TABLE mytab (id number, lname varchar2(20));
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 289

Examine the parameters for a database instance:

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

Your database has three undo tablespaces and the default undo tablespace is not autoextensible. Resumable space allocation is not enabled for any sessions in the database instance.
What is the effect on new transactions when all undo space in the default undo tablespace is in use by active transactions?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 291
Which three statements are true about the working of system privileges in a multitenant control database (CDB) that has pluggable databases (PDBs)? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACE

Explanation: A, Not D: In a CDB, PUBLIC is a common role. In a PDB, privileges granted locally to PUBLIC enable all
local and common users to exercise these privileges in this PDB only.
C: A user can only perform common operations on a common role, for example, granting privileges commonly to the role, when the following criteria are met:
The user is a common user whose current container is root.
The user has the SET CONTAINER privilege granted commonly, which means that the privilege applies in all containers.
The user has privilege controlling the ability to perform the specified operation, and this privilege has been granted commonly
Incorrect: Note:
* Every privilege and role granted to Oracle-supplied users and roles is granted commonly except for system privileges granted to PUBLIC, which are granted locally.

NEW QUESTION 292
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 295
Which two actions does an incremental checkpoint perform? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

Explanation: References:

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

NEW QUESTION 299
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 301
Which three statements are true about the purpose of checkpoints? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 304
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 vie

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 309
Identify three benefits of Unified Auditing.

A. Decreased use of storage to store audit trail rows in the database.
B. It improves overall auditing performance.
C. It guarantees zero-loss auditing.
D. The audit trail cannot be easily modified because it is read-only.
E. It automatically audits Recovery Manager (RMAN) events.

Answer: ABE

Explanation: A: Starting with 12c, Oracle has unified all of the auditing types into one single unit called Unified auditing. You don't have to turn on or off all of the different auidting types individually and as a matter of fact auditing is enabled by default right out of the box. The AUD$ and FGA$ tables have been replaced with one single audit trail table. All of the audit data is now stored in Secure Files table thus improving the overall management aspects of audit data itself.
B: Further the audit data can also be buffered solving most of the common performance related problems seen on busy environments.
E: Unified Auditing is able to collect audit data for Fine Grained Audit, RMAN, Data Pump, Label Security, Database Vault and Real Application Security operations.
Note:
* Benefits of the Unified Audit Trail
The benefits of a unified audit trail are many:
/ (B) Overall auditing performance is greatly improved. The default mode that unified audit works is Queued Write mode. In this mode, the audit records are batched in SGA queue and is persisted in a periodic way. Because the audit records are written to SGA queue, there is a significant performance improvement.
/ The unified auditing functionality is always enabled and does not depend on the initialization parameters that were used in previous releases
/ (A) The audit records, including records from the SYS audit trail, for all the audited components of your Oracle Database installation are placed in one location and in one format, rather than your having to look in different places to find audit trails in varying formats. This consolidated view enables auditors to co-relate audit information from different components. For example, if an error occurred during an INSERT statement, standard auditing can indicate the error number and the SQL that was executed. Oracle Database Vault-specific information can indicate whether this error happened because of a command rule violation or realm violation. Note that there will be two audit records with a distinct AUDIT_TYPE. With this unification in place, SYS audit records appear with AUDIT_TYPE set to Standard Audit.
/ The management and security of the audit trail is also improved by having it in single audit trail.
/ You can create named audit policies that enable you to audit the supported components listed at the beginning of this section, as well as SYS administrative users. Furthermore, you can build conditions and exclusions into your policies.
* Oracle Database 12c Unified Auditing enables selective and effective auditing inside the Oracle database using policies and conditions. The new policy based syntax simplifies management of auditing within the database and provides the ability to accelerate auditing based on conditions.
* The new architecture unifies the existing audit trails into a single audit trail, enabling simplified management and increasing the security of audit data generated by the database.

