

1Z0-063 Dumps

Oracle Database 12c: Advanced Administration

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NEW QUESTION 1

Examine the command to back up the ASM metadata: ASMCMD>md_backup /backup/ASM_backup
In which three situations can you use the backup? (Choose three.)

- A. when one or more disks in an ASM disk group are lost
- B. when the data file on an ASM disk group gets corrupted
- C. when one of the disks in a disk group is accidentally unplugged
- D. when one or more file directory paths are accidentally deleted from an ASM disk group
- E. when all the ASM disk groups for the ASM instance are lost

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 2

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 mode.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

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? (Choose three.)

- 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

NEW QUESTION 4

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

- A. A window specifies a resource plan that will be activated when that window becomes active.
- B. A window specifies a job class that will be activated when that window becomes active.
- C. A job class specifies a window that will be open when that job class becomes active.
- D. A window in association with a resource plan controls a job class allocation.
- E. A window in association with a job class controls a resource allocation.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 5

Identify three benefits of unified auditing. (Choose three.)

- 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) events.

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

In the SPFILE, UNDO TABLESPACE is Set to UNDOTBS.

You rename the undotbs undo tablespace:

ALTER TABLESPACE undotbs RENAME TO undotbs_old; Which statement is true?

- A. The tablespace will be renamed but the data file headers will not be updated.
- B. The statement will fail because you cannot rename an undo tablespace.
- C. The tablespace will be renamed and all the changes will be logged in the alert log.
- D. The tablespace will be renamed and a message written to the alert log indicating that you should change the corresponding initialization parameter.
- E. You must set the undo_tablespace parameter to some other tablespace name before renaming undotbs.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. Examine the initialization parameters you plan to set for your database instance.

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 = 'LOCATION=/disk1/arch' LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_2 = 'LOCATION=/disk2/3rch'

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_3 = 'LOCATION=/disk3/arch' LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_4 = 'LOCATION=/disk4/3rch MANDATORY'

Identify the statement that correctly describes these settings.

- A. An online redo log file is not allowed to be overwritten if the archived log file cannot be created in any of the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_.n destinations.
- B. Optional destinations cannot use the fast recovery area.
- C. An online redo log file is not allowed to be overwritten if the archived log file cannot be created in the location specified for LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_4.
- D. These settings work only if LOG_ARCHIVE_MIN_SUCCEED_DEST is set to a value of 4.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

For which three pieces of information can you use the RMAN LIST command? (Choose three.)

- 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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

CONNECT /AS SYSDBA

ALTER SYSTEM SET THREADED_EXECUTION=TRUE SCOPE=SPFILE; SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE

You then restart the instance and get an error: STARTUP

ORA-01031: insufficient privileges

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

NEW QUESTION 10

You want to create a guaranteed restore point for your database by executing the command: SQL> CREATE RESTORE POINT dbrsp1 GUARANTEE FLASHBACK DATABASE;

Identify two prerequisites for the successful execution of this command. (Choose two.)

- A. The database must be running in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- B. Flashback Database must be enabled.
- C. Fast Recovery Area must be enabled.
- D. The recyclebin must be enabled for the database.
- E. Undo retention guarantee must be enabled.
- F. A database backup must be taken.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 12

Which three statements are true about the keystore storage framework for transparent data encryption? (Choose three.)

- 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

NEW QUESTION 15

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) 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 PDB.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 16

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: B

NEW QUESTION 18

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB).

Identify two ways to access a pluggable database (PDB) that is open in read-only mode. (Choose two.)

- A. by using the CONNECT statement as a local user having only the SET CONTAINER privilege
- B. by using easy connect
- C. by using external authentication
- D. as a common user with the SET CONTAINER privilege
- E. by executing the ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER command as a local user

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 20

The environmental variable oracle_Base is set to /u01/app/oracle and oracle_home is set to /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0/db_1.

You want to check the diagnostic files created as part of the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR). Examine the initialization parameters set in your database.

NAME TYPE VALUE

```
-----
audit_file_dest string /u01/app/oracle/admin/enl2rep/adump background_dump_dest string
core_dump_dest string db_create_file_dest string
db_recovery_file_dest string /u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area diagnostic_dest string
```

What is the location of the ADR base?

- A. It is set to /u01/app/oracle/product:/12.1.0/db_1/log.
- B. It is set to /u01/app/oracle/admin/enl2r&p/adump.
- C. It is set to /u01/app/oracle.
- D. It is set to /u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 24

Evaluate these statements: CREATE TABLE purchase_orders (po_idNUMBER(4),

po_dateTIMESTAMP, supplier_idNUM8ER(6),

po_totalNUMBER(8,2), CONSTRAINT order_pk PRIMARY KEY(po_id)) PARTITION BY RANGE(po_date)

(PARTITIONQ1 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE('01-apr-2007','dd-mm-yyyy')), PARTITIONQ2VALUESLESSTHAN(TO_DATE('01-jul-2007','dd-mm-yyyy')), PARTITIONQ3VALUESLESSTHAN (TO~DATE('01-oct-2007','dd-mm-yyyy')), PARTITIONQ4VALUESLESSTHAN (TO_DATE('01-jan-2008','dd-mm-yyyy')));

CREATE TABLE purchase_order_items (po_idNUM3ER(4)NOT NULL,

product_idNUMBER(6)NOT NULL, unit_price NUMBER(8,2),

quantity NUMBER(8), CONSTRAINT po_items_f k

FOREIGN KEY(po_id)REFERENCES purchase_orders(po_id)) PARTITION BY REFERENCE(po_items_fk);

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Partitions of purchase_order_items are assigned unique names based on a sequence.
- B. The purchase_orders and purchase_order_items tables are created with four partition each.
- C. purchase_order_items table partitions exist in the same tablespaces as the purchase_orders table partitions.
- D. The purckase_order_:teks table inherits the partitioning key by duplicating the key columns from the parent table.
- E. Partition maintenance operations on the purchase_order_items table require disabling the foreign key constraint.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 27

In your database, the tbs percent used parameter is set to 60 and the tbs percent free parameter is set to 20.

Which two storage-tiering actions might be automated when using Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) to automate data movement? (Choose two.)

- A. The movement of all segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds tbs percent used
- B. Setting the target tablespace to read-only 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 T3S 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

NEW QUESTION 32

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? (Choose two.)

