

1Z0-067 Dumps

Upgrade Oracle9i/10g/11g OCA to Oracle Database 12c OCP

<https://www.certleader.com/1Z0-067-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true about scheduling operations in a pluggable database (PDB)?

- A. Scheduler jobs for a PDB can be defined only at the container database (CDB) level.
- B. A job defined in a PDB runs only if that PDB is open.
- C. Scheduler attribute setting is performed only at the CDB level.
- D. Scheduler objects created by users can be exported or imported using Data Pump.
- E. Scheduler jobs for a PDB can be created only by common user

Answer: BD

Explanation: In general, all scheduler objects created by the user can be exported/imported into the PDB using data pump. Predefined scheduler objects will not get exported and that means that any changes made to these objects by the user will have to be made once again after the database has been imported into the pluggable database. However, this is how import/export works currently. A job defined in a PDB will run only if a PDB is open.

NEW QUESTION 2

A complete database backup to media is taken for your database every day. Which three actions would you take to improve backup performance?

- A. Set the backup_tape_io_slaves parameter to true.
- B. Set the dbwr_io_slaves parameter to a nonzero value if synchronous I/O is in use.
- C. Configure large pool if not already done.
- D. Remove the rate parameter, if specified, in the allocate channel command.
- E. Always use RMAN compression for tape backups rather than the compression provided by media manager.
- F. Always use synchronous I/O for the databas

Answer: BCD

Explanation: Tuning RMAN Backup Performance: Procedure Many factors can affect backup performance. Often, finding the solution to a slow backup is a process of trial and error. To get the best performance for a backup, follow the suggested steps in this section: Step 1: Remove RATE Parameters from Configured and Allocated Channels Step 2: If You Use Synchronous Disk I/O, Set DBWR_IO_SLAVES Step 3: If You Fail to Allocate Shared Memory, Set LARGE_POOL_SIZE Step 4: Tune RMAN Tape Streaming Performance Bottlenecks Step 5: Query V\$ Views to Identify Bottlenecks
<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmtunin.htm#BRADV172>

NEW QUESTION 3

For which three pieces of information can you use the RMAN list command?

- A. stored scripts in the recovery catalog
- B. available archived redo log files
- C. backup sets and image copies that are obsolete
- D. backups of tablespaces
- E. backups that are marked obsolete according to the current retention policy

Answer: ABD

Explanation: About the LIST Command: The primary purpose of the LIST command is to list backup and copies. For example, you can list: -Backups and proxy copies of a database, tablespace, datafile, archived redo log, or control file -Backups that have expired -Backups restricted by time, path name, device type, tag, or recoverability -Archived redo log files and disk copies
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmreprt.htm#BRADV89585

NEW QUESTION 4

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

- A. Database Replay
- B. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) Compare Period report
- C. Active Session History (ASH) report
- D. SQL Performance Analyzer

Answer: B

Explanation: References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24628_01/server.121/e17635/tdpnt_degrade.htm

NEW QUESTION 5

Which three statements are true about a job chain?

- A. It can contain a nested chain of jobs.
- B. It can be used to implement dependency-based scheduling.
- C. It cannot invoke the same program or nested chain in multiple steps in the chain.
- D. It cannot have more than one dependency.
- E. It can be executed using event-based or time-based schedule

Answer: ABE

Explanation: Chains are the means by which you can implement dependency based scheduling, in which jobs are started depending on the outcomes of one or more previous jobs.

DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFINE_CHAIN_STEP DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFINE_CHAIN_EVENT_STEP
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/scheduse009.htm#ADMIN12

NEW QUESTION 6

Examine the command:

```
SQL> RECOVER DATABASE USING BACKUP CONTROLFILE UNTIL CANCEL;
```

In which two scenarios is this command required?

- A. The current online redo log file is missing.
- B. A data file belonging to a noncritical tablespace is missing.
- C. All the control files are missing.
- D. The database backup is older than the control file backup.
- E. All the data files are missin

Answer: AC

Explanation: <http://searchoracle.techtarget.com/answer/Recover-database-using-backup-controlfile-until-cancel>

NEW QUESTION 7

You want to export the pluggable database (PDB) hr_pdb1 from the multitenant container database (CDB)CDB1 and import it into the cdb2 CDB as the emp_pdb1 PDB.

Examine the list of possible steps required to perform the task: 1.Create a PDB named emp_pdb1.

2.Export the hr_pdb1 PDB by using the full clause. 3.Open the emp_pdb1 PDB.

4. Mount the emp_pdb1 PDB.

5. Synchronize the emp_pdb1 PDB in restricted mode. 6.Copy the dump file to the Data Pump directory.

7.Create a Data Pump directory in the emp_pdb1 PDB. 8.Import data into emp_pdb1 with the full and remap clauses.

9.Create the same tablespaces in emp_pdb1 as in hr_pdb1 for new local user objects. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Because the step 2 says that you perform an expdp with the full clause and you don't need to create the tablespaces when you perform the impdp. FULL=yes will export tablespace definitions. So no need step 9. https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501_01/server.920/a96652/ch01.htm

NEW QUESTION 8

Your Oracle 12c multitenant container database (CDB) contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). In the PDB hr_pdb, the common user c##admin and the local user b_admin have only the connect privilege.