NEW QUESTION 311
You enabled an audit policy by issuing the following statements:

SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SCOTT;
SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SYS, SYSTEM;
For which database users and for which executions is the audit policy now active? Select two.

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

Answer: AE

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

NEW QUESTION 312
Which two statements are true about the (PMON) background process in Oracle Database 12c? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

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

NEW QUESTION 313
Which two statements are true about the use of the procedures listed in the v$sysaux_occupants.move_procedure column? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 317
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 onc

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 321
Which three are direct benefits of the multiprocess, multithreaded architecture of Oracle Database 12c when it is enabled? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCF

Explanation: * Multiprocess and Multithreaded Oracle Database Systems
Multiprocess Oracle Database (also called multiuser Oracle Database) uses several processes to run different parts of the Oracle Database code and additional Oracle processes for the users—either one process for each connected user or one or more processes shared by multiple users. Most databases are multiuser because a primary advantage of a database is managing data needed by multiple users simultaneously.
Each process in a database instance performs a specific job. By dividing the work of the database and applications into several processes, multiple users and applications can connect to an instance simultaneously while the system gives good performance.
* In previous releases, Oracle processes did not run as threads on UNIX and Linux systems. Starting in Oracle Database 12c, the multithreaded Oracle Database model enables Oracle processes to execute as operating system threads in separate address spaces.

NEW QUESTION 326
In order to exploit some new storage tiers that have been provisioned by a storage administrator, the partitions of a large heap table must be moved to other tablespaces in your Oracle 12c database?
Both local and global partitioned B-tree Indexes are defined on the table.
A high volume of transactions access the table during the day and a medium volume of transactions access it at night and during weekends.
Minimal disrupt ion to availability is required.
Which three statements are true about this requirement? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACD

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

NEW QUESTION 329
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 334
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 339
Which two are prerequisites for performing a flashback transaction? (Choose two.)

A. Flashback Database must be enabled.
B. Undo retention guarantee for the database must be configured.
C. EXECUTE privilege on the DBMS_FLASHBACK package must be granted to the user flashing back transaction.
D. Supplemental logging must be enabled.
E. Recycle bin must be enabled for the database.
F. Block change tracking must be enabled tor the database.

Answer: BD

Explanation: References: http://searchoracle.techtarget.com/tip/How-to-perform-Oracle-Flashback-Transaction-Queries
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/appdev.112/e41502/adfns_flashback.htm#ADFNS610

NEW QUESTION 344
The persistent configuration settings for RMAN have default for all parameters. Identify four RMAN commands that produce a multi-section backup.

A. BACKUP TABLESPACE SYSTEM SECTION SIZE 100M;
B. BACKUP AS COPY TABLESPACE SYSTEM SECTION SIZE 100M;
C. BACKUP ARCHIVELOG ALL SECTION SIZE 25M;
D. BACKUP TABLESPACE "TEMP" SECTION SIZE 10M;
E. BACKUP TABLESPACE "UNDO" INCLUDE CURRENT CONTROLFILE SECTION SIZE 100M;
F. BACKUP SPFILE SECTION SIZE 1M;
G. BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 TABLESPACE SYSAUX SECTION SIZE 100M;

Answer: ABEG

NEW QUESTION 345
You have the following entry in the tnsnames.ors of your hq.us.example.com host machine:

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 346
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 347
You want to reduce fragmentation and reclaim unused space for the SALES table but not its dependent objects. During this operation, you want to ensure the following:

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 352
Which three statements are true about Oracle Data Pump? (Choose three.)

A. IMPDP can be used to change target data file names, schemas, and tablespaces during import.
B. The DBMS_DATAPUMP PL/SQL package can be used independently of Data Pump clients to perform export and import operations.
C. EXPDP and IMPDP are the client components of Oracle Data Pump.
D. Oracle Data Pump export and import operations can be performed only by users with the SYSDBA privilege.
E. IMPDP always use the conventional path insert method to import data.

