

Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-067

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



NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

The environmental variable oracle_Base is set to /u01/app/oracle and oracle_home is set to /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0/db 1.

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

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
------	------	-------

```
-----
audit_file_deststring/u01/app/oracle/admin/eml2rep/adump
background_dump_deststring
core_dump_deststring
db_create_file_deststring
db_recovery_file_deststring/u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area
diagnostic_deststring
What is the location of the ADR base?
```

- A. It is set to/u01/app/oracle/product:/12.1.0/db_1/log.
- B. It is set to /u01/app/oracle/admin/en12.1.0/adump.
- C. It is set to /u01/app/oracle.
- D. It is set to /u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_are

Answer: C

Explanation:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/diag001.htm#ADMIN11008

The Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) is a directory structure that is stored outside of the database. It is therefore available for problem diagnosis when the database is down.

The ADR root directory is known as ADR base. Its location is set by the DIAGNOSTIC_DEST initialization parameter. If this parameter is omitted or left null, the database sets DIAGNOSTIC_DEST upon startup as follows:

If environment variable ORACLE_BASE is set, DIAGNOSTIC_DEST is set to the directory designated by ORACLE_BASE.

If environment variable ORACLE_BASE is not set, DIAGNOSTIC_DEST is set to ORACLE_HOME/log.

NEW QUESTION 3

You want to export the pluggable database (PDB) hr pdb1 from the multitenant container database (CDB)CDB1 and import it into the cdb2 CDB as the emp_pdb1 PDB.

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

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

4. Mount the emp_pdb1 PDB.

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

SQL> GRANT CREATE VIEW TO C##role1 CONTAINER=ALL;

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

What is the result of the revoke command?

- A. It executes successfully and the c##role1 role is revoked from the c##a_admin user only in the root container.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

In your database, the tbs percent used parameter is set to 60 and the tbs percent free parameter is set to 20.
Which two storage-tiering actions might be automated when using Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) to automate data movement?

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

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[illegible]


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

NEW QUESTION 6

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

- A. maximum undo per consumer group
- B. maximum idle time for a session in a PDB
- C. parallel server limit

- D. CPU
- E. maximum number of sessions for a PDB

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 7

Examine the steps to configure Oracle Secure Backup (OSB) for use with RMAN: 1.Create media families for data files and archived redo log files.
2.Configure database backup storage selectors or RMAN media management parameters. 3.Create an OSB user preauthorized for RMAN operations.
4. Configure RMAN Access to the OSB SBT.
5. Disable Non-Uniform Memory Access (NUMA) awareness by setting the ob_ignore_numa parameter to 0.
Identify the steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

Examine the RMAN command:

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

This table space is used to store permanent user objects and dat

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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 14

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
```

```
----- OS
```

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

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

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

