Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-062

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

NEW QUESTION 1
You configure your database Instance to support shared server connections.
Which two memory areas that are part of PGA are stored in SGA instead, for shared server connection? (Choose two.)

A. User session data
B. Stack space
C. Private SQL area
D. Location of the runtime area for DML and DDL Statements
E. Location of a part of the runtime area for SELECT statements

Answer: AC

Explanation:
A: PGA itself is subdivided. The UGA (User Global Area) contains session state information, including stuff like package-level variables, cursor state, etc. Note that, with shared server, the UGA is in the SGA. It has to be, because shared server means that the session state needs to be accessible to all server processes, as any one of them could be assigned a particular session. However, with dedicated server (which likely what you're using), the UGA is allocated in the PGA.
C: The Location of a private SQL area depends on the type of connection established for a session. If a session is
connected through a dedicated server, private SQL areas are located in the server process' PGA. However, if a session is connected through a shared server, part of the private SQL area is kept in the SGA.
Note:
* System global area (SGA)
The SGA is a group of shared memory structures, known as SGA components, that contain data and control information for one Oracle Database instance. The SGA is shared by all server and background processes. Examples of data stored in the SGA include cached data blocks and shared SQL areas.
* Program global area (PGA)
A PGA is a memory region that contains data and control information for a server process. It is nonshared memory created by Oracle Database when a server process is started. Access to the PGA is exclusive to the server process. There is one PGA for each server process. Background processes also allocate their own PGAs. The total memory used by all individual PGAs is known as the total instance PGA memory, and the collection of individual PGAs is referred to as the total instance PGA, or just instance PGA. You use database initialization parameters to set the size of the instance PGA, not individual PGAs.
References:

NEW QUESTION 2
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 3
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 4
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 5
DAILY_ORDS_LST is created in locally managed tablespace ORDERS_TBS which uses automatic segment space management.

```
CREATE TABLE daily_ords_list
              (ordno NUMBER,
               ord_date DATE)
PCTFREE 20;
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. 80% of every data block in daily_ords_list is reserved for row inserts
B. 20% of each data block in the table is reserved for row updates
C. PCTFREE can help to minimize row chaining during inserts
D. PCTFREE can help reduce row migration during updates
E. PCTFREE eliminates row chaining during inserts

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
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 8
Which two statements are true concerning dropping a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose two.)

A. The PDB must be open in read-only mode.
B. The PDB must be in mount state.
C. The PDB must be unplugged.
D. The PDB data files are always removed from disk.
E. A dropped PDB can never be plugged back into a multitenant container database (CDB).

Answer: BC

Explanation:
References: http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb_plug.htm#ADMIN13658

NEW QUESTION 9
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, bettor 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 10
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 contains 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 10
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 12
Examine the structure of the SALES table, which is stored in a locally managed tablespace with Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) enabled.

```
Name                   Null?              Type
------------------     -------------      ------------------
PROD_ID                NOT NULL           NUMBER
CUST_ID                NOT NULL           NUMBER
TIME_ID                NOT NULL           DATE
CHANNEL_ID             NOT NULL           NUMBER
PROMO_ID               NOT NULL           NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD          NOT NULL           NUMBER (10,2)
AMOUNT_SOLD            NOT NULL           NUMBER (10,2)
```

You want to perform online segment shrink to reclaim fragmented free space below the high water mark. What should you ensure before the start of the operation?

A. Row movement is enabled.
B. Referential integrity constraints for the table are disabled.
C. No queries are running on this table.
D. Extra disk space equivalent to the size of the segment is available in the tablespace.
E. No pending transaction exists on the tabl

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 16
Examine the memory-related parameters set in the SPFILE of an Oracle database:

```
memory_max_target=6G
memory_target=5G
pga_aggregate_target=500M
sga_max_size=0
sga_target=0
```

Which statement is true?

A. Only SGA components are sized automatically.
B. Memory is dynamically re-allocated between the SGA and PGA as needed.
C. The size of the PGA cannot grow automatically beyond 500 MB.
D. The value of the MEMORY_TARGET parameter cannot be changed dynamicall

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 20
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 22
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 24
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 ARHCHIVELOG mode.