Answer: ABC

Explanation: References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e22490/dp_overview.htm#SUTIL2880

NEW QUESTION 354
Examine the details of the Top 5 Timed Events in the following Automatic Workloads Repository (AWR) report:

Top 5 Timed Foreground Events

Event	Waits	Time(s)	Avg wait (ms)	% DB time	Wait Class
DB CPU		67		98.21	
db file sequential read	8.371	0	0	0.52	User I/O
latch row cache objects	16	0	8	0.19	Concurrency
latch shared pool	956	0	0	0.15	Concurrency
log file sync	25	0	2	0.06	Commit

What are three possible causes for the latch-related wait events?

A. The size of the shared pool is too small.
B. Cursors are not being shared.
C. A large number COMMITS are being performed.
D. There are frequent logons and logoffs.
E. The buffers are being read into the buffer cache, but some other session is changing the buffer

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 359
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 of for maintenance?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 361
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 366
On your Oracle 12c database, you Issue the following commands to create indexes
SQL > CREATE INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix1 ON oe.orders (customers_id, sales_rep_id) INVISIBLE; SQL> CREATE BITMAP INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix2 ON oe.orders (customers_id, sales_rep_id); Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE

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

NEW QUESTION 368
Which three statements are true regarding the use of the Database Migration Assistant for Unicode (DMU)? (Choose three.)

A. ADBA can check specific tables with the DMU
B. The database to be migrated must be opened read-only.
C. The release of the database to be converted can be any release since 9.2.0.8.

D. The DMU can report columns that are too long in the converted characterset.
E. The DMU can report columns that are not represented in the converted characterset.

Answer: ADE

Explanation: A: In certain situations, you may want to exclude selected columns or tables from scanning or conversion steps of the migration process.
D: Exceed column limit
The cell data will not fit into a column after conversion. E: Need conversion
The cell data needs to be converted, because its binary representation in the target character set is different than the representation in the current character set, but neither length limit issues nor invalid representation issues have been found
* Oracle Database Migration Assistant for Unicode (DMU) is a unique next-generation migration tool providing an end- to-end solution for migrating your databases from legacy encodings to Unicode.
Incorrect:
Not C: The release of Oracle Database must be 10.2.0.4, 10.2.0.5, 11.1.0.7, 11.2.0.1, or later.

NEW QUESTION 372
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_IX2 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 374
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 375
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 377
Examine these two statements:

```
SQL> CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE MRKT
  2    DATAFILE '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/mrkt.dbf' size 10M LOGGING
  3    EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO;

Tablespace created.

SQL> ALTER DATABASE DEFAULT TABLESPACE MRKT;

Database altered.
```

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

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

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 379
Which activity is audited by default and recorded in the operating system audit trail irrespective of whether or not database auditing is enabled?

A. execution of SQL statements by users connected with the SYSDBA privilege
B. creation of a fine-grained audit policy
C. configuration of unified auditing mode
D. usage of the AUDIT statement

Answer: A

Explanation: References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/auditing.htm#DBSEG0622

NEW QUESTION 383
Your database instance has started using an SPFILE. Examine the RMAN configuration settings:

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

You execute the command:
RMAN> BACKUP AS COPY TABLESPACE TEST;
Which three types of files are backed up by using this command? (Choose three.)

A. online redo log files
B. control file
C. SPFILE
D. archived redo log files
E. data file(s)
F. PFILE

Answer: BCE

Explanation: References:
http://www.juliandyke.com/Research/RMAN/BackupCommand.php

NEW QUESTION 385
You are connected using SQL* Plus to a multitenant container database (CDB) with SYSDBA privileges and execute the following sequence statements:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 386
Which three statements are true about the Pre-Upgrade Information Tool? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACE

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

NEW QUESTION 387
In your multitenant container database (CDB) containing same pluggable databases (PDBs), you execute the following commands in the root container:

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

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

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

Explanation: * You can include the CONTAINER clause in several SQL statements, such as the CREATE USER, ALTER USER, CREATE ROLE, GRANT, REVOKE, and ALTER SYSTEM statements.
* * CREATE ROLE with CONTAINER (optional) clause
/ CONTAINER = ALL Creates a common role.
/ CONTAINER = CURRENT
Creates a local role in the current PDB.