```
-----
```

```
-1
```

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

What must you do to activate the new default value for numeric full redaction?

- A. Re-enable redaction policies that use FULL data redaction.
- B. Re-create redaction policies that use FULL data redaction.
- C. Re-connect the sessions that access objects with redaction policies defined on them.
- D. Flush the shared pool.
- E. Restart the database 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 17

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

- A. Use the d3MS_pdb package to plug the Oracle 11g database into the existing CDB as a PDB.
- B. Use the create database ... enable pluggable database statement to create a PDB by copying data files from pd3Seed and use data pump to load data from the Oracle 11g database into the newly created PDB.
- C. Pre-create a PDB in CDB and use data pump to load data from the complete database export of the Oracle 11g database into the newly created PDB.
- D. Pre-create a PDB in CDB and use the network_link and parallel parameters with data pump import to import data from the Oracle 11g database to the newly created PDB.
- E. Upgrade the Oracle 11g database to a 12c non-CDB and use the dbms_pdb.describe procedure to plug the database as a new PDB into the CDB.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 18

In the SPFILE, UNDO TABLESPACE is Set to UNDO TBS.

You rename the undotbs undo tablespace:

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 20

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

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

Which two statements are true about the command?

- A. It succeeds with default settings if the employees table exists in the hr schema.

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

sqlldr scott/tiger@pdb1 TABLE=EMP2 DATE_FORMAT=\\\"DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS\\\" <https://oraclebase.com/articles/12c/sql-loader-enhancements-12cr1>

NEW QUESTION 23

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 28

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

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

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

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

What will happen when running these commands?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

ORA-39165: Schema not found error will be resulted

NEW QUESTION 33

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 35

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 36

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

- 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

Explanation:

About Unused Block Compression When employing unused block compression, RMAN skips reading, and backing up, any database blocks that are not currently allocated to some database object. This is regardless of whether those blocks had previously been allocated. So if a database table is dropped, RMAN will not back up the space that was occupied by that table until new objects are created in that space. Unused block compression is used automatically when the following conditions are true:

-The COMPATIBLE initialization parameter is set to 10.2 or higher. -There are currently no guaranteed restore points defined for the database. -The data file is locally managed. -The data file is being backed up to a backup set as part of a full backup or a level 0 incremental backup. -The backup set is created on disk, or Oracle Secure Backup is the media manager.

References: <http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmcncpt.htm#BRADV89481>

NEW QUESTION 39

Your database supports a Decision Support System (DSS) workload that involves the execution of complex queries. Currently, the database is running with peak workload. You want to analyze some of the most resource-intensive statements cached in the library cache.

What must you run to receive recommendations on the efficient use of indexes and materialized views to improve query performance?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 44

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

- A. Both orcl1 and orcl2 are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
- B. All database listeners running from the database home are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
- C. The srvct1 add database command must be used to add orcl1 and orcl2 to the Oracle Restart configuration.
- D. The 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 49

Evaluate these statements: CREATE TABLE purchase_orders (po_idNUMBER(4), po_dateTIMESTAMP, supplier_idNUM8ER(6), po_totalNUMBER(8,2), CONSTRAINT order_pk PRIMARY KEY(po_id)) PARTITIONBYRANGE(po_date) (PARTITIONQ1 VALUESLESSTHAN (TO_DATE('01-apr-2007','dd-mon-yyyy')), PARTITIONQ2VALUESLESSTHAN(TO_DATE('01-jul-2007','dd-mon-yyyy')), PARTITIONQ3VALUESLESSTHAN (TO~DATE('01-oct-2007','dd-non-yyyy')), PARTITIONQ4VALUESLESSTHAN (TO_DATE('01-jan-2008','dd-non-yyyy'))); CREATETABLEpurchase_order_items (po_idNUM3ER(4)NOTNULL, product_idNUMBER(6)NOTNULL, unit_prlceNUMBER(8,2), quantity NUMBER(8), CONSTRAINTpo_items_f k FOREIGNKEY(po_id)REFERENCESpurchase_orders(po_id)) PARTITIONBYREFERENCE(po_items_fk); Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The following example creates a parent table orders which is range-partitioned on order_date. The reference-partitioned child table order_items is created with four partitions, Q1_2005, Q2_2005, Q3_2005, and Q4_2005, where each partition contains the order_items rows corresponding to orders in the respective parent partition. Partitions of a reference-partitioned table will collocate with the corresponding partition of the parent table, if no explicit tablespace is specified for the reference-partitioned table's partition. The partitions of a reference-partitioned table can be named. If a partition is not explicitly named, then it will inherit its name from the corresponding partition in the parent table. http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b32024/part_admin.htm#BAJDDEEC

NEW QUESTION 54

You specified the warning and critical thresholds for a locally managed tablespace to be 60% and 70%, respectively.

From the tablespace space usage metrics, you find that the space usage has reached the specified warning threshold value, but no alerts have been generated. What could be the reason for this?

- A. The event parameter was not set.
- B. The sql_trace parameter is set to false.
- C. Enterprise Manager was not used.

- D. The statistics_level parameter is set to basic.
- E. The t:kid_statistics parameter is set to fals

Answer: D

Explanation:

To enable the dbms_server_alert package functionality, set the statistical_level initialization parameter to TYPICAL or ALL.
http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_dbms_server_alert.htm

NEW QUESTION 55

You notice that the performance of your production 24/7 Oracle 12c database has significantly degraded. Sometimes you are not able to connect to the instance because it hangs. You do not want to restart the database instance. How can you detect the cause of the degraded performance?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 58

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

SQL>STARTUP

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

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 62

Examine the resources consumed by a database instance whose current Resource Manager plan is displayed. SQL> SELECT name, active_sessions, queue_length, consumed_cpu_time, cpu_waits, cpu_wait_time FROM v\$src_consumer_group;