- 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 PDB1 are cloned in PDB2.
- E. pdb2 is created with its own private undo and temp tablespaces.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 35

Examine the initialization parameter that is set in the PFILE:

DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST = '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/'

You execute the following command to create CDB1 container database (CDB):
SQL>CREATE DATABASE CDB1

DEFAULT TABLESPACE users DEFAULT TEMPORARY TABLESPACE

temp

UNDO TABLESPACE

Undotbs1 ENABLE

PLUGGABLE DATABASE SEED

SYSTEM DATAFILES SIZE 125M AUTOEXTEND ON NEXT 10M MAXSIZE UNLIMITED SYSAUX DATAFILES SIZE 100M;

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. It creates a multitenant container database with a root and a seed pluggable database (PDB) that are opened in read-write and read-only modes, respectively.
- B. The files created for both the root and seed databases use Oracle Managed Files (OMF).
- C. It creates a multitenant container database with the root and seed databases opened and one PDB mounted.
- D. It sets the users tablespace as the default for both the root and seed databases.
- E. undotbs1 is used as the undo tablespace for both the root and seed databases.
- F. It creates a multitenant container database with the root database opened and the seed database mounted.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 37

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

- 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 creation.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 39

You execute the RMAN commands:

RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE; RMAN> RECOVER CORRUPTION LIST;

Which task is performed by these commands?

- A. Corrupted blocks, if any, are repaired in the backup created.
- B. Only those data files that have corrupted blocks are backed up.
- C. Corrupted blocks in the data files are checked and repaired before performing the database backup.
- D. The database is checked for physically corrupt blocks and any corrupted blocks are repaired.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 42

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 user.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 44

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 49

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##role1 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##role1 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 used.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 54

Your production database is running in ARCHIVELOG 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 NOFILENAMECHECK 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

NEW QUESTION 59

Your database is running in NOARCHIVELOG 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

NEW QUESTION 62

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

- 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 66

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? (Choose two.)

- A. An attempt to start a new session by a user belonging to DSS_QUERIES fails with an error.
- B. An attempt to start a new session by a user belonging to 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 67

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

- 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

NEW QUESTION 68

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=12, 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

NEW QUESTION 69

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/f lash_device_1',' /dev/f lash_device_2' How should the D3_flash_cache_size be configured to use both devices?

- A. Set DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=64G.
- B. Set D3_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=64G, 64G.
- C. Set D3_FLASK_CACKE_SIZ2E=128G.
- D. db_flash_cache_SIZ2E is automatically configured by the instance at startup.

Answer: B

Explanation: * Smart Flash Cache concept is not new in Oracle 12C - DB Smart Flash Cache in Oracle 11g.

In this release Oracle has made changes related to both initialization parameters used by DB Smart Flash cache. Now you can define many files|devices and its sizes for "Database Smart Flash Cache" area. In previous releases only one file|device could be defined.

DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE = /dev/sda, /dev/sdb, /dev/sdc DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE = 32G, 32G, 64G

So above settings defines 3 devices which will be in use by "DB Smart Flash Cache"

/dev/sda – size 32G

/dev/sdb – size 32G

/dev/sdc – size 64G

New view V\$FLASHFILESTAT – it's used to determine the cumulative latency and read counts of each file|device and compute the average latency

NEW QUESTION 73

Identify two scenarios in which the RMAN CROSSCHECK command can be used. (Choose two.)

- 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: BE

NEW QUESTION 76

You want to consolidate databases for the CRM, ERP, and SCM applications by migrating them to pluggable databases (PDBs).

You have already created a test system to support the consolidation of databases in a multitenant container database (CDB) that has multiple PDBs.

What is the easiest way to perform capacity planning for consolidation?

- A. capturing the most resource-intensive SQL statements in a SQL Tuning Set on the production system and using the SQL Performance Analyzer on the test system
- B. capturing the workload on the production system and replaying the workload for one PDB at a time on the test system
- C. capturing the workload on the production system and using Consolidated Database Replay to replay the workload of all production systems simultaneously for all PDBs
- D. capturing the most resource-intensive SQL statements in a SQL Tuning Set on the production system and using the SQL Tuning Advisor on the test system

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 81

Which three RMAN persistent settings can be set for a database? (Choose three.)

- 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

NEW QUESTION 82

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

- 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 database.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 87

You created a tablespace with this statement: CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE adtbs

DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbs.dbf' SIZE 10G;

The tablespace is nearly full and you need to avoid any out of space errors for the load of a 5 gig table.

Which two alter statements will achieve this? (Choose two.)

- A. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs RESIZE 20G;
- B. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE;
- C. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs AUTOEXTEND ON;
- D. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbsl.dbf' SIZE 10G;
- E. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs MODIFY DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbs.dbf' AUTOEXTEND ON;

Answer: AC

Explanation: http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/tablespaces/alter_tablespace.php

NEW QUESTION 92

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

- 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

NEW QUESTION 97

Which four actions are possible during an Online Datafile Move operation? (Choose four.)

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

Answer: ACDF

NEW QUESTION 98

Which three statements are true about Oracle Secure Backup (OSB)? (Choose three.)

- A. It can encrypt client data written to tape.
- B. It can be used to take image copy backups to tape.
- C. It can be used to manage tape backup and restore operations for multiple databases.
- D. It can be used along with an RMAN recovery catalog for maintaining records of backups in a tape library.
- E. It can be used to perform file system backups at the file, directory, file system, or raw partition level.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 103

You wish to enable an audit policy for all database users, except sys, system, and scott. You issue the following statements:

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

For which database users is the audit policy now active?

- A. all users except sys
- B. all users except scott
- C. all users except sys and scott
- D. all users except sys, system, and scott

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 108

For your database, an incremental level 1 backup is taken every week day. On Tuesday, before the backup is performed, you add a new tablespace. You execute the command:

```
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 FOR RECOVER OF COPY WITH TAG WEEKLY DATABASE;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

- A. It returns an error because there is no level 0 backup available for new data files.
- B. It performs an image copy backup of new data files, and a level 1 incremental backup of all other data files.
- C. It performs a level-0 backup of all data files including those that belong to the new tablespace.
- D. It performs an image copy backup of all data files including those that belong to the new tablespace.
- E. It performs a backup as a backup set of all data files including those that belong to the new tablespace.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 109

Which three statements are true about the startup and shutdown of multitenant container databases (CDBs) and pluggable databases (PDBs)? (Choose three.)

- A. A PDB opened in restricted mode allows only local users to connect.
- B. When a CDB is open in restricted mode, PDBs must also be opened in restricted mode.
- C. When a CDB is in MOUNT state, PDBs are automatically placed in MOUNT state.
- D. All PDBs must be shut down before shutting down a CDB instance.
- E. When a CDB instance is started, PDBs can be placed in OPEN state by using database triggers or by executing the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE command.

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 112

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

- 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 users.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 116

Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) is enabled for your database instance, but parameters for the managed components are not defined. You execute this command:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE = 100M;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The minimum size for the standard buffer cache is 100 MB.
- B. The maximum size for the standard buffer cache is 100 MB.
- C. The minimum space guaranteed in the buffer cache for any server process is 100 MB.
- D. The maximum space in the buffer cache that can be released for dynamic distribution is 100 MB.
- E. The minimum size for all buffer caches is 100 MB.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 119

A database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. The database contains locally managed tablespaces. Examine the RMAN command:

```
RMAN> BACKUP
```

```
AS COMPRESSED BACKUPSET SECTION SIZE 1024M DATABASE;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

- A. The backup succeeds only if all the tablespaces are locally managed.
- B. The backup succeeds only if the RMAN default device for backup is set to disk.
- C. The backup fails because you cannot specify section size for a compressed backup.
- D. The backup succeeds and only the used blocks are backed up with a maximum backup piece size of 1024 MB.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 120

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

- 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 recovered.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 124

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

NEW QUESTION 127

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

- 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 131

Examine the steps/operations performed during the RMAN backup operation by using Oracle Secure Backup (OSB):

1. Start the RMAN client by using the RMAN TARGET / command.
2. Start the RMAN client by using the OSB user.
3. RMAN creates the backup pieces.
4. Run the RMAN BACKUP command with the SBT channels.
5. OSB creates a backup job and assigns a unique identifier.
6. OSB creates a backup job request through the OSB SBT library.
7. OSB stores metadata about RMAN backup pieces in the OSB catalog.
8. OSB starts the backup operation.
9. OSB updates the RMAN catalog.

