

Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-063

Oracle Database 12c: Advanced Administration



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

Automatic Undo Management is enabled for your database. You want a user to retrieve metadata and historical data for a given transaction or for transactions in a given time interval.

Which three are prerequisites to fulfill this requirement? (Choose three.)

- A. Minimal supplemental logging must be enabled.
- B. The database must be running in archivelog mode.
- C. Flashback Data Archive must be created and the flashback archive administer system privilege must be granted to the user.
- D. The flashback any table privilege must be granted to the user.
- E. The select any transaction privilege must be granted to the user.
- F. The recycle bin parameter must be set to on.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

The following parameters are set for your Oracle 12c database instance:

OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=FALSE OPTIMIZER_USE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=TRUE

You want to manage the SQL plan evolution task manually. Examine the following steps:

1. Set the evolve task parameters.
2. Create the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
3. Implement the recommendations in the task by using the DBMS_SPM.IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK function.
4. Execute the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
5. Report the task outcome by using the DBMS_SPM.REPORT_EVOLVE_TASK function. Identify the correct sequence of steps.

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

In the SPFILE, UNDO TABLESPACE is Set to UNDOTBS.

You rename the undotbs undo tablespace:

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which three types of failures are detected by the Data Recovery Advisor (DRA)? (Choose three.)

- A. loss of a non-critical data file
- B. loss of a control file
- C. physical data block corruption
- D. logical data block corruption
- E. loss of an archived redo log file

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

A database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You want to back up a 10 TB data file belonging to the users tablespace. The backup of the data file is too slow.

What type of backup do you recommend to improve the performance of the backup?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

For which three pieces of information can you use the RMAN LIST command? (Choose three.)

- A. stored scripts in the recovery catalog
- B. available archived redo log files
- C. backup sets and image copies that are obsolete
- D. backups of tablespaces
- E. backups that are marked obsolete according to the current retention policy

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

You issue commands in SQL*Plus as the Oracle owner, to enable multithreading for your UNIX-based Oracle 12c database:

```
CONNECT /AS SYSDBA
```

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET THREADED_EXECUTION=TRUE SCOPE=SPFILE; SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE
```

You then restart the instance and get an error: STARTUP

ORA-01031: insufficient privileges

Why does the startup command return the error shown?

- A. because the threaded architecture requires exiting from sql*plus and reconnecting with sql*Plus / as sysdba before issuing a startup command
- B. because the threaded architecture requires issuing a new connect / as sysdba from within sql*plus before issuing a startup command
- C. because the threaded architecture requires authentication using a password file before issuing a startup command
- D. because the threaded architecture requires connecting to the instance via a listener before issuing a startup command
- E. because the threaded architecture requires restarting the listener before issuing a startup command

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

Examine the command:

```
$ expdp SYSTEM FULL=YES DUMPFILE=dpump_dir1:full1%U.dmp,  
dpump_dir2:full2% U.dmp, dpump_dir3:full3%U.dmp FILESIZE=400M  
PARALLEL=3 JOB_NAME=expfull
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

- A. It fails because the log file parameter is not specified.
- B. It fails because no absolute path is specified for the log file and dump file.
- C. It succeeds and exports the full database, simultaneously creating three copies of dump files at three different locations.
- D. It succeeds and exports the full database, simultaneously creating three dump files at three different locations, but the total number of dump files can exceed three.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

Examine the commands:

```
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET RECYCLEBIN = ON;
```

Session altered.

```
SQL> DROP TABLE emp; --(First EMP table) Total dropped.
```

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE emp(id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_idx PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR2 (15), salary NUMBER(7,2));
```

Table created.

You then execute multiple INSERT statements to insert rows into EMP table and drop the table again: SQL> DROP TABLE emp; -- (Second EMP table)

Table dropped.