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

Which two statements are true?

- A. An attempt to start a new session by a user belonging to DSS_QUERIES fails with an error.
- B. An attempt to start a new session by a user belonging to OTHE_GROUPS fails with an error.
- C. The CPU_WAIT_TIME column indicates the total time that sessions in the consumer group waited for the CPU due to resource management.
- D. The CPU_WAIT_TIME column indicates the total time that sessions in the consumer group waited for the CPU due to I/O waits and latch or enqueue contention.
- E. A user belonging to the DSS QUERIES resource consumer group can create a new session but the session will be queued.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 67

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

However, in Oracle 11g there is a new parameter, reuse_dumpfiles, which overwrites any created dump file in a specified folder. This parameter accepts two values: Y and N. Default is N. If the parameter was set to Y, then Data Pump overwrites the files that already exist.
Reference: http://www.dba-oracle.com/T_rman_167_expdp_reuse_dumpfiles_parameter.htm

NEW QUESTION 69

You have installed two 64G flash devices to support the Database Smart Flash Cache feature on your database server that is running on Oracle Linux. You have set the db_smart_flash_file parameter: DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE= '/dev/f lash_device_1',' /dev/f lash_device_2' How should the D3_flash_cache_size be configured to use both devices?

- A. Set DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=64G.
- B. Set D3_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=64G, 64G.
- C. Set D3_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=28G.
- D. db_flash_cache_SIZE is automatically configured by the instance at startu

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

In this release Oracle has made changes related to both initialization parameters used by DB Smart Flash cache. Now you can define many files|devices and its sizes for "Database Smart Flash Cache" are

A. In previous releases only one file|device could be defined. DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE = /dev/sda, /dev/sdb, /dev/sdc DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE = 32G, 32G, 64G

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

/dev/sda – size 32G

/dev/sdb – size 32G

/dev/sdc – size 64G

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

Reference: <https://oracle-base.com/articles/12c/database-smart-flash-cache-12cr1>

NEW QUESTION 71

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

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 73

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

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 77

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

The following are the possible steps to accomplish this task:

1. Place all the user-defined tablespace in read-only mode on the source database.
2. Upgrade the source database to a 12c version.
3. Create a new PDB in the target container database.
4. Perform a full transportable export on the source database with the VERSION parameter set to 12 using the expdp utility.
5. Copy the associated data files and export the dump file to the desired location in the target database.
6. Invoke the Data Pump import utility on the new PDB database as a user with the DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE role and specify the full transportable import options.
7. Synchronize the PDB on the target container database by using the DBMS_PDS.SYNC_ODB function.

Identify the correct order of the required steps.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

1. Create a directory in source database to store the export dump files. 2. Set the user and application tablespace in the source database as READ ONLY 3. Export the source database using expdp with parameters version=12.0, transportable=always and full=y 4. Copy the dumpfile and datafiles for tablespaces containing user /application dat

A. 5. Create a new PDB in the destination

CDB using create pluggable database command. 6. Create a directory in the destination PDB pointing to the folder containing the dump file or create a directory for dump file and move the dump file there. 7. Create an entry in tnsnames.ora for the new PDB. 8. Import in to the target using impdp

with parameters FULL=Y and TRANSPORT_DATAFILES parameters. Make sure, the account is having IMP_FULL_DATABASE. 9. Restore the tablespaces to READ-WRITE in source database. <http://sandeepnandhadba.blogspot.pt/2014/05/migrating-from-11203-non-cdb-to-12c-pdb.html>

NEW QUESTION 78

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RATUG/GUID-29988B63-F974-46EF-9AAD-3D04AF774337.htm#RATUG4122>

NEW QUESTION 83

Identify three benefits of unified auditing.

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

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 86

Examine the backup requirement for your company:

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

Which backup strategy satisfies the requirements?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

A. You can create a level 0 database backup as

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

NEW QUESTION 90

Your database is running in archive log 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

Explanation:

SQL> show parameter log_archive_min_succeed_dest NAME TYPE VALUE _____
_____ log_archive_min_succeed_dest integer 1 SQL> <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/archredo.htm#ADMIN11346>

NEW QUESTION 91

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 93

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

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

You want to recover the data file.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 95

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

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

Answer: ADF

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 96

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The COMPACT clause lets you divide the shrink segment operation into two phases. When you specify COMPACT, Oracle Database defragments the segment space and compacts the table rows but postpones the resetting of the high water mark and the deallocation of the space until a future time. This option is useful if

you have long-running queries that might span the operation and attempt to read from blocks that have been reclaimed. The defragmentation and compaction results are saved to disk, so the data movement does not have to be redone during the second phase. You can reissue the SHRINK SPACE clause without the COMPACT clause during off-peak hours to complete the second phase.
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/schema003.htm

NEW QUESTION 98

For which two requirements would you use the Database Resource Manager?

- 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

Explanation:

Limit the degree of parallelism of any operation performed by members of a group of users. Limit the amount of time that a session can be idle. This can be further defined to mean only sessions that are blocking other sessions.

NEW QUESTION 100

Which two statements are true about a common user?

- A. A common user connected to a pluggable database (PDB) can exercise privileges across other PDBs.