NEW QUESTION 391
Which three operations can be performed as multipartition operations in Oracle? (Choose three.)

A. Merge partitions of a list partitioned table
B. Drop partitions of a list partitioned table

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

Answer: ABF

Explanation: Multipartition maintenance enables adding, dropping, truncate, merge, split operations on multiple partitions. A: Merge Multiple Partitions:
The new "ALTER TABLE … MERGE PARTITIONS " help merge multiple partitions or subpartitions with a single statement. When merging multiple partitions, local and global index operations and semantics for inheritance of unspecified physical attributes are the same for merging two partitions.
B: Drop Multiple Partitions:
The new "ALTER TABLE … DROP PARTITIONS " help drop multiple partitions or subpartitions with a single statement.
Example:
view plaincopy to clipboardprint?
SQL> ALTER TABLE Tab_tst1 DROP PARTITIONS
Tab_tst1_PART5, Tab_tst1_PART6, Tab_tst1_PART7; Table altered
SQL>
Restrictions :
- You can't drop all partitions of the table.
- If the table has a single partition, you will get the error: ORA-14083: cannot drop the only partition of a partitioned.

NEW QUESTION 393
Identify two situations in which the alert log file is updated.

A. Running a query on a table returns ORA-600: Internal Error.
B. Inserting a value into a table returns ORA-01722: invalid number.
C. Creating a table returns ORA-00955: name us already in used by an existing objects.
D. Inserting a value into a table returns ORA-00001: unique constraint (SYS.OK_TECHP) violated.
E. Rebuilding an index using ALTER INDEX . . . REBUILD fails with an ORA-01578: ORACLE data block corrupted (file # 14, block # 50) error.

Answer: AE

Explanation: The alert log is a chronological log of messages and errors, and includes the following items:
*All internal errors (ORA-600), block corruption errors (ORA-1578), and deadlock errors (ORA-60) that occur
* Administrative operations, such as CREATE, ALTER, and DROP statements and STARTUP, SHUTDOWN, and ARCHIVELOG statements
* Messages and errors relating to the functions of shared server and dispatcher processes
* Errors occurring during the automatic refresh of a materialized view
* The values of all initialization parameters that had nondefault values at the time the database and instance start Note:
* The alert log file (also referred to as the ALERT.LOG) is a chronological log of messages and errors written out by an Oracle Database. Typical messages found in this file is: database startup, shutdown, log switches, space errors, etc. This file should constantly be monitored to detect unexpected messages and corruptions.

NEW QUESTION 397
You have successfully taken a database backup by using the command: RMAN> BACKUP AS BACKUPSET DATABASE;
Now you execute this command:
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 DATABASE;
What is the outcome?

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

Answer: E

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

NEW QUESTION 398
Flashback is enabled for your multitenant container database (CDB), which contains two pluggable database (PDBs). A local user was accidently dropped from one of the PDBs.
You want to flash back the PDB to the time before the local user was dropped. You connect to the CDB and execute the following commands:
SQL > SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE SQL > STARTUP MOUNT
SQL > FLASHBACK DATABASE to TIME "TO_DATE ('08/20/12' , 'MM/DD/YY')"; Examine following commands:
1. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE ALL OPEN;
2. ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
3. ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;
Which command or commands should you execute next to allow updates to the flashback back schema?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 401
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 405
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 opene

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 408
You have a production Oracle 12c database running on a host.
You want to install and create databases across multiple new machines that do not have any Oracle database software installed. You also want the new databases to have the same directory structure and components as your existing 12c database.
The steps in random order:
1. Create directory structures similar to the production database on all new machines.
2. Create a response file for Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) with the same configurations as the production database.
3. Create a database clone template for the database.
4. Run the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create the database.
5. Run OUI in graphical mode on each machine.
6. Run OUI in silent mode using the OUI response file.
Identify the required steps in the correct sequence to achieve the requirement with minimal human intervention.