Identify the required steps/operations performed in correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 132

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

- A. Use the DBMS_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 PDB\$SEED 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 135

On your Oracle 12c database, you invoke SQL*Loader to load data into the employees table in the hr schema by issuing the command:

```
S>sqlldrhr/hr@pdb table=employees
```

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

- A. It succeeds with default settings if the employees table exists in the hr schema.
- B. It fails because no SQL*Loader data file location is specified.
- C. It fails if the hr user does not have the create any directory privilege.
- D. It fails because no SQL*Loader control file location is specified.
- E. It succeeds and creates the employees table in the HR schema.

Answer: AD

Explanation: Topic 2, Exam Pool B

NEW QUESTION 140

You issue the command:

```
SQL> ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE;
```

Which statement is true about the command?

- A. It creates a copy of the control file and stores it in the location specified in the diagnostic_dest initialization parameter.
- B. It creates a file that contains the SQL statement, which is required to re-create the control file.
- C. It updates the alert log file with the location and contents of the control file.
- D. It creates a binary backup of the control file.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 141

Which two statements are true about setting the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter to a nonzero value? (Choose two.)

- A. The MTTR advisor is enabled only if the value is greater than the default value.
- B. Automatic checkpoint tuning is enabled.
- C. The value of the LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL parameter overrides the value of the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter.
- D. The time taken to recover an instance after a crash is always exactly the same as the value set for the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter.

Answer: AC

Explanation: The FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter lets you specify in seconds the expected "mean time to recover" (MTTR), which is the expected amount of time Oracle takes to perform crash or instance recovery for a single instance.

To enable MTTR advisory, set the initialization parameter FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET to a nonzero value. If FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET is not specified, then MTTR advisory will be OFF.

When specified, FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET is overridden by LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL. Note: The default value is 0. Range of values is 0 to 3600 seconds.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28320/initparams079.htm#REFRN10058

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A97630_01/server.920/a96533/instrco.htm

NEW QUESTION 142

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

- A. It can be configured to automatically attempt to restart various components after a hardware or software failure.
- B. While starting any components, it automatically attempts to start all dependencies first and in proper order.
- C. It can be configured to automatically restart a database in case of normal shutdown of the database instance.
- D. It can be used to only start Oracle components.
- E. It runs periodic check operations to monitor the health of Oracle components.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 146

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

- A. Flashback Data Archive prevents flashback queries from getting a snapshot-too-old error.
- B. A table enabled for Flashback Data Archive cannot be dropped unless Flashback Data Archive is disabled or disassociated first.
- C. To enable Flashback Data Archive for a table, it is mandatory to have a default Flashback Data Archive for a database.
- D. While enabling Flashback Data Archive for a table, if no name is provided for Flashback Data Archive, it is enabled using the default Flashback Data Archive.
- E. To use Flashback Data Archive, users must have unlimited quota on the Flashback Data Archive tablespace.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 149

Your database is running in archivelog mode and Automatic Undo Management is enabled. Which two tasks should you perform before enabling Flashback Database? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable minimal supplemental logging.
- B. Ensure that the `db_flashback_retention_target` parameter is set to a point in time (in minutes) to which the database can be flashed back.
- C. Enable the recyclebin.
- D. Enable undo retention guarantee.
- E. Enable Fast Recovery Area.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 154

You have set the value of the `NLS_TIMESTAMP_TZ_FORMAT` parameter to `YYYY-MM-DD`. The default format of which two data types would be affected by this setting? (Choose two.)

- A. DATE
- B. TIMESTAMP
- C. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
- D. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
- E. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 155

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

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

Answer: AE

Explanation: A: ACDB resource plan determines the amount of resources allocated to each PDB. A PDB resource plan determines how the resources allocated to a specific PDB are allocated to consumer groups within that PDB.

Resource Manager allocates the resources in two steps:

E: A PDB resource plan allocates resource among the consumer groups within a PDB. References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb_dbrm.htm

NEW QUESTION 158

You accidentally drop the CUSTOMERS table, and then recover it by using the FLASHBACK TABLE command. Which two statements are true about the dependent objects of the CUSTOMERS table? (Choose two.)

- A. Only the primary key constraint created for the table is flashed back, whereas all other indexes must be retrieved separately.
- B. All the constraints defined on the table, except the referential integrity constraints, are flashed back.
- C. All the triggers associated with the table are flashed back but are disabled.
- D. Materialized views that use the CUSTOMERS table are flashed back.
- E. LOB segments associated with the CUSTOMERS table are flashed back.

Answer: BE

Explanation: B: Oracle Database retrieves all indexes defined on the table except for bitmap join indexes, and all triggers and constraints defined on the table except for referential integrity constraints that reference other tables.

NEW QUESTION 162

Examine the probable steps involved in the basic backup process of RMAN and Oracle Secure Backup (OSB):

1. RMAN initiates backup and passes the database backup storage selector to OSB.
2. RMAN creates the backup job.
3. OSB creates the backup job with an OSB user.
4. RMAN updates its repository.
5. RMAN executes the job and transfers data from a client to media.
6. OSB executes the job and transfers data from a client to media.
7. OSB updates its repository.

Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: A

Explanation: The storage selector act as a layer between RMAN, which accesses the database, and the Oracle Secure Backup software, which manages the backup media.

For backups, Oracle Secure Backup stores metadata about RMAN backup pieces in the Oracle Secure Backup catalog.

The Oracle Secure Backup catalog is stored and managed completely separately from the RMAN recovery catalog. Oracle Secure Backup stores each backup piece and corresponding metadata about the piece.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16926_01/doc.121/e16564/osb_rman_backup.htm

NEW QUESTION 165

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

- A. The workload capture and replay systems must have the same operating system (OS).
- B. Multiple workload captures from multiple databases can be replayed simultaneously on all pluggable databases (PDBs) in a multitenant container database (CDB).
- C. A subset of the captured workload can be replayed.
- D. The number of captured workloads must be the same as the number of PDBs in a multitenant CDB.
- E. Multiple replay schedules can be defined for a consolidated replay and during replay initialization, you can select from any of the existing replay schedules.