- B. A common user with the create user privilege can create other common users, as well as local users.
- C. A common user can be granted only a common role.
- D. A common user can have a local schema in a PDB.
- E. A common user always uses the global temporary tablespace that is defined at the CDB level as the default temporary tablespace.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 103

You are administering a database that supports a data warehousing workload and is running in noarchive log mode. You use RMAN to perform a level 0 backup on Sundays and level 1 incremental backups on all the other days of the week. One of the data files is corrupted and the current online redo log file is lost because of a media failure. Which action must you take for recovery?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RCMR/rcmsynta2001.htm#RCMRF140> See Example 3-6
Recovering a NOARCHIVELOG Database
STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT; RESTORE CONTROLFILE; #
restore control file from consistent backup
ALTER DATAB ASE MOUNT; RESTORE DATABASE; # restore data files from consistent backup
RECOVER DATABASE NOREDO; # specify NOREDO because online redo logs are lost
ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

NEW QUESTION 108

Which three statements are true about Oracle Restart?

- 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 component

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

A is correct: Oracle Restart improves the availability of your Oracle database. When you install Oracle Restart, various Oracle components can be automatically restarted after a hardware or software failure or whenever your database host computer restarts E is correct: Oracle Restart runs periodic check operations to monitor the health of these components. If a check operation fails for a component, the component is shut down and restarted. B is also true About Startup Dependencies Oracle Restart ensures that Oracle components are started in the proper order, in accordance with component dependencies. For example, if database files are stored in Oracle ASM disk groups, then before starting the database instance, Oracle Restart ensures that the Oracle ASM instance is started and the required disk groups are mounted. Likewise, if a component must be shut down, Oracle Restart ensures that dependent components are cleanly shut down first. Oracle Restart also manages the weak dependency between database instances and the Oracle Net listener (the listener): When a database instance is started, Oracle Restart attempts to start the listener. If the listener startup fails, then the database is still started. If the listener later fails, Oracle Restart does not shut down and restart any database instances.
References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/restart001.htm

NEW QUESTION 113

Examine the parameters for your database instance: NAME TYPE VALUE

optimizer_adaptive_reporting_onlyboolean FALSE optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselinesboolean FALSE optimizer_dynamic_samplinginteger 2
optimizer_features_enablestring 12.1.0.1

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

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

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

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

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

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

optimizer_dynamic_sampling optimizer_features_enable

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

Note:

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

Range of values. 0 to 10

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

NEW QUESTION 115

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

Which two actions would you take to solve this problem?

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Reference: <http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/undo.htm#CEGJGIAE>

NEW QUESTION 116

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?

- 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 121

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 disable

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/A97630_01/server.920/a96533/instreco.htm

NEW QUESTION 125

Which three statements are true about persistent lightweight jobs?

- A. A user cannot set privileges on them.
- B. They generate large amounts of metadata.
- C. They may be created as fully self-contained jobs.

- D. They must reference an existing Scheduler Program.
- E. They are useful when users need to create a large number of jobs quickly

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

Unlike regular jobs, they are not schema objects. Because lightweight jobs are not schema objects, you cannot grant privileges on them. A lightweight job inherits privileges from its specified program. Thus, any user who has a certain set of privileges on the program has corresponding privileges on the lightweight job. Use lightweight jobs when you have many short-duration jobs that run frequently. Under certain circumstances, using lightweight jobs can deliver a small performance gain. A lightweight job must reference a program object (program) to specify a job action. The program must be already enabled when the lightweight job is created, and the program type must be either 'PLSQL_BLOCK' or 'STORED_PROCEDURE'.

<http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/schedover.htm#ADMIN12668>

NEW QUESTION 126

Your database is running in archivelog mode. You are taking a backup of your database by using RMAN with a recovery catalog. Because of a media failure, one of the data files and all the control files are lost.

Examine the steps to recover the database:

1. Restore the control files by using the RMAN restore controlfile command.
2. Mount the database.
3. Restore the data files by using the RMAN restore database command.
4. Open the database with the resetlogs option.
5. Recover the data files by using the RMAN recover using backup controlfile command.
6. Start the database instance in nomount state.
7. Connect to the target database by using a recovery catalog.
8. Open the database.
9. Restore the data file.
10. Recover the data file.

Identify the required steps in the correct order. A. 7, 6, 1, 2, 3, 5, 4

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

"If all copies of the current control file are lost or damaged, then you must restore and mount a backup control file. You must then run the RECOVER command, even if no datafiles have been restored, and open the database with the RESETLOGS option."

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmadvre.htm#i1006245

NEW QUESTION 130

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

Which three storage options support the use of HCC?

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

Answer: AEG

Explanation:

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

Note:

* Hybrid Columnar Compression, initially only available on Exadata, has been extended to support Pillar Axiom and Sun ZFS Storage Appliance (ZFSSA) storage when used with Oracle Database Enterprise Edition 11.2.0.3 and above

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

NEW QUESTION 132

Examine the following set of RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL dc1 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT ' /u02/backup/%U' ; RMAN> RUN
```

```
{  
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL ch1 DEVICE TYPE DISK;  
  EXECUTE SCRIPT arc_backup;  
}
```