You create a common role c##role1 with the create table and select any table privileges. You then execute the commands:

```
SQL> GRANTc##role1 TOcMadmin CONTAINER=ALL;
```

```
SQL>CONNsys/oracle@HR_PDB assysdba
```

```
SQL> GRANTc##role1TO b_admin CONTAINER=CURRENT;
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. C##admin can create and select any table, and grant the c##role1 role to users only in the root container.
- B. B_admin can create and select any table in both the root container and kr_pdb.
- C. c##admin can create and select any table in the root container and all the PDBs.
- D. B_admin can create and select any table only in hr_pdb.
- E. The grant c=»role1 to b_admin command returns an error because container should be set to AL

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 9

Examine the commands executed in the root container of your multitenant container database (CDB) that has multiple pluggable databases (PDBs):

```
SQL> CREATE USER c##a_admin IDENTIFIED BY orcl123; SQL> CREATE ROLE c##role1 CONTAINER=ALL;
```

```
SQL> GRANT CREATE VIEW TO C##roleI CONTAINER=ALL;
```

```
SQL> GRANT c##role1 TO c##a_admin CONTAINER=ALL; SQL> REVOKE c##role1 FROM c##a_admin;
```

What is the result of the revoke command?

- A. It executes successfully and the c##role1 role is revoked from the c##a_admin user only in the root container.
- B. It fails and reports an error because the container=all clause is not used.
- C. It executes successfully and the c##rocl1 role is revoked from the c##a_admin user in the root database and all the PDBs.
- D. It fails and reports an error because the container=current clause is not use

Answer: B

Explanation: SQL> REVOKE c##role1 FROM c##a_admin; REVOKE c##role1 FROM c##a_admin * ERROR at line 1: ORA - 01951: ROLE 'C##ROLE1' not granted to 'C##A_ADMIN' SQL> REVOKE c##role1 FROM c##a_admin CONTAINER=ALL; Revoke succeeded. SQL> This CREATE USER c##a_admin IDENTIFIED BY orcl123; will create common user event container is not specified.

NEW QUESTION 10

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?

- 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 after the segments are moved
- 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. Taking the target tablespace offline after the segments are moved
- 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

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The threshold for activating tiering policies is based on two parameters: TBS PERCENT USED
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Both values can be controlled by the DBMS_ILM_ADMIN package.
TBS PERCENT USED and TBS PERCENT FREE default to 85 and 25, respectively. Hence, whenever the source tablespace's usage percentage goes beyond
85 percent, any tiering policy specified on its
objects will be executed and objects will be moved to the target tablespace until the source tablespace becomes at least 25 percent free. Note that it is possible to
add a custom condition to tiering policies to enable movement of data based on conditions other than how full the tablespace is.
In addition, the READ ONLY option must be explicitly specified for the target tablespace. 2018-04-01T21:59:00.56<!--EndFragment-->
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NEW QUESTION 10

You want RMAN to make duplicate copies of data files when using the backup command. What must you set using the RMAN configure command to achieve this?

- A. MAXSETSIZE TO 2;
- B. DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 2 BACKUP TYPE TO BACKUPSET;
- C. CHANNEL DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/disk1/%U' , '/disk2/%U';
- D. DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 2;

Answer: D

Explanation: Configuring Backup Duplexing You can use the CONFIGURE ... BACKUP COPIES command to specify how many copies of each backup piece should be created on the specified device type for the specified type of file. This type of backup is known as a duplexed backup set. The CONFIGURE settings for duplexing only affect backups of datafiles, control files, and archived logs into backup sets, and do not affect image copies. NOT A The CONFIGURE MAXSETSIZE command limits the size of backup sets created on a channel. This CONFIGURE setting applies to any channel, whether manually allocated or configured, when the BACKUP command is used to create backup sets. The default value is given in bytes and is rounded down to the lowest kilobyte value. Reference:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmconfa.htm#BRADV137

NEW QUESTION 12

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: ABC

NEW QUESTION 16

Which two resources might be prioritized between competing pluggable databases (PDBs) when creating a multitenant container database (COB) plan using Oracle Database Resource Manager?

- A. maximum undo per consumer group
- B. maximum idle time for a session in a PDB
- C. parallel server limit
- D. CPU
- E. maximum number of sessions for a PDB

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 20

Which three types of failures are detected by the Data Recovery Advisor (DRA)?

- A. loss of a non-critical data file
- B. loss of a control file
- C. physical data block corruption
- D. logical data block corruption
- E. loss of an archived redo log file

Answer: BDE

Explanation: Data Recovery Advisor can diagnose failures such as the following: Components such as datafiles and control files that are not accessible because they do not exist, do not have the correct access permissions, have been taken offline, and so on. Physical corruptions such as block checksum failures and invalid block header field values.

NEW QUESTION 24

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

Examine the following steps:

1. Issue the SELECT DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS('SH', 'CUSTOMERS') from dual statement.
2. Execute the dbms_stats.seed_col_usage (null, 'SH', 500) procedure.
3. Execute the required queries on the customers table.
4. Issue the select dbms_stats.report_col_usage('SH', 'customers') from dual statement. Identify the correct sequence of steps.

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

Answer: B

Explanation: Step 1 (2). Seed column usage

Oracle must observe a representative workload, in order to determine the appropriate column

groups. Using the new procedure DBMS_STATS.SEED_COL_USAGE, you tell Oracle how long it should observe the workload.

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

Step 3. (1) Create the column groups

At this point you can get Oracle to automatically create the column groups for each of the tables based on the usage information captured during the monitoring window. You simply have to call the

DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function for each table. This function requires just two arguments, the schema name and the table name. From then on, statistics will be maintained for

each column group whenever statistics are gathered on the table. Note:

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

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

* Creating extended statistics

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

1 - The first step is to create column histograms for the related columns.

2 - Next, we run dbms_stats.create_extended_stats to relate the columns together.

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

NEW QUESTION 29

Examine the RMAN command:

RMAN> SET ENCRYPTION IDENTIFIED BY <password> ON FOR ALL TABLESPACES; RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;

Which type of encryption is used for the backup performed by using this command?

- A. password-mode encryption
- B. dual-mode encryption
- C. transparent encryption
- D. default encryption

Answer: B

Explanation: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmbckad.htm#CEGEJABH To make dualmode encrypted backups: Start RMAN and connect to a target database and recovery catalog (if used). Execute the SET ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD command, making sure to omit the ONLY keyword. The following example sets the encryption password for all tablespaces (where password is a placeholder for the actual password that you enter) in the backup and omits ONLY to indicate dualmode encryption: SET ENCRYPTION IDENTIFIED BY password ON FOR ALL TABLESPACES;

NEW QUESTION 30

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

OPTIMIZER_USE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=TRUE

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 33

You created a database with DBCA by using one of the Oracle supplied templates. Which is the default permanent tablespace for all users except DBSNMP and OUTLN?

- A. USERS
- B. SYSTEM
- C. SYSAUX
- D. EXAMPLE

Answer: A

Explanation: This table space is used to store permanent user objects and data

A. Like the TEMP table space, every database should have a table space for permanent user data that is assigned to users. Otherwise, user objects will be created in the SYSTEM table space, which is not good practice. In the preconfigured database, USERS is assigned the default table space, and space for all objects created by non-system users comes from this table space. For system users, the default permanent table space remains SYSTEM.

NEW QUESTION 36

Your database is running in archivelog mode. Examine the parameters for your database instance: LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1='LOCATION=/disk1/arch MANDATORY'

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_2='LOCATION=/disk2/arch' LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_3='LOCATION=/disk3/arch' LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_4='LOCATION=/disk4/arch'

LOG_ARCHIVE_MIN_SUCCEED_DEST = 2

While the database is open, you notice that the destination set by the log_archive_dest_1 parameter is not available. All redo log groups have been used.

What happens at the next log switch?