B. Take the user data tablespace offline.
C. Place the root container in the nomount stage.
D. Ensure that HR_PDB is ope

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 28
Which two statements are true about the logical storage structure of an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

A. An extent contains data blocks that are always physically contiguous on disk.
B. An extent can span multiple segments.
C. Each data block always corresponds to one operating system block.
D. It is possible to have tablespaces of different block sizes.
E. A data block is the smallest unit of I/O in data files.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 29
You notice a high number of waits for the db file scattered read and db file sequential read events in the recent Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) report. After further investigation, you find that queries are performing too many full table scans and indexes are not being used even though the filter columns are indexed. Identify three possible reasons for this.

A. Missing or stale histogram statistics
B. Undersized shared pool
C. High clustering factor for the indexes
D. High value for the DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT parameter
E. Oversized buffer cache

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
D: DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT is one of the parameters you can use to minimize I/O during table scans. It specifies the maximum number of blocks read in one I/O operation during a sequential scan. The total number of I/Os needed to perform a full table scan depends on such factors as the size of the table, the multiblock read count, and whether parallel execution is being utilized for the operation.

NEW QUESTION 34
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 37
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 40
You run a script that completes successfully using SQL*Plus that performs these actions:
1. Creates a multitenant container database (CDB)
2. Plugs in three pluggable databases (PDBs)
3. Shuts down the CDB instance
4. Starts up the CDB instance using STARTUP OPEN READ WRITE
Which two statements are true about the outcome after running the script? (Choose two.)

A. The seed will be in mount state.
B. The seed will be opened read-only.
C. The seed will be opened read/write.
D. The other PDBs will be in mount state.
E. The other PDBs will be opened read-only.
F. The PDBs will be opened read/write.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
B: The seed is always read-only.
D: Pluggable databases can be started and stopped using SQL*Plus commands or the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE command.

NEW QUESTION 44
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 48
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 50
Which four statements are true about database instance behavior? (Choose four.)

A. An idle instance is created when a STARTUP NOMOUNT is successful
B. All dynamic performance views (v$ views) return data when queried from a session connected to an instance in NOMOUNT state
C. The consistency of redo logs and data files is checked when mounting the database
D. Redo log files can be renamed in MOUNT state
E. An SPFILE can be updated when connected to an idle instance
F. Datafiles can be renamed in MOUNT state

Answer: CDEF

NEW QUESTION 53
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 54
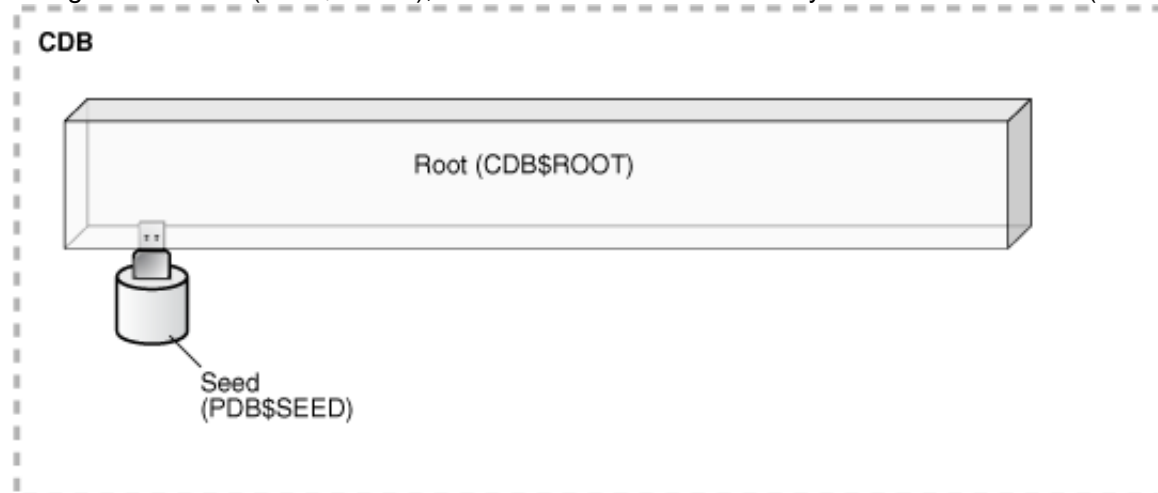What is the effect of specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE" clause in a "CREATE DATABASE" statement?

