

## Exam Questions 1Z0-060

Upgrade to Oracle Database 12c

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### NEW QUESTION 1

You performed an incremental level 0 backup of a database:

```
RMAN > BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE;
```

To enable block change tracking after the incremental level 0 backup, you issued this command:

```
SQL > ALTER DATABASE ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING USING FILE
```

```
' /mydir/rman_change_track.f';
```

To perform an incremental level 1 cumulative backup, you issued this command: RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 CUMULATIVE DATABASE;

Which three statements are true?

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

**Answer:** ADE

### NEW QUESTION 2

Your multitenant container database (CDB) is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You connect to the CDB RMAN.

Examine the following command and its output:

```
RMAN> SELECT con_id, name, open_mode FROM V$PDBS;
  CON_ID NAME                                OPEN_MODE
-----
      2 PDB$SEED                               READ ONLY
      3 PDB2_1                                 MOUNTED
      4 PDB2_2                                 MOUNTED
```

You execute the following command:

```
RMAN > BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;
```

Which data files will be backed up?

- A. Data files that belong to only the root container
- B. Data files that belong to the root container and all the pluggable databases (PDBs)
- C. Data files that belong to only the root container and PDB\$SEED
- D. Data files that belong to the root container and all the PDBs excluding PDB\$SEED

**Answer:** B

### NEW QUESTION 3

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

### NEW QUESTION 4

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:** BDE

### NEW QUESTION 5

Which two statements are true when row archival management is enabled?

- 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 6

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 use
- 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 use
- E. It executes successfully and the CREATE TABLE privilege is revoked from C ## A\_ADMIN in all PDBs.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 7

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?

- 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 SCN.

**Answer:** BE

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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 CD
- E. It will create a CDB with root opened and seed mounted

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 9

You upgraded from a previous Oracle database version to Oracle Database version to Oracle Database 12C. Your database supports a mixed workload. During the day, lots of insert, update, and delete operations are performed. At night, Extract, Transform, Load (ETL) and batch reporting jobs are run. The ETL jobs perform certain database operations using two or more concurrent sessions.

After the upgrade, you notice that the performance of ETL jobs has degraded. To ascertain the cause of performance degradation, you want to collect basic statistics such as the level of parallelism, total database time, and the number of I/O requests for the ETL jobs.

How do you accomplish this?

- A. Examine the Active Session History (ASH) reports for the time period of the ETL or batch reporting runs.
- B. Enable SQL tracing for the queries in the ETL and batch reporting queries and gather diagnostic data from the trace file.
- C. Enable real-time SQL monitoring for ETL jobs and gather diagnostic data from the V\$SQL\_MONITOR view.
- D. Enable real-time database operation monitoring using the DBMS\_SQL\_MONITOR.BEGIN\_OPERATION function, and then use the DBMS\_SQL\_MONITOR.REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR function to view the required information.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Which two statements are true about the Oracle Direct Network File system (DNFS)?

- A. It utilizes the OS file system cache.
- B. A traditional NFS mount is not required when using Direct NFS.
- C. Oracle Disk Manager can manage NFS on its own, without using the operating kernel NFS driver.
- D. Direct NFS is available only in UNIX platforms.
- E. Direct NFS can load-balance I/O traffic across multiple network adapters.

**Answer:** CE

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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

```
SQL> SELECT NUMBER_VALUE FROM REDACTION_VALUES_FOR_TYPE_FULL;
NUMBER_VALUE
-----
0

SQL> EXEC DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES(-1)

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select number_value from redaction_values_for_type_full;
NUMBER_VALUE
-----
-1
```

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

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

Answer: E

**NEW QUESTION 15**

Which two are prerequisites for performing a flashback transaction?

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

Answer: CD

**NEW QUESTION 19**

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains a pluggable database, HR\_PDB. The default permanent tablespace in HR\_PDB is USERDATA. The container database (CDB) is open and you connect RMAN.

You want to issue the following RMAN command:

```
RMAN > BACKUP TABLESPACE hr_pdb:userdata;
```

Which task should you perform before issuing the command?

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

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 20**

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?

- A. Database operations will be monitored only when they consume a significant amount of resource.
- B. Database operations for all sessions will be monitore
- C. Database operations will be monitored only if the STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter is set to TYPICAL and CONTROL\_MANAGEMENT\_PACK\_ACCESS is set DIAGNOSTIC + 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 monitore

Answer: CE

**NEW QUESTION 23**

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?

- 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 28

A new report process containing a complex query is written, with high impact on the database. You want to collect basic statistics about query, such as the level of parallelism, total database time, and the number of I/O requests.