- A. The database instance hangs and the redo log files are not overwritten.
- B. The archived redo log files are written to the fast recovery area until the mandatory destination is made available.
- C. The database instance is shutdown immediately.
- D. The destination set by the log_archive_dest parameter is ignored and the archived redo log files are created in the next two available locations to guarantee archive log success.

Answer: A

Explanation: Made more logfile switch until all redos groups are full. first log switch succeeds, second also succeeds then next will hang database.

NEW QUESTION 40

Identify three scenarios in which RMAN will use backup sets to perform active database duplication.

- A. when the duplicate ... from active database command contains the section size clause

- B. when you perform active database duplication on a database with flashback disabled
- C. when you specify set encryption before the duplicate ... from active database command
- D. when the number of auxiliary channels allocated is equal to or greater than the number of target channels
- E. when you perform active database duplication on a database that has read-only tablespaces

Answer: ACD

Explanation: Starting with Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1), RMAN can use backup sets to transfer the source database files that need to be duplicated. The backup sets are transferred over the network to the auxiliary database. Backup sets can be encrypted for additional security. Specify the encryption algorithm by using the SET ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM command before the DUPLICATE command. RMAN uses backup sets to perform active database duplication when the connection to the target database is established using a net service name and any one of the following conditions is satisfied: The DUPLICATE ... FROM ACTIVE DATABASE command contains either the USING BACKUPSET, USING COMPRESSED BACKUPSET, or SECTION SIZE clause. The number of auxiliary channels allocated is equal to or greater than the number of target channels allocated. <http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmdupdb.htm#BRADV298>

NEW QUESTION 41

Which two statements are true about recovering logically corrupted tables or table partitions from an RMAN backup?

- A. Tables or table partitions can be recovered by using an auxiliary instance only.
- B. Tables or table partitions with a foreign key cannot be recovered.
- C. Tables or table partitions can be recovered only when the database is in mount state.
- D. Tables or table partitions from the system and sysaux tablespaces cannot be recovered.
- E. Tables with not null constraints cannot be recovere

Answer: AD

Explanation: References:

<https://www.pythian.com/blog/table-recovery-with-rman-in-database-12c/> <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmresind.htm#BRADV695>

NEW QUESTION 43

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
```

```
----- 0S
```

```
QL> 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 a 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 instanc

Answer: E

Explanation: About Altering the Default Full Data Redaction Value

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

NEW QUESTION 46

Which two methods can be used to add an Oracle 11g database to a multitenant container database (CDB) as a pluggable database (PDB)?

- A. Use the d3MS_pdb package to plug the Oracle 11g database into the existing CDB as a PDB.
- B. Use the create database ... enable pluggable database statement to create a PDB by copying data files from pd3Sseed and use data pump to load data from the Oracle 11g database into the newly created PDB.
- C. Pre-create a PDB in CDB and use data pump to load data from the complete database export of the Oracle 11g database into the newly created PDB.
- D. Pre-create a PDB in CDB and use the network_link and parallel parameters with data pump import to import data from the Oracle 11g database to the newly created PDB.
- E. Upgrade the Oracle 11g database to a 12c non-CDB and use the dbms_pdb.describe procedure to plug the database as a new PDB into the CDB.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 49

In which three scenarios is media recovery required?

- A. when a tablespace is accidentally dropped from a database
- B. when archived redo log files are lost
- C. when data files are lost
- D. when one of the online redo log members is corrupted

E. when all control files are lost

Answer: ADE

Explanation: References: 2018-04-01T22:02:00.75<!--[if gte mso 9]><xml>

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NEW QUESTION 53

Which two statements are true about dropping a pluggable database (PDB)?

- A. A PDB must be in mount state or it must be unplugged.
- B. The data files associated with a PDB are automatically removed from disk.
- C. A dropped and unplugged PDB can be plugged back into the same multitenant container database (CDB) or other CDBs.
- D. A PDB must be in closed state.
- E. The backups associated with a PDB are removed.
- F. A PDB must have been opened at least once after creatio

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 55

Which three RMAN persistent settings can be set for a database?

- A. backup retention policy
- B. default backup device type
- C. default section size for backups
- D. default destinations for backups
- E. multiple backup device types for a single backup

Answer: ABD

Explanation: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14192/setup004.htm#i1019739 To simplify ongoing use of RMAN, you can set several persistent configuration settings for each target database. These settings control many aspects of RMAN behavior. For example, you can configure the backup retention policy, default destinations for backups, default backup device type, and so on. You can use the SHOW and CONFIGURE commands to view and change RMAN configurations.

NEW QUESTION 56

Your production database is running in archive log mode. You use RMAN with a recovery catalog to back up your database to media and the database is uniquely identified in the recovery catalog.

You want to create a test database from the production database and allow the production database to remain open during the duplicate process. You restore the database backups to a new host with the same directory structure as the production database and want to use the recovery catalog for future backups after the database is successfully restored to the new host.

How would you achieve this?

- A. by using the RMAN switch command to set the new location for the data files
- B. by using the RMAN duplicate command with no filename check to recover the database to the new host
- C. by using the RMAN duplicate command with dbid and set newname for tablespace to recover the database to the new host
- D. by creating a new database in the new host, and then using the RMAN recover command

Answer: B

Explanation: Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmdupdb.htm#CHDGFABD

NEW QUESTION 61

Identify two scenarios in which the RMAN crosscheck command can be used.

- A. when checking for backups that are not required as per the retention policy
- B. when updating the RMAN repository if any of the archived redo log files have been deleted without using RMAN to do the deletes
- C. when updating outdated information about backups that disappeared from disk or media or became corrupted and inaccessible
- D. when synchronizing backups, which were not performed by using RMAN, with the RMAN repository
- E. when listing backups that are required for recovery operations

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 62

A database is running in archivelog mode. You want to back up a 10 TB data file belonging to the users tablespace. The backup of the data file is too slow. What type of backup do you recommend to improve the performance of the backup?

- A. image copy backup by using RMAN
- B. multisection image copy backup by using RMAN
- C. multisection parallel backup by using RMAN
- D. cold backup after taking the tablespace offline
- E. cold backup after placing the tablespace in backup mode

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 67

Automatic Undo Management is enabled for your database. You want a user to retrieve metadata and historical data for a given transaction or for transactions in a given time interval.

Which three are prerequisites to fulfill this requirement?

- A. Minimal supplemental logging must be enabled.
- B. The database must be running in archivelog mode.
- C. Flashback Data Archive must be created and the flashback archive administer system privilege must be granted to the user.
- D. The flashback any table privilege must be granted to the user.
- E. The select any transaction privilege must be granted to the user.
- F. The recycle bin parameter must be set to on

Answer: ABE

Explanation: To configure your database for the Flashback Transaction feature, you or your database administrator must: With the database mounted but not open, enable ARCHIVELOG: ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG; Open at least one archive log: ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE LOG CURRENT; If not done, enable minimal and primary key supplemental logging: ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA; ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA (PRIMARY KEY) COLUMNS; Granting Necessary Privileges For Oracle Flashback Transaction Query Grant the SELECT ANY TRANSACTION privilege. For Oracle Flashback Query and Oracle Flashback Version Query To allow access to specific objects during queries, grant FLASHBACK and SELECT privileges on those objects. To allow queries on all tables, grant the FLASHBACK ANY TABLE privilege. http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/appdev.112/e41502/adfns_flashback.htm#ADFNS612

NEW QUESTION 69

Examine these Data Pump commands to export and import objects from and to the same database. The dba has not yet created users hr1 and oe1.