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 409
The schema SALES exists in two databases, ORCL1 and ORCL2, and has the same password, SALES123. User SALES has CREATE DATABASE LINK and CREATE SESSION privileges on both databases. Examine these commands: Conn SALES/SALES123
CREATE DATABASE LINK orcl2 USING 'orcl2';
What is the outcome of executing these commands in the ORCL1 database?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 414
In your database, the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to TYPICAL and an Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot is taken every 30 minutes.
Which two statements are true about the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)? (Choose two.)

A. It measures database performance by analyzing the wait time and CPU time of all non-idle user sessions.
B. It always compares the latest snapshot with the baseline snapshot for analysis.
C. It runs after each AWR snapshot is created and it requires at least two snapshots for analysis.
D. It requires at least four AWR snapshots for analysis.
E. It calls other advisors if required, but does not provide recommendations about the advisors to be use

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 418
Identify three uses of the CROSSCHECK command (Choose three.)

A. to validate the database backup
B. to synchronize logical backup records with physical files in backup storage
C. to check the obsolete backups that can be deleted from the file system
D. to update information about backups that are deleted, corrupted, or inaccessible in a recovery catalog or control file
E. to update the recovery catalog or control file if archived log files are deleted with operating system commands

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 421
Examine the following steps:
ADBA grants the CREATE TABLE system privilege with ADMIN OPTION to the user SIDNEY. SIDNEY grants the CREATE TABLE system privilege to the HR user.
Which statement is true?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 422
The performance of your database degrades between 11:00 AM and 3:00 PM. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots are collected on an hourly basis.
What is the most efficient way of diagnosing this problem?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 424
In which situations does the Database Writer process (DBWn) write to data files? (choose two).

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

Answer: BD

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

NEW QUESTION 427
A database uses Automatic Storage Management (ASM) as database storage, which has a diskgroup, DATA1, which is created as follows:

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

What happens when the FAILGRP1 failure group is corrupted?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 430
You create a locally managed tablespace ORDERS_TBS with automatic segment management.
You then create the table DAILY_ORDS_LST in the ORDERS_TBS tablespace using the command. CREATE TABLE daily_ords_1st(ordno NUMBER, ord_date DATE) PCTFREE 20;
How does the PCTFREE storage parameter influence data storage for this table?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 431
Which statement is true regarding the DEFAULT profile?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 432
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 databas

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 435
What must you use to read data from a table in your database and write it to an external table?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 437
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 440
In your database instance, the UNDO_RETENTION parameter is set to 1000 and undo retention is not guaranteed for the fixed size undo tablespace.
Which statement is true about undo retention?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 445
What is a requirement for creating a remote database scheduler job?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 446
You want execution of large database operations to suspend, and then resume, in the event of space allocation failures. You set the value of the initialization parameter RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT to 3600. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

E. Suspending a statement automatically results in suspending a transaction and releasing all the resources held by the transaction.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 450
In your database, archive logging and control file autobackup are enabled.
The data files and redo log files are intact but control files are impacted due to media failure. In which two recovery scenarios must you use the RESETLOGS option? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 454
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 459
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 460
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 463
Which files must you copy from the Oracle home of the database that is being upgraded to the new Oracle home for Oracle Database 12c? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABE

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

NEW QUESTION 468
Which four statements are true about the components of the Oracle Scheduler? (Choose four.)