For the database instance STATISTICS\_LEVEL, the initialization parameter is set to TYPICAL and the CONTROL\_MANAGEMENT\_PACK\_ACCESS parameter is set to DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING. What should you do to accomplish this task?

- A. Execute the query and view Active Session History (ASH) for information about the query.
- B. Enable SQL trace for the query.
- C. Create a database operation, execute the query, and use the DBMS\_SQL\_MONITOR.REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR function to view the report.
- D. Use the DBMS\_APPLICATION\_INFO.SET\_SESSION\_LONGOPS procedure to monitor query execution and view the information from the V\$SESSION\_LONGOPS view.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 31

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

The following are the possible steps to accomplish this task:

1. Place all the user-defined tablespace in read-only mode on the source database.
  2. Upgrade the source database to a 12c version.
  3. Create a new PDB in the target container database.
  4. Perform a full transportable export on the source database with the VERSION parameter set to 12 using the expdp utility.
  5. Copy the associated data files and export the dump file to the desired location in the target database.
  6. Invoke the Data Pump import utility on the new PDB database as a user with the DATAPUMP\_IMP\_FULL\_DATABASE role and specify the full transportable import options.
  7. Synchronize the PDB on the target container database by using the DBMS\_PDS.SYNC\_ODB function.
- Identify the correct order of the required steps.

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 33

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?

- A. Use Oracle Managed Files (OMF).
- B. Specify the SEED\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT clause.
- C. Specify the PDB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT initialization parameter.
- D. Specify the DB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT initialization parameter.
- E. Specify all files in the CREATE DATABASE statement without using Oracle managed Files (OMF).

**Answer:** ABC

#### NEW QUESTION 38

Which three statements are true about Oracle Data Pump export and import operations?

- 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:** ADE

#### NEW QUESTION 40

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?

- 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

**NEW QUESTION 45**

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 used

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 47**

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

**NEW QUESTION 52**

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

- A. A DBA can check specific tables with the DMU
- B. The database to be migrated must be opened read-only.
- C. The release of the database to be converted can be any release since 9.2.0.8.
- D. The DMU can report columns that are too long in the converted character set.
- E. The DMU can report columns that are not represented in the converted character set.

**Answer:** ADE

**NEW QUESTION 54**

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?

- A. Only the ORD\_CUSTOMER\_IX1 index is 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

#### NEW QUESTION 59

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

- 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

#### NEW QUESTION 61

Which three statements are true about using flashback database in a multitenant container database (CDB)?

- A. The root container can be flashed back without flashing back the pluggable databases (PDBs).
- B. To enable flashback database, the CDB must be mounte
- C. Individual PDBs can be flashed back without flashing back the entire CD
- D. The DB\_FLASHBACK\_RETENTION\_TARGET parameter must be set to enable flashback of the CD
- E. A CDB can be flashed back specifying the desired target point in time or an SCN, but not a restore point.

**Answer:** BDE

#### NEW QUESTION 63

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?

- 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

#### NEW QUESTION 64

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

- 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 PD
- 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 CD
- D. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then the PDB share in the CDB plan is dynamically calculate
- 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

#### NEW QUESTION 68

Which three features work together, to allow a SQL statement to have different cursors for the same statement based on different selectivity ranges?

- 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:** ACE

#### NEW QUESTION 69

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?

- 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 store
- D. Create a Flashback Data Archive in any suitable tablespace.
- E. Enable Flashback Data Archiving for the tables that require tracking.

Answer: DE

#### NEW QUESTION 71

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?

- 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: AC

#### NEW QUESTION 75

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

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

Answer: AC

#### NEW QUESTION 76

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?

- 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: CF

#### NEW QUESTION 81

Which three statements are true about SQL plan directives?

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

Answer: BDF

#### NEW QUESTION 82

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

- A. System privileges apply only to the PDB in which they are use
- 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

#### NEW QUESTION 87

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

#### NEW QUESTION 88

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode.

The following parameters are set in your database instance:

```
LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT = arch+_%t_%r.arc
```

```
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 = 'LOCATION = /disk1/archive'
```

```
DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST_SIZE = 50G
```

```
DB_RECOVERY_FILE = '/u01/oradata'
```

Which statement is true about the archived redo log files?

- A. They are created only in the location specified by the LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_1 parameter.
- B. They are created only in the Fast Recovery Area.
- C. They are created in the location specified by the LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_1 parameter and in the default location \$ORACLE\_HOME/dbs/arch.
- D. They are created in the location specified by the LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_1 parameter and the location specified by the DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST parameter.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 93

Your database has the SRV1 service configured for an application that runs on a middle-tier application server. The application has multiple modules. You enable tracing at the service level by executing the following command:

```
SQL > exec DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE ('SRV1');
```

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 94

You configure your database Instance to support shared server connections.