```
$expdp system/manager schemas = hr,oe directory = EXP_DIR dumpfile = export.dat include = table
```

```
$impdp system/manager schemas = hr1,oe1 directory = EXP_DIR dumpfile = export.dat
```

```
remap_schema=hr:hr1, oe:oe1
```

What will happen when running these commands?

- A. expdp will fail because no path has been defined for the dumpfile.
- B. expdp will succeed but impdp will fail because the users do not exist.
- C. impdp will create two users called hr1 and oe1 and import all objects to the new schemas.
- D. impdp will create two users called hr1 and oe1 and import only the tables owned by hr and oe schemas to hr1 and oe1 schemas, respectively.

Answer: B

Explanation: ORA-39165: Schema not found error will be resulted

NEW QUESTION 71

Examine the command to create a pluggable database (PDB): SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb2 FROM pdb1
FILE_NAME_CONVERT = ('/disk1/oracle/pdb1/', '/disk2/oracle/pdb2/') PATH_PREFIX = '/disk2/oracle/pdb2';

Which two statements are true?

- A. The pluggable database pdb2 is created by cloning pdb1 and is in mount state.
- B. Details about the metadata describing pdb2 are stored in an XML file in the '/disk2/oracle/pdb2/' directory.
- C. The tablespace specifications of pdb2 are the same as pdb1.
- D. All database objects belonging to common users in PD31 are cloned in PD32.
- E. pdb2 is created with its own private undo and temp tablespace

Answer: AC

Explanation: References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb_plug.htm#ADMIN13586

NEW QUESTION 73

Which three tasks can be automatically performed by the Automatic Data Optimization feature of Information Lifecycle Management (ILM)?

- 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 each block in a table segment
- E. tracking the most recent read time for a table segment in the sysauxtablespace
- F. tracking the most recent write time for a table segment in the sysauxtablespace

Answer: ABD

Explanation: Tracking of segment-level reads and writes At the block level, Heat Map tracks only the most recent modification time stamp.

NEW QUESTION 78

Which two are direct benefits of the multiprocess, multithreaded architecture of Oracle Database 12c when it is enabled?

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 81

You want to back up a database such that only formatted blocks are backed up. Which statement is true about this backup operation?

- A. The backup must be performed in mount state.
- B. The tablespace must be taken offline.
- C. All files must be backed up as backup sets.
- D. The database must be backed up as an image cop

Answer: A

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 https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/audit_config.htm#DBSEG459

NEW QUESTION 85

Your database instance is started using an SPFILE. You are connected to cdb\$root, as a DB

- A. You issue:SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS_LEVEL=ALL SCOPE=BOTH;Which two statements are true about the statistics level parameter?
- B. It is immediately set to all in the SPFILE and the CDB instance.
- C. It is immediately set to all in only those pluggable databases (PDBs) where the value is set to typical.
- D. It is immediately set to all only for cd3Sroot.
- E. It is immediately set to all in all PDBs where the statistics_level parameter is not set.
- F. It is set to all for all PDBs only in the SPFIL

Answer: AD

Explanation: When the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is modified by ALTER SYSTEM, all advisories or statistics are dynamically turned on or off, depending on the new value of STATISTICS_LEVEL. When modified by ALTER SESSION, the following advisories or statistics are turned on or off in the local session only. Their system-wide state is not changed.

NEW QUESTION 89

In which situation can you use Flashback Database?

- A. when undoing a shrink data file operation
- B. when retrieving a dropped tablespace
- C. when returning to a point in time before the restoration or re-creation of a control file
- D. when returning to a point in time before the most recent open resetlogs operation

Answer: D

Explanation: TO BEFORE RESETLOGS Returns the database to its state including all changes up to the SCN of the most recent OPEN RESETLOGS. Note: FLASHBACK DATABASE can only return the database to a point before the most recent OPEN RESETLOGS operation if your database has been upgraded to Oracle Database 10g Release 2 or later. http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28273/rcmsynta023.htm#RCMRF194

NEW QUESTION 93

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

Answer: B

Explanation: References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28275/tdppt_sqltune.htm#TDPPT160

NEW QUESTION 94

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?

- A. Both orcl1 and orcl2 are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
- B. All database listeners running from the database home are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
- C. The srvct1 add database command must be used to add orcl1 and orcl2 to the Oracle Restart configuration.
- D. The crsct1 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.
- E. All databases subsequently created by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.

Answer: CE

Explanation: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/restart001.htm

NEW QUESTION 95

In your multitenant container database (CDB) that contains pluggable databases (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_v 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 on the package.

Answer: C

Explanation: You can control access to privileges that are necessary to run user-created procedures by using definer's rights, which execute with the privileges of the owner, or with invoker's rights, which execute with the privileges of the user running the procedure.

NEW QUESTION 96

You must unload data from the orders, order_items, and products database tables to four files using the External Tables.