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 169

In a database supporting an OLTP workload, tables are frequently updated on both key and non-key columns. Reports are also generated by joining multiple tables.

Which table organization or type would provide the best performance for this hybrid workload?

- A. heap table with a primary key index
- B. external table
- C. hash clustered table
- D. global temporary table
- E. index clustered table

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 171

Which parameter must be set to which value to implement automatic PGA memory management?

- A. Set memory_target to zero.
- B. Set STATISTICS_LEVEL to BASIC.
- C. Set pga_aggregate_target to a nonzero value.
- D. Set pga_aggregate_target and sga_target to the same value.
- E. Set sgajtarget to zero.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 173

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

- A. A unified audit trail captures audit information from unified audit policies and audit settings.
- B. Unified auditing is enabled by executing `make -f ins_rdbms.mk uniaud_on ioracle ORACLE_HOME=$ORACLE_HOME`.
- C. Audit records are created for all users except sys.
- D. Audit records are created only for the DML and DDL operations performed on database objects.
- E. Unified auditing is enabled by setting the audit_trail parameter to db, extended.
- F. A unified audit trail resides in a read-only table in the audsys schema in the system tablespace.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 174

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 179

You want to migrate your Oracle 11g database as a pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database (CDB). Examine the steps required to perform the migration:

1. Use Data Pump export to perform a full transportable export on the source database with the export parameter `VERSION=12`.
2. Place all tablespaces in read-only mode on the source database.
3. Upgrade the source database to Oracle Database 12c.
4. Copy the dump file and data files to the desired location in the target database.
5. Create a new PDB in the target CDB.
6. Synchronize the PDB on the target CDB.
7. Use Data Pump import on the new PDB by using the full transportable import options. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

Explanation: This example is a dumpfile-based full transportable export/import operation. In this case the metadata from the source database is exported to a dump file, and both the dump file and the tablespace data files are transferred to a new system. The steps would be as follows:

- * (2) Set user tablespaces in the source database to READ ONLY.
- * (5) Create a CDB on the destination system, including a PDB into which you will import the source database.
- * (1) From the Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.3) environment, export the metadata and any data residing in administrative tablespaces from the source database using the `FULL=Y` and `TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS` parameters. Note that the `VERSION=12` parameter is required only when exporting from an Oracle Database 11g Release 2 database.
- * (4) Copy the tablespace data files from the source system to the destination system.
- * (7) In the Oracle Database 12c environment, connect to the pre-created PDB and import the dump file.

References:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/upgrade/upgrading-oracle-database-wp-12c-1896123.pdf>, page 11

NEW QUESTION 181

Which two statements are true about roles in multitenant container databases (CDBs)? (Choose two.)

- A. Local roles can be granted to local and common users.
- B. A common role can be granted only to a common user.
- C. A common user can create a local role by default in any pluggable database (PDB) that is plugged in to a CDB.
- D. A common role can be granted only system privileges.
- E. The root container can have both local and common roles.
- F. A local role can be assigned to a common role in a PDB.

Answer: AF

NEW QUESTION 183

Your database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) workload and it needs to be up 24 x 7. You want to perform a complete database backup by using RMAN.

Identify the minimum requirement for accomplishing the task.

- A. An RMAN channel must be configured to device-type disk.
- B. The database must be configured in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. Redo log groups must have at least two members each.
- D. All tablespaces in the database must be locally managed.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 184

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. Complete database backups are performed daily at midnight. A user accidentally truncates an important table at 10 AM after the last backup. After that, a few important transactions are performed on the database.

Which two best methods for recovering the truncated table data? (Choose two.)

- A. Table Point-in-Time Recovery
- B. Database Point-in-Time Recovery
- C. Tablespace Point-in-Time Recovery
- D. Flashback Database
- E. Flashback Transaction Backout

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 185

Which statement is true about the ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER command to switch between containers?

- A. It can be executed only from CDB\$ROOT.
- B. It rolls back any pending transactions in the container from which it is executed.
- C. It will not fire login triggers for the specified container.
- D. It cannot be used to connect to PDB\$SEED.
- E. It cannot be used to connect to CDB\$ROOT from a pluggable database (PDB).

Answer: D

Explanation: The current container can be the root or a PDB.

The current container can be CDB\$ROOT (root) only for common users. The current container can be a particular PDB for both common users and local users.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb_admin.htm

NEW QUESTION 186

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 189

You issue the RMAN command:

```
RMAN> BACKUP SECTION SIZE 300M TABLESPACE users;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

- A. The resulting backupset has backup pieces that cannot exceed 300 MB.
- B. RMAN uses multiplexing to perform the backup.
- C. RMAN always performs this type of backup in parallel.
- D. The backup succeeds only if the USERS tablespace is locally managed.
- E. The backup set size is limited to 300 MB.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 193

Which two statements are true about making RMAN image copies of a database? (Choose two.)

- A. They can only be written to disk.
- B. They can be made only when the database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. They can be made only when the database is in MOUNT state.
- D. They consist of all used and unused blocks in the data files.
- E. They can be made only when the database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode.

Answer: AD

Explanation: An image copy can be written only to disk.

An image copy is the same as datafiles. The disadvantage of image copy backup mode is that it occupies much space and does not skip unused data blocks.

References:

http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_rman_10_image_copies.htm

NEW QUESTION 198

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 create and configure pluggable databases by using EM express.
- E. You can create and configure pluggable databases by using EM express.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 199

Your database is running on the host OUSERVER. You back up your database regularly using RMAN and the backups are cataloged in a recovery catalog. For testing purposes, you want to replicate your database to another host, OUSERVER1, with the same directory structure. So, you copy the backups to the new host. What must you do to make the database operational in OUSERVER1?

- A. Restore the control file from the backup by using the CATALOG option, restore the data files by using the SET NEWNAME command, and recover the data files.
- B. Restore the data files by using the NOCATALOG option and use the SET NEWNAME command to change the location.
- C. Restore the control file from the backup by using the NOCATALOG option, and then restore and recover the data files.

D. Restore the data files from the backup by using the recovery catalog, use the SWITCH command to change the location, and recover the data files.

Answer: A

Explanation: Catalog any backups not recorded in the repository with the CATALOG command.

Restore the data files to their original locations. If volume names have changed, then run SET NEWNAME commands before the restore operation and perform a switch after the restore operation to update the control file with the new locations for the data files, as shown in the following example.

Note: One way to name duplicate data files is to use the SET NEWNAME command before executing the DUPLICATE command. RMAN supports the following commands, listed in order of precedence:

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmadvre.htm>

NEW QUESTION 200

In your database, the user SCOTT wants to retrieve the dropped HR.EMPLOYEES table by using the command:

SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE HR.EMPLOYEES TO BEFORE DROP;

What are three prerequisites for this command to succeed? (Choose three.)

- A. Undo retention guarantee must be enabled.
- B. No other table with the same name should exist in the HR schema.
- C. SCOTT should have the FLASHBACK ANY TABLE privilege.
- D. SCOTT should have the SELECT privilege on the HR schema and its recyclebin.
- E. No duplicates of the HR.EMPLOYEES table should exist in the recyclebin of the HR schema.
- F. The recycle bin should be enabled.

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 201

View the SPFILE parameter settings in the Exhibit.

