

1Z0-062 Dumps

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

<https://www.certleader.com/1Z0-062-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

Which two are true concerning a multitenant container database with three pluggable database? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 2

Which action takes place when a file checkpoint occurs?

- A. The checkpoint position is advanced in the checkpoint queue.
- B. All buffers for a checkpointed file that were modified before a specific SCN are written to disk by DBWn and the SCN is stored in the control file.
- C. The Database Writer process (DBWn) writes all dirty buffers in the buffer cache to data files.
- D. The Log Writer process (LGWR) writes all redo entries in the log buffer to online redo log file

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

What happens if a maintenance window closes before a job that collects optimizer statistics completes?

- A. The job is terminated and the gathered statistics are not saved.
- B. The job is terminated but the gathered statistics are not published.
- C. The job continues to run until all statistics are gathered.
- D. The job is terminated and statistics for the remaining objects are collected the next time the maintenance window opens.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The stop_on_window_close attribute controls whether the GATHER_STATS_JOB continues when the maintenance window closes. The default setting for the stop_on_window_close attribute is TRUE, causing Scheduler to terminate GATHER_STATS_JOB when the maintenance window closes. The remaining objects are then processed in the next maintenance window.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14211/stats.htm#g49431

NEW QUESTION 4

Which are two ways for a database service to be recognized by a listener in Oracle Database 12c? (Choose two.)

- A. Dynamic Registration by the LREG process
- B. Dynamic Registration by the SMON process
- C. Static registration in the listener.ora file using the GLOBAL_DBNAME parameter
- D. Dynamic Registration by the PMON process
- E. Static registration in the listener.ora file using the SERVICE_NAME parameter

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/NETAG/listenercfg.htm#NETAG298>

NEW QUESTION 5

You execute the following PL/SQL:

```
BEGIN
DBMS_FGA.add_policy(
object_schema => 'JIM',
object_name => 'PRODUCTS',
policy_name => 'PROD_AUDIT',
audit_condition => 'PRICE > 10000',
audit_column => 'PRICE');
END;
/
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Fine-Grained Auditing (FGA) is enabled for the PRICE column in the PRODUCTS table for SELECT statements only when a row with PRICE > 10000 is accessed.
- B. FGA is enabled for the PRODUCTS.PRICE column and an audit record is written whenever a row with PRICE > 10000 is accessed.
- C. FGA is enabled for all DML operations by JIM on the PRODUCTS.PRICE column.

D. FGA is enabled for the PRICE column of the PRODUCTS table and the SQL statements is captured in the FGA audit trail.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

DBMS_FGA.add_policy

* The DBMS_FGA package provides fine-grained security functions.

* ADD_POLICY Procedure

This procedure creates an audit policy using the supplied predicate as the audit condition. Incorrect:

Not C: object_schema

The schema of the object to be audited. (If NULL, the current log-on user schema is assumed.)

NEW QUESTION 6

You plan to migrate your database from a File system to Automata Storage Management (ASM) on same platform. Which two methods or commands would you use to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. RMAN CONVERT command
- B. Data Pump Export and import
- C. Conventional Export and Import
- D. The BACKUP AS COPY DATABASE . . . command of RMAN
- E. DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER with transportable tablespace

Answer: AD

Explanation:

A:

1. Get the list of all datafiles.

Note: RMAN Backup of ASM Storage

There is often a need to move the files from the file system to the ASM storage and vice versa. This may come in handy when one of the file systems is corrupted by some means and then the file may need to be moved to the other file system. D: Migrating a Database into ASM

* To take advantage of Automatic Storage Management with an existing database you must migrate that database into ASM. This migration is performed using Recovery Manager (RMAN) even if you are not using RMAN for your primary backup and recovery strategy.

* Example:

Back up your database files as copies to the ASM disk group. BACKUP AS COPY INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASEFORMAT '+DISK' TAG 'ORA_ASM_MIGRATION';

References:

NEW QUESTION 7

Which two statements correctly describe the relationship between data files and logical database structures? (Choose two.)

- A. A segment cannot span data files.
- B. A data file can belong to only one tablespace.
- C. An extent cannot span data files.
- D. The size of an Oracle data block in a data file should be the same as the size of an OS block.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

A single extent can never span data files. <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/logical.htm#CNCPT1095>

NEW QUESTION 8

Your database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) application. The application is undergoing some major schema changes, such as addition of new indexes and materialized views. You want to check the impact of these changes on workload performance. What should you use to achieve this?

- A. Database replay
- B. SQL Tuning Advisor
- C. SQL Access Advisor
- D. SQL Performance Analyzer
- E. Automatic Workload Repository compare reports

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can use the SQL Performance Analyzer to analyze the SQL performance impact of any type of system change. Examples of common system changes include:

- Database upgrades
 - Configuration changes to the operating system, hardware, or database
 - Database initialization parameter changes
 - Schema changes, such as adding new indexes or materialized views
 - Gathering optimizer statistics
 - SQL tuning actions, such as creating SQL profiles
- References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/intro.htm#CNCPT961

NEW QUESTION 9

Examine this command:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET ENABLE_DDL_LOGGING=TRUE;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. All data definition language (DDL) statements are written to the control file
- B. Some DDL statements are written to an XML file in the ADR home
- C. All DDL statements are logged in to a text file in Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) home
- D. Some data definition language (DDL) statements are written to the control file
- E. Some DDL statements are written to a text file in the ADR home
- F. The Alert Log still contains some DDL statements

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two statements are true about the RMAN validate database command? (Choose two.) A. It checks the database for intrablock corruptions.

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Block corruptions can be divided into Interblock corruption and intrablock corruption. In intrablock corruption, the corruption occurs within the block itself and can be either physical or logical corruption. In interblock corruption, the corruption occurs between blocks and can only be logical corruption.

(key word) * The VALIDATE command checks for intrablock corruptions only. Only DBVERIFY and the ANALYZE statement detect Interblock corruption.

VALIDATE Command Output ➤➤➤ List of Control File and SPFILE. File TYPE ➤➤➤ SPFILE or Control File.

Status ➤➤➤ OK if no corruption, or FAILED If block corruption is found. Blocks Failing ➤➤➤ The number of blocks that fail the corruption check. These blocks are newly corrupt.

Blocks Examined ➤➤➤ Total number of blocks in the file. Oracle® Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide
12c Release 1 (12.1) - 16 Validating Database Files and Backups

NEW QUESTION 10

Which task would you recommend before using the Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA) to upgrade a single-instance Oracle 11g R2 database to Oracle Database 12c?

- A. shutting down the database instance that is being upgraded
- B. executing the catctl.pl script to run the upgrade processes in parallel
- C. running the Pre-Upgrade Information Tool
- D. copying the listener.ora file to the new ORACLE_HOME

Answer: C

Explanation:

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e23633/upgrade.htm#UPGRD12395

NEW QUESTION 11

Examine the following parameters for a database instance: MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=0 MEMORY_TARGET=0 SGA_TARGET=0 PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=500m

Which three initialization parameters are not controlled by Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM)? (Choose three.)

- A. LOG_BUFFER
- B. SORT_AREA_SIZE
- C. JAVA_POOL_SIZE
- D. STREAMS_POOL_SIZE
- E. DB_16K_CACHE_SIZE
- F. DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE

Answer: AEF

Explanation:

Manually Sized SGAComponents that Use SGA_TARGET Space SGAComponent, Initialization Parameter

/ The log buffer LOG_BUFFER

/ The keep and recycle buffer caches DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE DB_RECYCLE_CACHE_SIZE

/ Nonstandard block size buffer caches DB_nK_CACHE_SIZE Note:

* In addition to setting SGA_TARGET to a nonzero value, you must set to zero all initialization parameters listed in the table below to enable full automatic tuning of the automatically sized SGA components.

* Table, Automatically Sized SGAComponents and Corresponding Parameters

SGA Component	Initialization Parameter
Fixed SGA and other internal allocations needed by the Oracle Database instance	N/A
The shared pool	SHARED_POOL_SIZE
The large pool	LARGE_POOL_SIZE
The Java pool	JAVA_POOL_SIZE
The buffer cache	DB_CACHE_SIZE
The Streams pool	STREAMS_POOL_SIZE

NEW QUESTION 14

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

- A. Tracking the most recent read time for a table segment in a user tablespace
- B. Tracking the most recent write time for a table segment in a user tablespace
- C. Tracking insert time by row for table rows
- D. Tracking the most recent write time for a table block
- E. Tracking the most recent read time for a table segment in the SYSAUX tablespace
- F. Tracking the most recent write time for a table segment in the SYSAUX tablespace

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Incorrect:

Not E, Not F When Heat Map is enabled, all accesses are tracked by the in-memory activity tracking module. Objects in the SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces are not tracked.

* To implement your ILM strategy, you can use Heat Map in Oracle Database to track data access and modification. Heat Map provides data access tracking at the segment-level and data modification tracking at the segment and row level.

* To implement your ILM strategy, you can use Heat Map in Oracle Database to track data access and modification. You can also use Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) to automate the compression and movement of data between different tiers of storage within the database.

References:

NEW QUESTION 16

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

The following are the possible steps to accomplish this task:

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

1. Set user tablespaces in the source database to READ ONLY.

2. 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:

3. Copy the tablespace data files from the source system to the destination system. Note that the log file from the export operation will list the data files required to be moved.

4. Create a COB on the destination system, including a PDB into which you will import the source database.

5. In the Oracle Database 12c environment, connect to the pre-created PDB and import the dump file. The act of importing the dump file will plug the tablespace data files into the destination PDB

Oracle White Paper - Upgrading to Oracle Database 12c -August 2013

NEW QUESTION 21

You plan to create a database by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA), with the following specifications:

- Applications will connect to the database via a middle tier.
- The number of concurrent user connections will be high.
- The database will have mixed workload, with the execution of complex BI queries scheduled at night. Which DBCA option must you choose to create the database?

- A. a General Purpose database template with default memory allocation
- B. a Data Warehouse database template, with the dedicated server mode option and AMM enabled
- C. a General Purpose database template, with the shared server mode option and Automatic Memory Management (AMM) enabled
- D. a default database configuration

Answer: C

Explanation:

References:

<http://www.oracledistilled.com/oracle-database/administration/creating-a-database-using-database-configuration>

NEW QUESTION 26

A database is open READ WRITE and the instance has multiple sessions some of which have active transactions.

You execute this command:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE RESTRICTED SESSION;
```

Which three are true about the active transactions? (Choose three.)