```
CREATE TABLE orders_ext
(order_id, order_date, product_id, product_name, quantity) ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
(
TYPE ORACLE_DATAPUMP DEFAULT DIRECTORY ext.dir
LOCATION ('orders1.dmp', 'orders2.dmp', 'orders3.dmp', 'orders4.dmp')
) PARALLEL AS
SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, p.product_id, p.product_name, i.quantity FROM orders o, productsp, order_items i
WHERE o.order_id = i.order_id and i.product_id = p.product_id;
```

You execute the command shown in the Exhibit, but only two files are created. Which parameter must be changed so that four files are created?

- A. TYPE
- B. LOCATION
- C. PARALLEL
- D. DEFAULT DIRECTORY
- E. ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL

Answer: C

Explanation: Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14215/et_concepts.htm#i1007483

NEW QUESTION 99

Users report this error message when inserting rows into the orders table: ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01654: unable to extend index USERS.ORDERS_IND by 8 in tablespace INDEXES You determine that the indexes tablespace is out of space and there is no free space on the filesystem used by the Oracle database.

Which two must you do to fix this problem without affecting currently executing queries?

- A. drop and re-create the index
- B. coalesce the orders,,ind index
- C. coalesce the indexes tablespace
- D. perform an on line table rebuild using dbns_redefir.ition.
- E. rebuild the index online moving it to another tablespace that has enough free space for the index

Answer: BE

Explanation: Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/indexes004.htm#i1006864

NEW QUESTION 101

Examine the command used to perform an incremental level-0 backup: RMAN>BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL0 DATABASE;

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

FILE'/mydir/rman_change_track.f';

To perform an incremental level-1 cumulative backup, you issue the command: RMAN>BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL1 CUMULATIVE DATABASE;

Which two statements are true in the preceding situation?

- A. The block change tracking data is used only from the next incremental backup.
- B. The incremental level 1 backup fails because a block change tracking file is created after the level 0 backup.
- C. The incremental level 1 backup does not use change tracking data for accomplishing the backup.
- D. The block change tracking file scans all blocks and creates a bitmap for the blocks backed up in the level 0 backup.
- E. The block change tracking data is used for the next incremental level 1 backup only after the next level 0 backup.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 105

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

Explanation: Once automatic SQL tuning begins, which by default runs for at most one hour during a maintenance window, the following steps are performed: ... During the tuning process, all recommendation types are considered and reported, but only SQL profiles can be implemented automatically.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28274/sql_tune.htm#CHDJDFGE

NEW QUESTION 110

You use RMAN with a recovery catalog to back up your database. The backups and the archived redo log files are backed up to media daily. Because of a media failure, the entire database along with the recovery catalog database is lost.

Examine the steps required to recover the database: 1.Restore an autobackup of the server parameter file. 2.Restore the control file.

3. Start up the database instance in nomount state. 4.Mount the database.

5. Restore the data files.

6. Open the database with the resetlogs option. 7.Recover the data files.

8.Set D3ID for the database.

Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 111

You notice that the performance of your production 24/7 Oracle 12c database has 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 for 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 mod

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 112

You issue commands in SQL*Plus as the Oracle owner, to enable multithreading for your UNIX-based Oracle 12c database:

CONNECT/AS SYSDBA

ALTER SYSTEMSETTHREADED EXECUTION= TRUESCOPE=SPFILE; SHUTDOWNIMMEDIATE

You then restart the instance and get an error: STARTUP

ORA-01031:insufficientprivileges

Why does the startup command return the error shown?

- A. because the threaded architecture requires exiting from sql*plus and reconnecting with sql*Plus / as sysdba before issuing a startup command
- B. because the threaded architecture requires issuing a new connect / as sysdba from within sql*plus before issuing a startup command
- C. because the threaded architecture requires authentication using a password file before issuing a startup command
- D. because the threaded architecture requires connecting to the instance via a listener before issuing a startup command
- E. because the threaded architecture requires restarting the listener before issuing a startup command

Answer: C

Explanation: The first pitfall is, when you try to configure your database for such use. You need a connection which is authenticated trough the password file. Otherwise you will get are error similar to this. <https://petesdbablog.wordpress.com/2013/07/09/12c-new-feature-multi-process-multi-threadedoracle/>

NEW QUESTION 116

Your multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1, which has no startup triggers and contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs), is started up by using the command:

SQL>STARTUP

Which two statements are true about the successful execution of the command?

- A. All redo log files are opened.
- B. The root, the seed, and all the PDBs are opened in read-write mode.
- C. All the PDBs are opened in read-write mode.
- D. All the PDBs are in closed state.
- E. Only the root database is opened in read-write mod

Answer: AE

Explanation: The 12.1.0.2 patchset has introduced the ability to preserve the startup state of PDBs, so you probably shouldn't be implementing a trigger in the manner discussed in this section. Prior to 12.1.0.2, when the CDB is started, all PDBs remain in mounted mode. There is no default mechanism to automatically start them when the CDB is started. The way to achieve this is to use a system trigger on the CDB to start some or all of the PDBs.

NEW QUESTION 118

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\$src_consumer_group;

NAME CPU_WAIT_TIME	ACTIVE_SESSIONS	QUEUE_LENGTH	CONSUMED_CPU_TIME	CPU_WAITS
OLTP_ORDER_ENTRY 6709	1	0	29690	467
OTHER_GROUPS 60425	0	0	5982366	4089
SYS_GROUP 19540	1	0	2420704	914
DSS_QUERIES 55700	4	2	4594660	3004

Which two statements are true?

- 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 OTHE_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 120

You notice that the performance of your production 24x7 Oracle 12c database has significantly degraded. Sometimes, you are not able to connect to the database instance because it hangs. How can you detect the cause of the degraded performance?

- A. by performing emergency monitoring using Real-Time Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) to fetch data directly from SGA for analysis
- B. by running ADDM to fetch information from the latest Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots
- C. by using Active Session History (ASH) data and performing hang analysis

