

1Z0-063 Dumps

Oracle Database 12c: Advanced Administration

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NEW QUESTION 1

Which two are prerequisites for setting up Flashback Data Archive? (Choose two.)

- A. Fast Recovery Area should be defined.
- B. Undo retention guarantee should be enabled.
- C. Supplemental logging should be enabled.
- D. Automatic Undo Management should be enabled.
- E. All users using Flashback Data Archive should have unlimited quota on the Flashback Data Archive tablespace.
- F. The tablespace in which the Flashback Data Archive is created should have Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) enabled.

Answer: DF

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

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: B

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

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

```
SQL>show parameterfile NAME TYPE VALUE
```

```
-----  
db_create_file_dest string db_file_name_convert string  
db_files integer 200
```

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

```
ADMINUSER salesadm IDENTIFIED BY password; ROLES=(dba)
```

```
DEFAULTTABLESPACE sales
```

```
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 db_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 SALESPDB.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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

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

```
----- 0
```

```
SQL> EXEC DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES(-1)
```

```
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

```
SQL> select number_value from redaction_values_for_type_full; NUMBER VALUE
```

```
-----
```

```
-1
```

After changing the value, you notice that FULL redaction continues to redact numeric data with 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 instance.

Answer: E

Explanation: About Altering the Default Full Data Redaction Value

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

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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

Examine the command:

```
$ expdp SYSTEM FULL=YES DUMPFILE=dpump_dir1:full1%U.dmp,
dpump_dir2:full2%U.dmp, dpump_dir3:full3%U.dmp FILESIZE=400M
PARALLEL=3 JOB_NAME=expfull
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

- A. It fails because the log file parameter is not specified.
- B. It fails because no absolute path is specified for the log file and dump file.
- C. It succeeds and exports the full database, simultaneously creating three copies of dump files at three different locations.
- D. It succeeds and exports the full database, simultaneously creating three dump files at three different locations, but the total number of dump files can exceed three.

Answer: D

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 11

Examine the commands:

```
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET RECYCLEBIN = 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 table.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 16

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and a nightly backup of the database, along with an autobackup of the control file, is taken by using RMAN.

Because of a media failure, the SPFILE and the control files are lost.

Examine the steps to restore the SPFILE and the control file to mount the database:

1. Set DBID of the target database in RMAN.
2. Start the database instance by using the STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT command in RMAN.
3. Restore the control files from the backup.
4. Mount the database.
5. Restore the SPFILE from the autobackup.
6. Create a PFILE from the recovered SPFILE.
7. Restart the instance in NOMOUNT state. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 21

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 22

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 27

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

NEW QUESTION 32

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 33

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 37

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 41

Users report this error message when inserting rows into the orders table: ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01654f: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? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 43

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 DBID 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: B

NEW QUESTION 46

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: A

NEW QUESTION 50

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 55

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 59

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 60

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 61

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 64

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 67

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 68

You wish to create jobs to satisfy these requirements:

1. Automatically bulk load data from a flat file.
2. Rebuild indexes on the SALES table after completion of the bulk load. How would you create these jobs?

- A. Create both jobs by using Scheduler raised events.
- B. Create both jobs using application raised events.
- C. Create one job to rebuild indexes using application raised events and another job to perform bulk load using Scheduler raised events.
- D. Create one job to rebuild indexes using Scheduler raised events and another job to perform bulk load by using events raised by the application.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 70

A telecom company wishes to generate monthly bills to include details of customer calls, listed in order of time of call.

Which table organization allows for generating the bills with minimum degree of row sorting?

- A. a hash cluster
- B. an index cluster
- C. a partitioned table
- D. a sorted hash cluster
- E. a heap table with a rowid column

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 73

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

NEW QUESTION 75

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 79

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 82

You install "Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server" on a host on which the orcl1 and orcl2 databases both have their instances running. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. 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 crsctl start has command must be used to start software services for Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) after the "Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server" installation is complete.
- 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 84

Because of logical corruption of data in a table, you want to recover the table from an RMAN backup to a specified point in time.