A. It will create a multitenant container database (CDB) with only the root opened.
B. It will create a CDB with root opened and seed read only.
C. It will create a CDB with root and seed opened and one PDB mounted.
D. It will create a CDB that must be plugged into an existing CDB.
E. It will create a CDB with root opened and seed mounted.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* 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.
Along with the root (CDB$ROOT), Oracle Database automatically creates a seed PDB (PDB$SEED). The following graphic shows a newly created CDB:

* 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.

NEW QUESTION 57
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 59
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 60
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 61
You want to schedule a job to rebuild a table's indexes after a bulk insert, which must be scheduled as soon as a file containing data arrives on the system.
What would you do to accomplish this?

A. Create a file watcher and an event-based job for bulk insert and then create another job to rebuild indexes on the table.
B. Create a file watcher for the bulk inserts and then create a job to rebuild indexes.
C. Create a job array and add a job for bulk insert and a job to rebuild indexes to the job array.
D. Create an event-based job for the file arrival event, then create a job for bulk insert, and then create a job to rebuild indexes.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 64
Examine the commands executed to monitor database operations:
$> conn sys oracle/oracle@prod as sysdba SQL > VAR eid NUMBER
SQL > EXEC: eid := DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.BEGIN_OPERATION ('batch_job' , FORCED_TRACKING => 'Y');
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:
C: Setting the CONTROL_MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS initialization parameter to DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING (default) enables monitoring of database operations. Real-Time SQL Monitoring is a feature of the Oracle Database Tuning Pack.
Note:
* The DBMS_SQL_MONITOR package provides information about Real-time SQL Monitoring and Real-time Database Operation Monitoring.
*(not B) BEGIN_OPERATION Function
starts a composite database operation in the current session.
/ (E) FORCE_TRACKING - forces the composite database operation to be tracked when the operation starts. You can also use the string variable 'Y'.
/ (not A) NO_FORCE_TRACKING - the operation will be tracked only when it has consumed at least 5 seconds of CPU or I/O time. You can also use the string variable 'N'.

NEW QUESTION 65
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 69
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 70
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 74
Examine the parameters for your database instance:

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

Which three statements are true about the process of automatic optimization by using cardinality feedback? (Choose three.)

A. The optimizer automatically changes a plan during subsequent execution of a SQL statement if there is a huge difference in optimizer estimates and execution statistics.
B. The optimizer can CK optimize a query only once using cardinality feedback.

C. The optimizer enables monitoring for cardinality feedback after the first execution of a query.
D. The optimizer does not monitor cardinality feedback if dynamic sampling and multicolumn statistics are enabled.
E. After the optimizer identifies a query as a re-optimization candidate, statistics collected by the collectors are submitted to the optimizer.

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
C: During the first execution of a SQL statement, an execution plan is generated as usual.
D: if multi-column statistics are not present for the relevant combination of columns, the optimizer can fall back on cardinality feedback.
(not B)* Cardinality feedback. This feature, enabled by default in 11.2, is intended to improve plans for repeated executions.
optimizer_dynamic_sampling optimizer_features_enable
* dynamic sampling or multi-column statistics allow the optimizer to more accurately estimate selectivity of conjunctive predicates. Note:
* OPTIMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING controls the level of dynamic sampling performed by the optimizer. Range of values. 0 to 10
* Cardinality feedback was introduced in Oracle Database 11gR2. The purpose of this feature is to automatically improve plans for queries that are executed repeatedly, for which the optimizer does not estimate cardinalities in the plan properly. The optimizer may misestimate cardinalities for a variety of reasons, such as missing or inaccurate statistics, or complex predicates. Whatever the reason for the misestimate, cardinality feedback may be able to help.

NEW QUESTION 77
Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a stand-alone server is installed on your production host before installing the Oracle Database server. The database and listener are configured by using Oracle Restart.
Examine the following command and its output:
$ crsctl config has CRS-4622: Oracle High Availability Services auto start is enabled. What does this imply?

A. When you start an instance on a high with SQL *Plus dependent listeners and ASM disk groups are automatically started.
B. When a database instance is started by using the SRVCTL utility and listener startup fails, the instance is still started.