- A. They may issue COMMIT OR ROLLBACK statements

- B. They are suspended and unable to issue any statements
- C. They may continue to issue DML statements
- D. They are rolled back automatically
- E. They may continue to issue queries
- F. They are terminated immediately

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 27

A user establishes a connection to a database instance by using an Oracle Net connection. You want to ensure the following:

1. The user account must be locked after five unsuccessful login attempts.
2. Data read per session must be limited for the user.
3. The user cannot have more than three simultaneous sessions.
4. The user must have a maximum minutes session idle time before being logged off automatically. How would you accomplish this?

- A. by granting a secure application role to the user
- B. by implementing Database Resource Manager
- C. by using Oracle Label Security options
- D. by assigning a profile to the user

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 31

Which three statements are true about adaptive SQL plan management? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

With adaptive SQL plan management, DBAs no longer have to manually run the verification or evolve process for non-accepted plans. When automatic SQL tuning is in COMPREHENSIVE mode, it runs a verification or evolve process for all SQL statements that have non-accepted plans during the nightly maintenance window. If the non-accepted plan performs better than the existing accepted plan (or plans) in the SQL plan baseline, then the plan is automatically accepted and becomes usable by the optimizer. After the verification is complete, a persistent report is generated detailing how the non-accepted plan performs compared to the accepted plan performance. Because the evolve process is now an AUTOTASK, DBAs can also schedule their own evolve job at end time.

Note:

* The optimizer is able to adapt plans on the fly by predetermining multiple subplans for portions of the plan.

* Adaptive plans, introduced in Oracle Database 12c, enable the optimizer to defer the final plan decision for a statement until execution time. The optimizer instruments its chosen plan (the default plan) with statistics collectors so that it can detect at runtime, if its cardinality estimates differ greatly from the actual number of rows seen by the operations in the plan. If there is a significant difference, then the plan or a portion of it will be automatically adapted to avoid suboptimal performance on the first execution of a SQL statement.

NEW QUESTION 36

Which statement is true about the Log Writer process?

- A. It writes when it receives a signal from the checkpoint process (CKPT).
- B. It writes concurrently to all members of multiplexed redo log groups.
- C. It writes after the Database Writer process writes dirty buffers to disk.
- D. It writes when a user commits a transaction.

Answer: D

Explanation:

References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/process.htm (see log writer process (LGWR))

NEW QUESTION 39

Which three statements are true concerning the multitenant architecture? (Choose three.)

- A. Each pluggable database (PDB) has its own set of background processes.
- B. A PDB can have a private temp tablespace.
- C. PDBs can share the sysaux tablespace.
- D. Log switches occur only at the multitenant container database (CDB) level.
- E. Different PDBs can have different default block sizes.
- F. PDBs share a common system tablespace.
- G. Instance recovery is always performed at the CDB level.

Answer: BDG

Explanation:

B:

* A PDB would have its SYSTEM, SYSAUX, TEMP tablespaces. It can also contain other user created tablespaces in it.

* There is one default temporary tablespace for the entire CDB. However, you can create additional temporary tablespaces in individual PDBs.

D:

* There is a single redo log and a single control file for an entire CDB

* A log switch is the point at which the database stops writing to one redo log file and begins writing to another. Normally, a log switch occurs when the current redo log file is completely filled and writing must continue to the next redo log file.

G: instance recovery

The automatic application of redo log records to uncommitted data blocks when an database instance is restarted after a failure.

Incorrect: Not A:

* There is one set of background processes shared by the root and all PDBs.

* High consolidation density. The many pluggable databases in a single container database share its memory and background processes, letting you operate many more pluggable databases on a particular platform than you can single databases that use the old architecture.

Not C: There is a separate SYSAUX tablespace for the root and for each PDB. Not F: There is a separate SYSTEM tablespace for the root and for each PDB.

NEW QUESTION 42

In your multitenant container database (CDB) with two pluggable database (PDBs). You want to create a new PDB by using SQL Developer.

Which statement is true?

- A. The CDB must be open.
- B. The CDB must be in the mount stage.
- C. The CDB must be in the nomount stage.
- D. All existing PDBs must be closed.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Creating a PDB

Rather than constructing the data dictionary tables that define an empty PDB from scratch, and then populating its Obj\$ and Dependency\$ tables, the empty PDB is created when the CDB is created. (Here, we use empty to mean containing no customer-created artifacts.) It is referred to as the seed PDB and has the name PDB\$Seed. Every CDB non-negotiably contains a seed PDB; it is non-negotiably always open in read-only mode. This has no conceptual significance; rather, it is just an optimization device. The create PDB operation is implemented as a special case of the clone PDB operation. The size of the seed PDB is only about 1 gigabyte and it takes only a few seconds on a typical machine to copy it.

NEW QUESTION 46

To enable the Database Smart Flash Cache, you configure the following parameters: DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE = '/dev/flash_device_1' , '/dev/flash_device_2'
DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=64G

What is the result when you start up the database instance?

- A. It results in an error because these parameter settings are invalid.
- B. One 64G flash cache file will be used.
- C. Two 64G flash cache files will be used.
- D. Two 32G flash cache files will be use

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 47

You notice that the elapsed time for an important database scheduler Job is unacceptably long. The job belongs to a scheduler job class and window.

Which two actions would reduce the job's elapsed time? (Choose two.)

- A. Increasing the priority of the job class to which the job belongs
- B. Increasing the job's relative priority within the Job class to which it belongs
- C. Increasing the resource allocation for the consumer group mapped to the scheduler job's job class within the plan mapped to the scheduler window
- D. Moving the job to an existing higher priority scheduler window with the same schedule and duration
- E. Increasing the value of the JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES parameter
- F. Increasing the priority of the scheduler window to which the job belongs

Answer: BC

Explanation:

B: Job priorities are used only to prioritize among jobs in the same class. Note: Group jobs for prioritization

Within the same job class, you can assign priority values of 1-5 to individual jobs so that if two jobs in the class are scheduled to start at the same time, the one with the higher priority takes precedence. This ensures that you do not have a less important job preventing the timely completion of a more important one.

C: Set resource allocation for member jobs

Job classes provide the link between the Database Resource Manager and the Scheduler, because each job class can

specify a resource consumer group as an attribute. Member jobs then belong to the specified consumer group and are assigned resources according to settings in the current resource plan.

NEW QUESTION 50

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

Explanation:

If you run multiple AUDIT statements on the same unified audit policy but specify different EXCEPT users, then Oracle Database uses the last exception user list,

not any of the users from the preceding lists. This means the effect of the earlier AUDIT POLICY ... EXCEPT statements are overridden by the latest AUDIT POLICY

... EXCEPT statement. Note:

* The ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER policy audits commonly used Oracle Database parameter settings. By default, this policy is not enabled.

* You can use the keyword ALL to audit all actions. The following example shows how to audit all actions on the HR.EMPLOYEES table, except actions by user pmulligan.

Example Auditing All Actions on a Table

```
CREATE AUDIT POLICY all_actions_on_hr_emp_pol
```

```
ACTIONS ALL ON HR.EMPLOYEES;
```

```
AUDIT POLICY all_actions_on_hr_emp_pol EXCEPT pmulligan; References:
```

NEW QUESTION 52

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

You want to issue the following RMAN command: RMAN > BACKUP TABLESPACE hr_pdb:userdata;

Which task should you perform before issuing the command?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 55

Which two statements are true about variable extent size support for large ASM files? (Choose two.)

- A. The metadata used to track extents in SGA is reduced.
- B. Rebalance operations are completed faster than with a fixed extent size
- C. An ASM Instance automatically allocates an appropriate extent size.
- D. Resync operations are completed faster when a disk comes online after being taken offline.
- E. Performance improves in a stretch cluster configuration by reading from a local copy of an extent.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

A: Variable size extents enable support for larger ASM datafiles, reduce SGA memory requirements for very large databases (A), and improve performance for file create and open operations.