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

Answer: BCFG

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

NEW QUESTION 470
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 472
Which set of statements is true about data dictionary views?
1. They are stored in the SYSTEM tablespace.
2. They are based on virtual tables.
3. They are owned by the SYS user.
4. They can be queried by a normal user only if the 07_DICTIONARY_ACCESSIBILITY parameter is set to TRUE.
5. The V$FIXED_TABLE view can be queried to list the names of these views.
6. They are owned by the SYSTEM user.

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 475
Which two statements are true about using SQL*Loader? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 478
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 le (SPFILE)
E. active online redo log le group
F. all the control flies

Answer: AEF

NEW QUESTION 481
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 484
You want to create a locally managed tablespace called NEWTBS to store segments with different extent sizes. Which set of tablespace attributes can be specified for a tablespace that satisfies the requirements?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 487

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 492

Which two tasks must you perform before you begin the upgrade process to Oracle Database 12c? (Choose two.)

A. Put all readonly tablespaces in read write mode
B. Recompile all invalid objects
C. Set the compatible parameter to 12.1.0.1
D. Gather dictionary statistics
E. Empty all user recycle bins

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 495

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

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 497

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 502

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

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 505

You want to import the schema objects of the HR user from the development database DEVDB to the production database PRODDB by using Oracle Data Pump.
A database link devdb.us.oracle.com is created between PRODDB and DEVDB.
You execute the following command on the PRODDB database server:

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

The command fails, displaying the following error:

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

What should you do to resolve the error?

A. Add network_link = devdb.us.oracle.com.
B. Add the SYSTEM user to the schemas option.
C. Change the dumpfile option value to schema.dat@devdb.us.oracle.com.
D. Replace the schemas option with network_1ink = devdb.us.oracle.com.
E. Replace the dumpfile option with network_1ink = devdb.us.oracle.co

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 507
Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You want to take a consistent whole database backup. Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 510
Identify three situations in which messages are written to the alert log file. (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 511
You configured the Fast Recovery Area (FRA) for your database. The database instance is in ARCHIVELOG mode. The default location for the archived redo log files is the FRA.
Which two files are removed automatically if space is required in the FRA as per the retention policy? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 512
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 517
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 522
You want to create a file watcher and an event-based job for detecting the arrival of files on the local server from various locations. To achieve this, you enable the raising of file arrival events from remote systems.
Which two conditions must be satisfied to receive file arrival events from a remote system? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 523
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 524
You executed the following query:
SELECT oldest_flashback_scn, oldest_flashback_time FROM V$FLASHBACK_DATABASE_LOG;
Considering that all the redo logs are available, what information can you derive from the output of the preceding query?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 525
Which three statements are true about Oracle Data Pump? (Choose three.)

A. Oracle Data Pump export and import operations can be performed to move data across different database releases.
B. DBMS_DATAPUMP PL/SQL packages can be used independent of Data Pump clients.
C. A directory object must exist and a user performing an EXPDP or IMPDP operation must have read and write permission on that directory object.
D. Oracle Data Pump export and import operations can be performed only by users with the SYSDBA privilege.
E. Oracle Data Pump export operations invoked from the clients that are connected remotely by using a connection string, create Data Pump files on the client file system.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 527
Your database has archive logging enabled and RMAN backups are taken at regular intervals. A data file in the USERS tablespace is damaged.
Which command must you execute before starting the recovery of this tablespace?

A. ALTER TABLESPACE users OFFLINE
B. STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT
C. STARTUP FORCE
D. SWITCH DATAFILE ALL

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 531

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 536
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 in the same as defined in the DEFAULT profile.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 540
Which two statements are true about availability audit features after migration to unified auditing? (Choose two.)

A. The ability of users to audit their own schema objects is not available in the post-migrated database.
B. Operating system audit trail is available in the post-migrated database.
C. Network auditing is available in the post-migrated database.
D. Mandatory auditing of audit administrative actions is available in the post-migrated database.

Answer: AD

Explanation: References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/audit_changes.htm#DBSEG341

NEW QUESTION 541
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 546
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 550
You are managing an Oracle Database 12c database. The database is open, and you plan to perform Recovery Manager (RMAN) backups.
Which three statements are true about these backups? (Choose three.)

