1Z0-062 Dumps

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

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

NEW QUESTION 1
Which two are true concerning a multitenant container database with three pluggable database? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 2
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 3
Examine this command:
SQL > exec DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS', 'PUBLISH', 'false');
Which three statements are true about the effect of this command? (Choose three.)

A. Statistics collection is not done for the CUSTOMERS table when schema stats are gathered.
B. Statistics collection is not done for the CUSTOMERS table when database stats are gathered.
C. Any existing statistics for the CUSTOMERS table are still available to the optimizer at parse time.
D. Statistics gathered on the CUSTOMERS table when schema stats are gathered are stored as pending statistics.
E. Statistics gathered on the CUSTOMERS table when database stats are gathered are stored as pending statistics.

Answer: CDE

Explanation:
* SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure
This procedure is used to set the statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema.
* Example:
Using Pending Statistics
Assume many modifications have been made to the employees table since the last time statistics were gathered. To ensure that the cost-based optimizer is still picking the best plan, statistics should be gathered once again; however, the user is concerned that new statistics will cause the optimizer to choose bad plans when the current ones are acceptable. The user can do the following:
EXECDBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS('hr', 'employees', 'PUBLISH', 'false');
By setting the employees tables publish preference to FALSE, any statistics gather from now on will not be automatically published. The newly gathered statistics will be marked as pending.

NEW QUESTION 4
You execute the following PL/SQL:

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:
 DBMS_FGA.add_policy
* The DBMS_FGA package provides fine-grained security functions.
* ADD_POLICY Procedure
This procedure creates an audit policy using the supplied predicate as the audit condition. Incorrect:
Not C: object_schema
The schema of the object to be audited. (If NULL, the current log-on user schema is assumed.)

NEW QUESTION 5
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 6
Which three statements are true PFILEs, SPFILEs or both? (Choose three.)

A. SPFILEs and PFILEs may both be edited with an O/S editing utility
B. Some SPFILE parameters can be modified successfully with the SCOPE=MEMORY clause
C. A SPFILE can be created by an idle instance
D. A PFILE can be created by an idle instance
E. All SPFILE parameters can be modified successfully with the SCOPE=BOTH clause
F. All SPFILE parameters can be modified successfully with the SCOPE=MEMORY clause

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 7
Which three factors influence the optimizer's choice of an execution plan? (Choose three.)

A. the optimizer_mode initialization parameter
B. operating system (OS) statistics
C. cardinality estimates
D. object statistics in the data dictionary
E. fixed baselines

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 8
After implementing full Oracle Data Redaction, you change the default value for the NUMBER data type as follows:

```
SQL> SELECT NUMBER_VALUE FROM REDACTION_VALUES_FOR_TYPE_FULL;

NUMBER_VALUE
------------
           0

SQL> EXEC DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES(-1)

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select number_value from redaction_values_for_type_full;

NUMBER_VALUE
------------
          -1
```

After changing the value, you notice that FULL redaction continues to redact numeric data with zero. What must you do to activate the new default value for numeric full redaction?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:
About Altering the Default Full Data Redaction Value
You can alter the default displayed values for full Data Redaction polices. By default, 0 is the redacted value when Oracle Database performs full redaction (DBMS_REDACT.FULL) on a column of the NUMBER data type. If you want to change it to another value (for example, 7), then you can run the DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES procedure to modify this value. The modification applies to all of the Data Redaction policies in the current database instance. After you modify a value, you must restart the database for it to take effect.
Note:
* The DBMS_REDACT package provides an interface to Oracle Data Redaction, which enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by low-privileged users or an application.
* UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES Procedure
This procedure modifies the default displayed values for a Data Redaction policy for full redaction.
* After you create the Data Redaction policy, it is automatically enabled and ready to redact data.
* Oracle Data Redaction enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by
low-privileged users or applications. You can redact column data by using one of the following methods:
/ Full redaction.
/ Partial redaction.
/ Regular expressions.
/ Random redaction.
/ No redaction.

NEW QUESTION 9
Which two statements are true about the RMAN validate database command? (Choose two.) A. It checks the database for intrablock corruptions.