Examine the steps to recover this table from an RMAN backup:

1. Determine which backup contains the table that needs to be recovered.
2. Issue the RECOVER TABLE RMAN command with an auxiliary destination defined and the point in time specified.
3. Import the Data Pump export dump file into the auxiliary instance.
4. Create a Data Pump export dump file that contains the recovered table on a target database. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 86

Which three conditions must be true for unused block compression to be used automatically while performing backups by using RMAN? (Choose three.)

- A. The COMPATIBLE initialization parameter is set to 10.2 or higher.
- B. There are no guaranteed restore points defined for the database.
- C. The default device for the backup must be set to disk.
- D. The tablespaces are locally managed.
- E. The fast recovery area is less than 50 percent free.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 88

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 90

Which two statements are true when row-archival management is enabled? (Choose two.)

- A. Visibility of the ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is controlled by the row archival visibility session parameter.
- B. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is updated manually or by a program that can reference activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.
- C. The row archival visibility session parameter defaults to all rows.
- D. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is visible if it is referenced in the select list of a query.
- E. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is updated automatically by the database based on activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 92

Examine the commands executed to monitor database operations:

```
$> conn sys/oracle@prod as sysdba SQL> VAR eid NUMBER SQL>EXEC :eid :=  
DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.BEGIN_OPERATION('batch_job',FORCED_TRACKING=>'Y');
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE

Explanation: C: Setting the CONTROL_MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS initialization parameter to DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING (default) enables monitoring of database operations. Real-Time SQL Monitoring is a feature of the Oracle Database Tuning Pack.

Note:

* The DBMS_SQL_MONITOR package provides information about Real-time SQL Monitoring and Real-time Database Operation Monitoring.

*(not B) BEGIN_OPERATION Function starts a composite database operation in the current session.

/ (E) FORCE_TRACKING - forces the composite database operation to be tracked when the operation starts. You can also use the string variable 'Y'.

/ (not A) NO_FORCE_TRACKING - the operation will be tracked only when it has consumed at least 5 seconds of CPU or I/O time. You can also use the string variable 'N'.

NEW QUESTION 97

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/adtbs1.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 102

Which three statements are true about the SQL*Loader utility? (Choose three.)

- 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 data.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 107

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 109

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 110

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? (Choose two.)

- 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 111

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 114

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 115

Which three statements correctly describe the relationship amongst jobs, programs, and schedules within the Oracle Job Scheduler? (Choose three.)

- A. A job is specified as part of a program definition.
- B. A program can be used in the definition of multiple jobs.
- C. A program and job can be specified as part of a schedule definition.
- D. A program and schedule can be specified as part of a job definition.
- E. A program and window can be specified as part of a job definition.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 116

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 120

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 122

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
```

```
WHERE o.orderid = 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

NEW QUESTION 127

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 132

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 134

Which three statements are true about a job chain? (Choose three.)

- 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 schedules.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 138

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 142

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? (Choose two.)

- 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 mode.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 146

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 150

In CDB\$ROOT of your multitenant container database (CDB), you create a common user, C##A_ADMIN, and then execute the command:

```
SQL> GRANT create tablespace to C##A_ADMIN;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The command executes successfully, enabling the C##A_ADMIN user to create a tablespace only in the root database.
- B. The command executes successfully, enabling the C##A_ADMIN user to create tablespaces in the root database, as well as in the pluggable databases (PDBs).
- C. The command fails because the CONTAINER clause is not used.
- D. The command fails because system privileges cannot be granted to a common user.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 155

Examine the list of possible steps to transport a tablespace across platforms that have the same compatibility level, character sets, and endian format:

1. Make the tablespace read-only at the source database.
2. Export metadata from the source database.
3. Import metadata into the target database.
4. Transfer the dump file and data files to the target machine.
5. Convert data files by using Recovery Manager (RMAN).
6. Make the tablespace read-write at the target database. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: D

Explanation: Step 1 (1): To copy tablespaces from one database to another using transportable tablespace, the source tablespaces are first kept in READ-ONLY mode (to ensure data consistency). Once the tablespaces are in READ-ONLY mode, the actual datafiles belonging to the source tablespaces are copied from source database to target database (using any available methods like scp, sftp, rcp, etc).

Step 2 (2): Once the tablespace is kept in READ-ONLY mode, we need to generate the metadata export of the tablespaces that needs to be transported using the DataPump export utility.