```
SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE emp TO BEFORE DROP;
```

Which statement is true about the FLASHBACK command?

- A. It recovers the structure, data, and indexes of the first EMP table.
- B. It recovers only the structure of the second EMP table.
- C. It returns an error because two tables with the same name exist in the recycle bin.
- D. It recovers the structure, data, and indexes of the second EMP table.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your database supports a Decision Support System (DSS) workload that involves the execution of complex

queries. Currently, the database is running with peak workload. You want to analyze some of the most resource-intensive statements cached in the library cache.

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

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 each block in a table segment
- 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

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 that is running in ARCHIVELOG mode contains two pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB2_1 and PDB2_2, both of which are open. RMAN is connected to the target pluggable database PDB2_1.

RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG DELETE INPUT;

Which statement is true about the execution of this command to back up the database?

- A. All data files belonging to PDB2_1 are backed up and all archive log files are deleted.
- B. All data files belonging to PDB2_1 are backed up along with the archive log files.
- C. Only the data files belonging to pdb2_1 are backed up.
- D. This command gives an error because archive log files can be backed up only when RMAN is connected to the root database.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 1)

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 that is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and contains pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB_1 and PDB_2.

While opening PDB_1, you get an error: SQL> alter pluggable database pdb_1 open;

ORA-01157: cannot identify/lock data file 11-see DBWR trace file

ORA-01110: data file 11: '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/pcb_1/example01.dbf'

To repair the failure, you open an RMAN session for the target database CDB\$ROOT. You execute the following as the first command:

RMAN> REPAIR FAILURE;

Which statement describes the consequence of the command?

- A. The command performs the recovery and closes the failure.
- B. The command produces an error because RMAN is not connected to the target database PDB_1.
- C. The command produces an error because the ADVISE FAILURE command was not executed before the REPAIR FAILURE command.
- D. The command executes successfully, performs recovery, and opens PDB_1.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Exam Topic 1)

You want to capture column group usage and gather extended statistics for better cardinality estimates for the customers table in the SH schema. Examine the following steps:

1. Issue the SELECTDBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS') from dual statement.
2. Execute the dbms_stats.seed_col_usage (null, 'SH', 500) procedure.
3. Execute the required queries on the customers table.
4. Issue the select dbms_stats.reportwcol_usage ('SH', 'customers') from dual statement. Identify the correct sequence of steps.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Step 1 (2). Seed column usage

Oracle must observe a representative workload, in order to determine the appropriate column groups. Using the new procedure DBMS_STATS.SEED_COL_USAGE, you tell Oracle how long it should observe the workload.

Step 2: (3) You don't need to execute all of the queries in your work during this window. You can simply run explain plan for some of your longer running queries to ensure column group information is recorded for these queries.

Step 3. (1) Create the column groups

At this point you can get Oracle to automatically create the column groups for each of the tables based on the usage information captured during the monitoring window. You simply have to call the DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function for each table. This function requires just two arguments, the schema name and the table name. From then on, statistics will be maintained for each column group whenever statistics are gathered on the table.

Note:

* DBMS_STATS.REPORT_COL_USAGE reports column usage information and records all the SQL operations the database has processed for a given object.

* The Oracle SQL optimizer has always been ignorant of the implied relationships between data columns

within the same table. While the optimizer has traditionally analyzed the distribution of values within a column, he does not collect value-based relationships between columns.

* Creating extended statistics

Here are the steps to create extended statistics for related table columns with dbms_stats.create_extended_stats:

1 - The first step is to create column histograms for the related columns.

2 – Next, we run `dbms_stats.create_extended_stats` to relate the columns together.

Unlike a traditional procedure that is invoked via an `execute` (“`exec`”) statement, Oracle extended statistics are created via a `select` statement.

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Exam Topic 1)

You execute the RMAN commands:

RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE; RMAN> RECOVER CORRUPTION LIST;

Which task is performed by these commands?

- A. Corrupted blocks, if any, are repaired in the backup created.
- B. Only those data files that have corrupted blocks are backed up.
- C. Corrupted blocks in the data files are checked and repaired before performing the database backup.
- D. The database is checked for physically corrupt blocks and any corrupted blocks are repaired.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Examine the steps involved in the recovery process:

1. Shut down the database instance.
2. Start up the database instance in NOMOUNT state.
3. Mount the database.
4. Take the data file offline.
5. Put the data file online.
6. Restore the control file.
7. Restore the database.
8. Restore the data file.
9. Open the database with the RESETLOG option.
10. Recover the database with the NOREDO option.
11. Recover the data file with the NOREDO option. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode. One of the data files belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace is corrupted. You notice that all online redo logs have been overwritten since the last backup.

Which method would you use to recover the data file?

- A. Shut down the instance if not already shut down, restore all data files belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace from the last backup, and restart the instance.
- B. Shut down the instance if not already shut down, restore the corrupted data file belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace from the last backup, and restart the instance.
- C. Shut down the instance if not already shut down, restore all data files for the entire database from the last backup, and restart the instance.
- D. Mount the database, restore all data files belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace from the last backup, and open the database.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. maximum undo per consumer group
- B. maximum idle time for a session in a PDB
- C. parallel server limit
- D. CPU
- E. maximum number of sessions for a PDB

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Exam Topic 1)

You wish to create jobs to satisfy these requirements:

1. Automatically bulk load data from a flat file.
2. Rebuild indexes on the SALES table after completion of the bulk load. How would you create these jobs?

- A. Create both jobs by using Scheduler raised events.
- B. Create both jobs using application raised events.
- C. Create one job to rebuild indexes using application raised events and another job to perform bulk load using Scheduler raised events.

D. Create one job to rebuild indexes using Scheduler raised events and another job to perform bulk load by using events raised by the application.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Exam Topic 1)

A telecom company wishes to generate monthly bills to include details of customer calls, listed in order of time of call. Which table organization allows for generating the bills with minimum degree of row sorting?

- A. a hash cluster
- B. an index cluster
- C. a partitioned table
- D. a sorted hash cluster
- E. a heap table with a rowid column

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your Oracle 12c multitenant container database (CDB) contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). In the PDB HR_PDB, the common user C##ADMIN and the local user B_ADMIN have only the CONNECT privilege.

You create a common role C##ROLE1 with the CREATE ANY TABLE and SELECT ANY TABLE privileges.

You then execute the commands:

```
SQL> GRANT c##role1 TO c##admin CONTAINER=ALL;
SQL> CONN sys/oracle@HR_PDB as sysdba
SQL> GRANT c##role1 TO b_admin CONTAINER=CURRENT;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. C##ADMIN can create and select any table, and grant the C##ROLE1 role to users only in the root container.
- B. B_ADMIN can create and select any table in both the root container and HR_PDB.
- C. C##ADMIN can create and select any table in the root container and all the PDBs.
- D. B_ADMIN can create and select any table only in HR_PDB.
- E. The GRANT c##role1 TO b_admin command returns an error because CONTAINER should be set to ALL.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 1)

You are required to migrate your 11.2.0.3 database to an Oracle 12c database.

Examine the list of steps that might be used to accomplish this task:

1. Place all user-defined tablespaces in read-only mode on the source database.
2. Use the RMAN convert command to convert data files to the target platform's endian format, if required.
3. Perform a full transportable export on the source database with the parameters VERSION=12, TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS, and FULL=Y.
4. Transport the data files for all the user-defined tablespaces.
5. Transport the export dump file to the target database.
6. Perform an import on the target database by using the full, network_link, and transportable_datafiles parameters.
7. Perform an import on the target database by using the full and transportable_datafiles parameters. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Both orcl1 and orcl2 are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
- B. All database listeners running from the database home are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
- C. The srvct1 add database command must be used to add orcl1 and orcl2 to the Oracle Restart configuration.
- D. The crsctl start has command must be used to start software services for Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) after the "Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server" installation is complete.
- E. All databases subsequently created by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/restart001.htm

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 1)

You have installed two 64G flash devices to support the Database Smart Flash Cache feature on your database server that is running on Oracle Linux.