```
*.audit_file_dest='/u01/app/oracle/admin/orcl/adump'
*.audit_trail='db'
*.compatible='11.1.0.0.0'
*.control_files='/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/control01.ctl','/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/control02.ctl','/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/control03.ctl'
*.db_block_size=8192
*.db_domain='us.oracle.com'
*.db_name='orcl'
*.db_recovery_file_dest='/u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area'
*.db_recovery_file_dest_size=2147483648
*.sga_target=436207616
*.dispatchers='(PROTOCOL=TCP) (SERVICE=orclXDB)'
*.filesystemio_options='ASYNCH'
*.job_queue_processes=1000
*.memory_max_target=629145600
*.memory_target=629145600
*.open_cursors=300
*.processes=150
*.remote_login_passwordfile='EXCLUSIVE'
*.statistics_level='BASIC'
orcl.resource_manager_plan='FORCE:'
*.undo_tablespace='UNDOTBS1'
```

You issue this command and get errors: SQL> startup

ORA-00824:cannot set SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET due to existing internal settings, see alert log for more information

Why did the instance fail to start?

- A. because pga_aggregate_target is not set
- B. because statistics_level is set to basic
- C. because memory_target and memory_max_target cannot be equal
- D. because sga_target and memory_target are both set

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 206

Examine the command to duplicate a database: RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO cdb PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1, pdb5;

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

- A. The SPFILE is copied along with the data files of the pluggable databases (PDBs).
- B. A backup of pdb1 and pdb5 must exist before executing the command.
- C. The DUPLICATE command first creates a backup, and then duplicates the PDBs by using the backup.
- D. The root and the seed database in the container database (CDB) are also duplicated.

E. An auxiliary instance must be started with the initialization parameter ENABLE_PLUGGABLE_DATABASE set to TRUE.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 210

The CATDB12C database contains an Oracle Database 12c catalog schema owned by the RC12C user. The CATDB11 database contains an Oracle Database 11g catalog schema owned by the RC11 user.

A database with DBID=1423241 is registered in the CATDB11 catalog. Both the recovery catalog databases are open.

In the CATDB12c database, you execute the commands:

```
$rman
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG rcl2c/pass12c@catdb12c
RMAN> IMPORT CATALOG rcl11/pwdcat11@catdb11 DBID=1423241;
```

What is the outcome of the import?

- A. It fails because the target database and recovery catalog database are of different versions.
- B. It succeeds and all global scripts in the RC11 catalog that have the same name as existing global scripts in the RC12c catalog are automatically renamed.
- C. It succeeds but the database is not automatically registered in the RC12c catalog.
- D. It fails because RMAN is not connected to the target database with DBID=1423241.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 215

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) that contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). RMAN is connected to CDB\$ROOT.

Examine the command:

```
RMAN> LIST FAILURE;
```

Which statement is true about this command?

- A. It lists failures only for the CDB root database.
- B. It lists failures for a PDB only when RMAN is connected to a recovery catalog.
- C. It lists failures for the CDB and all the PDBs in this CDB.
- D. It lists failures only if RMAN is connected to a PDB.

Answer: A

Explanation: In the current release, Data Recovery Advisor can only be used to diagnose and repair data corruptions in non-CDBs and the root of a multitenant container database (CDB). Data Recovery Advisor is not supported for pluggable databases (PDBs).

Note: You can run the LIST FAILURE command to show all known failures. References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmrepa.htm>

NEW QUESTION 220

Your database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) workload in which one of the applications creates a temporary table for a session and performs transactions on it. This consumes a lot of undo tablespace and is affecting undo retention.

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

- A. Enable temporary undo for the database.
- B. Enable undo retention guarantee.
- C. Increase the size of the redo log buffer.
- D. Enable Automatic Memory Management (AMM).
- E. Increase the size of the temporary tablespace.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 221

Which two can be backed up by using RMAN in a database that is in ARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose two.)

- A. online redo log files while the database is open
- B. data files while the database is open
- C. PFILE and password file in MOUNT state
- D. data blocks in data files that have changed since the previous backup
- E. data files while the database is in NOMOUNT state

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 226

You create two Resource Manager plans, one for night time workloads, the other for day time. How would you make the plans switch automatically?

- A. Use job classes.
- B. Use scheduler windows.
- C. Use the mapping rule for the consumer groups.
- D. Set the switch_time plan directive for both plans.
- E. Use scheduler schedules.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 229

The HR user updates the salary of one of the employees in the EMPLOYEES table, but does not commit the transaction. Which type of lock would this scenario lead to?

- A. Exclusive table-level lock on the EMPLOYEES table
- B. Row-exclusive lock on the row being updated
- C. Null lock on the EMPLOYEES table
- D. Null lock on the row being updated

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 234

Which two statements are true about RMAN duplexed backups? (Choose two.)

- A. It is only supported for backups to tape via media management interface.
- B. It is not supported for image copies.
- C. For performing duplexed backups, the parallelism for the device must be set equal to the number of copies.
- D. Duplex backups can be performed on either disk or media, but cannot be performed on media and disk simultaneously.
- E. Duplex backups can contain only data files and control files.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 237

Consider the following scenario for your database: Backup optimization is enabled in RMAN.

The recovery window is set to seven days in RMAN.

The most recent backup to disk for the tools tablespace was taken on March 1, 2013. The tools tablespace is read-only since March 2, 2013.

On March 15, 2013, you issue the RMAN command to back up the database to disk. Which statement is true about the backup of the tools tablespace?

- A. The RMAN backup fails because the tools tablespace is read-only.
- B. RMAN skips the backup of the tools tablespace because backup optimization is enabled.
- C. RMAN creates a backup of the tools tablespace because backup optimization is applicable only for the backups written to media.
- D. RMAN creates a backup of the tools tablespace because no backup of the tablespace exists within the seven-day recovery window.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 241

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

Explanation: The awrddrpt.sql report is the Automated Workload Repository Compare Period Report. The awrddrpt.sql script is located in the \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin directory.

NEW QUESTION 242

Examine the output:

```
SQL> ARCHIVE LOG LIST
```

```
Database log modeArchive Mode Automatic archival Enabled
```

```
Archive DestinationUSE_DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST Oldest online log sequence376
```

```
Next log sequence to archive378 Current log sequence378
```

Which three types of files are automatically placed in the fast recovery area? (Choose three.)

- A. Flashback data archives (FDA)
- B. Archived redo log files
- C. Control file autobackups
- D. Server parameter file (SPFILE)
- E. Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup pieces

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 247

Examine the RMAN commands executed in your database: RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO disk;

RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK BACKUP TYPE TO BACKUPSET; RMAN> CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON;

You issue the command:

```
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE;
```

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

- A. It performs a log switch.
- B. It creates compressed backup sets by using binary compression by default.
- C. It backs up only the used blocks in data files.
- D. It backs up data files, the control file, and the server parameter file.
- E. It creates a backup of only the control file whenever the database undergoes a structural change.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 251

Examine the following set of RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL dc1 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/u02/backup/%U';  
RMAN> RUN  
{  
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL ch1 DEVICE TYPE DISK;  
  EXECUTE SCRIPT arc_backup;  
}
```

Which statement is true about the RMAN RUN block execution?