Step 3 (4): Once the metadata export is generated on the source database for all the tablespaces that needs to be transported, we need to copy the Export Dump file as well as all the datafiles belonging to the tablespaces to be transported to the target database server.

References:

<http://www.oraclebuffer.com/oracle/migrate-oracle-database-using-transportable-tablespace/>

NEW QUESTION 158

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 162

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 166

Which two statements are true about Flashback Version Query? (Choose two.)

- A. The result of a query can be used as part of a DML statement.
- B. It can be used to create views.
- C. It can be used only if Flashback Data Archive is enabled for a table.
- D. It retrieves all versions of rows that exist in a time interval, including the start time and end time.
- E. It can be used to retrieve the SQL that is required to undo a row change and the user responsible for the change.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 169

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 170

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 173

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 178

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 sgatarget to zero.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 182

You plan to duplicate the multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1 that contains the pluggable database (PDB) SALES:

```

RMAN>      DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO cdbdup
           PLUGGABLE DATABASE sales
           FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
           PASSWORD FILE
           SPFILE
           NOFILENAMECHECK;
    
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The root and seed databases are included in the duplication.
- B. Only the SALES PDB is duplicated as the non-CDBCDBDUP.
- C. A backup of the SALES PDB must exist before the execution of the command.
- D. An auxiliary instance must have been started with the initialization parameter ENABLE_PLUGGABLE_DATABASE set to TRUE.
- E. RMAN must be connected to a recovery catalog for the execution of the command.

Answer: AD

Explanation: D: When duplicating a whole CDB or one more PDBs:

You must create the auxiliary instance as a CDB. To do so, start the instance with the following declaration in the initialization parameter file:

```
enable_pluggable_database=TRUE
```

A: To duplicate PDBs, you must create the auxiliary instance as a CDB. To do so, start the instance with the declaration enable_pluggable_database=TRUE in the initialization parameter file. When you duplicate one or more PDBs, RMAN also duplicates the root (CDB\$ROOT) and the seed database (PDB\$SEED). The resulting duplicate database is a fully functional CDB that contains the root, the seed database, and the duplicated PDBs.

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

NEW QUESTION 186

Examine the RMAN commands:

```

RMAN> CONNECT TARGET "sbu@prod AS SYSBACKUP" ;

RMAN> CONNECT AUXILIARY "sbu@dup_db AS SYSBACKUP" ;

RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dup_db
      FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
      PASSWORD FILE
      SECTION SIZE 400M;
    