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:
Block corruptions can be divided Into Interblock corruption and intrablock corruption. In intrablock corruption. th« corruption occurs within the block itself and can be either physical or logical corruption. In interblock corruption, the corruption occurs between blocks and can only be logical corruption.
(key word) * The VALIDATE command checks for intrablock corruptions only. Only DBVERIFY and the ANALYZE statement detect Interblock corruption.
VALIDATE Command Output ••> List of Control File and SPFILE. File TYPE >»» SPFILE or Control File.
Status >»» OK if no corruption, or FAILED If block corruption is found. Blocks Failing »»» The number of blocks that fail the corruption check. These blocks are newly corrupt.
Blocks Examined »»» Total number of blocks in the file. Oracle' Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide
12c Release 1 (12.1) - 16 Validating Database Files and Backups

NEW QUESTION 10
You administer an online transaction processing (OLTP) system whose database is stored in Automatic Storage Management (ASM) and whose disk group use normal redundancy.
One of the ASM disks goes offline, and is then dropped because it was not brought online before DISK_REPAIR_TIME elapsed.
When the disk is replaced and added back to the disk group, the ensuing rebalance operation is too slow.
Which two recommendations should you make to speed up the rebalance operation if this type of failure happens again? (Choose two.)

A. Increase the value of the ASM_POWER_LIMIT parameter.

B. Set the DISK_REPAIR_TIME disk attribute to a lower value.
C. Specify the statement that adds the disk back to the disk group.
D. Increase the number of ASMB processes.
E. Increase the number of DBWR_IO_SLAVES in the ASM instance.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
A: ASM_POWER_LIMIT specifies the maximum power on an Automatic Storage Management instance for disk rebalancing. The higher the limit, the faster rebalancing will complete. Lower values will take longer, but consume fewer processing and I/O resources.
D:
* Normally a separate process is fired up to do that rebalance. This will take a certain amount of time. If you want it to happen faster, fire up more processes. You tell ASM it can add more processes by increasing the rebalance power.
* ASMB
ASM Background Process
Communicates with the ASM instance, managing storage and providing statistics Incorrect:
Not B: A higher, not a lower, value of DISK_REPAIR_TIME would be helpful here.
Not E: If you implement database writer I/O slaves by setting the DBWR_IO_SLAVES parameter, you configure a single (master) DBWR process that has slave processes that are subservient to it. In addition, I/O slaves can be used to "simulate" asynchronous I/O on platforms that do not support asynchronous I/O or implement it inefficiently. Database I/O slaves provide non-blocking, asynchronous requests to simulate asynchronous I/O.

NEW QUESTION 10
A senior DBA asked you to execute the following command to improve performance: SQL> ALTER TABLE subscribe log STORAGE (BUFFER_POOL recycle);
You checked the data in the SUBSCRIBE_LOG table and found that it is a large table containing one million rows. What could be a reason for this recommendation?

A. The keep pool is not configured.
B. Automatic Workarea Management is not configured.
C. Automatic Shared Memory Management is not enabled.
D. The data blocks in the SUBSCRIBE_LOG table are rarely accessed.
E. All the queries on the SUBSCRIBE_LOG table are rewritten to a materialized view.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most of the rows in SUBSCRIBE_LOG table are accessed once a week.

NEW QUESTION 13
An application accesses a small lookup table frequently. You notice that the required data blocks are getting aged out of the default buffer cache.
How would you guarantee that the blocks for the table never age out?

A. Configure the KEEP buffer pool and alter the table with the corresponding storage clause.
B. Increase the database buffer cache size.
C. Configure the RECYCLE buffer pool and alter the table with the corresponding storage clause.
D. Configure Automata Shared Memory Management.
E. Configure Automatic Memory Management.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Schema objects are referenced with varying usage patterns; therefore, their cache behavior may be quite different. Multiple buffer pools enable you to address these differences. You can use a KEEP buffer pool to maintain objects in the buffer cache and a RECYCLE buffer pool to prevent objects from consuming unnecessary space in the cache. When an object is allocated to a cache, all blocks from that object are placed in that cache. Oracle maintains a DEFAULT buffer pool for objects that have not been assigned to one of the buffer pools.

