Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-062

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
Your database is open and the LISTENER listener running. You stopped the wrong listener LISTENER by issuing the following command:
1snrctl > STOP
What happens to the sessions that are presently connected to the database Instance?

A. They are able to perform only queries.
B. They are not affected and continue to function normally.
C. They are terminated and the active transactions are rolled back.
D. They are not allowed to perform any operations until the listener LISTENER is started.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The listener is used when the connection is established. The immediate impact of stopping the listener will be that no new session can be established from a remote host. Existing sessions are not compromised.

NEW QUESTION 3
Examine the parameter for your database instance:

```
NAME                                   TYPE        VALUE
-------------------------------------- ----------- ---------
optimizer_adaptive_reporting_only      boolean     FALSE
optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines   boolean     FALSE
optimizer_dynamic_sampling             integer     2
optimizer_features_enable              string      12.1.0.1
```

You generated the execution plan for the following query in the plan table and noticed that the nested loop join was done. After actual execution of the query, you notice that the hash join was done in the execution plan:

```
SQL> SELECT product_name
FROM    order_items o, product_information p
WHERE   o.unit_price = 15
AND     quantity > 1
AND     p.product_id = o.product_id;

30 rows selected.
```

Identify the reason why the optimizer chose different execution plans.

A. The optimizer used a dynamic plan for the query.
B. The optimizer chose different plans because automatic dynamic sampling was enabled.
C. The optimizer used re-optimization cardinality feedback for the query.
D. The optimizer chose different plan because extended statistics were created for the columns use

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
You execute the commands:

```
SQL>CREATE USER sidney
    IDENTIFIED BY out_standing1
    DEFAULT TABLESPACE users
    QUOTA 10M ON users
    TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp
    ACCOUNT UNLOCK;

SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION TO sidney;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The create user command fails if any role with the name Sidney exists in the database.
B. The user Sidney can connect to the database instance but cannot perform sort operations because no space quota is specified for the temp tablespace.
C. The user Sidney is created but cannot connect to the database instance because no profile is default.
D. The user Sidney can connect to the database instance but requires relevant privileges to create objects in the users tablespace.
E. The user Sidney is created and authenticated by the operating system.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 6
You are administering a database and you receive a requirement to apply the following restrictions:
1. A connection must be terminated after four unsuccessful login attempts by user.
2. A user should not be able to create more than four simultaneous sessions.
3. User session must be terminated after 15 minutes of inactivity.
4. Users must be prompted to change their passwords every 15 days. How would you accomplish these requirements?

A. by granting a secure application role to the users
B. by creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT parameter to FALSE
C. By creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS parameter to 4
D. By Implementing Fine-Grained Auditing (FGA) and setting the REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORD_FILE parameter to NONE.
E. By implementing the database resource Manager plan and setting the SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS parameters to 4.

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can design your applications to automatically grant a role to the user who is trying to log in, provided the user meets criteria that you specify. To do so, you create a secure application role, which is a role that is associated with a PL/SQL procedure (or PL/SQL package that contains multiple procedures). The procedure validates the user: if the user fails the validation, then the user cannot log in. If the user passes the validation, then the procedure grants the user a role so that he or she can use the application. The user has this role only as long as he or she is logged in to the application. When the user logs out, the role is revoked.
Incorrect:
Not B: REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT specifies whether remote clients will be authenticated with the value of the OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX parameter.
Not C, not E: SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS specifies the number of authentication attempts that can be made by a client on a connection to the server process. After the specified number of failure attempts, the connection will be automatically dropped by the server process.
Not D: REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE specifies whether Oracle checks for a password file. Values:
shared
One or more databases can use the password file. The password file can contain SYS as well as non-SYS users. exclusive
The password file can be used by only one database. The password file can contain SYS as well as non-SYS users. none
Oracle ignores any password file. Therefore, privileged users must be authenticated by the operating system. Note:
The REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT parameter is deprecated. It is retained for backward compatibility only.

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
To implement Automatic Management (AMM), you set the following parameters:

```
MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=600M
SGA_MAX_SIZE=500M
MEMORY_TARGET=600M
OPEN_CURSORS=300
SGA_TARGET=300M
PROCESSES=150
STATISTICS_LEVEL=BASIC
PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=0
```

When you try to start the database instance with these parameter settings, you receive the following error message: SQL > startup
ORA-00824: cannot set SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET due to existing internal settings, see alert log for more information.
Identify the reason the instance failed to start.

A. The PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter is set to zero.
B. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to BASIC.
C. Both the SGA_TARGET and MEMORY_TARGET parameters are set.
D. The SGA_MAX_SIZE and SGA_TARGET parameter values are not equal.

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Example:
SQL> startup force
ORA-00824: cannot set SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET due to existing internal settings ORA-00848: STATISTICS_LEVEL cannot be set to BASIC with SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET

NEW QUESTION 9
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_SZIE
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 10
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 VER$ION=12 parameter is required only when exporting from an Oracle Database llg 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 10
You notice a performance change in your production Oracle database and you want to know which change has made this performance difference.
You generate the Compare Period Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) report to further investigation. Which three findings would you get from the report? (Choose three.)

A. It detects any configuration change that caused a performance difference in both time periods.
B. It identifies any workload change that caused a performance difference in both time periods.
C. It detects the top wait events causing performance degradation.
D. It shows the resource usage for CPU, memory, and I/O in both time periods.
E. It shows the difference in the size of memory pools in both time periods.
F. It gives information about statistics collection in both time periods.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
Keyword: shows the difference.
* Full ADDM analysis across two AWR snapshot periods Detects causes, measure effects, then correlates them Causes: workload changes, configuration changes Effects: regressed SQL, reach resource limits (CPU, I/O, memory, interconnect) Makes actionable recommendations along with quantified impact
* Identify what changed
/ Configuration changes, workload changes
* Performance degradation of the database occurs when your database was performing optimally in the past, such as 6 months ago, but has gradually degraded to a point where it becomes noticeable to the users. The Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) Compare Periods report enables you to compare database performance between two periods of time. While an AWR report shows AWR data between two snapshots (or two points in time), the AWR Compare Periods report shows the difference (ABE) between two periods (or two AWR reports with a total of four snapshots). Using the AWR Compare Periods report helps you to identify detailed performance attributes and configuration settings that differ between two time periods.

NEW QUESTION 15
Which two tasks can be performed on an external table? (Choose two.)

A. partitioning the table
B. creating an invisible index
C. updating the table by using an UPDATE statement
D. creating a public synonym
E. creating a view

Answer: DE

Explanation:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm#ADMIN01507
You can, for example select, join, or sort external table data. You can also create views and synonyms for external tables. However, no DML operations (UPDATE, INSERT, or DELETE) are possible, and no indexes can be created, on external tables.

NEW QUESTION 16
Examine the following impdp command to import a database over the network from a pre-12c Oracle database (source):

```
$>    imdp <user_name> full=Y network_link=hrdb_test transportable=always
      transport_datafiles=
            '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/hrdb/sales01.dbf',
            '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/hrdb/cust01.dbf',
            '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/hrdb/emp01.dbf',
      version=12 logfile=import.log
```

Which three are prerequisites for successful execution of the command? (Choose three.)

A. The import operation must be performed by a user on the target database by a user with the DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE role, and the database link must connect to a user with the DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE role on the source database.

B. All the user-defined tablespaces must be in read-only mode on the source database.
C. The export dump file must be created before starting the import on the target database.
D. The source and target database must be running on the same operating system (OS) with the same endianness.
E. The impdp operation must be performed by the same user that performed the expdp operation.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
In this case we have run the impdp without performing any conversion if endian format is different then we have to first perform conversion.

NEW QUESTION 17
You have installed two 64G flash devices to support the Database Smart Flash Cache feature on your database server that is running on Oracle Linux.
You have set the DB_SMART_FLASH_FILE parameter: DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE= '/dev/flash_device_1 ',' /dev/flash_device_2' How should the DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE be configured to use both devices?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Smart Flash Cache concept is not new in Oracle 12C - DB Smart Flash Cache in Oracle 11g.
In this release Oracle has made changes related to both initialization parameters used by DB Smart Flash cache. Now you can define many files|devices and its sizes for "Database Smart Flash Cache" area. In previous releases only one file|device could be defined.
DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE = /dev/sda, /dev/sdb, /dev/sdc DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE = 32G, 32G, 64G
So above settings defines 3 devices which will be in use by "DB Smart Flash Cache"
/dev/sda – size 32G
/dev/sdb – size 32G
/dev/sdc – size 64G
New view V$FLASHFILESTAT – it's used to determine the cumulative latency and read counts of each file|device and compute the average latency

NEW QUESTION 20
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 23
Your database is open and the listener LISTENER is up. You issue the command: LSNRCTL> RELOAD
What is the effect of RELOAD on sessions that were originally established by LISTENER?

A. Only sessions based on static listener registrations are disconnected.
B. Existing connections are not disconnected; however, they cannot perform any operations until the listener completes the re-registration of the database instance and service handlers.
C. The sessions are not affected and continue to function normally.
D. All the sessions are terminated and active transactions are rolled bac

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 27
The ORCL database is configured to support shared server mode. You want to ensure that a user connecting remotely to the database instance has a one-to-one ratio between client and server processes.
Which connection method guarantees that this requirement is met?

A. connecting by using an external naming method
B. connecting by using the easy connect method
C. creating a service in the database by using the DBMS_SERVICE.CREATE_SERVICE procedure and using this service for creating a local naming service
D. connecting by using the local naming method with the SERVER = DEDICATED parameter set in the tnsnames.ora file for the net service
E. connecting by using a directory naming method

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 29
Which two partitioned table maintenance operations support asynchronous Global Index Maintenance in Oracle database 12c? (Choose two.)

A. ALTER TABLE SPLIT PARTITION
B. ALTER TABLE MERGE PARTITION
C. ALTER TABLE TRUNCATE PARTITION
D. ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION

E. ALTER TABLE DROP PARTITION
F. ALTER TABLE MOVE PARTITION

Answer: CE

Explanation:
Asynchronous Global Index Maintenance for DROP and TRUNCATE PARTITION
This feature enables global index maintenance to be delayed and decoupled from a DROP and TRUNCATE partition without making a global index unusable.
Enhancements include faster DROP and TRUNCATE partition operations and the ability to delay index maintenance to off-peak time.
References:

NEW QUESTION 34
An administrator account is granted the CREATE SESSION and SET CONTAINER system privileges. A multitenant container database (CDB) instant has the following parameter set: THREADED_EXECUTION = FALSE
Which four statements are true about this administrator establishing connections to root in a CDB that has been opened in read only mode? (Choose four.)

A. You can conned as a common user by using the connect statement.
B. You can connect as a local user by using the connect statement.
C. You can connect by using easy connect.
D. You can connect by using OS authentication.
E. You can connect by using a Net Service name.
F. You can connect as a local user by using the SET CONTAINER statemen

Answer: ACDE

NEW QUESTION 36
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 statisticsHere are the steps to create extended statistics for related table columns withdbms_stats.created_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 37
You are about to plug a multi-terabyte non-CDB into an existing multitenant container database (CDB). The characteristics of the non-CDB are as follows:
– Version: Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2.0) 64-bit
– Character set: AL32UTF8
– National character set: AL16UTF16
– O/S: Oracle Linux 6 64-bit
The characteristics of the CDB are as follows:
– Version: Oracle Database 12c Release 1 64-bit
– Character Set: AL32UTF8
– National character set: AL16UTF16
– 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: B

Explanation:
* Overview, example:
- Log into ncdb12c as sys
- Get the database in a consistent state by shutting it down cleanly.
- Open the database in read only mode
- Run DBMS_PDB.DESCRIBE to create an XML file describing the database.
- Shut down ncdb12c
- Connect to target CDB (CDB2)
- Check whether non-cdb (NCDB12c) can be plugged into CDB(CDB2)
- Plug-in Non-CDB (NCDB12c) as PDB(NCDB12c) into target CDB(CDB2).
- Access the PDB and run the noncdb_to_pdb.sql script.
- Open the new PDB in read/write mode.
* You can easily plug an Oracle Database 12c non-CDB into a CDB. Just create a PDB manifest file for the non-CDB, and then use the manifest file to create a cloned PDB in the CDB.
* Note that to plug in a non-CDB database into a CDB, the non-CDB database needs to be of version 12c as well. So existing 11g databases will need to be upgraded to 12c before they can be part of a 12c CDB.

NEW QUESTION 42
Your database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode. Examine the RMAN configuration parameters:

```
CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 1; # default
CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION OFF; # default
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP OFF; # default
CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 1 BACKUP TYPE TO COPY;
CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 1; # default
```

Examine the command:
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG DELETE INPUT;
Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. It fails because the DELETE INPUT option can be used only with the BACKUP AS COPY command
B. It creates image copies of the archivelogs
C. It creates a backupset of archive log files
D. It creates image copies of the database files
E. It fails because the DELETE INPUT option can be used only with the BACKUP AS BACKUPSET command

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 47
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 49
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 contains 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 53
You execute the following commands to audit database activities:
SQL > ALTER SYSTEM SET AUDIT_TRIAL=DB, EXTENDED SCOPE=SPFILE;
SQL > AUDIT SELECT TABLE, INSERT TABLE, DELETE TABLE BY JOHN By SESSION WHENEVER SUCCESSFUL;
Which statement is true about the audit record that generated when auditing after instance restarts?

A. One audit record is created for every successful execution of a SELECT, INSERT OR DELETE command on a table, and contains the SQL text for the SQL Statements.
B. One audit record is created for every successful execution of a SELECT, INSERT OR DELETE command, and contains the execution plan for the SQL statements.
C. One audit record is created for the whole session if john successfully executes a SELECT, INSERT, or DELETE command, and contains the execution plan for the SQL statements.
D. One audit record is created for the whole session if JOHN successfully executes a select command, and contains the SQL text and bind variables used.
E. One audit record is created for the whole session if john successfully executes a SELECT, INSERT, or DELETE command on a table, and contains the execution plan, SQL text, and bind variables used.

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Note:
* BY SESSION
In earlier releases, BY SESSION caused the database to write a single record for all SQL statements or operations of the same type executed on the same schema objects in the same session. Beginning with this release (11g) of Oracle Database, both BY SESSION and BY ACCESS cause Oracle Database to write one audit record for each audited statement and operation.
* BY ACCESS
Specify BY ACCESS if you want Oracle Database to write one record for each audited statement and operation. Note:
If you specify either a SQL statement shortcut or a system privilege that audits a data definition language (DDL) statement, then the database always audits by access. In all other cases, the database honors the BY SESSION or BY ACCESS specification.
* For each audited operation, Oracle Database produces an audit record containing this information:
/ The user performing the operation
/ The type of operation
/ The object involved in the operation
/ The date and time of the operation References:

NEW QUESTION 57
Identify three scenarios in which you would recommend the use of SQL Performance Analyzer to analyze impact on the performance of SQL statements.

A. Change in the Oracle Database version
B. Change in your network infrastructure
C. Change in the hardware configuration of the database server
D. Migration of database storage from non-ASM to ASM storage
E. Database and operating system upgrade

Answer: ACE

Explanation:
Oracle 11g/12c makes further use of SQL tuning sets with the SQL Performance Analyzer, which compares the performance of the statements in a tuning set before and after a database change. The database change can be as major or minor as you like, such as:
* (E) Database, operating system, or hardware upgrades.
* (A, C) Database, operating system, or hardware configuration changes.
* Database initialization parameter changes.
* Schema changes, such as adding indexes or materialized views.
* Refreshing optimizer statistics.
* Creating or changing SQL profiles.

NEW QUESTION 60
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 63
You install a non-RAC Oracle Database. During Installation, the Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) prompts you to enter the path of the Inventory directory and also to specify an operating system group name.
Which statement is true?

A. The ORACLE_BASE base parameter is not set.
B. The installation is being performed by the root user.

C. The operating system group that is specified should have the root user as its member.
D. The operating system group that is specified must have permission to write to the inventory directory.

Answer: D

Explanation:
 Note:
Providing a UNIX Group Name
If you are installing a product on a UNIX system, the Installer will also prompt you to provide the name of the group which should own the base directory.
You must choose a UNIX group name which will have permissions to update, install, and deinstall Oracle software. Members of this group must have write permissions to the base directory chosen.
Only users who belong to this group are able to install or deinstall software on this machine.

NEW QUESTION 66
As a user of the ORCL database, you establish a database link to the remote HQ database such that all users in the ORCL database may access tables only from the SCOTT schema in the HQ database. SCOTT's password is TIGER. The service mane "HQ" is used to connect to the remote HQ database.
Which command would you execute to create the database link?

A. CREATE DATABASE LINK HQ USING 'HQ';
B. CREATE DATABASE LINK HQ CONNECT TO CURRENT_USER USING 'HQ';
C. CREATE PUBLICDATABASE LINK HQ CONNECT TO scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger USING 'HQ';
D. CREATE DATABASE LINK HQ CONNECT TO scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger USING 'HQ';

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 68
You are planning the creation of a new multitenant container database (CDB) and want to store the ROOT and SEED container data files in separate directories.
You plan to create the database using SQL statements.
Which three techniques can you use to achieve this? (Choose three.)

A. Use Oracle Managed Files (OMF).
B. Specify the SEEDFILE_NAME_CONVERT clause.
C. Specify the PDB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT initialization parameter.
D. Specify the DB_FILE_NAMECONVERT initialization parameter.
E. Specify all files in the CREATE DATABASE statement without using Oracle managed Files (OMF).

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
You must specify the names and locations of the seed's files in one of the following ways:
* (A) Oracle Managed Files
* (B) The SEEDFILE_NAME_CONVERT Clause
* (C) The PDB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT Initialization Parameter

NEW QUESTION 73
Which four actions are possible during an Online Data file Move operation? (Choose four.)

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

Answer: ACEF

Explanation:
- You can now move On line Datafile without hove to stop Monoged Recovery and manually copy and rename Files. This can even be used to move Datafiles from or to ASM.
- New in Oracle Database 12c: FROM METAUNK. Physical Standby Database is in Active Data Guard Mode (opened READ ONLY and Managed Recovery is running):
It is now possible to online move a Datafile while Managed Recovery is running, ie. the Physical Standby Database is in Active Data Guard Mode. You con use this Command to move the Datafile
- A flashback operation does not relocate a moved data file to its previous location. If you move a data file online from one location to another and later flash back the database to a point in time before the move, then the Data file remains in the new location, but the contents of the Data file ore changed to the contents at the time specified in the flashback. Oracle0 Database Administrator's Guide 12c Release 1 (12.1)

NEW QUESTION 75
Which three statements are true about Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)? (Choose three.)

A. All AWR tables belong to the SYSTEM schema.
B. The AWR data is stored in memory and in the database.
C. The snapshots collected by AWR are used by the self-tuning components in the database
D. AWR computes time model statistics based on time usage for activities, which are displayed in the v$SYS time model and V$SESS_TIME_MODEL views.
E. AWR contains system wide tracing and logging information.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 76
Which statement is true about Enterprise Manager (EM) express in Oracle Database 12c?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
References: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/manageability/emx-intro-1965965.html

NEW QUESTION 80
You are connected to a pluggable database (PDB) as a common user with DBA privileges. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is PDB_MODIFIABLE. You execute the following: SQL > ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS_LEVEL = ALL SID = '*' SCOPE = SPFILE; Which is true about the result of this command?

A. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to all whenever this PDB is re-opened.
B. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to ALL whenever any PDB is reopened.
C. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to all whenever the multitenant container database (CDB) is restarted.
D. Nothing happens; because there is no SPFILE for each PDB, the statement is ignore