You have set the db_smart_flash_file parameter: DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE= '/dev/f lash_device_1',' /dev/f lash_device_2' How should the D3_flash_cache_size be configured to use both devices?

- A. Set DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=64G.
- B. Set D3_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=64G, 64G.
- C. Set D3_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=128G.
- D. db_flash_cache_SIZE is automatically configured by the instance at startup.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

In this release Oracle has made changes related to both initialization parameters used by DB Smart Flash cache. Now you can define many files|devices and its sizes for "Database Smart Flash Cache" area. In previous releases only one file|device could be defined.

DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE = /dev/sda, /dev/sdb, /dev/sdc DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE = 32G, 32G, 64G

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

/dev/sda – size 32G

/dev/sdb – size 32G

/dev/sdc – size 64G

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

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Exam Topic 1)

Examine the command:

SQL> RECOVER DATABASE USING BACKUP CONTROLFILE UNTIL CANCEL;

In which two scenarios is this command required? (Choose two.)

- A. The current online redo log file is missing.
- B. A data file belonging to a noncritical tablespace is missing.
- C. All the control files are missing.
- D. The control file backup is older than the database backup.
- E. All the data files are missing.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. The COMPATIBLE initialization parameter is set to 10.2 or higher.
- B. There are no guaranteed restore points defined for the database.
- C. The default device for the backup must be set to disk.
- D. The tablespaces are locally managed.
- E. The fast recovery area is less than 50 percent free.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which three RMAN persistent settings can be set for a database? (Choose three.)

- A. backup retention policy
- B. default backup device type
- C. default section size for backups
- D. default destinations for backups
- E. multiple backup device types for a single backup

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which two statements are true when row-archival management is enabled? (Choose two.)

- A. Visibility of the ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is controlled by the row archival visibility session parameter.
- B. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is updated manually or by a program that can reference activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.
- C. The row archival visibility session parameter defaults to all rows.
- D. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is visible if it is referenced in the select list of a query.
- E. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is updated automatically by the database based on activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 79

- (Exam Topic 1)

LDAP_DIRECTORY_SYSAUTH is set to YES.

Users requiring DBAs access have been granted the sysdba enterprise role in Oracle Internet Directory (OID). SSL has been configured for the database and OID and the password file has been configured for the database. User scott with sysdba privilege tries to connect remotely using this command:

\$sqlplusscott/tiger@DB01 As sysdba where DB01 is the net service name. Which authentication method will be attempted first?

- A. authentication by password file
- B. authentication by using certificates over SSL
- C. authentication by using the Oracle Internet Directory
- D. authentication by using the local OS of the database server

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Exam Topic 1)