Which statement is true about the RMAN RUN block execution?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 137

Which two statements are true about Flashback Version Query?

- 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 139

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?

- 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: BC

NEW QUESTION 142

Examine the output:

```
SQL > ARCHIVE LOGLIST
```

```
Database log mode Archive Mode Automatic archival Enabled
```

```
Archive Destination USE_DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST Oldest online log sequence 376
```

```
Next log sequence to archive 378 Current log sequence 378
```

Which three types of files are automatically placed in the fast recovery area?

- 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

Explanation:

References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10642/glossary.htm#BRADV526

NEW QUESTION 147

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

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

A: Setting a PDB resource plan is optional. If not specified, all sessions within the PDB are treated equally.

In a non-CDB database, workloads within a database are managed with resource plans.

In a PDB, workloads are also managed with resource plans, also called PDB resource plans. The functionality is similar except for the following differences:

Non-CDB Database Multi-level resource plans

Up to 32 consumer groups Subplans

PDB Database

Single-level resource plans only Up to 8 consumer groups

(Not B) No subplans

NEW QUESTION 152

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

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

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

Do not cluster tables if the application joins them only occasionally or modifies their common column values frequently. Modifying a row's cluster key value takes longer than modifying the value in an unclustered table, because Oracle might need to migrate the modified row to another block to maintain the cluster.
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28274/data_acc.htm#i7690

NEW QUESTION 157

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 FROMv$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 161

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

Explanation:

Unlike other Oracle Database components, you do not create a unified audit policy for Oracle

Recovery Manager events. The UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL data dictionary view has a set of fields, whose names begin with RMAN_, that automatically record Recovery Manager-related events. https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/audit_config.htm#CHDDHEIA

NEW QUESTION 165

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

- A. Database Resident Connection Pooling
- B. Oracle Suggested Backup Strategy
- C. Database Vault in ORACLE_HOME
- D. Nondefaultblocksizetablespace
- E. Configure Label Security

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 167

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

EM Express is built inside the database. Note:

Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express) is a web-based database management tool that is built inside the Oracle Database. It supports key performance management and basic database administration functions. From an architectural perspective, EM Express has no mid-tier or middleware components, ensuring that its overhead on the database server is negligible.

NEW QUESTION 168

The CATDB12c database contains an Oracle Database 12c catalog schema owned by the rc12c user. The CATDB11 database contains an Oracle Database 11g catalog schema owned by the RC11 user. A database with DBID=1423241 is registered in the CATDB11 catalog. Both the recovery catalog databases are open. In the CATDB12c database, you execute the commands: Srmn

```
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG rc12c/pass12c@catdb12c
```

```
RMAN> IMPOST CATALOG rc11/pwdcat11@catdb11 DBID=1423241; What is the outcome of the import?
```

- A. It fails because the target database and recovery catalog database are of different versions.
- B. It succeeds and all global scripts in the RC11 catalog that have the same name as existing global scripts in the RC12C catalog are automatically renamed.
- C. It succeeds but the database is not automatically registered in the Rc12c catalog.
- D. It fails because RMAN is not connected to the target database with DBID=1423241.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The version of the source recovery catalog schema must be equal to the current version of the destination recovery catalog schem

A. If they are not equal, then upgrade the schemas to the same version.

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RCMRF/rcmsynta026.htm#RCMRF198>

NEW QUESTION 171

You issue the command:

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

Which statement is true about the command?