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 81
Which three statements are true about SQL plan directives? (Choose three.)

A. They are tied to a specific statement or SQL ID.
B. They instruct the maintenance job to collect missing statistics or perform dynamic sampling to generate a more optimal plan.
C. They are used to gather only missing statistics.
D. They are created for a query expression where statistics are missing or the cardinality estimates by the optimizer are incorrect.
E. They instruct the optimizer to create only column group statistics.
F. Improve plan accuracy by persisting both compilation and execution statistics in the SYSAUX tablespac

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 82
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 is 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 polic

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 85
Your multitenant container (CDB) contains two pluggable databases (PDB), HR_PDB and ACCOUNTS_PDB, both of which use the CDB tablespace. The temp file is called temp01.tmp.
A user issues a query on a table on one of the PDBs and receives the following error: ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01565: error in identifying file '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/CDB1/temp01.tmp' ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status
Identify two ways to rectify the error.

A. Add a new temp file to the temporary tablespace and drop the temp file that that produced the error.
B. Shut down the database instance, restore the temp01.tmp file from the backup, and then restart the database.
C. Take the temporary tablespace offline, recover the missing temp file by applying redo logs, and then bring the temporary tablespace online.
D. Shutdown the database instance, restore and recover the temp file from the backup, and then open the database with RESETLOGS.
E. Shut down the database instance and then restart the CDB and PDBs.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
* Because temp files cannot be backed up and because no redo is ever generated for them, RMAN never restores or recovers temp files. RMAN does track the names of temp files, but only so that it can automatically re-create them when needed.
* If you use RMAN in a Data Guard environment, then RMAN transparently converts primary control files to standby control files and vice versa. RMAN automatically updates file names for data files, online redo logs, standby redo logs, and temp files when you issue RESTORE and RECOVER.

NEW QUESTION 90
You want to prevent a group of users in your database from performing long-running transactions that consume huge amounts of space in the undo tablespace. If the quota for these users is exceeded during execution of a data manipulation language (DML) statement, the operation should abort and return an error.
However, queries should still be allowed, even if users have exceeded the undo space limitation.
How would you achieve this?

A. Specify the maximum amount of quota a user can be allocated in the undo tablespace.

B. Decrease the number of Interested Transaction List (ITL) slots for the segments on which these users perform transactions.
C. Implement a profile for these users.
D. Implement a Database Resource Manager pla

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 92
The DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION parameter is set to TRUE in your database instance. You execute the following command to create a table:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE acct1
        (ac_no NUMBER,
        ac_desc varchar2(25),
        amount number(10,2));
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The table is created without a segment because the storage clause is missing.
B. A segment is allocated when the first row is inserted in the table.
C. A segment is allocated when an index is created for any column in the table.
D. The table is created and extents are immediately allocated as per the default storage defined for its tablespace.
E. A segment is allocated for the table if the ALTER TABLE… ALLOCATE EXTENT command is issue

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 96
Which three statements are true about the working of system privileges in a multitenant control database (CDB) that has pluggable databases (PDBs)? (Choose three.)

A. System privileges apply only to the PDB in which they are used.
B. Local users cannot use local system privileges on the schema of a common user.
C. The granter of system privileges must possess the set container privilege.
D. Common users connected to a PDB can exercise privileges across other PDBs.
E. System privileges with the with grant option container all clause must be granted to a common user before the common user can grant privileges to other users.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:
A, Not D: In a CDB, PUBLIC is a common role. In a PDB, privileges granted locally to PUBLIC enable all
local and common users to exercise these privileges in this PDB only.
C: A user can only perform common operations on a common role, for example, granting privileges commonly to the role, when the following criteria are met:
The user is a common user whose current container is root.
The user has the SET CONTAINER privilege granted commonly, which means that the privilege applies in all containers.
The user has privilege controlling the ability to perform the specified operation, and this privilege has been granted commonly
Incorrect: Note:
* Every privilege and role granted to Oracle-supplied users and roles is granted commonly except for system privileges granted to PUBLIC, which are granted
locally.

NEW QUESTION 97
You have altered a non-unique index to be invisible to determine if queries execute within an acceptable response time without using this index.
Which two are possible if table updates are performed which affect the invisible index columns? (Choose two.)

A. The index remains invisible.
B. The index is not updated by the DML statements on the indexed table.
C. The index automatically becomes visible in order to have it updated by DML on the table.
D. The index becomes unusable but the table is updated by the DML.
E. The index is updated by the DML on the table.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
Unlike unusable indexes, an invisible index is maintained during DML statements. Note:
* Oracle 11g allows indexes to be marked as invisible. Invisible indexes are maintained like any other index, but they are ignored by the optimizer unless the
OPTIMIZER_USE_INVISIBLE_INDEXES parameter is set to TRUE at the instance or session level. Indexes can be created as invisible by using the INVISIBLE
keyword, and their visibility can be toggled using the ALTER INDEX command.

NEW QUESTION 101
Which two actions does an incremental checkpoint perform? (Choose two.)

A. It signals CKPT to write the checkpoint position to the data file headers.
B. It writes the checkpoint position to the data file headers.
C. It advances the checkpoint position in the checkpoint queue.
D. It writes the checkpoint position to the control file.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

References:
http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_incremental_checkpoint.htm

NEW QUESTION 104
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 auidting 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 106
Which two statements are true about standard database auditing? (Choose two.)

A. DDL statements can be audited.
B. Statements that refer to standalone procedure can be audited.
C. Operations by the users logged on as SYSDBA cannot be audited.
D. Only one audit record is ever created for a session per audited statement even though it is executed more than onc

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 109
Which three statements are true about Flashback Database? (Choose three.)

A. Flashback logs are written sequentially, and are archived.
B. Flashback Database uses a restored control file to recover a database.
C. The Oracle database automatically creates, deletes, and resides flashback logs in the Fast Recovery Area.
D. Flashback Database can recover a database to the state that it was in before a reset logs operation.
E. Flashback Database can recover a data file that was dropped during the span of time of the flashback.
F. Flashback logs are used to restore to the blocks' before images, and then the redo data may be used to roll forward to the desired flashback time.

Answer: CDF

NEW QUESTION 111
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 trcsess 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 114
You want to reduce fragmentation and reclaim unused space for the SALES table but not its dependent objects. During this operation, you want to ensure the following:

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 119
Which three statements are true about Oracle Data Pump? (Choose three.)

A. IMPDP can be used to change target data file names, schemas, and tablespaces during import.
B. The DBMS_DATAPUMP PL/SQL package can be used independently of Data Pump clients to perform export and import operations.
C. EXPDP and IMPDP are the client components of Oracle Data Pump.
D. Oracle Data Pump export and import operations can be performed only by users with the SYSDBA privilege.
E. IMPDP always use the conventional path insert method to import data.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e22490/dp_overview.htm#SUTIL2880

NEW QUESTION 120
A database is stored in an Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disk group, disk group, DGROUP1 with SQL:

```
SQL> CREATE DISKGROUP dgroup1 NORMAL REDUNDANCY
    FAILGROUP controller1 DISK '/devices/diska1', '/devices/diska2'
    FAILGROUP controller2 DISK '/devices/diskb1', '/devices/diskb2';
```

There is enough free space in the disk group for mirroring to be done.
What happens if the CONTROLLER1 failure group becomes unavailable due to error of for maintenance?

A. Transactions and queries accessing database objects contained in any tablespace stored in DGROUP1 will fall.
B. Mirroring of allocation units will be done to ASM disks in the CONTROLLER2 failure group until the CONTROLLER1 for failure group is brought back online.
C. The data in the CONTROLLER1 failure group is copied to the controller2 failure group and rebalancing is initiated.
D. ASM does not mirror any data until the controller failure group is brought back online, and newly allocated primary allocation units (AU) are stored in the controller2 failure group, without mirroring.
E. Transactions accessing database objects contained in any tablespace stored in DGROUP1 will fail but queries will succeed.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 124
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 128
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 129
You are connected using SQL* Plus to a multitenant container database (CDB) with SYSDBA privileges and execute the following sequence statements:

```
SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE NEW_PDB ADMIN USER PDB_ADMIN IDENTIFIED BY SECRET;
Pluggable database created.

SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE NEW_PDB OPEN;
Pluggable database altered.
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER = NEW_PDB;
Session altered.
SQL> GRANT CONNECT TO PDB_ADMIN;
Grant succeeded.
SQL  CONNECT PDB_ADMIN/SECRET@LOCALHOST/NEW_PDB
Connected.
SQL> SELECT * FROM SESSION_PRIVS;

PRIVILEGE
----------------------------------------

CREATE SESSION
SET CONTAINER

SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER = PDB$SEED;
```

What is the result of the last SET CONTAINER statement and why is it so?

A. It succeeds because the PDB_ADMIN user has the required privileges.
B. It fails because common users are unable to use the SET CONTAINER statement.
C. It fails because local users are unable to use the SET CONTAINER statement.
D. If fails because the SET CONTAINER statement cannot be used with PDB$SEED as the target pluggable database (PDB).

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 133
Which three statements are true about the Pre-Upgrade Information Tool? (Choose three.)

A. It generates a script to recompile invalid objects post-upgrade.
B. The preupgrade_fixups.sql script is created to list and describe issues in the source database.
C. A log file, preupgrade.log, is created that contains the output of the Pre-Upgrade Information tool.
D. It checks for required tablespaces and if they are not available, creates them automatically.
E. The preupgrade_fixups.sql script is executed automatically to fix issues in the source database.
F. The postupgrade_fixups.sql script is created to address issues that can be fixed after a database has been upgraded.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:
References https://docs.oracle.com/database/122/UPGRD/using-preupgrade-information-tool-for-oracle- database.htm#UPG

NEW QUESTION 135
Which three operations can be performed as multipartition operations in Oracle? (Choose three.)

A. Merge partitions of a list partitioned table

B. Drop partitions of a list partitioned table
C. Coalesce partitions of a hash-partitioned global index.
D. Move partitions of a range-partitioned table
E. Rename partitions of a range partitioned table
F. Merge partitions of a reference partitioned index

Answer: ABF

Explanation:
Multipartition maintenance enables adding, dropping, truncate, merge, split operations on multiple partitions. A: Merge Multiple Partitions:
The new "ALTER TABLE … MERGE PARTITIONS " help merge multiple partitions or subpartitions with a single statement. When merging multiple partitions, local and global index operations and semantics for inheritance of unspecified physical attributes are the same for merging two partitions.
B: Drop Multiple Partitions:
The new "ALTER TABLE … DROP PARTITIONS " help drop multiple partitions or subpartitions with a single statement.
Example:
view plaincopy to clipboardprint?
SQL> ALTER TABLE Tab_tst1 DROP PARTITIONS
Tab_tst1_PART5, Tab_tst1_PART6, Tab_tst1_PART7; Table altered
SQL>
Restrictions :
- You can't drop all partitions of the table.
- If the table has a single partition, you will get the error: ORA-14083: cannot drop the only partition of a partitioned.

NEW QUESTION 138
Identify two situations in which the alert log file is updated.

A. Running a query on a table returns ORA-600: Internal Error.
B. Inserting a value into a table returns ORA-01722: invalid number.
C. Creating a table returns ORA-00955: name us already in used by an existing objects.
D. Inserting a value into a table returns ORA-00001: unique constraint (SYS.OK_TECHP) violated.
E. Rebuilding an index using ALTER INDEX . . . REBUILD fails with an ORA-01578: ORACLE data block corrupted (file # 14, block # 50) error.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
The alert log is a chronological log of messages and errors, and includes the following items:
*All internal errors (ORA-600), block corruption errors (ORA-1578), and deadlock errors (ORA-60) that occur
* Administrative operations, such as CREATE, ALTER, and DROP statements and STARTUP, SHUTDOWN, and ARCHIVELOG statements
* Messages and errors relating to the functions of shared server and dispatcher processes
* Errors occurring during the automatic refresh of a materialized view
* The values of all initialization parameters that had nondefault values at the time the database and instance start Note:
* The alert log file (also referred to as the ALERT.LOG) is a chronological log of messages and errors written out by an Oracle Database. Typical messages found in this file is: database startup, shutdown, log switches, space errors, etc. This file should constantly be monitored to detect unexpected messages and corruptions.

NEW QUESTION 143
Your multitenant container database has three pluggable databases (PDBs): PDB1, PDB2, and PDB3. Which two RMAN commands may be; used to back up only the PDB1 pluggable database? (Choose two.)

A. BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 while connected to the root container
B. BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 while connected to the PDB1 container
C. BACKUP DATABASE while connected to the PDB1 container
D. BACKUP DATABASE while connected to the boot container
E. BACKUP PLUGGABLE database PDB1 while connected to PDB2

Answer: AC

Explanation:
To perform operations on a single PDB, you can connect as target either to the root or directly to the PDB.
* (A) If you connect to the root, you must use the PLUGGABLE DATABASE syntax in your RMAN commands. For example, to back up a PDB, you use the BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE command.
* (C)If instead you connect directly to a PDB, you can use the same commands that you would use when connecting to a non-CDB. For example, to back up a PDB, you would use the BACKUP DATABASE command.

NEW QUESTION 146
Which statement is true about a database in ARCHIVELOG mode?

A. All backups taken prior to switching to ARCHIVELOG mode can be used to perform complete recovery.
B. Online redo log files have to be multiplexed before putting the database in ARCHIVELOG mode.
C. A Fast Recovery Area (FRA) must be configured for the database.
D. Full database backups can be performed when the database is opene

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 151
You want to create a database and you have the following:
- Oracle Grid Infrastructure is installed and configured.
- Oracle Database Vault is installed in ORACLE_HOME to be used for this database.
- Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control is available and an agent is deployed on the database server. Examine the requirements:
1. configuring the database instance to support shared server mode

2. using Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storing database files.
3. configuring a naming method to help a remote user connect to a database instance
4. configuring the Fast Recovery Area
5. configuring Database Vault
6. configuring Enterprise Manager (EM) Database Express
7. registering with EM Cloud Control
8. configuring remote log archive destinations
9. enabling daily incremental backups
10. configuring a nondefault block size for nondefault block size tablespaces
Which of these requirements can be met while creating a database by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 156
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 157
A database uses Automatic Storage Management (ASM) as database storage, which has a diskgroup, DATA1, which is created as follows:

```
SQL> CREATE DISKGROUP data1 NORMAL REDUNDANCY
     FAILGROUP failgrp1 DISK '/dev/sda1', '/dev/sda2'
     FAILGROUP failgrp2 DISK '/dev/sda3', '/dev/sda4';
```

What happens when the FAILGRP1 failure group is corrupted?

A. Mirroring of allocation units occurs within the FAILGRP2 failure group.
B. Transactions that are using the diskgroup fail.
C. ASM does not mirror any data and newly allocated primary allocation units (AU) are stored in the FAILGRP2 failure group.
D. Data in the FAILGRP1 failure group is moved to the FAILGRP2 failure group and rebalancing is starte

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 160
What must you use to read data from a table in your database and write it to an external table?

A. Use SQL* LOADER conventional path load.
B. Use SQL* LOADER direct path load.
C. Use CREATE TABL
D. . ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL command with ORACLE_LOADER access driver.
E. Use CREATE TABL
F. . ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL command with ORACLE_DATAPUMP access drive

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 162
You create an Oracle 12c database and then import schemas that are required by an application which has not yet been developed.
You want to get advice on creation of or modifications to indexes, materialized views and partitioning in these schemas. What must you run to achieve this?

A. SQL Access Advisor with a SQL tuning set
B. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) report
C. SQL Tuning Advisor
D. SQL Access Advisor with a hypothetical workload
E. SQL Performance Analyzer

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 164
Which two statements are true about Oracle network connections? (Choose two.)

A. A listener may listen on behalf of only one database instance at a time.
B. A server process checks a user's authentication credentials and creates a session if the credentials are valid.

C. The listener continuously monitors a connection after the user process connects to a service handler.
D. The listener always spawns a new server process to deal with each new connection.
E. A connection request from a client is always first received by a listener running on the port that is used for the connection request for the database server.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 166
Which three database operations can be performed only at MOUNT state? (Choose three.)

A. performing Flashback Database
B. renaming control files
C. enabling or disabling ARCHIVELOG mode
D. re-creating control files
E. performing full database recovery

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 169
Which three statements are true about Enterprise Manager Database Express? (Choose three.)

A. It can be used to perform database backup operations.
B. It can use the HTTP protocol.
C. The same port number is used for multiple Database Express configurations on the same host.
D. It can use the HTTPS protocol.
E. It is available only when the database is ope

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 171
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 statistic

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 174
What is the benefit of running the catctl.pl script during an upgrade of a pre-12c database to an Oracle 12c database?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/UPGRD/upgrade.htm#UPGRD52860

NEW QUESTION 175
Examine the command:
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE test1
DATAFILE '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orc1/test01.dbf' SIZE 5M AUTOEXTEND ON UNIFORM;
Which statement is true?

A. The data file, TEST01.DBF, can be auto extended to a maximum size M.
B. The tablespace, TEST1, can contain a maximum of one data file.
C. Allocated and free extents are tracked using bitmaps.
D. Segment free space is tracked in the data dictionar

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 179
You want to import the schema objects of the HR user from the development database DEVDB to the production database PRODDB by using Oracle Data Pump.
A database link devdb.us.oracle.com is created between PRODDB and DEVDB.
You execute the following command on the PRODDB database server:

```
$ impdp system/manager directory = DB_DATA
  dumpfile = schemas.dat
  schemas = hr
  flashback_time = "TO_TIMESTAMP ('05-01-2012 14:35:00', 'DD-MM-
YYYY HH24:MI:SS')"
```

The command fails, displaying the following error:

```
ORA-39001: invalid argument value
ORA-39000: bad dump file specification
ORA-31640: unable to open dump file "/home/oracle/schema/schemas.
dat" for read
ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status
```

What should you do to resolve the error?

A. Add network_link = devdb.us.oracle.com.
B. Add the SYSTEM user to the schemas option.
C. Change the dumpfile option value to schema.dat@devdb.us.oracle.com.
D. Replace the schemas option with network_1ink = devdb.us.oracle.com.
E. Replace the dumpfile option with network_1ink = devdb.us.oracle.co

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 180
Which three statements are true about Oracle Data Pump? (Choose three.)

A. Oracle Data Pump export and import operations can be performed to move data across different database releases.
B. DBMS_DATAPUMP PL/SQL packages can be used independent of Data Pump clients.
C. A directory object must exist and a user performing an EXPDP or IMPDP operation must have read and write permission on that directory object.
D. Oracle Data Pump export and import operations can be performed only by users with the SYSDBA privilege.
E. Oracle Data Pump export operations invoked from the clients that are connected remotely by using a connection string, create Data Pump files on the client file system.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 184
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 189
Your production database PROD uses file system storage. You want to migrate storage including the Fast Recovery Area for the PROD database to Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) by using RMAN. You back up the entire database.
What should the next step be in this migration process?

A. enabling row movement for the database
B. disabling Oracle Flashback Database if enabled
C. opening the database in exclusive mode
D. placing all tablespaces in read-only mode

Answer: B

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e18951/asm_rman.htm#OSTMG89995

NEW QUESTION 191
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 192
Which two statements are true about a server parameter file (SPFILE)? (Choose two.)

A. An SPFILE can be created from a PFILE or from memory.
B. A PFILE can be used to start up a database instance even if an SPFILE exists.
C. An SPFILE must reside in the ORACLE_HOME/dbs directory.
D. An SPFILE can be created only before a database instance is started.
E. An SPFILE contains only those dynamic parameters that can be changed without having to restart the database instance.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 196
When does a database checkpoint occur?

A. When there is an online redo log switch.
B. When a user session terminates abnormally.
C. When a server process terminates abnormally.
D. When the SHUTDOWN ABORT command is issue

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 198
Which two statements are true about the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)? (Choose two.)

A. It can be used to create a database template from an existing database.
B. It can be used to add a new tablespace.
C. It can generate SQL database creation scripts.
D. It can be used to copy an existing Oracle database to a new host and apply any patches necessary in the new host.
E. It can configure Automatic Storage Management (ASM) diskgroups.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E17559_01/em.111/e16599/appdx_creating_db_templates.htm#CJACEDCD

NEW QUESTION 201
Which three statements are true about Oracle checkpoint processing? (Choose three.)

A. Frequent thread checkpoints can degrade database performance
B. Database Writer (DBWn) processes write checkpoint information to datafile headers and the control file
C. It reduces the recovery time from instance failures
D. Incremental checkpoints write some dirty buffers to the datafiles and unwritten redo to the online redo logs.
E. Thread checkpoints ensure that all dirty buffers are written to data files during a normal shutdown

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 204
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 205
What action must you take to ensure complete database recovery till the point of failure?

A. Multiplex the control files
B. Duplex the RMAN backup sets.
C. Multiplex the online redo log files.
D. Configure the database to run in ARCHIVELOG mod

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 208
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 211
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 215
Examine the details of the uncompressed, non-partitioned heap table CITIES.

Name	Null?	Type
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 tabl

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 219
Your database is configured for ARCHIVELOG mode, and a daily full database backup is taken. RMAN is configured to perform control file autobackup.
In which three scenarios do you need media recovery? (Choose three.)

A. loss of all the copies of the control file
B. loss of all the inactive online redo log group members
C. loss of a data file that belongs to the active undo tablespace
D. loss of data files that belong to the SYSTEM tablespace
E. logical corruption of data that is caused by a wrong transaction
F. abnormal termination of the database instance

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 222
You want to upgrade an Oracle Database running Oracle Database 11g to Oracle Database 12c. Which three tasks should be performed before a manual upgrade? (Choose three.)

A. running preupgrad.sql in Oracle Database 11g to generate fix-up scripts and a log file
B. running utlu121s.sql from the new Oracle home to display information about the required initialization parameters
C. copying the initialization parameter file to the new Oracle home
D. copying the password file to the new Oracle home
E. copying net configuration files to the new Oracle home

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 225
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 228

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