Which two memory areas that are part of PGA are stored in SGA instead, for shared server connections?

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

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 95

You executed this command to create a password file:

```
$ orapwd file = orapwrd entries = 10 ignorecase = N
```

Which two statements are true about the password file?

- A. It will permit the use of uppercase passwords for database users who have been granted the SYSOPER role.
- B. It contains usernames 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 been 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

#### NEW QUESTION 99

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?

- 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

#### NEW QUESTION 104

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

```
$ orapwd file = '+DATA/PROD/orapwprod entries = 5 ignorecase = N format = 12'
```

Which two statements are true about the password file?

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

**Answer:** CE

#### NEW QUESTION 106

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

- A. Thread creation must be routed through a dispatcher process.
- B. The local listener may spawn a new process and have that new process create a thread.
- C. Each Oracle process runs an 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 thread.

**Answer:** ADE

#### NEW QUESTION 111

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?

- 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

#### NEW QUESTION 113

You execute the following commands to audit database activities:

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

### NEW QUESTION 116

Examine the parameters for your database instance:

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

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

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

**Answer:** ACD

### NEW QUESTION 117

What is the result of executing a TRUNCATE TABLE command on a table that has Flashback Archiving enabled?

- A. It fails with the ORA-665610 Invalid DDL statement on history-tracked message
- B. The rows in the table are truncated without being archive
- C. The rows in the table are archived, and then truncate
- D. The rows in both the table and the archive are truncate

**Answer:** C

### NEW QUESTION 118

Which two are true concerning a multitenant container database with three pluggable database?

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

**Answer:** CE

### NEW QUESTION 120

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

### NEW QUESTION 125

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 initiate
- 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 succee

**Answer:** B

### NEW QUESTION 128

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?

- 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

**NEW QUESTION 130**

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\_SIZE = 64G.
- B. Set DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_SIZE = 64G, 64G
- C. Set DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_SIZE = 128G.
- D. DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_SIZE is automatically configured by the instance at startup.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 134**

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

1. Creates a multitenant container database (CDB)
  2. Plugs in three pluggable databases (PDBs)
  3. Shuts down the CDB instance
  4. Starts up the CDB instance using STARTUP OPEN READ WRITE
- Which two statements are true about the outcome after running the script?

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

**Answer:** BD

**NEW QUESTION 136**

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 share
- C. A large number COMMITS are being performe
- D. There are frequent logons and logoffs.
- E. The buffers are being read into the buffer cache, but some other session is changing the buffers.

**Answer:** ABE

**NEW QUESTION 139**

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

**NEW QUESTION 141**

Which two statement is true concerning dropping a pluggable database (PDB)?

- 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:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 144**

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. It fails because the SET CONTAINER statement cannot be used with PDB\$SEED as the target pluggable database (PDB).

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 146**

You created a new database using the "create database" statement without specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE" clause. What are two effects of not using the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE database" clause?

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

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 147**

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 151**

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 (LREG) 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

**NEW QUESTION 152**

You support Oracle Database 12c Oracle Database 11g, and Oracle Database 10g 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?

- 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 10g database.

Answer: ABD

#### NEW QUESTION 155

Which three are true about the large pool for an Oracle database instance that supports shared server connections?

- A. Allocates memory for RMAN backup and restore operations
- B. Allocates memory for shared and private SQL areas
- C. Contains a cursor area for storing runtime information about cursors
- D. Contains stack space
- E. Contains a hash area performing hash joins of tables

Answer: ABC

#### NEW QUESTION 159

Examine the following command:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET enable_ddl_logging=FALSE;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. None of the data definition language (DDL) statements are logged in the trace file.
- B. Only DDL commands that resulted in errors are logged in the alert log file.
- C. A new log.xml file that contains the DDL statements is created, and the DDL command details are removed from the alert log file.
- D. Only DDL commands that resulted in the creation of new database files are logged

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 160

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

Examine the following command and its output:

```
$ crsctl config has
```

```
CRS-4622: Oracle High Availability Services auto start is enabled.
```

What does this imply?

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

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 161

You are connected to a pluggable database (PDB) as a common user with DBA privileges. The STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter is PDB\_MODIFIABLE. You execute the following:

```
SQL > ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS_LEVEL = ALL SID = '*' SCOPE = SPFILE;
```

Which is true about the result of this command?

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 163

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

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

Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: CD

#### NEW QUESTION 168

Which three statements are true about adaptive SQL plan management?