```

Which statement is true about the DUPLICATE command?

- A. It fails because there is no connection to a recovery catalogue.
- B. It fails because no parallel channels are allocated for the auxiliary database.
- C. It succeeds only if the target database is in MOUNT state.
- D. It succeeds and creates multisection backup sets that are used for active database duplication.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 187

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 188

A database instance uses an SPFILE. Examine the parameter:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
control_files	string	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk1/control01.ctl, /u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk2/control02.ctl,

You plan to multiplex the control file to a new location, parallelization for the backup set./u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk3/control03.ctl/.

Examine the possible steps that are in random order:

1. Shut down the database instance.
2. Issue ALTER SYSTEM SET CONTROL_FILES= '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk1/control01.ctl, /u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk2/control02, ctl, /u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk3/control03.ctl' SCOPE=SPFILE;.
3. Issue ALTER SYSTEM SET CONTROL_FILES= '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk1/control01.ctl, /u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk2/control02.ctl, /u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk3/control03.ctl';.
4. Copy the control file from the existing location to '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk3/control03.ctl'.
5. Mount the database.
6. Open the database.

Identify the required steps in the correct order to accomplish the task.

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 191

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) that has no startup triggers and contains three pluggable databases (PDBs).

You execute the command to start up the CDB. SQL> STARTUP

Which statement is true?

- A. CDB\$ROOT, PDB\$SEED, and the PDBs are opened in read-only mode.
- B. CDB\$ROOT and PDB\$SEED are opened in read-only mode, but the PDBs are in closed mode.
- C. CDB\$ROOT is opened in read/write mode, but PDB\$SEED and the PDBs are in closed mode.
- D. CDB\$ROOT is opened in read/write mode, PDB\$SEED in read-only mode, and the PDBs in MOUNT state.
- E. CDB\$ROOT, PDB\$SEED, and the PDBs are opened in read/write mode.

Answer: D

Explanation: If neither READ WRITE nor READ ONLY is specified, a PDB will be opened in READ ONLY if a CDB to which it belongs is used as a physical standby database, otherwise the PDB will be opened READ WRITE.

Prerequisites for a PDB STARTUP

When the current container is a pluggable database (PDB), the STARTUP command can only be used if:

- * The PDB is in MOUNTED mode, excluding the use of the FORCE option.
- * The PDB must be in READ ONLY or READ WRITE mode to be in mounted mode. Etc.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQPUG/ch_twelve045.htm

NEW QUESTION 192

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 197

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 198

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

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

Which two actions would you take to recover the temporary tablespace? (Choose two.)

- A. Drop the temp01.dbf file, and then re-create the temp file.
- B. Add a new temp file to the temporary tablespace and drop the temp01.dbf file.
- C. Shut down the database instance, start up the database instance in mount state, create a new temporary tablespace, and then open the database.
- D. Take the temporary tablespace offline, recover the missing temp file, and then bring the temporary tablespace online.
- E. Create a new temporary tablespace and assign it as the default to the user.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 203

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 205

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 208

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 209

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 210

Which two statements are true regarding Oracle Data Pump? (Choose two.)

- A. EXPDP and IMPDP are the client components of Oracle Data Pump.
- B. DBMS_DATAPUMP PL/SQL packages can be used independently of the Data Pump clients.
- C. Oracle Data Pump export and import operations can be performed only by users with the SYSDBA privilege.
- D. Oracle Data Pump imports can be done from the export files generated in the Original Export Utility.
- E. EXPDP and IMPDP use the procedures provided by DBMS_METADATA to execute export and import commands.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 212

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 214

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 219

Which three factors influences the optimizer's choice of an execution plan? (Choose three.)

- A. Cardinality estimates
- B. The OPTIMIZER_MODE initialization parameter
- C. Fixed baselines
- D. Type of connection used to connect to database instance
- E. Object statistics in the data dictionary

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 223

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 227

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 232

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, all sessions for that PDB are treated to an equal share of resources.
- B. To enable a resource plan for a PDB, a CDB resource plan must be created and enabled.
- C. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, Resource Manager uses the resource allocation at the PDB level and ignores the limits set at the CDB level.
- D. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, the PDB uses the CDB plan.
- E. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, 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 235

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 236

You execute the RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO disk; RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE disk PARALLELISM 2;  
RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL 1 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/disk1/%U'; RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL 2 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/disk2/%U';  
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE;
```

Which statement is true about the backup set created by the BACKUP command?

- A. The default channel is allocated and the backup set is created in only one destination.
- B. Two channels are allocated and backup pieces for the backup set are created in both the specified destinations.
- C. Two channels are allocated and two copies of the backup set are taken in parallel in both locations.
- D. Two channels are allocated and a copy of the backup set is taken in the location specified by CHANNEL 2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 239

Which two statements are true about service creation for pluggable databases (PDBs)? (Choose two.)

- A. When a PDB is created, a service is automatically started in the instance with the same name as the PDB.
- B. The default service that is automatically created by a database at the time of PDB creation can be dropped, provided a new additional service is created.
- C. A database managed by Oracle Restart can have additional services created or existing services modified by using the SRVCTL utility for each PDB.
- D. Only a common user can create additional services for a PDB.
- E. When a PDB is created, a service with the same name as the PDB is created in the PDB.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 243

Which three requirements should be successfully met by an Oracle Secure Backup (OSB) user so that OSB performs RMAN backup or restore requests? (Choose three.)