C: You don't have to worry about the sizes; the ASM instance automatically allocates the appropriate extent size. Note:

* The contents of ASM files are stored in a disk group as a set, or collection, of data extents that are stored on individual disks within disk groups. Each extent resides on an individual disk. Extents consist of one or more allocation units (AU). To accommodate increasingly larger files, ASM uses variable size extents.

* The size of the extent map that defines a file can be smaller by a factor of 64 depending on the file size. The initial extent size is equal to the allocation unit size and it increases by a factor of 64 at predefined thresholds. This feature is automatic for newly created and resized datafiles when the disk group compatibility attributes are set to Oracle Release 11 or higher.

NEW QUESTION 60

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 62

You executed a DROP USER CASCADE on an Oracle 11g release 1 database and immediately realized that you forgot to copy the OCA.EXAM_RESULTS table to the OCP schema.

The RECYCLE_BIN enabled before the DROP USER was executed and the OCP user has been granted the FLASHBACK ANY TABLE system privilege.

What is the quickest way to recover the contents of the OCA.EXAM_RESULTS table to the OCP schema?

- A. Execute FLASHBACK TABLE OCA.EXAM_RESULTS TO BEFORE DROP RENAME TO OCP.EXAM_RESULTS; connected as SYSTEM.
- B. Recover the table using traditional Tablespace Point In Time Recovery.
- C. Recover the table using Automated Tablespace Point In Time Recovery.
- D. Recovery the table using Database Point In Time Recovery.
- E. Execute FLASHBACK TABLE OCA.EXAM_RESULTS TO BEFORE DROP RENAME TO EXAM_RESULTS; connected as the OCP user.

Answer: C

Explanation:

RMAN tablespace point-in-time recovery (TSPITR).

Recovery Manager (RMAN) TSPITR enables quick recovery of one or more tablespaces in a database to an earlier time without affecting the rest of the tablespaces and objects in the database.

Fully Automated (the default)

In this mode, RMAN manages the entire TSPITR process including the auxiliary instance. You specify the tablespaces of the recovery set, an auxiliary destination, the target time, and you allow RMAN to manage all other aspects of TSPITR.

The default mode is recommended unless you specifically need more control over the location of recovery set files after TSPITR, auxiliary set files during TSPITR, channel settings and parameters or some other aspect of your auxiliary instance.

NEW QUESTION 63

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 64

Which two statements are true about SQL*Loader Express Mode in an Oracle 12c database? (Choose two.)

- A. It loads data faster than conventional SQL*Loader
- B. No data file needs to be specified
- C. It can load data in parallel
- D. It loads data more efficiently than conventional SQL*Loader
- E. It requires Enterprise Manager Express to be configured

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/enterprise-edition/learnmore/sqlldr-express-modewp-1991038.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 66

You are the DBA supporting an Oracle 11g Release 2 database and wish to move a table containing several DATE, CHAR, VARCHAR2, and NUMBER data types, and the table's indexes, to another tablespace.

The table does not have a primary key and is used by an OLTP application.

Which technique will move the table and indexes while maintaining the highest level of availability to the application?

- A. Oracle Data Pump.
- B. An ALTER TABLE MOVE to move the table and ALTER INDEX REBUILD to move the indexes.
- C. An ALTER TABLE MOVE to move the table and ALTER INDEX REBUILD ONLINE to move the indexes.
- D. Online Table Redefinition.
- E. Edition-Based Table Redefinition.

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Oracle Database provides a mechanism to make table structure modifications without significantly affecting the availability of the table. The mechanism is called online table redefinition. Redefining tables online provides a substantial increase in availability compared to traditional methods of redefining tables.

* To redefine a table online:

Choose the redefinition method: by key or by rowid

* By key—Select a primary key or pseudo-primary key to use for the redefinition. Pseudo-primary keys are unique keys with all component columns having NOT NULL constraints. For this method, the versions of the tables before and after redefinition should have the same primary key columns. This is the preferred and default method of redefinition.

* By rowid—Use this method if no key is available. In this method, a hidden column named M_ROW\$\$ is added to the post-redefined version of the table. It is recommended that this column be dropped or marked as unused after the redefinition is complete. If COMPATIBLE is set to 10.2.0 or higher, the final phase of redefinition automatically sets this column unused. You can then use the ALTER TABLE ... DROP UNUSED COLUMNS statement to drop it.

You cannot use this method on index-organized tables. Note:

* When you rebuild an index, you use an existing index as the data source. Creating an index in this manner enables you to change storage characteristics or move to a new tablespace. Rebuilding an index based on an existing data source removes intra-block fragmentation. Compared to dropping the index and using the CREATE INDEX statement, re-creating an existing index offers better performance.

Incorrect:

Not E: Edition-based redefinition enables you to upgrade the database component of an application while it is in use, thereby minimizing or eliminating down time.

NEW QUESTION 71

You use a recovery catalog for maintaining your database backups. You execute the following command:

```
$rman TARGET / CATALOG rman / cat@catdb
```

```
RMAN > BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE ARCHIVELOG ALL;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Corrupted blocks, if any, are repaired.
- B. Checks are performed for physical corruptions.
- C. Checks are performed for logical corruptions.
- D. Checks are performed to confirm whether all database files exist in correct locations
- E. Backup sets containing both data files and archive logs are created.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

B (not C): You can validate that all database files and archived redo logs can be backed up by running a command as follows:

```
RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE ARCHIVELOG ALL;
```

This form of the command would check for physical corruption. To check for logical corruption, `RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE CHECK LOGICAL DATABASE ARCHIVELOG ALL;`

D: You can use the `VALIDATE` keyword of the `BACKUP` command to do the following: Check datafiles for physical and logical corruption

Confirm that all database files exist and are in the correct locations. Note:

You can use the `VALIDATE` option of the `BACKUP` command to verify that database files exist and are in the correct locations (D), and have no physical or logical corruptions that would prevent RMAN from creating backups of them. When performing a `BACKUP...VALIDATE`, RMAN reads the files to be backed up in their entirety, as it would during a real backup. It does not, however, actually produce any backup sets or image copies (Not A, not E).

NEW QUESTION 73

You create a new pluggable database, `HR_PDB`, from the seed database. Which three tablespaces are created by default in `HR_PDB`? (Choose three.)

- A. SYSTEM
- B. SYSAUX
- C. EXAMPLE
- D. UNDO
- E. TEMP
- F. USERS

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

* A PDB would have its SYSTEM, SYSAUX, TEMP tablespaces. It can also contain other user created tablespaces in it.

* Oracle Database creates both the SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces as part of every database.

* `tablespace_datafile_clauses`

Use these clauses to specify attributes for all data files comprising the SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces in the seed PDB.

Incorrect:

Not D: a PDB can not have an undo tablespace. Instead, it uses the undo tablespace belonging to the CDB. Note:

* Example:

```
CONN pdb_admin@pdb1
```

```
SELECT tablespace_name FROM dba_tablespaces; TABLESPACE_NAME
```

```
----- SYSTEM
```

```
SYSAUX TEMP USERS SQL>
```

NEW QUESTION 78

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

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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 80

Which two statements are true about extents? (Choose two.)

- A. Blocks belonging to an extent can be spread across multiple data files.
- B. Data blocks in an extent are logically contiguous but can be non-contiguous on disk.
- C. The blocks of a newly allocated extent, although free, may have been used before.
- D. Data blocks in an extent are automatically reclaimed for use by other objects in a tablespace when all the rows in a table are deleted.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 81

The HR user receives the following error while inserting data into the sales table:

```
ERROR at line 1:  
ORA-01653: unable to extend table HR.SALES by 128 in tablespace USERS
```

On investigation, you find that the user's tablespace uses Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM). It is the default tablespace for the HR user with an unlimited quota on it.

Which two methods would you use to resolve this error? (Choose two.)

- A. Altering the data file associated with the USERS tablespace to extend automatically
- B. Adding a data file to the USERS tablespace
- C. Changing segment space management for the USERS tablespace to manual
- D. Creating a new tablespace with autoextend enabled and changing the default tablespace of the HR user to the new tablespace
- E. Enabling resumable space allocation by setting the RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT parameter to a nonzero value

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 86

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

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:

E: Performance is improved by load balancing across multiple network interfaces (if available). Note:

* To enable Direct NFS Client, you must replace the standard Oracle Disk Manager (ODM) library with one that supports Direct NFS Client.

Incorrect:

Not A: Direct NFS Client is capable of performing concurrent direct I/O, which bypasses any operating system level caches and eliminates any operating system write-ordering locks

Not B:

* To use Direct NFS Client, the NFS file systems must first be mounted and available over regular NFS mounts.

* Oracle Direct NFS (dNFS) is an optimized NFS (Network File System) client that provides faster and more scalable access to NFS storage located on NAS storage devices (accessible over TCP/IP).

Not D: Direct NFS is provided as part of the database kernel, and is thus available on all supported database platforms - even those that don't support NFS natively, like Windows.

Note:

* Oracle Direct NFS (dNFS) is an optimized NFS (Network File System) client that provides faster and more scalable access to NFS storage located on NAS storage devices (accessible over TCP/IP). Direct NFS is built directly into the database kernel - just like ASM which is mainly used when using DAS or SAN storage.

* Oracle Direct NFS (dNFS) is an internal I/O layer that provides faster access to large NFS files than traditional NFS clients.

NEW QUESTION 87

Identify three valid methods of opening, pluggable databases (PDBs).

- A. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN ALL ISSUED from the root
- B. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN ALL ISSUED from a PDB
- C. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB OPEN issued from the seed
- D. ALTER DATABASE PDB OPEN issued from the root
- E. ALTER DATABASE OPEN issued from that PDB
- F. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB OPEN issued from another PDB
- G. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN issued from that PDB

Answer: AEG

Explanation:

E: You can perform all ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE tasks by connecting to a PDB and running the corresponding ALTER DATABASE statement. This functionality is provided to maintain backward compatibility for applications that have been migrated to a CDB environment.

AG: When you issue an ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN statement, READ WRITE is the default unless a PDB being opened belongs to a CDB that is used as a physical standby database, in which case READ ONLY is the default.

You can specify which PDBs to modify in the following ways: List one or more PDBs.

Specify ALL to modify all of the PDBs.

Specify ALL EXCEPT to modify all of the PDBs, except for the PDBs listed.

NEW QUESTION 92

Your database supports a DSS workload that involves the execution of complex queries: Currently, the library cache contains the ideal workload for analysis. You want to analyze some of the queries for an application that are cached in the library cache.

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

- A. Create a SQL Tuning Set (STS) that contains the queries cached in the library cache and run the SQL Tuning Advisor (STA) on the workload captured in the STS.
- B. Run the Automatic Workload Repository Monitor (AWRM).
- C. Create an STS that contains the queries cached in the library cache and run the SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA) on the workload captured in the STS.
- D. Create an STS that contains the queries cached in the library cache and run the SQL Access Advisor on the workload captured in the STS.

Answer: D

Explanation:

* SQL Access Advisor is primarily responsible for making schema modification recommendations, such as adding or dropping indexes and materialized views. SQL Tuning Advisor makes other types of recommendations, such as creating SQL profiles and restructuring SQL statements.

* The query optimizer can also help you tune SQL statements. By using SQL Tuning Advisor and SQL

Access Advisor, you can invoke the query optimizer in advisory mode to examine a SQL statement or set of statements and determine how to improve their efficiency. SQL Tuning Advisor and SQL Access Advisor can make various recommendations, such as creating SQL profiles, restructuring SQL statements, creating additional indexes or materialized views, and refreshing optimizer statistics.

Note:

* Decision support system (DSS) workload

* The library cache is a shared pool memory structure that stores executable SQL and PL/SQL code. This cache contains the shared SQL and PL/SQL areas and control structures such as locks and library cache handles.

NEW QUESTION 95

Examine the parameters for your database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
undo_management	string	AUTO
undo_retention	integer	1200
undo_tablespace	string	UNDOTBS1

You execute the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE undotbs1 RETENTION NOGUARANTEE;
```

Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. Undo data is written to flashback logs after 1200 seconds.
- B. Inactive undo data is retained for 1200 seconds even if subsequent transactions fail due to lack of space in the undotablespace.
- C. You can perform a Flashback Database operation only within the duration seconds.
- D. An attempt is made to keep inactive undo for 1200 seconds but transactions may overwrite the undo before that time has elapsed.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 96

You created a new database using the "create database" statement without specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE" clause.

What are two effects of not using the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE database" clause?

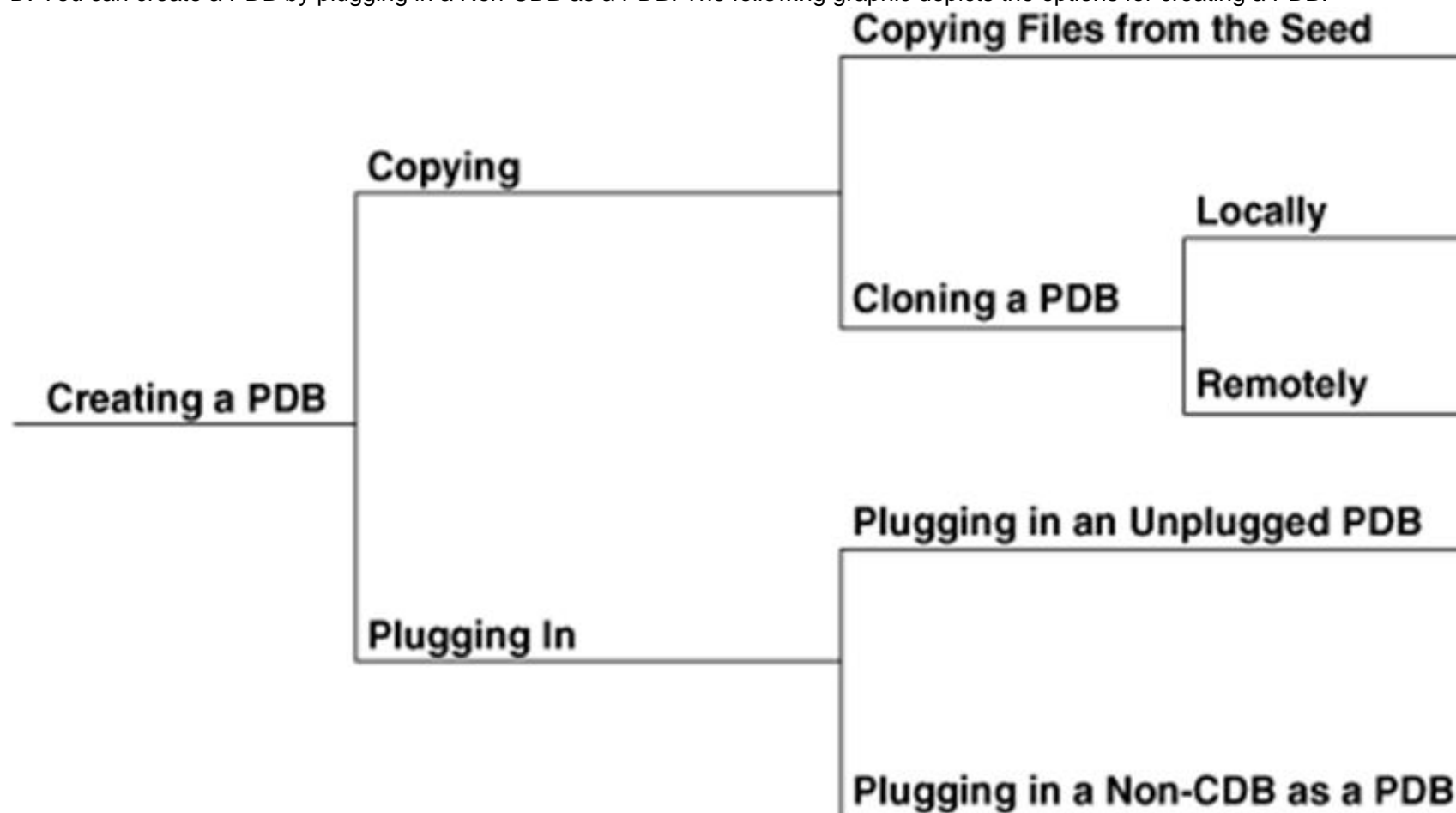
- A. The database is created as a non-CDB and can never contain a PDB.
- B. The database is treated as a PDB and must be plugged into an existing multitenant container database (CDB).
- C. The database is created as a non-CDB and can never be plugged into a CDB.
- D. The database is created as a non-CDB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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

A (not B,not E): The CREATE DATABASE ... ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE SQL statement creates a new CDB. If you do not specify the ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE clause, then the newly created database is a non- CDB and can never contain PDBs.

D: You can create a PDB by plugging in a Non-CDB as a PDB. The following graphic depicts the options for creating a PDB:



Incorrect:

Not E: For the duration of its existence, a database is either a CDB or a non-CDB. You cannot transform a non-CDB into a CDB or vice versa. You must define a database as a CDB at creation, and then create PDBs within this CDB.

NEW QUESTION 101

You set the following parameters in the parameter file and restart the database instance:


```
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 105

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

- A. Maximum Undo per consumer group
- B. Maximum Idle time
- C. Parallel server limit
- D. CPU
- E. Exadata I/O
- F. Local file system I/O

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 106

Which statement is true about Oracle Net Listener?

- A. It acts as the listening endpoint for the Oracle database instance for all local and non-local user connections.
- B. A single listener can service only one database instance and multiple remote client connections.
- C. Service registration with the listener is performed by the process monitor (PMON) process of each database instance.
- D. The listener.ora configuration file must be configured with one or more listening protocol addresses to allow remote users to connect to a database instance.
- E. The listener.ora configuration file must be located in the ORACLE_HOME/network/admin directly.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/process.htm>

NEW QUESTION 110

The HR user executes the following query on the EMPLOYEES table but does not issue COMMIT, ROLLBACK, or any data definition language (DDL) command after that:

```
SQL> SELECT job
      FROM employees
      WHERE job='CLERK' FOR UPDATE OF empno;
```

HR then opens a second session.

Which two operations wait when executed in HR's second session? (Choose two.)

- A. LOCK TABLE employees IN EXCLUSIVE MODE;
- B. INSERT INTO employees(empno,ename) VALUES (1289, 'Dick');
- C. SELECT job FROM employees WHERE job='CLERK' FOR UPDATE OF empno;
- D. SELECT empno,ename FROM employees WHERE job='CLERK';
- E. INSERT INTO employees(empno,ename,job) VALUES (2001,'Harry','CLERK');

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 114

You created an encrypted tablespace:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE securespace
      DATAFILE '/home/user/oradata/secure01.dbf'
      SIZE 150M
      ENCRYPTION USING '3DES168'
      DEFAULT STORAGE(ENCRYPT) ;
```

You then closed the encryption wallet because you were advised that this is secure.