- A. It automatically performs verification or evolves non-accepted plans, in COMPREHENSIVE mode when they perform better than existing accepted plans.
- B. The optimizer always uses the fixed plan, if the fixed plan exists in the plan baseline.
- C. It adds new, better plans automatically as fixed plans to the baseline.
- D. The non-accepted plans are automatically accepted and become usable by the optimizer if they perform better than the existing accepted plans.
- E. The non-accepted plans in a SQL plan baseline are automatically evolved, in COMPREHENSIVE mode, during the nightly maintenance window and a persistent verification report is generated.

**Answer:** ADE

#### NEW QUESTION 172

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

#### NEW QUESTION 176

You create a table with the PERIOD FOR 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?

- 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 PERIOD FOR 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:** ABE

#### NEW QUESTION 179

Which two statements are true about the RMAN validate database command?

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

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 184

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 187

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

### NEW QUESTION 192

Examine the parameter for your database instance:

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

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

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

30 rows selected.
```

Identify the reason why the optimizer chose different execution plans.

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

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION 197

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: D**

### NEW QUESTION 202

What are three purposes of the RMAN "FROM" clause?

- A. to support PUSH-based active database duplication
- B. to support synchronization of a standby database with the primary database in a Data environment
- C. To support PULL-based active database duplication
- D. To support file restores over the network in a Data Guard environment
- E. To support file recovery over the network in a Data Guard environment

**Answer: BDE**

### NEW QUESTION 205

What are two benefits of installing Grid Infrastructure software for a stand-alone server before installing and creating an Oracle database?

- A. Effectively implements role separation
- B. Enables you to take advantage of Oracle Managed Files.
- C. Automatically registers the database with Oracle Restart.
- D. Helps you to easily upgrade the database from a prior release.
- E. Enables the Installation of Grid Infrastructure files on block or raw devices.

**Answer: CE**

### NEW QUESTION 206

A senior DBA asked you to execute the following command to improve performance: SQL> ALTER TABLE subscribe log STORAGE (BUFFER\_POOL recycle); You checked the data in the SUBSCRIBE\_LOG table and found that it is a large table containing one million rows. What could be a reason for this recommendation?

- A. The keep pool is not configure
- B. Automatic Workarea Management is not configure
- C. Automatic Shared Memory Management is not enable
- D. The data blocks in the SUBSCRIBE\_LOG table are rarely accesse
- E. All the queries on the SUBSCRIBE\_LOG table are rewritten to a materialized view.

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION 211

Examine the following steps of privilege analysis for checking and revoking excessive, unused privileges granted to users:

1. Create a policy to capture the privilege used by a user for privilege analysis.

2. Generate a report with the data captured for a specified privilege capture.
  3. Start analyzing the data captured by the policy.
  4. Revoke the unused privileges.
  5. Compare the used and unused privileges' lists.
  6. Stop analyzing the data.
- Identify the correct sequence of steps.

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 216

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

#### NEW QUESTION 220

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

- 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:** CDE

#### NEW QUESTION 222

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains pluggable databases (PDBs), you are connected to the HR\_PDB. You execute the following command:

```
SQL > CREATE UNDO TABLESPACE undotb01  
DATAFILE 'u01/oracle/rddb1/undotbs01.dbf' SIZE 60M AUTOEXTEND ON;
```

What is the result?

- A. It executes successfully and creates an UNDO tablespace in HR\_PD
- B. It fails and reports an error because there can be only one undo tablespace in a CD
- C. It fails and reports an error because the CONTAINER=ALL clause is not specified in the command
- D. It fails and reports an error because the CONTAINER=CURRENT clause is not specified in the command
- E. It executes successfully but neither tablespace nor the data file is created

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 225

You notice that the performance of your production 24/7 Oracle database significantly degraded. Sometimes you are not able to connect to the instance because it hangs. You do not want to restart the database instance.

How can you detect the cause of the degraded performance?

- A. Enable Memory Access Mode, which reads performance data from SGA
- B. Use emergency monitoring to fetch data directly from SGA analysis.
- C. Run Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) to fetch information from the latest Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots.
- D. Use Active Session History (ASH) data and hang analysis in regular performance monitoring.
- E. Run ADDM in diagnostic mode.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 227

Your multitenant container (CDB) contains two pluggable databases (PDB), HR\_PDB and ACCOUNTS\_PDB, both of which use the CDB tablespace. The temp file is called temp01.tmp.

A user issues a query on a table on one of the PDBs and receives the following error: ERROR at line 1:

```
ORA-01565: error in identifying file 'u01/app/oracle/oradata/CDB1/temp01.tmp'  
ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status
```

Identify two ways to rectify the error.

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

- D. Shutdown the database instance, restore and recover the temp file from the backup, and then open the database with RESETLOGS.
- E. Shut down the database instance and then restart the CDB and PDBs.

**Answer:** AE

**NEW QUESTION 229**

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?

- 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

**NEW QUESTION 234**

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