- A. The script is executed and both DC1 and CH1 channels are used for script execution.
- B. The execution of the script fails because multiple channels cannot exist simultaneously.
- C. The persistent configuration parameter, DC1, is overridden because a new channel is allocated in the RMAN RUN block.
- D. The new channel, CH1, is ignored because a channel has been configured already.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 253

Which three methods can be used to create a pluggable database (PDB) in an existing multitenant container database (CDB)? (Choose three.)

- A. Use PDB\$SEED for creating a PDB.
- B. Use the DBMS_PDB package to plug a non-CDB into an existing CDB.
- C. Clone the existing PDB.
- D. Use Enterprise Manager Database Express to create a PDB in an existing CDB.
- E. Use the DBMS_PDB package to plug a pre-Oracle 12c database into an existing CDB.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 255

For which two requirements would you use the Database Resource Manager? (Choose two.)

- A. limiting the CPU used per database call
- B. specifying the maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for a user
- C. specifying the amount of private space a session can allocate in the shared pool of the SGA
- D. limiting the degree of parallelism of operations performed by a user or group of users
- E. specifying an idle time limit that applies to sessions that are idle and blocking other sessions

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 259

You create a default Flashback Data Archive FLA1 and enable it for the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema.

After a few days, you want to alter the EMPLOYEES table by executing the command: SQL> ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES ADD PHONE NUMBER(12);
Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

- A. It gives an error because DDL statements cannot be executed on a table that is enabled for Flashback Data Archive.
- B. It executes successfully and all metadata related to the EMPLOYEES table before altering the table definition is purged from Flashback Data Archive.
- C. It executes successfully and continues to store metadata related to the EMPLOYEES table.
- D. It executes successfully but Flashback Data Archive is disabled for the EMPLOYEES table.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 262

Which three statements are true about persistent lightweight jobs? (Choose three.)

- A. A user cannot set privileges on them.
- B. They generate large amounts of metadata.
- C. They may be created as fully self-contained jobs.
- D. They must reference an existing Scheduler Program.
- E. They are useful when users need to create a large number of jobs quickly.

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 266

user_data is a non-encrypted tablespace containing tables with data. You must encrypt all data in this tablespace.

Which three methods can do this? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 268

RMAN is connected to the target database PROD1 and an auxiliary instance in NOMOUNT state. Examine the command to create a duplicate database:

```
RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dup1
FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
NOFILENAMECHECK
PASSWORD FILE
SPFILE;
```

Which two statements are true about the execution of the DUPLICATE command? (Choose two.)

- A. All archive redo log files are automatically copied to the duplicate database.
- B. The duplicate database has the same directory structure as the source database.
- C. The duplicate database is created by using the backups created during the execution of the DUPLICATE command.
- D. The password file and SPFILE for the duplicate database DUP1 are created in their respective default locations.
- E. The duplicate database is created without using RMAN backups and PROD1 is allowed to remain open during duplication.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 272

You regularly take backups of your database using RMAN with a recovery catalog. Your database is currently open and the temp01.dbf temp file belonging to the TEMP tablespace is corrupted.

Identify two methods to recover the temp file with the least disruption to database availability. (Choose two.)

- A. Drop the TEMP tablespace, and then re-create it with new temp files.
- B. Restart the database instance to create the temp file automatically.
- C. Take the TEMP tablespace offline, drop the missing temp file, and then create a new temp file.
- D. Add a new temp file to the TEMP tablespace with a new name, and then drop the temp file that is corrupted.

Answer: BC

Explanation: Temp files are a special class of data files that are associated only with temporary tablespaces.

B: After restore and recovery of a whole database, when the database is open, missing temporary tablespaces that were recorded in the control file are re-created with their previous creation size, AUTOEXTEND, and MAXSIZE attributes. Only temporary tablespaces that are missing are re-created. If a temp file exists at the location recorded in the RMAN repository but has an invalid header, then RMAN does not re-create the temp file.

If the temp files were created as Oracle-managed files, then they are re-created in the current DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST location. Otherwise, they are re-created at their previous locations.

C: If a data file becomes missing or corrupted. You must take it offline before you can open the database.

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/dfiles.htm> <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmcomre.htm>

NEW QUESTION 274

Which two operations are NOT performed by the DUPLICATE command in RMAN while duplicating a database that is open? (Choose two.)

- A. creating a control file for the duplicate database
- B. restoring target data files to the duplicate database
- C. performing complete recovery by using all available backups
- D. generating a new, unique database identifier (DBID) for the duplicate database
- E. copying online redo log files from the target database to the duplicate database

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 278

You use RMAN to take regular backups for your database. Examine the RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CROSSCHECK BACKUP; RMAN> DELETE EXPIRED BACKUP;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. All backups and archived redo log files that are not required for the recovery are deleted and the repository is updated.
- B. All metadata, for backups and archived redo log files that are recorded in the repository but do not exist on disk or media, is deleted.
- C. All backups that have exceeded the age set by the RMAN retention policy are deleted.
- D. All metadata pertaining to backups and archived redo log files that have exceeded the age set by the RMAN retention policy are deleted from the repository.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 280

Which three requirements must be met before a tablespace can be transported across different platforms? (Choose three.)

- A. Both the source and target databases must use the same character set.
- B. The platforms of both the source and target databases must have the same endian format.
- C. The COMPATIBLE parameter value must be the same in the source and target databases.
- D. The minimum compatibility level for both the source and target databases must be 10.0.0.
- E. The tablespace to be transported must be in read-only mode.

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 282

Which three statements are true about the database instance startup after an instance failure? (Choose three.)

- A. The RECO process recovers the uncommitted transactions at the next instance startup.
- B. Online redo log files and archived redo log files are required to complete the rollback stage of instance recovery.
- C. Uncommitted changes are rolled back to ensure transactional consistency.
- D. The SMON process coordinates the database recovery.
- E. Media recovery is required to complete the database recovery.
- F. Changes committed before the failure, which were not written to the data files, are re-applied.