- A. RMAN preauthorization on the host
- B. OSB encryption for data in transport and on tape
- C. matching the OS user identity of the Oracle instance associated with the database username
- D. assigned to a class with rights to back up or restore Oracle database
- E. scheduling of the RMAN backup to occur automatically at user-defined intervals
- F. assigned to a class with rights to browse all directories and catalogs

Answer: ADF

Explanation: A: Performing Oracle database backups using RMAN requires RMAN user preauthorization within OSBD: The preauthorized Oracle Secure Backup user must also be assigned to an Oracle Secure Backup class

possessing the following rights:

access Oracle backups (set to owner, class, or all) perform Oracle backups and restores

F: The preauthorized Oracle Secure Backup user must be mapped to operating system privileges to access the files to be backed up or restored. the preauthorized Oracle Secure Backup user can perform RMAN operations only on the host where it has access to files.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16926_01/doc.121/e16564/osb_rman_backup.htm#OBADM199

NEW QUESTION 248

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 253

Which two statements are true about encrypted backups performed by using RMAN? (Choose two.)

- A. Transparent encryption of backups uses an encryption wallet.
- B. A database uses the same encryption key for every encrypted backup.
- C. A password encryption of backups uses the password while creating and restoring backups.
- D. Image copy backups can be created by using password encryption.
- E. Encrypted backups can only be written to disk.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 258

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

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

- G. SHRINK SPACE CASCADE
- H. SHRINK SPACE COMPACT
- I. ROW STORE COMPRESS BASIC

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 261

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 266

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 268

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 272

Examine the RMAN command:

```
RMAN> RUN {
    ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt;
    ALLOCATE CHANNEL c2 DEVICE TYPE sbt;
    ALLOCATE CHANNEL c3 DEVICE TYPE sbt;
    BACKUP
    INCREMENTAL LEVEL = 0
    (DATAFILE 1,4,5 CHANNEL c1)
    (DATAFILE 2,3,9 CHANNEL c2)
    (DATAFILE 6,7,8 CHANNEL c3);
    SQL 'ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE LOG CURRENT';
}
```

Which statement is true about the command?

- A. It creates compressed backup sets.
- B. It uses asynchronous I/O for the backup.
- C. It uses parallelization for the backup set.
- D. It uses multisection backup.

Answer: C

Explanation: SBT stands for Serial Backup Tape.

Configuring Parallel Channels for Disk and SBT Devices

The number of channels available for a device type when you run a command determines whether RMAN reads or writes in parallel. As a rule, the number of channels used in executing a command should match the number of devices accessed.

For tape backups, allocate one channel for each tape drive.

References: Oracle Database, Backup and Recovery User's Guide, 12 Release 2 (January 2017), page 5-6

NEW QUESTION 276

Which three statements are true about automated maintenance tasks?

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 280

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 281

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 282

Examine the RMAN command:

```
RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

- A. Block change tracking must be enabled before executing this command.
- B. The database must be running in ARCHIVELOG mode for the successful execution of this command.
- C. A complete database backup must exist before executing this command.
- D. The command checks for blocks containing all zeros, an invalid checksum, or a corrupt block header.
- E. The command checks for blocks that contain a valid checksum and matching headers and footers, but that has logically inconsistent contents.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 284

The CATDB12c database contains an Oracle Database version 12c catalog schema owned by the RC12C user. The RCAT11 database contains an Oracle Database version 11g catalog schema owned by the RC11 user in which several databases are registered. Both databases are open.

You execute the RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG rc12c/pass12c@catdb12c
RMAN> IMPORT CATALOG rc11/pwdcat11@ract11
```

Which two tasks are performed as part of the import? (Choose two.)

- A. All databases registered in the RC11 catalog are registered in the RC12C catalog.
- B. Databases from the RC12C catalog are implicitly unregistered if the RC11 catalog has registered databases with same name.
- C. Local and global stored scripts that have the same name as existing scripts in the RC12C catalog are automatically renamed.
- D. Imported databases are unregistered from the RC11 catalog.
- E. Recovery catalog is resynchronized with the control files of the registered databases.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 286

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 291

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 ALTERNATE
- 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 alter tablespace to encrypt the tablespace.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 295

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 296

Your multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 has two pluggable databases, PDB1 and PDB2. The local net service name CDB1 connects to the root database, and the service names PDB1 and PDB2 connect to the pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB1 and PDB2, respectively.