C. When a database is created by using SQL* Plus, it is automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
D. When you create a database service by modifying the SERVICE_NAMES initialization parameter, it is automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.

Answer: B

Explanation:
About Startup Dependencies
Oracle Restart ensures that Oracle components are started in the proper order, in accordance with component dependencies. For example, if database files are stored in Oracle ASM disk groups, then before starting the database instance, Oracle Restart ensures that the Oracle ASM instance is started and the required disk groups are mounted. Likewise, if a component must be shut down, Oracle Restart ensures that dependent components are cleanly shut down first.
Oracle Restart also manages the weak dependency between database instances and the Oracle Net listener (the listener): When a database instance is started, Oracle Restart attempts to start the listener. If the listener startup fails, then the database is still started. If the listener later fails, Oracle Restart does not shut down and restart any database instances. http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/server.121/e17636/restart.htm#ADMIN12710

NEW QUESTION 81
You performed an incremental level 0 backup of a database: RMAN > BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE;
To enable block change tracking after the incremental level 0 backup, you issued this command: SQL > ALTER DATABASE ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING USING FILE
' /mydir/rman_change_track.f';
To perform an incremental level 1 cumulative backup, you issued this command: RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 CUMULATIVE DATABASE; Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. Backup change tracking will sometimes reduce I/O performed during cumulative incremental backups.
B. The change tracking file must always be backed up when you perform a full database backup.
C. Block change tracking will always reduce I/O performed during cumulative incremental backups.
D. More than one database block may be read by an incremental backup for a change made to a single block.
E. The incremental level 1 backup that immediately follows the enabling of block change tracking will not read the change tracking file to discover changed blocks.

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 82
In your Database, the TBS PERCENT USED parameter is set to 60 and the TBS PERCENT FREE parameter is set to 20. Which two storage-tiering actions might be automated when using information Lifecycle Management (ILM) to automate data movement? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:
The value for TBS_PERCENT_USED specifies the percentage of the tablespace quota when a tablespace is considered full. The value for TBS_PERCENT_FREE specifies the targeted free percentage for the tablespace. When the percentage of the tablespace quota reaches the value of TBS_PERCENT_USED, ADO begins to move data so that percent free of the tablespace quota approaches the value of TBS_PERCENT_FREE. This action by ADO is a best effort and not a guarantee.

NEW QUESTION 87
In your database, you want to ensure that idle sessions that are blocking active are automatically terminated after a specified period of time.

How would you accomplish this?

A. Setting a metric threshold
B. Implementing Database Resource Manager
C. Enabling resumable timeout for user sessions
D. Decreasing the value of the IDLE_TIME resource limit in the default profile

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 90
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 93
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 96
In your Oracle 12c database, you plan to execute the command:
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE tbs1 DATAFILE '/u02/oracle/data/tbs01.dbf' SIZE 50M; The u02 file system has 1 GB of free space available.
What is the outcome?

A. It creates a locally managed tablespace with manual segment space management enabled.
B. It raises an error because extent management is not specified.
C. It creates a locally managed tablespace with automatic segment space management enabled.
D. It creates a dictionary-managed tablespace with manual segment space management enabled.

Answer: C

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tspaces002.htm#ADMIN11359

NEW QUESTION 97
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 100
You use multiple temporary tables frequently in your database. Which two are benefits of configuring temporary undo? (Choose two.)

A. Performance improves because less redo is written to the redo log.
B. Temporary undo reduces the amount of undo stored in undo tablespaces.
C. Performance improves because data manipulation language (DML) operations performed on temporary tables do not use the buffer cache.
D. Performance improves because no redo and undo are generated for the temporary table

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 104
Which two are prerequisites for performing a flashback transaction? (Choose two.)

A. Flashback Database must be enabled.
B. Undo retention guarantee for the database must be configured.
C. EXECUTE privilege on the DBMS_FLASHBACK package must be granted to the user flashing back transaction.
D. Supplemental logging must be enabled.
E. Recycle bin must be enabled for the database.
F. Block change tracking must be enabled tor the database.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
References: http://searchoracle.techtarget.com/tip/How-to-perform-Oracle-Flashback-Transaction-Queries
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/appdev.112/e41502/adfns_flashback.htm#ADFNS610

NEW QUESTION 107
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 111
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 115
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 116
Which two statements are true when row archival management is enabled? (Choose two.)

A. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column visibility is controlled by the ROW ARCHIVAL VISIBILITY session parameter.
B. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is updated manually or by a program that could reference activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.
C. The ROW ARCHIVAL VISIBILITY session parameter defaults to active rows only.
D. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is visible if referenced in the select list of a query.
E. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is updated automatically by the Oracle Server based on activity tracking columns, to Indicate that a row is no longer considered active.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 119
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 124
Which three statements are true about space usage alerts? (Choose three.)

A. Alerts are issued only when the critical threshold for space available in a tablespace is breached.
B. The sum of active extents and allocated user quotas is considered to compute space usage for an undo tablespace.
C. Database alerts can provide warnings about low space availability at both tablespace and segment levels.
D. Alerts are not issued for locally managed tablespaces that are offline or in read-only mode.
E. A newly created locally managed tablespace is automatically assigned the default threshold values defined for a database.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/schema001.htm#ADMIN10120

NEW QUESTION 127
Which three activities are supported by the Data Recovery Advisor? (Choose three.)

A. Advising on block checksum failures
B. Advising on inaccessible control files
C. Advising on inaccessible block change tracking files
D. Advising on empty password files
E. Advising on invalid block header field values

Answer: ABE

Explanation:
* Data Recovery Advisor can diagnose failures such as the following:
/ (B) Components such as datafiles and control files that are not accessible because they do not exist, do not have the correct access permissions, have been taken offline, and so on
/ (A, E) Physical corruptions such as block checksum failures and invalid block header field values
/ Inconsistencies such as a datafile that is older than other database files
/ I/O failures such as hardware errors, operating system driver failures, and exceeding operating system resource limits (for example, the number of open files)
* The Data Recovery Advisor automatically diagnoses corruption or loss of persistent data on disk, determines the appropriate repair options, and executes repairs

at the user's request. This reduces the complexity of recovery process, thereby reducing the Mean Time To Recover (MTTR).

NEW QUESTION 131
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 136
Which statement is true about profiles?

A. Resource limits specified in a profile assigned to a user are always enabled.
B. A user can exist without any profile.
C. A profile can be assigned only to one user.
D. Password management using profiles is always enable

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 140
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 144
Identify two prerequisites for configuring Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express).

A. Grant the APEX_PUBLIC_USER role to the SYSMAN user.
B. Use the DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETHTTPPORT procedure to configure a port number for Oracle HTTP Server.
C. Install Oracle HTTP Server.
D. Configure at least one dispatcher for the TCP/IP protocol.
E. Create a SYSMAN user with the SYSDBA privilege as an administrator for EM Expres

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 145
The performance of your database degrades between 11:00 AM and 3:00 PM. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots are collected on an hourly basis. What is the most efficient way of diagnosing this problem?

A. Create a custom ADDM task for the period defined by the snapshots taken between 11:00 AM and 3:00 PM.
B. Analyze the latest Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) report.
C. Analyze the hourly ADDM reports generated between 11:00 AM and 3:00 PM.
D. Create a SQL Tuning Set (STS) for the currently cached SQL statements in the shared pool and run SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA) to generate recommendations.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 147
In which situations does the Database Writer process (DBWn) write to data files? (choose two).

A. when the RMAN recovery process starts
B. when a user process commits a transaction
C. when a tablespace is made read-only or taken offline
D. when PMON cleans up dirty buffers in the database buffer cache
E. when clean buffers for reading new blocks into the database buffer cache are not found easily

Answer: BD

Explanation:
References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/process.htm

NEW QUESTION 148
The HR user owns the BONUSES table. HR grants privileges to the user TOM by using the command: SQL> GRANT SELECT ON bonuses TO tom WITH
GRANT OPTION;
TOM then executes this command to grant privileges to the user JIM: SQL> GRANT SELET ON hr.bonuses TO jim; Which statement is true?