NEW QUESTION 17
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 20
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 23
Your database is in ARCHIVELOG mode. You want to disable archiving for the database. Examine these steps:
1. Execute the ALTER DATABASE NOARCHIVELOG command
2. Execute SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE
3. Execute STARTUP MOUNT
4. Set the DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST parameter to $ORACLE_HOME/dbs/
5. Execute STARTUP NOMOUNT
6. Open the database
7. Execute SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL
Identify the required steps in the correct sequence.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference:
http://dba-oracle.com/bk_disable_archive_log_mode.htm

NEW QUESTION 24
You plan to create a database by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA), with the following specifications:
– Applications will connect to the database via a middle tier.
– The number of concurrent user connections will be high.
– The database will have mixed workload, with the execution of complex BI queries scheduled at night. Which DBCA option must you choose to create the database?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
 References:
http://www.oracledistilled.com/oracle-database/administration/creating-a-database-using-database-configuration

NEW QUESTION 29
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 33
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 34
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 39
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 43
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 47
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 50
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 54
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 55
Which three statements are true about a job chain? (Choose three.)

A. It can contain a nested chain of jobs.
B. It can be used to implement dependency-based scheduling.
C. It cannot invoke the same program or nested chain in multiple steps in the chain.
D. It cannot have more than one dependency.
E. It can be executed using event-based or time-based schedules.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 60
You executed a DROP USER CASCADE on an Oracle 11g release 1 database and immediately realized that you forgot to copy the OCA.EXAM_RESULTS table to the OCP schema.
The RECYCLE_BIN enabled before the DROP USER was executed and the OCP user has been granted the FLASHBACK ANY TABLE system privilege.
What is the quickest way to recover the contents of the OCA.EXAM_RESULTS table to the OCP schema?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
RMAN tablespace point-in-time recovery (TSPITR).
Recovery Manager (RMAN) TSPITR enables quick recovery of one or more tablespaces in a database to an earlier time without affecting the rest of the tablespaces and objects in the database.
Fully Automated (the default)
In this mode, RMAN manages the entire TSPITR process including the auxiliary instance. You specify the tablespaces of the recovery set, an auxiliary destination, the target time, and you allow RMAN to manage all other aspects of TSPITR.
The default mode is recommended unless you specifically need more control over the location of recovery set files after TSPITR, auxiliary set files during TSPITR, channel settings and parameters or some other aspect of your auxiliary instance.

NEW QUESTION 62
Which two statements are true about SQL*Loader Express Mode in an Oracle 12c database? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 63
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 64
Which three statements are true concerning unplugging a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose three.)

A. The PDB must be open in read only mode.
B. The PDB must be dosed.
C. The unplugged PDB becomes a non-CDB.
D. The unplugged PDB can be plugged into the same multitenant container database (CDB)
E. The unplugged PDB can be plugged into another CDB.
F. The PDB data files are automatically removed from disk.

Answer: BDE

Explanation:
B, not A: The PDB must be closed before unplugging it.
D: An unplugged PDB contains data dictionary tables, and some of the columns in these encode information in an endianness-sensitive way. There is no supported way to handle the conversion of such columns automatically. This means, quite simply, that an unplugged PDB cannot be moved across an endianness difference.
E (not F): To exploit the new unplug/plug paradigm for patching the Oracle version most effectively, the source and destination CDBs should share a filesystem so that the PDB's datafiles can remain in place.
References:

NEW QUESTION 67
Identify three valid options for adding a pluggable database (PDB) to an existing multitenant container database (CDB).

A. Use the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to create a PDB using the files from the SEED.
B. Use the CREATE DATABASE . . . ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to provision a PDB by copying file from the SEED.
C. Use the DBMS_PDB package to clone an existing PDB.
D. Use the DBMS_PDB package to plug an Oracle 12c non-CDB database into an existing CDB.
E. Use the DBMS_PDB package to plug an Oracle 11 g Release 2 (11.2.0.3.0) non-CDB database into an existing CDB.