Answer: ACD

Explanation: A: Occasionally a database closes abnormally with one or more distributed transactions in doubt (neither committed nor rolled back). When you reopen the database and recovery is complete, the RECO background process automatically, immediately, and consistently resolves any in-doubt distributed transactions.

C: Crash and instance recovery involve two distinct operations: rolling forward the current, online datafiles by applying both committed and uncommitted transactions contained in online redo records, and then rolling back changes made in uncommitted transactions to their original state.

D: The SMON background process performs instance recovery, applying online redo automatically. No user intervention is required.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/startup.htm <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/startup.htm>

NEW QUESTION 283

Your database supports an OLTP workload. Examine the output of the query:

```
SQL> SELECT target_mttr, estimated_mttr
       FROM v$instance_recovery
TARGET_MTTR ESTIMATED_MTTR
-----
           0                76
```

To ensure faster instance recovery, you set the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter to 30. What is the effect of this setting on the database?

- A. Automatic checkpoint tuning is disabled.
- B. The frequency of log switches is increased.
- C. The overhead on database performance is increased because of frequent writes to disk.
- D. The MTTR advisor is disabled.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 286

Which three types of backups can be performed for a database running in NOARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose three.)

- A. consistent whole database backup
- B. backup of noncritical tablespaces without shutting down the instance
- C. backup of the database without shutting down the instance
- D. backup of only those blocks that have changed since the last backup while database is mounted
- E. backup of only the used blocks in a critical tablespace (SYSTEM or SYSAUX) while the database is open

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 287

Which two statements are true regarding SecureFile lobs? (Choose two.)

- A. The amount of undo retained is user controlled.
- B. They can be used only for nonpartitioned tables.
- C. Fragmentation is minimized by using variable-sized chunks.
- D. They support random reads and writes of encrypted LOB data.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 290

RMAN is connected to a target database instance and an auxiliary instance. You execute the command:

```
RMAN>      DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE
          TO dupdb
          FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
          SECTION SIZE 1G;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. RMAN uses the push method to transfer image copies.
- B. RMAN uses the push method to transfer backup sets.
- C. RMAN uses the pull method to restore files using backup sets.
- D. RMAN uses the pull method to restore files using image copies.

Answer: C

Explanation: When RMAN performs active database duplication using backup sets, a connection is established with the source database and the auxiliary database. The auxiliary database then connects to the source database through Oracle Net Services and retrieves the required database files from the source database. This method of active database duplication is also to as the pull-based method.

Example:

```
DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dupdb FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
PASSWORDFILE SPFILE NOFILENAMECHECK;
```

NEW QUESTION 295

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 with two pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB1 and PDB2. You execute the following commands on CDB\$ROOT as the SYS user:

```
SQL> CREATE USER c##scott IDENTIFIED BY scottorcl; SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION TO c##scott user?
```

Which statement is true about the C##SCOTT user?

- A. It is created in all the PDBs with the CREATE SESSION privilege.
- B. It is created in all the PDBs but has the CREATE SESSION privilege only in CDB\$ROOT.
- C. It is created and has the CREATE SESSION privilege only in a PDB that is open.
- D. It is created only in CDB\$ROOT and has the CREATE SESSION privilege.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 299

You execute the commands on a multitenant container database CDB1 that has multiple pluggable databases:

```
$ . oraenv
ORACLE_SID = [oracle] ? cdb1
The Oracle base for ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0/dbhome_1 is /u01/app/oracle
$ rman target /
Recovery Manager: Release 12.1.0.0.2 - Production on Fri Jul 19 05:18:33 2013
Copyright (c) 1982, 2013, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Connected to target database: CDB1 (DBID=782249327)
RMAN> SELECT name FROM v$tablespace;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the last command?

- A. It succeeds and displays all the tablespaces that belong to the root database.
- B. It fails and returns an error because a connection is not made by using the SYSDBA privilege.
- C. It succeeds and displays all the tablespaces that belong to the root and pluggable databases.
- D. It fails and returns an error because SQL commands cannot be executed at the RMAN prompt.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 301

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 statistics feedback? (Choose three.)

- A. The optimizer automatically changes a plan during subsequent execution of a SQL statement if there is a huge difference in optimizer estimates and execution statistics.
- B. The optimizer can 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 enabled.
- E. After the optimizer identifies a query as a re-optimization candidate, statistics collected by the collectors are submitted to the optimizer.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 304

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

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

Answer: ADE

Explanation: A: In certain situations, you may want to exclude selected columns or tables from scanning or conversion steps of the migration process.

D: Exceed column limit

The cell data will not fit into a column after conversion. E: Need conversion

The cell data needs to be converted, because its binary representation in the target character set is different than the representation in the current character set, but neither length limit issues nor invalid representation issues have been found.

NEW QUESTION 307

Which Oracle Database component is audited by default if the Unified Auditing option is enabled?

- A. Oracle Data Pump
- B. Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN)
- C. Oracle Label Security
- D. Oracle Database Vault
- E. Oracle Real Application Security

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 312

You plan to use the In-Database Archiving feature of Oracle Database 12c, and store rows that are inactive for over three months, in Hybrid Columnar Compressed (HCC) format.

Which three storage options support the use of HCC? (Choose three.)

- A. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of Exadata Grid Disks.
- B. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of LUNS on any Storage Area Network array
- C. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of any zero padded NFS-mounted files
- D. Database files stored in ZFS and accessed using conventional NFS mounts.
- E. Database files stored in ZFS and accessed using the Oracle Direct NFS feature
- F. Database files stored in any file system and accessed using the Oracle Direct NFS feature
- G. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of LUNs on Pillar Axiom Storage arrays

Answer: AEG

Explanation: HCC requires the use of Oracle Storage – Exadata (A), Pillar Axiom (G) or Sun ZFS Storage Appliance (ZFSSA).

Note:

* Hybrid Columnar Compression, initially only available on Exadata, has been extended to support Pillar Axiom and Sun ZFS Storage Appliance (ZFSSA) storage when used with Oracle Database Enterprise Edition

11.2.1.3 and above

* Oracle offers the ability to manage NFS using a feature called Oracle Direct NFS (dNFS). Oracle Direct NFS implements NFS V3 protocol within the Oracle database kernel itself. Oracle Direct NFS client overcomes many of the challenges associated with using NFS with the Oracle Database with simple configuration, better performance than traditional NFS clients, and offers consistent configuration across platforms.

NEW QUESTION 313

Which two options can be configured for an existing database by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)? (Choose two.)