Later in the day, you attempt to create the EMPLOYEES table in the SECURESPACE tablespace with the SALT option on the EMPLOYEE column.

Which is true about the result?

- A. It creates the table successfully but does not encrypt any inserted data in the EMPNAME column because the wallet must be opened to encrypt columns with SALT.
- B. It generates an error when creating the table because the wallet is closed.
- C. It creates the table successfully, and encrypts any inserted data in the EMPNAME column because the wallet needs to be open only for tablespace creation.
- D. It generates error when creating the table, because the salt option cannot be used with encrypted tablespaces.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 116

You perform RMAN backups for your database and use a recovery catalog for managing the backups. To free space, you execute this command:

RMAN> DELETE OBSOLETE;

Which three statements are true in this scenario? (Choose three.)

- A. The backup sets marked as expired are deleted.
- B. The information related to the backups is removed from the recovery catalog and the control file.
- C. The physical files related to the backup need to be manually deleted.
- D. The physical files related to the backup are deleted automatically.
- E. The backups deleted are based on the backup retention policy.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 120

You want to flash back a test database by five hours. You issue this command:

SQL > FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIMESTAMP (SYSDATE - 5/24);

Which two statements are true about this flashback scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The database must have multiplexed redo logs for the flashback to succeed.
- B. The database must be MOUNTED for the flashback to succeed.
- C. The database must use block change tracking for the flashback to succeed.
- D. The database must be opened in restricted mode for the flashback to succeed.
- E. The database must be opened with the RESETLOGS option after the flashback is complete.
- F. The database must be opened in read-only mode to check if the database has been flashed back to the correct SC

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 121

What should you do to ensure that a job stores minimal job metadata and runtime data on disk, and uses only existing PL/SQL programs?

- A. Create an event-based job.
- B. Create a lightweight job.
- C. Specify the job as a member of a job class.
- D. Use a job array.

Answer: B

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/schedover004.htm#BGBJGHBH

NEW QUESTION 122

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

- A. You can detach from a data pump export job and reattach later.
- B. Data pump uses parallel execution server processes to implement parallel import.
- C. Data pump import requires the import file to be in a directory owned by the oracle owner.
- D. The master table is the last object to be exported by the data pump.
- E. You can detach from a data pump import job and reattach later.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

B: Data Pump can employ multiple worker processes, running in parallel, to increase job performance.

D: For export jobs, the master table records the location of database objects within a dump file set. / Export builds and maintains the master table for the duration of the job. At the end of an export job, the content of the master table is written to a file in the dump file set.

/ For import jobs, the master table is loaded from the dump file set and is used to control the sequence of operations for locating objects that need to be imported into the target database.

NEW QUESTION 125

Which two statements are true about the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)? (Choose two.)

- A. The ADDM requires at least four AWR snapshots for analysis
- B. The ADDM runs after each AWR snapshot is collected automatically by MMON
- C. The results of the ADDM analysis are stored in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)
- D. The ADDM analysis provides only diagnostics information but does not provide recommendations
- E. The ADDM calls other advisors if required, but does not provide recommendations about the advisors

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 126

In your database, USERS is the default permanent tablespace. Examine the commands and their outcome:

```
SQL> CREATE USER user02 identified by us123 QUOTA 10M ON users;
User created.
```

```
SQL> GRANT create session, sysdba TO user02;
Grant succeeded.
```