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
Use the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to create a pluggable database (PDB). This statement enables you to perform the following tasks:
* (A) Create a PDB by using the seed as a template
Use the create_pdb_from_seed clause to create a PDB by using the seed in the multitenant container database (CDB) as a template. The files associated with the seed are copied to a new location and the copied files are then associated with the new PDB.
* (C) Create a PDB by cloning an existing PDB
Use the create_pdb_clone clause to create a PDB by copying an existing PDB (the source PDB) and then plugging the copy into the CDB. The files associated with the source PDB are copied to a new location and the copied files are associated with the new PDB. This operation is called cloning a PDB.
The source PDB can be plugged in or unplugged. If plugged in, then the source PDB can be in the same CDB or in a remote CDB. If the source PDB is in a remote CDB, then a database link is used to connect to the remote CDB and copy the files.
* Create a PDB by plugging an unplugged PDB or a non-CDB into a CDB
Use the create_pdb_from_xml clause to plug an unplugged PDB or a non-CDB into a CDB, using an XML metadata file.

NEW QUESTION 68
You want a job that performs a bulk insert as soon as the loader file arrives on the local file system. Which two would you do to accomplish this? (Choose two.)

A. Create a file watcher
B. Create a bulk loader watcher
C. Create a light weight job for bulk insert
D. Create an event-based job for bulk insert
E. Create a job chain with a step for bulk insert

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 70
Your database supports a DSS workload that involves the execution of complex queries: Currently, the library cache contains the ideal workload for analysis. You want to analyze some of the queries for an application that are cached in the library cache.
What must you do to receive recommendations about the efficient use of indexes and materialized views to improve query performance?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
* SQL Access Advisor is primarily responsible for making schema modification recommendations, such as adding or dropping indexes and materialized views. SQL Tuning Advisor makes other types of recommendations, such as creating SQL profiles and restructuring SQL statements.
* The query optimizer can also help you tune SQL statements. By using SQL Tuning Advisor and SQL Access Advisor, you can invoke the query optimizer in advisory mode to examine a SQL statement or set of statements and determine how to improve their efficiency. SQL Tuning Advisor and SQL Access Advisor can make various recommendations, such as creating SQL profiles, restructuring SQL statements, creating additional indexes or materialized views, and refreshing optimizer statistics.
Note:
* Decision support system (DSS) workload
* The library cache is a shared pool memory structure that stores executable SQL and PL/SQL code. This cache contains the shared SQL and PL/SQL areas and control structures such as locks and library cache handles.

NEW QUESTION 73
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 75
You created a new database using the "create database" statement without specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE" clause.
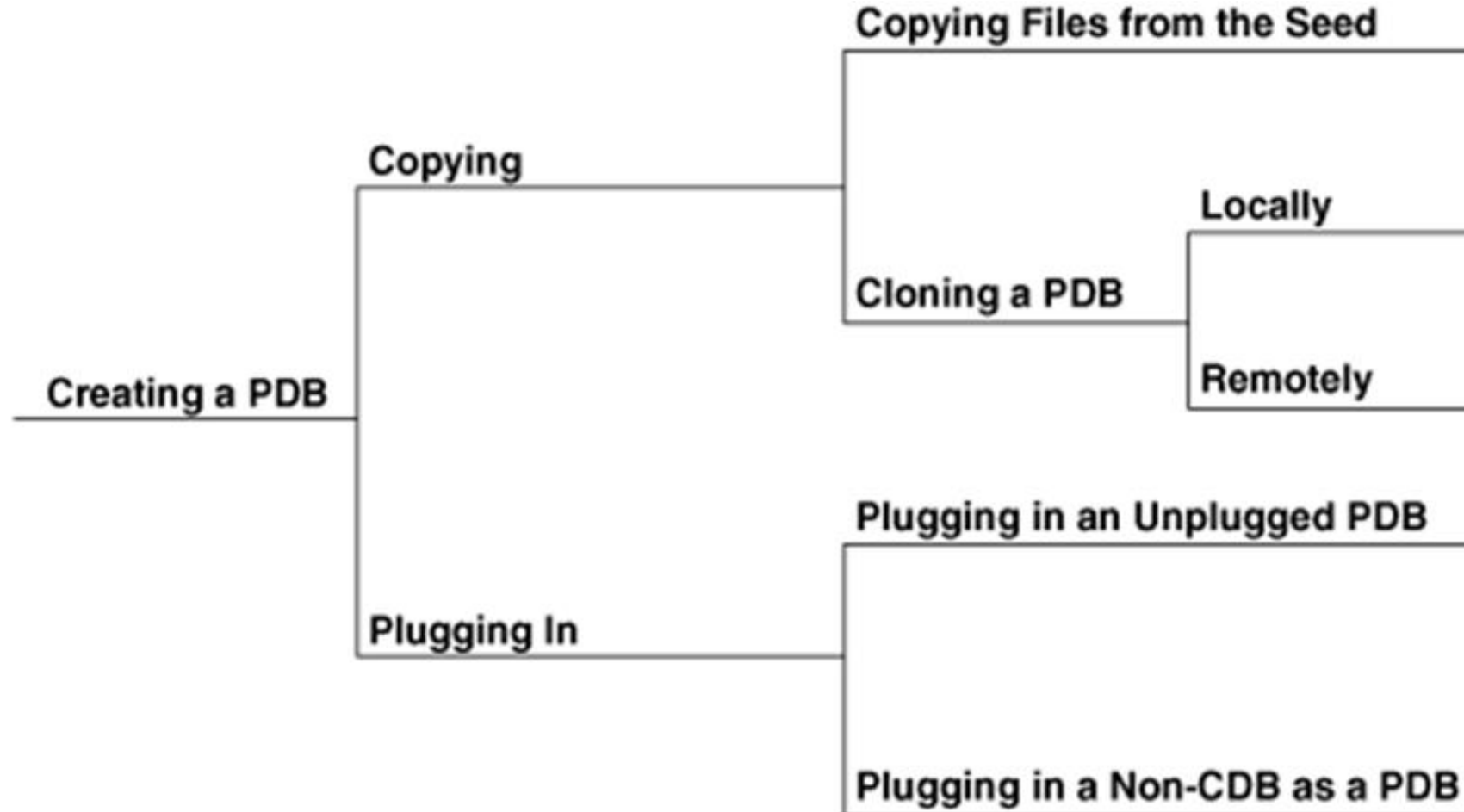What are two effects of not using the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE database" clause?