D. by running ADDM in diagnostic mode

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 124

Which two statements are true regarding the Oracle Data Pump export and import operations?

- A. You cannot export data from a remote database.
- B. You can rename tables during import.
- C. You can overwrite existing dump files during export.
- D. You can compress data but not metadata during export.

Answer: BC

Explanation: However, in Oracle 11g there is a new parameter, `reuse_dumpfiles`, which overwrites any created dump file in a specified folder. This parameter accepts two values: Y and N. Default is N. If the parameter was set to Y, then Data Pump overwrites the files that already exist.

Reference: http://www.dba-oracle.com/T_rman_167_expdp_reuse_dumpfiles_parameter.htm

NEW QUESTION 128

You are required to migrate your 11.2.0.3 database to an Oracle 12c database. Examine the list of steps that might be used to accomplish this task:

1. Place all user-defined tablespaces in read-only mode on the source database.
2. Use the RMAN convert command to convert data files to the target platform's endian format, if required.
3. Perform a full transportable export on the source database with the parameters `VERSION=I2`, `TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS`, and `FULL=Y`.
4. Transport the data files for all the user-defined tablespaces.
5. Transport the export dump file to the target database.
6. Perform an import on the target database by using the full, `network_link`, and `transportable_datafiles` parameters.
7. Perform an import on the target database by using the full and `transportable_datafiles` parameters.

Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Reference: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/upgrade/upgrading-oracle-database-wp-12c-1896123.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 131

Your multitenant container database (CDB) `cdb1` that is running in archive log mode contains two pluggable databases (PDBs), `pdb2_1` and `pdb2_2`. RMAN is connected to the target database `pdb2_1`. Examine the command executed to back up `pdb2_1`:

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

Which statement is true about the execution of this command?

- A. It fails because archive log files cannot be backed up using a connection to a PDB.
- B. It succeeds but only the data files belonging to the `pdb2_i` pluggable database are backed up.
- C. It succeeds and all data files belonging to `PD2_i` are backed up along with the archive log files.
- D. It fails because the pluggable clause is missing.

Answer: B

Explanation: Reference: <http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmcnctg.htm#CEGCCEIE>

NEW QUESTION 136

Your database is running in noarchive log mode. One of the data files belonging to the system tablespace is corrupted. You notice that all online redo logs have been overwritten since the last backup.

Which method would you use to recover the data file?

- A. Shut down the instance if not already shut down, restore all data files belonging to the system tablespace from the last backup, and restart the instance.
- B. Shut down the instance if not already shut down, restore the corrupted data file belonging to the system tablespace from the last backup, and restart the instance.
- C. Shut down the instance if not already shut down, restore all data files for the entire database from the last backup, and restart the instance.
- D. Mount the database, restore all data files belonging to the system tablespace from the last backup, and open the database.

Answer: C

Explanation: Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmadvre.htm#BRADV89841>

NEW QUESTION 140

You are connected to a pluggable database (PDB) as a common user with the `sysdba` privilege. The PDB is open and you issue the `shutdown immediate` command.

What is the outcome?

- A. The PDB is closed.
- B. The PDB is placed in mount state.
- C. The command executes only if the common user is granted the set container privilege for the PDB.
- D. The command results in an error because the PDB can be shut down only by a local use

Answer: B

Explanation: The PDB is placed in mount state. SQL> shutdown immediate; Pluggable Database closed. SQL> select status from v\$instance; STATUS ——— MOUNTED SQL> There is no closed Status in a PDB. PDB can have Mount/Read Write/Read Only.

NEW QUESTION 143

Which three statements are true about the SQL*Loader utility?

- A. It can be used to load data from multiple external files into multiple tables.
- B. It can be used to extract and reorganize data from external files, and then load it into a table.
- C. It can be used to load data from external files using direct path only.
- D. It can be used to create tables using data that is stored in external files.
- E. It can be used to generate unique sequential values in specified columns while loading dat

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 144

While performing database backup to tape via the media manager interface, you notice that tape streaming is not happening because RMAN is not sending data blocks fast enough to the tape drive. Which two actions would you take for tape streaming to happen during the backup?

- A. Configure backup optimization.
- B. Configure the channel to increase maxopenfiles.
- C. Configure a backup policy by using incremental backups.
- D. Configure the channel to increase capacity with the rate parameter.
- E. Configure the channel to adjust the tape buffer size by using the 3LKSIZE option.
- F. Configure large_pool, if not done ahead
- G. Alternatively, you can increase the size of
- H. LARGE_POOL.

Answer: BE

Explanation: Allocation of Tape Buffers If you back up to or restore from an SBT device, then by default the database allocates four buffers for each channel for the tape writers. The size of the tape I/O buffers is platform-dependent. You can change this value with the PARMS and BLKSIZE parameters of the ALLOCATE CHANNEL or CONFIGURE CHANNEL command. You can improve backup performance by adjusting the level of multiplexing, which is number of input files simultaneously read and then written into the same RMAN backup piece. The level of multiplexing is the minimum of the MAXOPENFILES setting on the channel and the number of input files placed in each backup set. The following table makes recommendations for adjusting the level of multiplexing.

NEW QUESTION 149

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1. Examine the command and its output:

SQL>show parameterfile NAMETYPEVALUE

db_create_file_deststring db_file_name_convertstring db_filesinteger200
You verify that sufficient disk space is available and that no file currently exists in the '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/salesdb' location.
You plan to create a new pluggable database (PDB) by using the command: SQL>CREATEPLUGGABLEDATABASESALESPDB
ADMINUSERSalesadmIDENTIFIED 3Y password ROLES=(dba)
DEFAULTTABLESPACEsales
DATAFILE' /u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/salesdb/sales01 .dbf'SIZE 250M AUTOEXTEND ON
FILE_NAME_CONVERT=('/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/pdbseed/', '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/salesdb/')
STORAGE(MAXSIZE2G)
PATK_PREFIX='/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/SALESPDB'; Which statement is true?

- A. SALESPDB is created and is in mount state.