You plan to execute the commands:

```
SQL> CONN user02/us123 AS SYSDBA
SQL> CREATE TABLE mytab (id number, lname varchar2(20));
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The MYTAB table is created in the SYSTEM tablespace but no rows can be inserted into the table by USER02.
- B. The MYTAB table is created in the SYSTEM tablespace and rows can be inserted into the table by USER02.
- C. The MYTAB table is created in the USERS tablespace but no rows can be inserted into the table by USER02.
- D. The CREATE TABLE statement generates an error because the SYSDBA privilege does not provide any space quota on the SYSTEM tablespace by default.
- E. The MYTAB table is owned by the SYS use

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 130

Examine the parameters for a database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
-----	-----	-----
temp_undo_enabled	boolean	TRUE
undo_management	string	AUTO
undo_retention	integer	900
undo_tablespace	string	UNDOTBS1

Your database has three undo tablespaces and the default undo tablespace is not autoextensible. Resumable space allocation is not enabled for any sessions in the database instance.

What is the effect on new transactions when all undo space in the default undo tablespace is in use by active transactions?

- A. Transactions write their undo in the SYSTEM undo segment.
- B. Transactions fail.
- C. Transactions wait until space becomes available in UNDOTBS1.
- D. Transactions write their undo in a temporary tablespace.

Answer: B

Explanation:

References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14231/undo.htm (undo retention)

NEW QUESTION 134

Which three statements are true about the purpose of checkpoints? (Choose three.)

- A. They ensure that uncommitted transactions are rolled back in case of an instance failure.
- B. They ensure that all the dirty buffers are written to disk during a normal shutdown.
- C. They ensure that instance recovery starts in the event of an instance failure.
- D. They ensure that dirty buffers in the buffer cache are written to disk regularly.
- E. They reduce the time required for recovery in case of an instance failur

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 137

Identify three benefits of Unified Auditing.

- A. Decreased use of storage to store audit trail rows in the database.
- B. It improves overall auditing performance.
- C. It guarantees zero-loss auditing.
- D. The audit trail cannot be easily modified because it is read-only.
- E. It automatically audits Recovery Manager (RMAN) events.

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

A: Starting with 12c, Oracle has unified all of the auditing types into one single unit called Unified auditing. You don't have to turn on or off all of the different auditing types individually and as a matter of fact auditing is enabled by default right out of the box. The AUD\$ and FGA\$ tables have been replaced with one single audit trail table. All of the audit data is now stored in Secure Files table thus improving the overall management aspects of audit data itself.

B: Further the audit data can also be buffered solving most of the common performance related problems seen on busy environments.

E: Unified Auditing is able to collect audit data for Fine Grained Audit, RMAN, Data Pump, Label Security, Database Vault and Real Application Security operations.

Note:

* Benefits of the Unified Audit Trail

The benefits of a unified audit trail are many:

/ (B) Overall auditing performance is greatly improved. The default mode that unified audit works is Queued Write mode. In this mode, the audit records are batched in SGA queue and is persisted in a periodic way. Because the audit records are written to SGA queue, there is a significant performance improvement.

/ The unified auditing functionality is always enabled and does not depend on the initialization parameters that were used in previous releases

/ (A) The audit records, including records from the SYS audit trail, for all the audited components of your Oracle Database installation are placed in one location and in one format, rather than your having to look in different places to find audit trails in varying formats. This consolidated view enables auditors to co-relate audit information from different components. For example, if an error occurred during an INSERT statement, standard auditing can indicate the error number and the SQL that was executed. Oracle Database Vault-specific information can indicate whether this error happened because of a command rule violation or realm violation. Note that there will be two audit records with a distinct AUDIT_TYPE. With this unification in place, SYS audit records appear with AUDIT_TYPE set to Standard Audit.

/ The management and security of the audit trail is also improved by having it in single audit trail.

/ You can create named audit policies that enable you to audit the supported components listed at the beginning of this section, as well as SYS administrative users. Furthermore, you can build conditions and exclusions into your policies.

* Oracle Database 12c Unified Auditing enables selective and effective auditing inside the Oracle database using policies and conditions. The new policy based syntax simplifies management of auditing within the database and provides the ability to accelerate auditing based on conditions.

* The new architecture unifies the existing audit trails into a single audit trail, enabling simplified management and increasing the security of audit data generated by the database.

NEW QUESTION 140

Which two statements are true about the (PMON) background process in Oracle Database 12c? (Choose two.)

A. It records checkpoint information in the control file.

B. It frees unused temporary segments.

C. It kills sessions that exceed idle time.

D. It registers database services with all local and remote listeners known to the database instance.

E. It frees resources held by abnormally terminated processes.

Answer: DE

Explanation:

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/122/CNCPT/process-architecture.htm#CNCPT9840>

NEW QUESTION 142

The user SCOTT owns the CUST table that is placed in the SALES tablespace. The user SCOTT opens a session and executes commands as follows:

SQL> INSERT INTO cust VALUES(101, 'JACK'); 1 row created. SQL> INSERT INTO cust VALUES(102, 'SMITH'); 1 row created.

As a DBA, you execute the following command from another session: ALTER TABLESPACE sales READ ONLY; Which statement is true regarding the effect of this command on the transaction in Scott's session?

A. The command fails as a transaction is still pending.

B. The transaction in Scott's session is rolled back and the tablespace becomes readonly.

C. The command waits and the user SCOTT can execute data manipulation language (DML) statements only as part of the current transaction.

D. The command hangs until all transactions on the objects in the tablespace commit or rollback, and then the tablespace is placed in readonly mode.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 144

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

A. Reduced logical I/O

B. Reduced virtual memory utilization

C. Improved parallel Execution performance

D. Improved Serial Execution performance

E. Reduced physical I/O

F. Reduced CPU utilization

Answer: BCF

Explanation:

* Multiprocess and Multithreaded Oracle Database Systems

Multiprocess Oracle Database (also called multiuser Oracle Database) uses several processes to run different parts of the Oracle Database code and additional Oracle processes for the users—either one process for each connected user or one or more processes shared by multiple users. Most databases are multiuser because a primary advantage of a database is managing data needed by multiple users simultaneously.

Each process in a database instance performs a specific job. By dividing the work of the database and applications into several processes, multiple users and applications can connect to an instance simultaneously while the system gives good performance.

* In previous releases, Oracle processes did not run as threads on UNIX and Linux systems. Starting in Oracle Database 12c, the multithreaded Oracle Database model enables Oracle processes to execute as operating system threads in separate address spaces.

NEW QUESTION 148

In order to exploit some new storage tiers that have been provisioned by a storage administrator, the partitions of a large heap table must be moved to other tablespaces in your Oracle 12c database?

Both local and global partitioned B-tree Indexes are defined on the table.

A high volume of transactions access the table during the day and a medium volume of transactions access it at night and during weekends. Minimal disruption to availability is required.

Which three statements are true about this requirement? (Choose three.)

- A. The partitions can be moved online to new tablespaces.
- B. Global indexes must be rebuilt manually after moving the partitions.
- C. The partitions can be compressed in the same tablespaces.
- D. The partitions can be compressed in the new tablespaces.
- E. Local indexes must be rebuilt manually after moving the partitions.

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

A: You can create and rebuild indexes online. Therefore, you can update base tables at the same time you are building or rebuilding indexes on that table. You can perform DML operations while the index build is taking place, but DDL operations are not allowed. Parallel execution is not supported when creating or rebuilding an index online.

D: Moving (Rebuilding) Index-Organized Tables

Because index-organized tables are primarily stored in a B-tree index, you can encounter fragmentation as a consequence of incremental updates. However, you can use the ALTER TABLE...MOVE statement to rebuild the index and reduce this fragmentation.

C: If a table can be compressed in the new tablespace, also it can be compressed in the same tablespace. Incorrect:

Not B, not E: Local and Global indexes can be automatically rebuilt with UPDATE INDEXES when you move the table.

NEW QUESTION 149

Your database has the SRV1 service configured for an application that runs on middle-tier application server. The application has multiple modules. You enable tracing at the service level by executing the following command: SQL > exec DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE ('SRV1');

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Tracing information is present in multiple trace files and you must use the trcess tool to collect it into a single file. Incorrect:

Not 1: Parameter service_name

Name of the service for which tracing is enabled. module_name

Name of the MODULE. An optional additional qualifier for the service. Note:

* The procedure enables a trace for a given combination of Service, MODULE and ACTION name. The specification is strictly hierarchical: Service Name or Service Name/MODULE, or Service Name, MODULE, and ACTION name must be specified. Omitting a qualifier behaves like a wild-card, so that not specifying an ACTION means all ACTIONS. Using the ALL_ACTIONS constant achieves the same purpose.

* SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure will enable SQL tracing for a given combination of Service Name, MODULE and ACTION globally unless an instance_name is specified.

* DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE(service_name IN VARCHAR2,
module_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ANY_MODULE, action_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ANY_ACTION, waits IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
binds IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
instance_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

NEW QUESTION 152

Examine the following command;

ALTER SYSTEM SET enable_ddl_logging = TRUE; Which statement is true?

- A. Only the data definition language (DDL) commands that resulted in errors are logged in the alert log file.
- B. All DDL commands are logged in the alert log file.
- C. All DDL commands are logged in a different log file that contains DDL statements and their execution dates.
- D. Only DDL commands that resulted in the creation of new segments are logged.
- E. All DDL commands are logged in XML format in the alert directory under the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) home.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 153

Examine the details of the Top 5 Timed Events in the following Automatic Workloads Repository (AWR) report:

Top 5 Timed Foreground Events

Event	Waits	Time(s)	Avg wait (ms)	% DB time	Wait Class
DB CPU		67		98.21	
db file sequentialread	8,371	0	0	0.52	User I/O
latch row cache objects	16	0	8	0.19	Concurrency
latch shared pool	956	0	0	0.15	Concurrency
log file sync	25	0	2	0.06	Commit

What are three possible causes for the latch-related wait events?

- A. The size of the shared pool is too small.
- B. Cursors are not being shared.
- C. A large number COMMITS are being performed.
- D. There are frequent logons and logoffs.
- E. The buffers are being read into the buffer cache, but some other session is changing the buffer

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 157

You are about to plug a multi-terabyte non-CDB into an existing multitenant container database (CDB) as a pluggable database (PDB).

The characteristics of the non-CDB are as follows:

- Version: Oracle Database 12c Releases 1 64-bit
- Character set: WE8ISO8859P15
- National character set: AL16UTF16
- O/S: Oracle Linux6 64-bit

The characteristics of the CDB are as follows:

- Version: Oracle Database 12c Release 1 64-bit
- Character set: AL32UTF8
- O/S: Oracle Linux 6 64-bit

Which technique should you use to minimize down time while plugging this non-CDB into the CDB?

- A. Transportable database
- B. Transportable tablespace
- C. Data Pump full export / import
- D. The DBMS_PDB package
- E. RMAN

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 159

A database instance is started by using an SPFILE. The database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode and the control file autobackup is configured. Daily full database backups are performed by using RMAN.

You lost all control files due to media failure.

Given the steps to recover from the error in random order:

1. Shut down the instance, if it is not already down.
2. Restore the control file from autobackup to a new location.
3. Start the database instance to NOMOUNT state.
4. Recover the database to the point of failure of the control file.
5. Open the database with the RESETLOGS option.
6. Mount the database.
7. Update the SPFILE with the new location of the control file by using the ALTER SYSTEM command. Identify the correct sequence of the required steps.

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 162

You Execute the Following command to create a password file in the database server: \$ orapwd file = '+DATA/PROD/orapwprod entries = 5 ignorecase = N format = 12' Which two statements are true about the password file? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 167

Which activity is audited by default and recorded in the operating system audit trail irrespective of whether or not database auditing is enabled?

- A. execution of SQL statements by users connected with the SYSDBA privilege
- B. creation of a fine-grained audit policy
- C. configuration of unified auditing mode
- D. usage of the AUDIT statement

Answer: A

Explanation:

References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/auditing.htm#DBSEG0622

NEW QUESTION 171

Your database instance has started using an SPFILE. Examine the RMAN configuration settings:

```
CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 1; # default
CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION OFF; # default
CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO DISK; # default
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON;
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP FORMAT FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO '%F'; default
```

You execute the command:

RMAN> BACKUP AS COPY TABLESPACE TEST;

Which three types of files are backed up by using this command? (Choose three.)

- A. online redo log files
- B. control file
- C. SPFILE
- D. archived redo log files
- E. data file(s)
- F. PFILE

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

References:

<http://www.juliandyke.com/Research/RMAN/BackupCommand.php>

NEW QUESTION 175

You have successfully taken a database backup by using the command: RMAN> BACKUP AS BACKUPSET DATABASE;

Now you execute this command:

RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 DATABASE;

What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because an incremental level 1 backup always searches for an image copy as level 0 backup.
- B. It fails because an incremental level 0 backup does not exist.
- C. It takes a backup of blocks that have been formatted since the last full database backup.
- D. It takes an incremental level 0 backup of the database.
- E. It first takes an incremental level 0 backup and then an incremental level 1 backup.

Answer: E

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14192/bkup004.htm (4.4.1.2)

NEW QUESTION 176

Examine this command executed on a client that is remote from the database server. SQL> CONNECT hr/hr@orcl Which two are required for this command to connect the SQLPLUS client to a database instance? (Choose two.)

- A. An orcl TNS entry must be defined in the client-side and server-side tnsnames.ora files
- B. An orcl TNS entry must be defined in the client-side tnsnames.ora file
- C. A service name must be defined to the listener that matches the service name in the orcl TNS entry
- D. An orcl TNS entry must be defined in the server-side tnsnames.ora file
- E. The service name orcl must be defined to the listener

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 177

You enabled block change tracking for faster incremental backups in your database. Which background process writes to the change tracking file?

- A. RBAL
- B. CKPT
- C. SMON
- D. PMON
- E. MMON
- F. CTWR
- G. DBWR

Answer: F

NEW QUESTION 182

The schema SALES exists in two databases, ORCL1 and ORCL2, and has the same password, SALES123. User SALES has CREATE DATABASE LINK and CREATE SESSION privileges on both databases. Examine these commands: Conn SALES/SALES123

CREATE DATABASE LINK orcl2 USING 'orcl2';

What is the outcome of executing these commands in the ORCL1 database?

- A. ORCL2 is created as a public database link to connect a single session to the SALES schema in the ORCL2 database.
- B. ORCL2 is created as a shared database link to connect multiple sessions to the SALES schema in the ORCL2 database.
- C. ORCL2 is created as a private database link to connect to only the SALES schema in the ORCL2 database.
- D. ORCL2 database link creation fail

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 186

Which three functions can be performed by the SQL Tuning Advisor? (Choose three.)

- A. recommending creation of indexes based on SQL workload
- B. recommending restructuring of SQL statements that have suboptimal plans
- C. checking schema objects for missing and state statistics
- D. recommending optimization of materialized views
- E. generating SQL profiles

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 189

Which statement is true regarding the DEFAULT profile?

- A. The values assigned to the resource limits and password parameters in the default profile can be altered.
- B. A different DEFAULT profile can be created before each user in a database.
- C. It can be dropped and recreated.
- D. it must be explicitly assigned to the use

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 191

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 192

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 195

An application repeatedly accesses small lookup tables, causing a lot of physical I/O operations. What do you recommend to minimize this?

- A. Configure the nonstandard buffer cache with a buffer size greater than the size of the default buffer cache.
- B. Increase the size of the shared pool
- C. Configure the KEEP buffer cache and alter the tables to use the KEEP cache.
- D. Configure the RECYCLE buffer cache and alter the tables to use the RECYCLE cach

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 197

Which three are activities performed by SMON? (Choose three.)

- A. cleaning up the database buffer cache and freeing resources that a client process was using
- B. applying online redo during instance recovery
- C. cleaning up temporary segments that are no longer needed

- D. performing database services registration with the default listener
- E. restarting a server or a dispatcher process that terminated abnormally
- F. recovering failed transactions that were skipped during instance recovery because of file-read or tablespace offline errors

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 200

Which two statements are true about using SQL*Loader? (Choose two.)

- A. It can load data from external files by using the direct path only.
- B. It can load data into multiple tables using the same load statement.
- C. It can load data into only one table at a time.
- D. It can generate unique sequential key values in specified columns.
- E. It can load data from external files by using the conventional path only.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 205

Examine the following command:

SQL> DBMS_STATS. SET_TABLE_PREFS ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS', 'PUBLISH', 'false'); What is the effect of executing this command?

- A. Existing statistics for the CUSTOMERS table become unusable for the query optimizer.
- B. Automatic statistics collection is stopped for the CUSTOMERS table.
- C. Statistics for the CUSTOMERS table are locked and cannot be overwritten.
- D. Statistics subsequently gathered on the CUSTOMERS table are stored as pending statistics.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 209

The HR.DEPARTMENTS table is the parent of the HR.EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES.DEPARTMENT_ID column has a foreign key constraint with the ON DELETE CASCADE option that refers to the DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT_ID column. An index exists on the DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT_ID column. A transaction deletes a primary key in the DEPARTMENTS table, which has child rows in the EMPLOYEES table. Which statement is true?

- A. The transaction acquires a table lock only on the DEPARTMENTS table until the transaction is complete.
- B. The transaction acquires a table lock on the DEPARTMENTS table.
- C. This lock enables other sessions to query but not update the DEPARTMENTS table until the transaction on the DEPARTMENTS table is complete.
- D. The transaction acquires a table lock on the EMPLOYEES table.
- E. This lock enables other sessions to query but not update the EMPLOYEES table until the transaction on the DEPARTMENTS table is complete.
- F. Only the rows that are deleted in the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables are locked until the transactions on the DEPARTMENTS table is complete.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 211

You plan to upgrade your Oracle Database 9i to Oracle Database 12c. Which two methods can you use? (Choose two.)

- A. Perform a rolling upgrade.
- B. Perform a direct upgrade by running the Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA).
- C. Perform a direct upgrade by manually running the catctl.pl and catupgrd.sql scripts before issuing the STARTUPUPGRADE command.
- D. Install the Oracle Database 12c software, create a new Oracle 12c database, and then use the Oracle Data Pump to import data from the source Oracle 9i database to the target Oracle 12c database.
- E. Upgrade your current database to Oracle Database release 10.2.0.5, and then upgrade to Oracle Database 12c.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 212

Which statement is true about using the Export/Import method for migrating data when upgrading to Oracle Database 12c?

- A. It automatically restarts a Data Pump Export or Import job after a failure is connected and the job continues from the point of failure.
- B. It can be used to migrate a database only if the source and target databases are hosted on the same endian format.
- C. It can be used to migrate a database only if the source database does not have any tablespace in read-only mode.
- D. It allows migration of a database directly over network link.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 214

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

- A. You cannot specify how partitioned tables should be handled during an import operation.
- B. Only data can be compressed during an export operation.
- C. Existing dump files can be overwritten during an export operation.
- D. Tables cannot be renamed during an import operation.
- E. Metadata that is exported and imported can be filtered based on objects and object types.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28300/expimp.htm#UPGRD12560

NEW QUESTION 218

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You want to take a consistent whole database backup. Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The user-managed backup consists of only formatted data blocks.
- B. The database must be shut down to take a user-managed backup.
- C. The RMAN backup contains only data files.
- D. The RMAN backup can be performed while the database is open.
- E. The database must be in MOUNT state to take RMAN backu

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 223

You want to create a test database as a replica of your production database with minimum intervention from a DBA. Which method would you use?

- A. Use DBCA to create a template from the existing database to contain the database structure and then manually copy the data by using Oracle Data Pump.
- B. Use Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create a template from the existing database to contain the database structure.
- C. Create the database by using the CREATE DATAEAS
- D. . . command and manually import data by using Data Pump.
- E. Use DBCA to create a template from the existing database to contain the database structure with data files and then use the same template to create the database in the new location.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 227

Which users are created and can be used for database and host management of your DBaaS database servers?

- A. opc and oracle users
- B. root, oracle and cloud users
- C. root and oracle users
- D. root, opc and oracle users
- E. cloud and oracle users

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 230

Your database instance has Automatic Memory Management enabled and supports shared server connections. Examine the following:

1. Parallel execution messages and control structures
2. Local variables for a process
3. Security and resource usage information
4. Runtime memory values, such as rows retrieved for a SQL statement using a serial execution plan
5. SQL execution work areas

Which option indicates what is allocated from the large pool in this instance?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 235

Which two statements are true about availability audit features after migration to unified auditing? (Choose two.)

- A. The ability of users to audit their own schema objects is not available in the post-migrated database.
- B. Operating system audit trail is available in the post-migrated database.
- C. Network auditing is available in the post-migrated database.
- D. Mandatory auditing of audit administrative actions is available in the post-migrated database.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/audit_changes.htm#DBSEG341

NEW QUESTION 238

One of your databases has archive logging enabled and RMAN backups are taken at regular intervals. The data file for the USERS tablespace is corrupt. Which command must you execute before starting the recovery of this tablespace?

- A. STARTUP FORCE
- B. ALTER TABLESPACE users OFFLINE IMMEDIATE;
- C. SWITCH DATAFILE ALL;
- D. ALTER TABLESPACE users OFFLINE NORMAL;
- E. ALTER TABLESPACE users OFFLINE TEMPORARY;

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 241

You are managing an Oracle Database 12c database. The database is open, and you plan to perform Recovery Manager (RMAN) backups. Which three statements are true about these backups? (Choose three.)

- A. The backups would be consistent.
- B. The backups would be possible only if the database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. The backups need to be restored and the database has to be recovered in case of a media failure.
- D. The backups would be inconsistent.
- E. The backups by default consist of all the data blocks within the chosen files or the full databas

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 242

Examine the command: SQL> CONNECT hr/hr@orcl

Which two configurations allow this command to execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. In the tnsnames.ora file, the SERVICE_NAME value of CONNECT_DATA should be explicitly suffixed with the domain name.
- B. The SERVICE_NAMES initialization parameter should contain the name orcl in the database host.
- C. The orcl TNS alias should be defined such that it is resolvable by a client running on the database host.
- D. The orcl TNS alias should be defined in the tnsnames.ora file on both the client and the database host.
- E. The TNS_ADMIN environment variable should be set to orcl on the clien

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 243

Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) is enabled for your database instance. You execute the following command: SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE = 100M; Which statement is true?

- A. It succeeds and the minimum size for the DEFAULT buffer pool is set to 100M.
- B. It fails because DB_CACHE_SIZE is a static initialization parameter.
- C. It fails because ASMM is enabled and individual SGA components cannot be sized.
- D. It succeeds and the value is changed in the SPFILE immediately, but the change takes effect only at the next instance startup.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 248

Which statement is true about the Database as a Service (DBaaS) instances and Database instances in Oracle Public Cloud

- A. An Oracle database instance can support only one DBaaS instance.
- B. ADBaaS instance can support only one Oracle database instance.
- C. An Oracle database instance can support multiple DBaaS instances.
- D. ADBaaS instance can support multiple Oracle database instances.
- E. ADBaaS instance runs in a pluggable database (PDB), which is contained in a multi-tenant container database (CDB).

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 253

In your Oracle 12c database, you invoke SQL *Loader Express Mode command to load data: \$> sqlldr hr/hr table=employees

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

- A. It succeeds and creates the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema if the table does not exist.
- B. It fails because the SQL *Loader control file location is not specified.
- C. It fails because the SQL *Loader data file location is not specified.
- D. It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEES table belonging to the HR schema is already defined in the database.
- E. It succeeds even if the HR user does not have the CREATE DIRECTORY privileg

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 258

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 generates lots of redo.

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

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 262

Which three statements are true about Database Resource Manager? (Choose three.)

- A. A resource plan change can be automated by using the Oracle Scheduler.
- B. It can be used to control the consumption of only physical I/Os where excessive physical I/Os can trigger an automatic session termination but excessive logical

I/Os cannot.

C. It can be used to control the usage of the undo tablespace by consumer groups.

D. A resource plan can have multiple resource plan directives, each of which controls resource allocation for a different consumer group.

E. It can be used to enable resumable timeout for user sessions.

F. It can be used to control the usage of the temp tablespace by consumer group

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 265

Which two tools can be used to configure static service information in the listener.ora file? (Choose two.)

A. Oracle Net Manager

B. Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control

C. Oracle Net Configuration Assistant

D. Listener Control Utility (LSNRCTL)

E. Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 267

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

A. An AWR snapshot shows the SQL statements that are producing the highest load on the system, based on criteria such as elapsed time and CPU time.

B. AWR data is stored in memory and in a database.

C. All AWR tables belong to the SYSTEM schema.

D. The manageability monitor (MMON) process gathers statistics and creates an AWR snapshot that is used by the self- tuning components in a database.

E. An AWR snapshot contains system-wide tracing and logging informatio

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 270

Which task is performed by a background process in a database instance?

A. Connecting between a client process and a dispatcher

B. Executing PL/SQL code

C. Creating dedicated server connections

D. Copying online redo log files to offline storage

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 273

To enable faster incremental backups, you enabled block change tracking for the database. Which two statements are true about the block change tracking file? (Choose two.)

A. Multiple change tracking files can be created for a database.

B. The change tracking file must be created after the first level 0 backup.

C. RMAN does not support backup and recovery of the change tracking file.

D. The database clears the change tracking file and starts tracking changes again, after whole database restore and recovery operations.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 274

As part of a manual upgrade of your database to Oracle Database 12c, you plan to issue the command: SQL> STARTUP UPGRADE

Which three statements are true about the upgrade process? (Choose three.)

A. All system triggers are disabled during the upgrade process.

B. Only queries on fixed views execute without errors until you run the catctl.pl script.

C. The COMPATIBLE parameter must be set to at least 12.1.0 before issuing the command.

D. All job queues remain active during the upgrade process.

E. Only connections AS SYSDBA are allowed during the upgrade process.

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 275

You are using RMAN to back up your database. All the data files are in read/write mode. Examine the RMAN configuration parameters:

```
CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 1; # default
CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION OFF; # default
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON; #
CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 1 BACKUP TYPE TO COMPRESSED
BACKUPSET;
CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 1; # de-
fault
```

Which two statements are true about a whole consistent backup of a database running in ARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose two.)

- A. The backup can be used as an incremental level 0 backup.
- B. The database instance must be shut down to take the backup.
- C. The database must be in MOUNT state to take the backup.
- D. The backup consists of blocks that have been formatted.
- E. The system Change Number (SCN) is the same for all the data files in the backu

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 279

What is the effect of setting the STATISTICS_LEVEL initialization parameter to BASIC?

- A. Optimizer statistics are collected automatically.
- B. Only timed operating system (OS) statistics and plan execution statistics are collected.
- C. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots are not generated automatically.
- D. The Oracle server dynamically generates the necessary object-level statistics on tables as part of query optimization.

Answer: C

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28320/initparams240.htm#REFRN10214

NEW QUESTION 281

Examine the parameters:

Examine the parameters:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
resource_limit	boolean	TRUE
resouce_manager_cpu_allocation	integer	2
resouce_manager_plan	string	MY_PLAN

Users complain that their sessions for certain transactions hang. You investigate and discover that some users fail to complete their transactions, causing other transactions to wait on row-level locks.

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

- A. Increase the maximum number of ITL slots for segments on which a blocking user performs a transaction.
- B. Decrease the SESSIONS_PER_USER limit in the profiles assigned to blocking users.
- C. Set a limit in the proles of blocking users to control the number of data blocks that can be accessed in a session.
- D. Use Database Resource Manager to automatically kill the sessions that are idle and are blocking other sessions.
- E. Decrease the IDLE_TIME resource limit in the profiles assigned to blocking user

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 283

Unified auditing is enabled in your database. The HR_ADMIN and OE_ADMIN roles exist and are granted system privileges.

You execute the command:

```
SQL>CREATE AUDIT POLICY tab1e_aud PRIVILEGES CREATE ANY TABLE, DROP ANY TABLE ROLES
```

hr_admin, oe_admin; Which statement is true?

- A. It succeeds and needs to be enabled to capture all SQL statements that require either the specified privileges or any privilege granted to the HR_ADMIN and OE_ADMIN role.
- B. It fails because system privileges cannot be granted with roles in the same audit policy.
- C. It succeeds and starts capturing only successful SQL statements for all users who have either the specified privileges or roles granted to them.
- D. It fails because the command does not specify when the unified audit policy should be enforce

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 284

Identify the persistent configuration setting for the target database that can be set for the backup by using RMAN. (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Backup retention policy
- B. Default backup device type
- C. Default destinations for backups
- D. Multiple backup device types for single backup
- E. Default section size for backups

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10642/rcmconfb.htm#BRADV89399

NEW QUESTION 285

Examine the following ALTER command:

```
SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP dgroup1 UNDROP DISKS;
```

What is the purpose of the command?

- A. It cancels all pending disk drops within the disk group
- B. It restores disks that are being dropped as the result of a DROP DISKGROUP operation.
- C. It mounts disks in the disk group for which the drop-disk operation has already been completed
- D. It restores all the dropped disks in the disk group for which the drop-disk operation has already been completed
- E. It adds previously dropped disks back into the disk group

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 287

Examine the command to perform a data pump export operation on a source database:

\$> expdp hr/hr DIRECTORY=dumpdir DUMPFILE=emp1.dmp VIEWS_AS_TABLE=emp_dept On the target database, you execute the data pump import command:

\$> impdp hr/hr DIRECTORY=dumpdir DUMPFILE=emp1.dmp VIEWS_AS_TABLE=emp_dept Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. The expdp operation exports data that satisfies the condition of the defining query used to create the EMP_DEPT view.
- B. The impdp operation creates the view and dependent objects.
- C. All rows from the dependent objects, along with the metadata required to create the EMP_DEPT view, are exported.
- D. Objects dependent on the EMP_DEPT view are exported.
- E. The impdp operation creates EMP_DEPT as table and populates it with the data from the export dump file

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 292

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. All databases subsequently created by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
- B. The srvctl add database command must be used to add ORCL1 and ORCL2 to the ORACLE Restart configuration.
- C. Both ORCL1 and ORCL2 are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
- D. All database listeners running from the database home are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
- E. 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.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 293

Examine the details of the uncompressed, non-partitioned heap table CITIES.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Null?</u>	<u>Type</u>
CITYID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
CITY_NAME		VARCHAR2

Examine the command:

SQL> ALTER TABLE cities SHRINK SPACE COMPACT;

What must you do before executing it?

- A. Ensure free space that is approximately equal to the space used by the table should be available.
- B. Ensure there are no pending transactions on the table.
- C. Enable row movement is enabled.
- D. Disable all indexes on the table

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 295

Your database has been running with a peak load for the past hour. You want to preserve the performance statistics collected during this period for comparison when you analyze the performance of the database later.

What must you do to achieve this?

- A. Increase the window size of the moving window baseline so that it equals the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot retention period.
- B. Create a baseline on a pair of snapshots that span the peak load period.
- C. Generate Active Session History reports for the peak load period.
- D. Set the snapshot retention period in AWR to 60 to avoid automatic purging of snapshots for the past hour

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 296

What is pre-requisite to alter a role?

- A. You should be granted the DBA role.
- B. You should set the OS_ROLES parameter to true.
- C. You should be granted the role with the GRANT OPTION.
- D. You should have the ALTER ANY ROLE system privilege

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 297

Which statement is true about unified auditing?

- A. The unified audit trail, by default, resides in a read-only table in the AUDSYS schema in the SYSAUX tablespace.
- B. Only the CREATE, ALTER, and DROP statements are audited for all users, including SYS.
- C. Unified auditing is enabled only if the AUDIT_TRAIL parameter is set to NONE.
- D. The unified audit trail contains audit records only from unified audit policies and AUDIT settings.

Answer: A

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/audit_admin.htm#DBSEG370

NEW QUESTION 302

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

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 307

Your database is open in read/write mode and multiple users are connected to the database instance. You execute the following command:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE RESTRICTED SESSION; What would be the effect on current sessions?

- A. They are not terminated but may only issue queries.
- B. They are not affected.
- C. They are terminated immediately.
- D. They are terminated after completing the transactio

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 312

You configured the flash recovery area in the database. Which two files would you expect to find in the flash recovery area? (Choose two.)

- A. backup pieces
- B. copies of all parameter files
- C. trace file generated using BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE
- D. control file autobackups

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 313

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

* Shop Securely

All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

100% Pass Your 1Z0-062 Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:

<https://www.certleader.com/1Z0-062-dumps.html>