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:
A (not B,not E): The CREATE DATABASE ... ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE SQL statement creates a new CDB. If you do not specify the ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE clause, then the newly created database is a non- CDB and can never contain PDBs.
D: You can create a PDB by plugging in a Non-CDB as a PDB. The following graphic depicts the options for creating a PDB:

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

NEW QUESTION 78
Which Oracle Database component is audited by default if the unified Auditing option is enabled?

A. Oracle Data Pump
B. Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN)
C. Oracle Label Security
D. Oracle Database Vault
E. Oracle Real Application Security

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 79
What is the result of executing a TRUNCATE TABLE command on a table that has Flashback Archiving enabled?

A. It fails with the ORA-665610 Invalid DDL statement on history-tracked message
B. The rows in the table are truncated without being archived.
C. The rows in the table are archived, and then truncated.
D. The rows in both the table and the archive are truncate

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 83
You plan to implement the distributed database system in your company. You invoke Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create a database on the server. During the installation, DBCA prompts you to specify the Global Database Name.
What must this name be made up of?

A. It must be made up of a database name and a domain name.
B. It must be made up of the value in ORACLE_SID and HOSTNAME.
C. It must be made up of the value that you plan to assign for INSTANCE_NAME and HOSTNAME.
D. It must be made up of the value that you plan to assign for ORACLE_SID and SERVICE_NAMES.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Using the DBCA to Create a Database (continued)
3. Database Identification: Enter the Global Database Name in The form database_name.domain_name, and the system identifier (SID). The SID defaults lo the

database name and uniquely identifies the instance associated with the database.
4. Management Options: Use this page to set up your database so that it can be managed with Oracle Enterprise Manager. Select the default: "Configure the Database with Enterprise Manager." Optionally, this page allows you to configure alert notifications and daily disk backup area settings.
Note: Yon must configure the listener before you can configure Enterprise Manager (as shown earlier).