A. It creates a copy of the control file and stores it in the location specified in the diagnostic_dest initialization parameter.

B. It creates a file that contains the SQL statement, which is required to re-create the control file.

C. It updates the alert log file with the location and contents of the control file.

D. It creates a binary backup of the control fil

Answer: B

Explanation:

“TO TRACE” creates a file with the SQL, not a copy of the control file.

NEW QUESTION 174

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

A. The value of the LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL parameter overrides the value of the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter.

B. The MTTR advisor is enabled only if the value is greater than the default value.

C. Automatic checkpoint tuning is enabled.

D. The time taken to recover an instance after a crash is always exactly the same as the value set for the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 175

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

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 PD

Answer: DF

NEW QUESTION 177

You issue the RMAN command:

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

Which statement is true about the execution of the command? Choose the best answer.

A. The backup succeeds only if the USERS tablespace is locally managed.

B. RMAN uses multiplexing to perform the backup.

C. The resulting backupset has backup pieces that cannot exceed 300 MB.

D. RMAN always performs this type of backup in parallel.

E. The backup set size is limited to 300 M

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 182

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 DRVICE 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? Choose the best answer.

A. It backs up the data files and archived logs to media, making two copies of each data file and archived logs.

B. It backs up two copies each of the data files to disk and media, and two copies of archived logs to media.

C. The backup terminates because the backup destination for disk is not specified in the BACKUP command.

D. It backs up the data files and archived logs, making one copy of each data file and archived log on disk and media.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 186

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 with two pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB1 and PDB2. You execute the following commands on CBD\$ROOT as the SYS user: SQL> CREATE USER c##scott IDENTIFIED BY scottorcl1;

SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION TO c##scott;

Which statement is true about the C##SCOTT user? Choose the best answer.

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 188

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

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 192

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 the 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 database

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 197

Which four tablespace types can be renamed? Choose four.

- A. the default permanent tablespace
- B. the SYSTEM tablespace
- C. a temporary tablespace
- D. a read-only tablespace
- E. an offline tablespace
- F. an undo tablespace

Answer: ACDF

NEW QUESTION 201

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and flashback is enabled.

In which scenario must you use RMAN backups for recovering tables and table partitions? Choose the best answer.

- A. when recovering data that was lost after a DDL operation modified the structure of a table
- B. when recovering dropped tables that are present in the recyclebin
- C. when recovering a table that has been logically corrupted
- D. when recovering a table to a point in time
- E. when recovering the data of a table to the desired point in time, which is more recent than the oldest available undo.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 206

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 211

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

```
SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE HR.EMPLOYEES TO BEFORE DROP;
```

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

- A. The recycle bin should be enabled.

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 214

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 216

Which three statements are true about unplugging a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose three.)

- A. An unplugged PDB can be plugged into the same or another container database (CDB).
- B. PDB data files are automatically removed from disk.
- C. A PDB must have been opened at least once after creation.
- D. A PDB must be in closed state before it can be unplugged.
- E. A PDB must be in MOUNT state before it can be unplugge

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 217

You install Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server and issue this command:

```
crsctl start has
```

Which two components get automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration the first time this command is issued?

Choose two.

- A. A database that already exists prior to the Grid Infrastructure installation
- B. Oracle Notification services
- C. Oracle Healthcheck services
- D. An Oracle Net Listener that already exists prior to the Grid Infrastructure installation
- E. Oracle CSSD services

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 220

In your database instance, the UNDO_RETENTION parameter is set to 1000 and undo retention is not guaranteed for the fixed size undo tablespace.

Which statement is true about undo retention?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 222

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, the PDB uses the CDB plan.
- B. To enable a resource plan for a PDB, a CDB resource plan must be created and enabled.
- C. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, all sessions for that PDB are treated to an equal share of resources.
- D. 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.
- 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

NEW QUESTION 223

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. 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.