Examine the commands to change the value of the PDB modifiable initialization parameter:

```
$> sqlplus sys/oracle_4U@pdb1 AS SYSDBA
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines=FALSE SCOPE=BOTH;
SQL> CONN sys/oracle_4U@pdb2 AS SYSDBA
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines= TRUE SCOPE = BOTH;
SQL> CONN sys/oracle_4U@cdbl AS SYSDBA
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET optimizer_use_sql_plan_baseline=TRUE SCOPE=BOTH;
Which statement is true about the OPTIMIZER_USE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES parameter?
```

- A. It gives an error because it cannot be set for the root database.
- B. It is set to TRUE for the root database and the pluggable database PDB2, because values can be set for this parameter at the PDB level in a PDB.
- C. It is set to TRUE for the root database and all the PDBs, because the value set at the root level has higher precedence.
- D. It is set to TRUE for the root database and all the PDBs, but is effective only when the CDB is restarted and the PDBs are reopened.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 297

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 299

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 303

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 306

Which three conditions must be met before you create a Virtual Private Catalog (VPC)? (Choose three.)

- A. A base recovery catalog should exist.
- B. The owner of VPC cannot own recovery catalog.
- C. At least one target database should be registered in the recovery catalog.
- D. The register database privilege should be granted to the virtual catalog owner.
- E. The recovery_catalog_owner role should be granted to the virtual catalog owner.

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 309

You are performing regular backups of your production database by using a recovery catalog.

You add two new tablespaces to your production database after performing a backup. They must be included in future backups.

Which action should you perform?

- A. Synchronize the recovery catalog with the target database control file.
- B. Create a new database incarnation record.
- C. Add the tablespaces in the recovery catalog by using the CATALOG command.
- D. Synchronize all the physical data files with the logical records in the recovery catalog by using theCROSSCHECK command.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 314

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 319

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 324

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 327

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 328

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 329

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 334

You issue the RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO disk;
```

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

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

Which three tasks are performed by the BACKUP DATABASE command? (Choose three.)

- A. switching the online redo log file
- B. backing up all data files as image copies and archive log files, and deleting those archive log files
- C. backing up only the used blocks in the data files
- D. backing up all used and unused blocks in the data files
- E. backing up all archived log files and marking them as obsolete

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 335

RMAN is configured to create backupset backups for your database. You issue the command to back up the database:

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

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

- A. Only the used blocks in the data files are backed up.
- B. It backs up all the data files and deletes obsolete backups after the backup is complete.
- C. It backs up only those archived log files that are not backed up at least once.
- D. It backs up all the archived log files and deletes the ones that were just backed up.
- E. It backs up all archived redo log files and online log files and deletes the archived log files after the backup is complete.

Answer: BD

Explanation: You can use BACKUP ... DELETE to back up archived redo logs, data file copies, or backup sets and then delete the input files after successfully backing them up.

The BACKUP ARCHIVELOG ... DELETE INPUT command deletes archived log files after they are backed up. This command eliminates the separate step of manually deleting archived redo logs.

References: Oracle Database, Backup and Recovery User's Guide, 12 Release 2 (January 2017), page 9-31

NEW QUESTION 337

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 338

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

- 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) snapshots.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 339

You are connected to a recovery catalog and target database. You execute the command: RMAN> CATALOG START WITH '/disk1/backups';

Which statement is true?

- A. Only valid data file copies, existing in the /disk1/backups directory, are cataloged.
- B. Only valid backup pieces and archived logs, existing in the /disk1/backups directory, are cataloged.
- C. It lists all data file copies, backup pieces, and archived logs cataloged in the recovery catalog in the /disk1/backups directory and its subdirectories.
- D. It lists and catalogs all valid data file copies, backup pieces, and archived logs that exist in all directory paths with the prefix /disk1/backups and their subdirectories.

Answer: D

Explanation: If you have data file copies, backup pieces, or archived logs on disk, then you can catalog them in the recovery catalog with the CATALOG command.

The following command catalogs all files in all of these directories, because /disk1/backups is a prefix for the paths for all of these directories:

CATALOG START WITH '/disk1/backups';

To catalog only backups in the /disk1/backups directory, the correct command is as follows: CATALOG START WITH '/disk1/backups';

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

NEW QUESTION 342

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 345

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 347

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 349

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 353

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 358

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