NEW QUESTION 85
Your multitenant container (CDB) containing three pluggable databases (PDBs) is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You find that the SYSAUX tablespace is corrupted in the root container.
The steps to recover the tablespace are as follows:
1. Mount the CDB.
2. Close all the PDBs.
3. Open the database.
4. Apply the archive redo logs.
5. Restore the data file.
6. Take the SYSAUX tablespace offline.
7. Place the SYSAUX tablespace online.
8. Open all the PDBs with RESETLOGS.
9. Open the database with RESETLOGS.
10. Execute the command SHUTDOWN ABORT.
Which option identifies the correct sequence to recover the SYSAUX tablespace?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
RMAN> ALTER TABLESPACE sysaux OFFLINE IMMEDIATE; RMAN> RESTORE TABLESPACE sysaux;
RMAN> RECOVER TABLESPACE sysaux; RMAN> ALTER TABLESPACE sysaux ONLINE;
* Example:
While evaluating the 12c beta3 I was not able to do the recover while testing "all pdb files lost". Cannot close the pdb as the system datafile was missing…
So only option to recover was: Shutdown cdb (10) startup mount; (1)
restore pluggable database recover pluggable database alter database open; alter pluggable database name open;
Oracle support says: You should be able to close the pdb and restore/recover the system tablespace of PDB.
* Inconsistent backups are usually created by taking online database backups. You can also make an inconsistent backup by backing up data files while a database is closed, either:
/ Immediately after the crash of an Oracle instance (or, in an Oracle RAC configuration, all instances)
/ After shutting down the database using SHUTDOWN ABORT
Inconsistent backups are only useful if the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode and all archived redo logs created since the backup are available.
* Open the database with the RESETLOGS option after finishing recovery: SQL> ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

NEW QUESTION 89
You use the segment advisor to help determine objects for which space may be reclaimed. Which three statements are true about the advisor given by the segment advisor? (Choose three.)

A. It may advise the use of online table redefinition for tables in dictionary managed tablespace.
B. It may advise the use of segment shrink for tables in dictionary managed tablespaces it the no chained rows.
C. It may advise the use of online table redefinition for tables in locally managed tablespaces
D. It will detect and advise about chained rows.
E. It may advise the use of segment shrink for free list managed tables.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 91
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 95
In your database, USERS is the default permanent tablespace. Examine the commands and their outcome:

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

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

You plan to execute the commands:

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 100
Which three statements are true about the purpose of checkpoints? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 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 108
You enabled an audit policy by issuing the following statements:
SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SCOTT;
SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SYS, SYSTEM;
For which database users and for which executions is the audit policy now active? Select two.

A. SYS, SYSTEM
B. SCOTT
C. Only for successful executions
D. Only for failed executions
E. Both successful and failed executions

Answer: AE

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

NEW QUESTION 109
Examine the following command;
ALTER SYSTEM SET enable_ddl_logging = TRUE; Which statement is true?

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 113
In which two scenarios do you use SQL* Loader to load data? (Choose two.)

A. Transform the data while it is being loaded into the database.
B. Use transparent parallel processing without having to split the external data first.
C. Load data into multiple tables during the same load statement.
D. Generate unique sequential key values in specified column

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 116
Examine these two statements:

```
SQL> CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE MRKT
  2    DATAFILE '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/mrkt.dbf' size 10M LOGGING
  3    EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO;

Tablespace created.

SQL> ALTER DATABASE DEFAULT TABLESPACE MRKT;

Database altered.
```

Which three are true about the MRKT tablespace? (Choose three.)

A. The MRKT tablespace is created as a small file tablespace, because the file size is less than the minimum required for big file files.
B. The MRKT tablespace may be dropped if it has no contents.
C. Users who were using the old default tablespace will have their default tablespaces changed to the MRKT tablespace.
D. No more data files can be added to the tablespace.
E. The relative file number of the tablespace is not stored in rowids for the table rows that are stored in the MRKT tablespace.

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 120
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 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
The schema SALES exists in two databases, ORCL1 and ORCL2, and has the same password, SALES123. User SALES has CREATE DATABASE LINK and CREATE SESSION privileges on both databases. Examine these commands: Conn SALES/SALES123
CREATE DATABASE LINK orcl2 USING 'orcl2';
What is the outcome of executing these commands in the ORCL1 database?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 131
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 136
What is the outcome of the SHUTDOWN ABORT command?

A. Pending transactions are committed and the database is closed.
B. Dirty buffers in the buffer cache and unwritten redo are not written to the data files and redo log files respectively.
C. Uncommitted transactions are rolled back
D. Instance recovery must be requested by the DBA at the next startup

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 138
Which three statements are true about server-generated alerts? (Choose three.)