A. The backups would be consistent.
B. The backups would be possible only if the database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode.
C. The backups need to be restored and the database has to be recovered in case of a media failure.

D. The backups would be inconsistent.
E. The backups by default consist of all the data blocks within the chosen files or the full databas

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 551
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 556
Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) is enabled for your database instance. You execute the following command:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE = 100M; Which statement is true?

A. It succeeds and the minimum size for the DEFAULT buffer pool is set to 100M.
B. It fails because DB_CACHE_SIZE is a static initialization parameter.
C. It fails because ASMM is enabled and individual SGA components cannot be sized.
D. It succeeds and the value is changed in the SPFILE immediately, but the change takes effect only at the next instance startup.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 560
You install Oracle Grid Infrastructure standalone server and issue the following command: crsctl start has
Which two existing components get automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 562
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 567
In your Oracle 12c database, you invoke SQL *Loader Express Mode command to load data: $> sqlldr hr/hr table=employees
Which two statements are true about this command? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 568
SMD is a smallfile locally managed tablespace with manual segment space management. The SH user receives the following error while inserting data into the sales table:

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

Which three actions can be taken to enable the user to insert data? (Choose three.)

A. altering the data file associated with the SMD tablespace to grow automatically

B. adding a data file to the SMD tablespace, provided the tablespace has not reached its maximum number of file
C. changing segment space management for the SMD tablespace to automatic
D. resizing the data file associated with the SMD tablespace to make it larger, provided all data files have not yet reached their maximum size
E. increasing the space quota on the SMD tablespace for the SH user, provided the files have not yet reached their maximum size

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 570
Which statement is true about using the Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA) to upgrade your database from Oracle Database 11g to Oracle Database 12c?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 573
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 574
You determine that database performance is sub-optimal due to hard parsing statements. Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) is disabled for your database instance.
Which tool would you use to get advice on how to improve performance?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25178_01/server.1111/e10897/montune.htm#CHDGFCFJ

NEW QUESTION 577
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 582
Which task is performed by a background process in a database instance?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 583
To enable faster incremental backups, you enabled block change tracking for the database. Which two statements are true about the block change tracking file? (Choose two.)

A. Multiple change tracking files can be created for a database.
B. The change tracking file must be created after the first level 0 backup.

C. RMAN does not support backup and recovery of the change tracking file.
D. The database clears the change tracking file and starts tracking changes again, after whole database restore and recovery operations.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 584
As part of a manual upgrade of your database to Oracle Database 12c, you plan to issue the command: SQL> STARTUP UPGRADE
Which three statements are true about the upgrade process? (Choose three.)

A. All system triggers are disabled during the upgrade process.
B. Only queries on fixed views execute without errors until you run the catctl.pl script.
C. The COMPATIBLE parameter must be set to at least 12.1.0 before issuing the command.
D. All job queues remain active during the upgrade process.
E. Only connections AS SYSDBA are allowed during the upgrade process.

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 589
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 593
Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You want to take a consistent whole database backup.
Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 597
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 599
Examine the parameters:

Examine the parameters:

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

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 604
A user establishes a connection to a database instance by using an Oracle Net. You want to ensure that:
1. The user account must be locked after five consecutive unsuccessful login attempts.
2. Data read per session must be limited for the user.
3. The user cannot have more than three simultaneous sessions.
4. The user must have a maximum minutes session idle time before being logged off automatically. Which two would you do to implement this? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 607
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 609
Unified auditing is enabled in your database. The HR_ADMIN and OE_ADMIN roles exist and are granted system privileges.
You execute the command:
SQL>CREATE AUDIT POLICY tab1e_aud PRIVILEGES CREATE ANY TABLE, DROP ANY TABLE ROLES
hr_admin, oe_admin; Which statement is true?