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 226

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 are performed 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: CD

NEW QUESTION 228

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You backup your database regularly. If certain files are lost, an incomplete recovery is required. In which two cases is this true?

- A. flashback logs
- B. inactive online redo log
- C. current online redo log member
- D. all control files
- E. archived log files required to perform recovery

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 232

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You observe that the fast recovery area does not have enough free space and there is no scope to add more space to it.

Identify two events that can occur at the time of a log switch. (Choose two.)

- A. All active transactions are rolled back and the database instance shuts down.
- B. The database instance status is automatically changed to RESTRICTED mode and file creation in the fast recovery area is prevented.
- C. The Oracle Database server deletes a file that is on the obsolete file list to create free space in the fast recovery area.
- D. An entry is written in the alert log and the database instance is automatically placed in MOUNT state.
- E. The log switch hangs until free space is available in the fast recovery area

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 235

Which three statements are true about Scheduler Windows? (Choose three.)

- A. Only one window can be open at one time.
- B. Consumer groups are associated with windows.
- C. Windows work with job classes to control resource allocation.
- D. A database service name must be provided during window creation.
- E. The Resource Manager can automatically start windowed jobs or change resource allocation among windowed jobs.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 237

You plan to migrate a production database to Real Application Clusters (RAC).

You created a test RAC database by cloning the production database and plan to replay a workload, captured from the production database.

Examine these steps:

- 1) Preprocess the captured workload.
- 2) Restart the database instance in RESTRICTED mode.
- 3) Set up Replay Clients.
- 4) Restore the test database to the point when the capture started on the production database.
- 5) Remap connections.

Which is the correct sequence of required steps?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 239

Examine the statements that use flashback technologies:

1. FLASHBACK TABLE customers TO TIMESTAMP TO_TIMESTAMP ('2013-02-04 09:30:00', 'YYYY-MMDD HH:MI:SS');

2. SELECT * FROM customers AS OF SCN 123456;
3. FLASHBACK TABLE customers TO BEFORE DROP;
4. FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIMESTAMP TO_TIMESTAMP ('2013-02-04 09:30:00', 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS');
5. SELECT * FROM customers VERSIONS BETWEEN SCN 123456 AND 123999;
6. ALTER TABLE customers FLASHBACK ARCHIVE;
Which set of statements depends on the availability of relevant undo data in the undo tablespace? (Choose the best answer.)

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 242

Which two statements are true regarding an Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instance? (Choose two.)

- A. An ASM instance mounts an ASM control file
- B. An ASM instance uses the ASMB process for rebalancing of disks within a disk group
- C. Automatic Memory Management is enabled in an ASM instance even when the MEMORY_TARGET parameters not set explicitly
- D. An RDBMS instance gets connected to an ASM instance using ASMB as a foreground process when the database instance is started

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 246

Your database is using a default temporary tablespace that contains the temp01.tmp temporary file. All the users on the database use the default temporary tablespace.

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

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

What would be the most efficient way to rectify this error?

- A. Add a new tempfile to the user's temporary tablespace and drop the tempfile that produced the error.
- B. Shut down the database instance, restore the temp01.tmp file from the backup, and then restart the database.
- C. Allow the database to continue running, drop the temp01.tmp temporary file, and then re-create it with new tempfiles.
- D. Take the temporary tablespace offline, recover the missing tempfile by applying redo logs, and then bring the temporary tablespace online.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 247

What two are the prerequisites for enabling Flashback Database?

- A. The database must be in ARCHIVELOG mode
- B. The database must be in MOUNT EXCLUSIVE mode
- C. The database must be opened in RESTRICTED mode
- D. The database instance must be started in the NOMOUNT state
- E. The database instance must have the keep buffer pool defined

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 252

Which statements are true regarding system-partitioned tables? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Only a single partitioning key column can be specified.
- B. All DML statements must use partition-extended syntax.
- C. The same physical attributes must be specified for each partition.
- D. Unique local indexes cannot be created on a system-partitioned table.
- E. Traditional partition pruning and partitionwise joins are not supported on these table

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 255

You want to perform an RMAN backup of database as a copy. Which two factors will you consider while performing the backup operation?

- A. The backup as copy can only be taken to disk
- B. The backup as copy can only be taken to tape
- C. Backup can be performed only when the instance is shutdown
- D. Backup will constitute all used and unused blocks in the database

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 256

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