A. Server-generated alerts notify administrators of problems that cannot be resolved automatically.
B. Alerts are not issued for locally managed read-only tablespaces.
C. Response actions cannot be specified for server-generated alerts.
D. Stateful alerts can be queried only from the DBA_ALERT_HISTORY view.
E. When an alert is cleared, it is moved to the DBA_ALERT_HISTORY view.

Answer: ABE

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

NEW QUESTION 142
In your database, the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to TYPICAL and an Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot is taken every 30 minutes.
Which two statements are true about the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)? (Choose two.)

A. It measures database performance by analyzing the wait time and CPU time of all non-idle user sessions.
B. It always compares the latest snapshot with the baseline snapshot for analysis.
C. It runs after each AWR snapshot is created and it requires at least two snapshots for analysis.
D. It requires at least four AWR snapshots for analysis.
E. It calls other advisors if required, but does not provide recommendations about the advisors to be use

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 145
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 147
The HR schema exists in two databases, BOSTON and DENVER, and has the same password, HR. You have the CREATE DATABASE LINK and CREATE SESSION privileges on both the database. BOSTON is defined as a service name in the tnsnames.ora of both the databases.
You plan to use the command:
CREATE DATABASE LINK hr_link CONNECT to hr IDENTIFIED BY hr USING 'denver';
What must be done to ensure only the HR user in the BOSTON database can access the HR schema in the DENVER database?

A. Execute this command as HR user in the BOSTON database and SYS user in the DENVER database.
B. Execute this command as SYS user in both the databases.
C. Execute this command as HR user in the DENVER database.
D. Execute this command as HR user in the BOSTON databas

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 150
In your database instance, the UNDO_RETENTION parameter is set to 1000 and undo retention is not guaranteed for the fixed size undo tablespace.
Which statement is true about undo retention?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 153
Which two services may you see on the My Service Dashboard page? (Choose two.)

A. Network Cloud Service
B. User Cloud Service
C. Compute Cloud Service
D. Database Cloud Service

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 158
You want execution of large database operations to suspend, and then resume, in the event of space allocation failures. You set the value of the initialization parameter RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT to 3600. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 163
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 168
Which three statements are true about naming methods? (Choose three.)

A. Local naming supports multiple protocols, but for any one connection, the client and server must use the same protocol.
B. In the Easy Connect method, clients can connect to a database server by using the host name of the database with an optional port and service name.
C. In the Easy Connect method, the listener port and IP address must be provided for the connection to be successful.
D. The local naming method does not support connect-time failover and load-balancing options.
E. The directory naming method supports connect-time failover and load-balancing option

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 171
Which three statements are true about windows? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 172
Which four statements are true about the components of the Oracle Scheduler? (Choose four.)

A. A schedule can be specified to a single job only.
B. A scheduler job can point to a chain instead of pointing to a single program object.
C. A job may get started automatically when a window opens.
D. A program and job can be specified as part of a schedule definition.
E. A job is specified as part of a program specification.
F. A program can be used in the definition of multiple jobs.
G. A program and schedule can be specified as part of a job definition.

Answer: BCFG

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14231/schedover.htm

NEW QUESTION 175
Which four operations performed after the Oracle Restart installation are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration? (Choose four.)

A. listener configured by using NETCA
B. database service created by using SRVCTL
C. database created by using a SQL statement
D. database created by using DBCA
E. ASM instance created by using ASMCA
F. database service created by using DBMS_SERVICE.CREATE_SERVICE
G. database service created by modifying the SERVICE_NAMES initialization parameter

Answer: ABDE

Explanation:
References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/restart002.htm#insertedID3

NEW QUESTION 176
Which statement is true about using the Export/Import method for migrating data when upgrading to Oracle Database 12c?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 178
Which two would you recommend to an application developer for reducing locking conflicts on tables in an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

A. Create objects in locally managed tablespaces with Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) enabled.
B. Avoid coding long-running transactions.
C. Allow the database to handle locks In default locking mode.
D. Create objects in locally managed tablespaces with manual segment space management enabled.
E. Enable undo retention guarantee.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 180
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 185
Your database is in ARCHIVELOG mode and you want to automate the backup scheduling for your database. Which two tools or utilities would you use to achieve this? (Choose two.)

A. Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express)
B. Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
C. Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)
D. Recovery Manager (RMAN) script invoked by using scheduler

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 190
One of your databases supports an OLTP workload. The default UNDO tablespace is fixed size with:
1. RETENTION NOGUARANTEE
2. UNDO_RETENTION is 12 minutes
User SCOTT gets this error after a query on the SALES table has run for more than 15 minutes: ORA-01555: snapshot too old
Which three factors taken separately or in some combination might be the cause? (Choose three.)

A. An update was made to the SALES table after the query began
B. An update to the SALES table was committed after the query began
C. A committed delete to the SALES table was made more than 12 minutes before the query began
D. An uncommitted update to the SALES table was made more than 12 minutes before the query began
E. A committed update to the SALES table was made more than 12 minutes before the query began
F. An uncommitted delete to the SALES table was made more than 12 minutes before the query began
G. An update was made to the SALES table before the query began

Answer: ADE

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 195
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 200
You install Oracle Grid Infrastructure standalone server and issue the following command: crsctl start has
Which two existing components get automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration? (Choose two.)

A. Oracle CSSD services
B. the database whose instance is running
C. Oracle Notification services
D. Oracle Healthcheck services
E. Oracle Net Listener

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 205
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 209
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 214
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 218
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 221
To enable faster incremental backups, you enabled block change tracking for the database. Which two statements are true about the block change tracking file? (Choose two.)

A. Multiple change tracking files can be created for a database.
B. The change tracking file must be created after the first level 0 backup.
C. RMAN does not support backup and recovery of the change tracking file.
D. The database clears the change tracking file and starts tracking changes again, after whole database restore and recovery operations.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 223
A user establishes a connection to a database instance by using an Oracle Net. You want to ensure that:
1. The user account must be locked after five consecutive 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. Which two would you do to implement this? (Choose two.)

A. by alerting the appropriate user attributes with an ALTER USER command
B. by using appropriate PASSWORD parameters set in the profile assigned to the user
C. by implementing Database Resource Manager and assign it a profile for the user
D. by implementing Database Resource Manager and assign it a role for the user
E. by using appropriate KERNEL parameters set in the profile assigned to the user

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 226
Identify the persistent configuration setting for the target database that can be set for the backup by using RMAN. (Choose all that apply.)

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

Answer: ABC

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

NEW QUESTION 230
Examine the command to perform a data pump export operation on a source database:
$> expdp hr/hr DIRECTORY=dumpdir DUMPFILE=emp1.dmp VIEWS_AS_TABLE=emp_dept On the target database, you execute the data pump import command:
$> impdp hr/hr DIRECTORY=dumpdir DUMPFILE=emp1.dmp VIEWS_AS_TABLE=emp_dept Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 231
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 234
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 237
What is pre-requisite to alter a role?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 238
Your single-instance Oracle 12c database home currently supports conventional auditing and uses Automatic Storage Management (ASM). You want to enable unified auditing by executing the command:
$ make –fins_rdbms.mk uniaud_on ioracle ORACLE_HOME=$ORACLE_HOME Which two steps should you perform before executing this command? (Choose two.)

A. Ensure that the initialization parameter AUDIT_TRAIL is set to DB.
B. Drop any existing fine-grained audit (FGA) policies.
C. Stop the listener.
D. Shut down the database instance.
E. Disable auditing by setting the initialization parameter AUDIT_TRAIL to NONE.

Answer: CE

Explanation:
References: https://blogs.oracle.com/UPGRADE/entry/unified_auditing_is_it_on

NEW QUESTION 241
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 246
Which two statements are true about resumable space allocation? (Choose two.)

A. A database-level LOGON trigger can be used to automatically configure resumable statement settings for individual sessions.
B. SELECT statements that run out of temporary space for sort areas are candidates for resumable execution.
C. A resumable statement can be suspended and resumed only once during a session.

D. Resumable space allocation does not apply when a database instance uses asynchronous commit.
E. Resumable space allocation does not apply when users exceed their assigned space quota in a tablespace.
F. Free space in a segment is automatically reclaimed when a resumable statement is suspended because of an out-of- space condition.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 249
Your database is open in read/write mode and multiple users are connected to the database instance. You execute the following command:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE RESTRICTED SESSION; What would be the effect on current sessions?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 253
You configured the flash recovery area in the database. Which two files would you expect to find in the flash recovery area? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 258
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