- A. Database Resident Connection Pooling
- B. Oracle Suggested Backup Strategy
- C. Database Vault in ORACLE_HOME
- D. Non default block size tablespaces
- E. Configure Label Security

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 314

You set the following parameters in the parameter file and restart the database instance: MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=0
MEMORY_TARGET=500M PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=90M SGA_TARGET=270M

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 317

You execute the commands to configure settings in RMAN:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE sbt PARALLELISM 1;
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO sbt;
RMAN> CONFIGURE DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE sbt TO 2;
RMAN> CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE sbt TO 2;
RMAN> CONFIGURE DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 2;
```

Then, you issue the following command to take a backup:

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

Which statement is true about the execution of these commands?

- A. The backup terminates because the backup destination for disk is not specified in the BACKUP command.
- B. It backs up two copies each of the data files to disk and media, and two copies of archived logs to media.
- C. It backup up the data files and archived logs, making one copy of each data file and archived log on disk and media.
- D. It backs up the data files and archived logs to media, making two copies of each data file and archived logs.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 320

Examine the command and its output: SQL> DROP TABLE EMPLOYEE;

```
SQL> SELECT object_name AS recycle_name, original_name, type
FROM recyclebin; RECYCLE_NAMEORIGINAL_NAME TYPE
```

binsgk31sj/3akk5hg3j21kl5j3d==\$0EMPLOYEE TABLE You then successfully execute the command:

```
SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE "BINSgk31sj/3akk5hg3j21kl5j3d==$0" TO BEFORE DROP;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It flashes back the employee table and all the constraints associated with the table.
- B. It automatically flashes back all the indexes on the employees table.
- C. It automatically flashes back any triggers defined on the table.
- D. It flashes back only the structure of the table and not the data.
- E. It flashes back the data from the recycle bin and the existing data in the original table is permanently lost.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 323

In which three situations must you use a recovery catalog? (Choose three.)

- A. when you want to store RMAN global scripts that can be used across multiple databases
- B. when you want to restrict the amount of space used by backups
- C. when you want to perform incremental backups by using a block change tracking file
- D. when you want to list data files that were in a target database at a given time by using the AT clause with the REPORT SCHEMA command
- E. when you want to maintain backup metadata longer than the period specified by the CONTROL_FILE_RECORD_KEEP_TIME parameter

Answer: ADE

Explanation: A: Some RMAN features function only when you use a recovery catalog. For example, you can store RMAN scripts in a recovery catalog. The chief advantage of a stored script is that it is available to any RMAN client that can connect to the target database and recovery catalog. Command files are only available if the RMAN client has access to the file system on which they are stored.

A local stored script is associated with the target database to which RMAN is connected when the script is created, and can only be executed when you are connected to this target database. A global stored script can be run against any database registered in the recovery catalog.

D: If you use a recovery catalog, then you can use the atClause to specify a past time, SCN, or log sequence number, as shown in these examples of the command:

```
RMAN> REPORT SCHEMA AT TIME 'SYSDATE-14'; # schema 14 days ago RMAN> REPORT SCHEMA AT SCN 1000; # schema at scn 1000
```

```
RMAN> REPORT SCHEMA AT SEQUENCE 100 THREAD 1; # schema at sequence 100 RMAN> REPORT SCHEMA FOR DB_UNIQUE_NAME standby1;
```

E: The CONTROL_FILE_RECORD_KEEP_TIME initialization parameter determines the minimum number of days that records are retained in the control file before they are candidates for being overwritten. Thus, you must ensure that you resynchronize the recovery catalog with the control file records before these records are erased.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmcatdb.htm <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmreprt.htm#BRADV90911>

NEW QUESTION 326

You create a new database by using the CREATE DATABASE command in SQL*Plus, with the ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE clause specified.

Which statement is true about the database that is created?

- A. It is created as a container database (CDB) with CDB\$ROOT, PDB\$SEED, and a pluggable database (PDB).
- B. It is created as a non-CDB that becomes a CDB after the first PDB is plugged in.
- C. It is created as a PDB that must be plugged into an existing CDB.
- D. It is created as a CDB with the CDB\$ROOT and PDB\$SEED databases.

Answer: D

Explanation: The CREATE DATABASE command with the ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE clause indicates that a CDB is being created. The CDB will contain a root (CDB\$ROOT) and a seed (PDB\$SEED).

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/statements_5005.htm

NEW QUESTION 329

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). You execute the command to create a common user:

```
SQL> CREATE USER c##a_admin IDENTIFIED BY password DEFAULT TABLESPACE users
```

```
QUOTA 100M ON users TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

- A. The common user is created in the CDB and all the PDBs, and uses the USERS and TEMP tablespaces of the CDB to store schema objects.
- B. The command succeeds only if all the PDBs have the USERS and TEMP tablespaces.
- C. The command gives an error because the CONTAINER=ALL clause is missing.
- D. The command succeeds and sets the default permanent tablespace of a PDB as the default tablespace for the C##A_ADMIN user if the USERS tablespace does not exist in that PDB.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 334

You want to create a duplicate database DUP_DB from your production database PROD on the same host. The PROD database uses Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storage. Regular backups are taken using RMAN connected to a recovery catalog.

You create an auxiliary instance and want to execute the command:

```
RMAN>          DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dup_db
              FROM ACTIVE DATABASE;
```

What is a prerequisite for the successful execution of this command?

- A. The target database must be in MOUNT state.
- B. RMAN must be connected to the target database instance and the auxiliary instance.
- C. A most recent backup set of the PROD database must exist.
- D. Flashback must be enabled for the PROD database.

Answer: B

Explanation: Assume that the source database prod is on host1 and stores its data files in a non-ASM file system. The control files for prod are located in /oracle/oradata/prod/.

You want to duplicate the source database to database dupdb on remote host host2. You want to store the duplicate database files in ASM disk group +DISK1. After connecting RMAN to the target, duplicate, and recovery catalog databases, run the following RMAN script to duplicate the database.

```
DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dupdb FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
```

```
SPFILE
```

```
PARAMETER_VALUE_CONVERT '/oracle/oradata/prod/', '+DISK1' SET DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST +DISK1;
```

When the DUPLICATE command completes, the duplicate database is created, with data files, online redo log files, and control files in ASM disk group +DISK1.

References: Oracle Database, Backup and Recovery User's Guide, 12 Release 2 (January 2017), page 26-7

NEW QUESTION 338

You want to create a database with a block size other than the default 8 KB by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA).

Which option should you use?

- A. A custom database template
- B. A Data Warehouse database template
- C. Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storage of data files
- D. A file system for storage of data files

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 341

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 that has multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). As the SYS user on CDB\$ROOT, you execute the commands:

```
SQL> CREATE USER C##ADMIN IDENTIFIED BY orc1123;
```

```
SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION to C##ADMIN CONTAINER=ALL; SQL> GRANT CREATE USER TO C##ADMIN CONTAINER=ALL;
```

Which two statements are true about the c##ADMIN user that is created in all PDBs? (Choose two.)

- A. It can create only local users in all the PDBs.
- B. It has a common schema for all the PDBs.
- C. It can create common users only when it is logged in to the CDB.
- D. It can create only local users in the CDB.
- E. It can be granted only common roles in the PDBs.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 344

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