A. TOM cannot revoke the SELECT ON HR.BONUSES privilege from JIM.
B. HR can revoke the SELECT ON HR.BONUSES privilege from JIM.
C. JIM can grant the SELECT ON HR.BONUSES privilege to other users, but cannot revoke the privilege from them.
D. HR can revoke the SELECT ON HR.BONUSES privilege from TOM, which will automatically revoke the SELECT ON HR.BONUSES privilege from JIM.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 151
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 154
What is a requirement for creating a remote database scheduler job?

A. The remote database job must run as a user that is valid on the target remote database.
B. A private database link must be created from the originating database to the target remote database.
C. The target remote database on which the job is scheduled must be Oracle Database 11g Release 2 or later.
D. The target remote database must be on a different host form the originating scheduler database hos

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 157
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 160
Automatic Shared Memory Management is enabled for your database instance. You notice that there are SQL statements performing poorly because of repeated
parsing activity.
Which action generates recommendations to overcome the performance issues?

A. running the Memory Advisor for the buffer cache
B. running the Memory Advisor for the library cache
C. running the Memory Advisor for the SGA
D. running the Memory Advisor for the PGA

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 163
Which three file types are stored in the Fast Recovery Area by default in a traditional nonOMF file system? (Choose three.)

A. online redo log files
B. parameter file
C. multiplexed copies of the current control file
D. archived log files
E. Flashback Data Archive files
F. Flashback logs

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 164
Which two tasks must you perform before you begin the upgrade process to Oracle Database 12c? (Choose two.)

A. Put all readonly tablespaces in read write mode

B. Recompile all invalid objects
C. Set the compatible parameter to 12.1.0.1
D. Gather dictionary statistics
E. Empty all user recycle bins

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 167
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 169
You configured the Fast Recovery Area (FRA) for your database. The database instance is in ARCHIVELOG mode. The default location for the archived redo log files is the FRA.
Which two files are removed automatically if space is required in the FRA as per the retention policy? (Choose two.)

A. Archived redo log files that have multiple copies in a different archive location
B. user-managed backups of data files and control files
C. RMAN backups that are obsolete
D. flashback logs

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 171
Your database supports a Decision Support System (DSS) workload that involves the execution of complex queries. Currently, the database is running with peak workload. You want to analyze some of the most resource-intensive statements cached in the library cache.
What must you run to receive recommendations on the efficient use of indexes and materialized views to improve query performance?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28314/tdpdw_perform.htm#TDPDW00813

NEW QUESTION 176
For which three requirements would you use the Database Resource Manager? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
 References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14231/dbrm.htm

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NEW QUESTION 177
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 178

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 180
You want to create a database with a block size other than the default 8 kilobytes (KB) by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA).
Which option should you use?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 184
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 186
Tape streaming is not happening while performing RMAN tape backup. On investigation, you find that it is not because of the incremental backup or the empty file backup and that RMAN is sending data blocks to tape drive fast enough. What could be a solution to make streaming happen during the backup?

A. Configure backup optimization
B. Configure the channel to increase MAXOPENFILES
C. Configure the channel to increase the capacity with the RATE parameter
D. Configure the channel to adjust the tape buffer size with the BLKSIZE option

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 189
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 190
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 195
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 198
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 199
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 204
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 206
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 210
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 214
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 219
Which two statements are true about initialization parameter files? (Choose two.)

A. A lost or damaged SPFILE can be re-created by using the parameter values listed in the alert log.
B. A PFILE must exist for an SPFILE to be created.
C. The ALTER SYSTEM command cannot be used to change the value of any parameter if a database instance has started using a PFILE.
D. Both the SPFILE and PFILE must always reside on a file system accessible from the database host server.
E. On startup, by default a database instance always first searches for an SPFILE, and if it does not find any, searches for a PFILE.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 221
Which three tools or tasks are run by default as part automated maintenance tasks? (Choose three.)

A. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor
B. Optimizer statistics gathering
C. SQL Access Advisor
D. Segment Advisor
E. Automatic SQL Tuning Advisor

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 224
Which statement is true about the loss of a data file belonging to the default undo tablespace?

A. The database remains open in read-only mode.
B. The database is put in MOUNT state and requires recovery to be opened.
C. The database remains open for querying but no DML statements can be executed except by the users with SYSDBA privilege.
D. All the noncommitted transactions are lost.
E. The database instance abort

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 225
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