- B. PDB creation fails because the D3_file_name_convert parameter is not set in the CDB.
- C. SALESPDB is created and is in read/write mode.
- D. PDB creation fails because a default temporary tablespace is not defined for SALESPD

Answer: A

Explanation: We need seed tablespace to create new plugable db.
/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/pdbseed/sysaux01.dbf
/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/pdbseed/system01.dbf By default. Seed has two tbs.

NEW QUESTION 153

You want to migrate your Oracle 11g database as a pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database (CDB).

The following are the possible steps to accomplish this task:

1. Place all the user-defined tablespace in read-only mode on the source database.
2. Upgrade the source database to a 12c version.
3. Create a new PDB in the target container database.
4. Perform a full transportable export on the source database with the VERSION parameter set to 12 using the expdp utility.
5. Copy the associated data files and export the dump file to the desired location in the target database.

6. Invoke the Data Pump import utility on the new PDB database as a user with the DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE role and specify the full transportable import options.
7. Synchronize the PDB on the target container database by using the DBMS_PDS.SYNC_ODB function.
Identify the correct order of the required steps.

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

Answer: C

Explanation: 1. Create a directory in source database to store the export dump files. 2. Set the user and application tablespace in the source database as READ ONLY 3. Export the source database using expdp with parameters version=12.0, transportable=always and full=y 4. Copy the dumpfile and datafiles for tablespaces containing user /application dat
A. 5. Create a new PDB in the destination CDB using create pluggable database command. 6. Create a directory in the destination PDB pointing to the folder containing the dump file or create a directory for dump file and move the dump file there. 7. Create an entry in tnsnames.ora for the new PDB. 8. Import in to the target using impdp with parameters FULL=Y and TRANSPORT_DATAFILES parameters. Make sure, the account is having IMP_FULL_DATABASE. 9. Restore the tablespaces to READ-WRITE in source database. <http://sandeepnandhadba.blogspot.pt/2014/05/migrating-from-11203-non-cdb-to-12c-pdb.html>

NEW QUESTION 157

Identify three benefits of unified auditing.

- A. It helps to reduce disk space used to store an audit trail in a database.
- B. It guarantees zero-loss auditing.
- C. It reduces overhead on a database caused by auditing, by having a single audit trail.
- D. An audit trail cannot be modified because it is read-only.
- E. It automatically audits Recovery Manager (RMAN) event

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 161

Examine the backup requirement for your company:

- 1) Every Sunday, a backup of all used data file blocks is performed.
- 2) Every Wednesday and Friday, a backup of all the changed blocks since last Sunday's backup is performed.
- 3) On all the other days, a backup of only the changed blocks since the last day's backup is performed.

Which backup strategy satisfies the requirements?

- A. level 0 backup on Sunday, cumulative incremental backup on Wednesday and Friday, and differential incremental level 1 backup on all the other days
- B. level 0 backup on Sunday, differential incremental backup on Wednesday and Friday, and cumulative incremental level 1 backup on all the other days
- C. full database backup on Sunday, level 0 backup on Wednesday and Friday, and cumulative incremental level 1 backup on all the other days
- D. full database backup on Sunday, level 0 backup on Wednesday and Friday, and differential incremental level 1 backup on all the other days

Answer: A

Explanation: Multilevel Incremental Backups RMAN can create multilevel incremental backups. Each incremental level is denoted by a value of 0 or 1. A level 0 incremental backup, which is the base for subsequent incremental backups, copies all blocks containing dat

A. You can create a level 0 database backup as backup sets or image copies. The only difference between a level 0 incremental backup and a full backup is that a full backup is never included in an incremental strategy. Thus, an incremental level 0 backup is a full backup that happens to be the parent of incremental backups whose level is greater than 0. A level 1 incremental backup can be either of the following types: A differential incremental backup, which backs up all blocks changed after the most recent incremental backup at level 1 or 0. A cumulative incremental backup, which backs up all blocks changed after the most recent incremental backup at level 0. Incremental backups are differential by default.

NEW QUESTION 162

Which two are prerequisites for creating a backup-based duplicate database?

- A. connecting to the target database and a recovery catalog to execute the duplicate command
- B. creating a password file for an auxiliary instance
- C. connecting to an auxiliary instance
- D. matching the database identifier (DBID) of the source database and the duplicate database
- E. creating an SPFILE for the target database

Answer: BC

Explanation: References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10643/rcmsynta020.htm#CHDEDFFH

NEW QUESTION 167

You are administering a multitenant container database (COB) that contains two pluggable databases (PDBs), pdb1 and pdb2. You are connected to pdb2 as a common user with DBA privileges.

The statistics_level parameter is PDB modifiable.

As the user sys, execute the following command on pdb2:

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


Which statement is true about the result of this command?

- A. The statistics_level parameter is set to all when any of the PDBs is reopened.
- B. The statistics_level parameter is set to all only for PDB2 when it is reopened.
- C. The statistics_level parameter is set to all when the root database is restarted.
- D. The statement is ignored because there is no SPFILE for a PD

Answer: B

Explanation: This ALTER SYSTEM statement sets the STATISTICS_LEVEL initialization parameter to ALL for the current PDB: ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS_LEVEL = ALL SCOPE = MEMORY;

NEW QUESTION 168

You are administering a database that supports data warehousing workload and is running in noarchivelog mode. You use RMAN to perform a level 0 backup on Sundays and level 1 Incremental backups on all the other days of the week.

One of the data files is corrupted and the current online redo log file is lost because of a media failure.

You want to recover the data file.

Examine the steps involved in the recovery process: 1.Shut down the database instance.

2.Start up the database instance in nomount state. 3.Mount the database.

4.Take the data file offline. 5.Put the data file online. 6.Restore the control file. 7.Restore the database. 8.Restore the data file.

9.Open the database with the resetlog option. 10.Recover the database with the noredo option.

11. Recover the data file with the noredo option. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

- A. 4, 8, 11, 5
- B. 1, 3, 8, 11, 9
- C. 1, 2, 6, 3, 7, 10, 9
- D. 1, 3, 7, 10, 9
- E. 1, 2, 6, 3, 8, 11, 9

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 173

Examine the commands:

```
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET RECYCLBIN = ON;
```

Session altered.

```
SQL> DROP TABLE emp; --(First EMP table) Total dropped.
```

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE emp (id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_idx PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR2 (15), salary NUMBER(7,2) );
```

Table created.

You then execute multiple INSERT statements to insert rows into EMP table and drop the table again: SQL> DROP TABLE emp; -- (Second EMP table)

Table dropped.

```
SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE emp TO BEFORE DROP;
```

Which statement is true about the FLASHBACK command?

- A. It recovers the structure, data, and indexes of the first emp table.
- B. It recovers only the structure of the second emp table.
- C. It returns an error because two tables with the same name exist in the recycle bin.
- D. It recovers the structure, data, and indexes of the second emp tabl

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 176

Which three statements are true about the keystore storage framework for transparent data encryption?

- A. It facilitates and helps to enforce keystore backup requirements.
- B. It handles encrypted data without modifying applications.
- C. It enables a keystore to be stored only in a file on a file system.
- D. It enables separation of duties between the database administrator and the security administrator.
- E. It transparently decrypts data for the database users and applications that access this data.
- F. It helps to track encryption keys and implement requirements such as keystore password rotation and master encryption key reset or re-key operations.

Answer: ADF

Explanation: References: http://oradb-srv.wlv.ac.uk/E16655_01/network.121/e17729/asotrans.htm#CHDEABCA (benefits of the keystore storage framework)

NEW QUESTION 181

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. i.Long-running queries are not affected
- B. ii.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 mark
- 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: The COMPACT clause lets you divide the shrink segment operation into two phases. When you specify COMPACT, Oracle Database defragments the segment space and compacts the table rows but postpones the resetting of the high water mark and the deallocation of the space until a future time. This option is useful if you have long-running queries that might span the operation and attempt to read from blocks that have been reclaimed. The defragmentation and compaction results are saved

to disk, so the data movement does not have to be redone during the second phase. You can reissue the SHRINK SPACE clause without the COMPACT clause during off-peak hours to complete the second phase.

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

NEW QUESTION 182

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 187

Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)?

- A. The ADR base is shared across multiple instances.
- B. The ADR base keeps all diagnostic information in binary format.
- C. The ADR can be used to store statspack snapshots to diagnose database performance issues.
- D. The ADR can be used for problem diagnosis even when the database instance is down.
- E. The ADR is used to store Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 190

user_data is a nonencrypted tablespace containing tables with data. You must encrypt all data in this tablespace.

Which three methods can do this?

- A. Use Data Pump.
- B. Use ALTER TABLE
- C. . . MOVE
- D. Use CREATE TABLE AS SELECT
- E. Use alter tablespace to encrypt the tablespace after enabling row movement on all its
- F. Use alter tablespace to encrypt the tablespac

Answer: ABC

Explanation: Finally, note that you can only create encrypted tablespaces; you cannot modify existing tablespaces to encrypt them. So, when you need existing data in encrypted tablespaces, the best solution is to first create encrypted tablespaces and then move the objects from the unencrypted tablespaces to them.

NEW QUESTION 195

You are administering a database that supports a data warehousing workload and is running in noarchivelog mode. You use RMAN to perform a level 0 backup on Sundays and level 1 incremental backups on all the other days of the week.

One of the data files is corrupted and the current online redo log file is lost because of a media failure.

Which action must you take for recovery?

- A. Restore the data file, recover it by using the recover datafile noredo command, and use the resetlogs option to open the database.
- B. Restore the control file and all the data files, recover them by using the recover database noredo command, and use the resetlogs option to open the database.
- C. Restore all the data files, recover them by using the recover database command, and open the database.
- D. Restore all the data files, recover them by using the recover database noredo command, and use the resetlogs option to open the database.

Answer: B

Explanation: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RCMR/rcmsynta2001.htm#RCMR140> See Example 3-6

Recovering a NOARCHIVELOG Database
STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT; RESTORE CONTROLFILE; #

restore control file from consistent backup
ALTER DATABASE MOUNT; RESTORE DATABASE; # restore data files from consistent backup
RECOVER DATABASE NOREDO; # specify NOREDO because online redo logs are lost
ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

NEW QUESTION 197

Examine the parameters for your database instance: NAME TYPE VALUE

optimizer_adaptive_reporting_onlyboolean FALSE optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselinesboolean FALSE optimizer_dynamic_samplinginteger 2
optimizer_features_enablestring 12.1.0.1

Which three statements are true about the process of automatic optimization by using statistics 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 CK optimize a query only once using cardinality feedback.
- C. The optimizer enables monitoring for cardinality feedback after the first execution of a query.
- D. The optimizer does not monitor cardinality feedback if dynamic sampling and multicolumn statistics are enabled.
- E. After the optimizer identifies a query as a re-optimization candidate, statistics collected by the collectors are submitted to the optimizer.

Answer: ACD

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

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

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

optimizer_dynamic_sampling optimizer_features_enable

Dynamic sampling or multi-column statistics allow the optimizer to more accurately estimate selectivity of conjunctive predicates.

Note:

* OPTIMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING controls the level of dynamic sampling performed by the optimizer.

Range of values. 0 to 10

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

NEW QUESTION 198

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