A. It succeeds and needs to be enabled to capture all SQL statements that require either the specified privileges or any privilege granted to the HR_ADMIN and OE_ADMIN role.
B. It fails because system privileges cannot be granted with roles in the same audit policy.
C. It succeeds and starts capturing only successful SQL statements for all users who have either the specified privileges or roles granted to them.
D. It fails because the command does not specify when the unified audit policy should be enforce

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 612
Identify the persistent configuration setting for the target database that can be set for the backup by using RMAN. (Choose all that apply.)

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

Answer: ABC

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

NEW QUESTION 616
Examine the following ALTER command:
SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP dgroup1 UNDROP DISKS;
What is the purpose of the command?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 620
You install Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server.
Which two components are automatically included in the Oracle Restart configuration? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

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

NEW QUESTION 624
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 625
You install "Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server" on a host on which the ORCL1 and ORCL2 databases both have their instances running.
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 626
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 630
Your database is running in NOARCHIVLOG mode. Examine the following parameters:

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 631
Examine the parameters:
Your database instance is started with a PFILE.

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
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 missin

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 633
Your database is configured for ARCHIVELOG mode, and a daily full database backup is taken. RMAN is configured to perform control file autobackup.
In which three scenarios do you need media recovery? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 635
Your database has been running with a peak load for the past hour. You want to preserve the performance statistics collected during this period for comparison when you analyze the performance of the database later.
What must you do to achieve this?

A. Increase the window size of the moving window baseline so that it equals the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot retention period.
B. Create a baseline on a pair of snapshots that span the peak load period.
C. Generate Active Session History reports for the peak load period.
D. Set the snapshot retention period in AWR to 60 to avoid automatic purging of snapshots for the past hou

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 640
Examine the parameter settings in your local ORCL database:

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

Examine the parameter settings for the remote SALES database:

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

As the SYS user, you issue the following command on ORCL:
CREATE PUBLICDATABASE LINK sales.us.example.com USING 'sales1'; The sales1 tnsnames entry points to the sales database instance.
Which two are requirements to ensure that you can successfully connect by using this database link? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 643
What is pre-requisite to alter a role?

A. You should be granted the DBA role.
B. You should set the OS_ROLES parameter to true.
C. You should be granted the role with the GRANT OPTION.
D. You should have the ALTER ANY ROLE system privileg

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 646
When is the UNDO_RETENTION parameter value ignored by a transaction?

A. when there are multiple undo tablespaces available in a database
B. when the data file of the undo tablespace is autoextensible
C. when the undo tablespace is of a fixed size and retention guarantee is not enabled
D. when Flashback Database is enabled

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 648
Your single-instance Oracle 12c database home currently supports conventional auditing and uses Automatic Storage Management (ASM). You want to enable unified auditing by executing the command:
$ make –fins_rdbms.mk uniaud_on ioracle ORACLE_HOME=$ORACLE_HOME Which two steps should you perform before executing this command? (Choose two.)

A. Ensure that the initialization parameter AUDIT_TRAIL is set to DB.
B. Drop any existing fine-grained audit (FGA) policies.
C. Stop the listener.
D. Shut down the database instance.
E. Disable auditing by setting the initialization parameter AUDIT_TRAIL to NONE.

Answer: CE

Explanation: References: https://blogs.oracle.com/UPGRADE/entry/unified_auditing_is_it_on

NEW QUESTION 651
Which two statements are true about Automatic Storage Management (ASM)? (Choose two.)

A. It mounts databases and diskgroups to make ASM files available to database instances.
B. It spreads files proportionally across all disks in a diskgroup, aiming to ensure that all the disks in a diskgroup have the same I/O load.
C. It automatically places each disk from an external redundancy diskgroup in its own failure group.
D. It divides files into extents and allows an extent to span disks.
E. It mirrors data at the allocation unit (AU) level across failure groups within a normal or high redundancy diskgrou

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 654
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