Examine the commands executed to monitor database operations:

```
$> conn sys/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 88

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and regular nightly backups are taken. Due to a media failure, the current online redo log group, which has one member, is lost and the instance is aborted.

Examine the steps to recover the online redo log group and move it to a new location.

1. Restore the corrupted redo log group.
2. Restore the database from the most recent database backup.
3. Perform an incomplete recovery.
4. Relocate the member of the damaged online redo log group to a new location.
5. Open the database with the RESETLOGS option.
6. Issue a checkpoint and clear the log. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which three statements are true about the SQL*Loader utility? (Choose three.)

- A. It can be used to load data from multiple external files into multiple tables.
- B. It can be used to extract and reorganize data from external files, and then load it into a table.
- C. It can be used to load data from external files using direct path only.
- D. It can be used to create tables using data that is stored in external files.
- E. It can be used to generate unique sequential values in specified columns while loading data.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 98

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which two are prerequisites for creating a backup-based duplicate database? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Exam Topic 1)

Examine the RMAN command:

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which four actions are possible during an Online Datafile Move operation? (Choose four.)

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

Answer: ACDF

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Exam Topic 1)

Examine the command used to perform an incremental level-0 backup: RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL0 DATABASE;

To enable block change tracking, after the incremental level 0 backup, you issue the command: SQL> ALTER DATABASE ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING USING

FILE'/mydir/rman_change_track.f';

To perform an incremental level-1 cumulative backup, you issue the command: RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL1 CUMULATIVE DATABASE;

Which two statements are true in the preceding situation? (Choose two.)

- A. The block change tracking data is used only from the next incremental backup.
- B. The incremental level 1 backup fails because a block change tracking file is created after the level 0 backup.
- C. The incremental level 1 backup does not use change tracking data for accomplishing the backup.
- D. The block change tracking file scans all blocks and creates a bitmap for the blocks backed up in the level 0 backup.
- E. The block change tracking data is used for the next incremental level 1 backup only after the next level 0 backup.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Exam Topic 1)

You wish to enable an audit policy for all database users, except sys, system, and scott. You issue the following statements:

SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER EXCEPT SYS; SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER EXCEPT SYSTEM; SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER EXCEPT SCOTT;

For which database users is the audit policy now active?

- A. all users except sys
- B. all users except scott
- C. all users except sys and scott
- D. all users except sys, system, and scott

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your database is running in archivelog mode. Examine the parameters for your database instance: LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1='LOCATION=/disk1/arch MANDATORY'

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_2='LOCATION=/disk2/arch' LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_3='LOCATIO=/disk3/arch' LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_4='LOCATIONS/disk4/arch'

LOG_ARCHIVE_MIN_SUCCEED_DEST = 2

While the database is open, you notice that the destination set by the log_archive_dest_1 parameter is not available. All redo log groups have been used. What happens at the next log switch?

- A. The database instance hangs and the redo log files are not overwritten.
- B. The archived redo log files are written to the fast recovery area until the mandatory destination is made available.
- C. The database instance is shutdown immediately.
- D. The destination set by the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 parameter is ignored and the archived redo log files are created in the next two available locations to guarantee archive log success.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Exam Topic 1)

You must unload data from the orders, order_items, and products database tables to four files using the External Tables.

```
CREATE TABLE orders_ext
(order_id, order_date, product_id, product_name, quantity) ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
(
TYPE ORACLE_DATAPUMP DEFAULT DIRECTORY ext.dir
LOCATION ('orders1.dmp','orders2.dmp','orders3.dmp','orders4.dmp')
) PARALLEL AS
SELECT o.order_id,o.order_date,p.product_id,p.product_name,i.quantity FROM orders o,productsp,order_items
WHERE o.orderid = i.order_id and i.product_id = p.product_id;
```

You execute the command shown in the Exhibit, but only two files are created. Which parameter must be changed so that four files are created?

- A. TYPE
- B. LOCATION
- C. PARALLEL
- D. DEFAULT DIRECTORY
- E. ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your database has a table CUSTOMERS that contains the columns CUST_NAME, AMT_DUE, and OLD_STATUS.

Examine the commands executed and their output:

```
SQL> UPDATE customers SET amt_due=amt_due+amt_due*1.1 WHERE cust_name='JAMES';

1 row updated.

SQL> ALTER TABLE customers DROP COLUMN old_status;

Table Altered

SQL> UPDATE customers SET amt_due=amt_due+amt_due*1.5 WHERE cust_name='JAMES';

1 row updated.

SQL> COMMIT;

SQL> SELECT versions_xid AS XID, versions_startscn AS START_SCN,
              versions_endscn AS END_SCN, versions_operation AS OPERATION, amt_due
FROM customers VERSIONS BETWEEN SCN MINVALUE AND MAXVALUE
WHERE cust_name='JAMES';
```

XID	START_SCN	END_SCN	OPERATION	AMT_DUE
07002f00c1030000	1706337	1706337	U	3300

Why is it that only one update is listed by the Flashback Version Query?

- A. Supplemental logging is not enabled for the database.
- B. The undo data that existed for versions of rows before the change to the table structure is invalidated.
- C. The DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET parameter is set to a lower value and the undo data pertaining to the first transaction is flushed out.
- D. Undo retention guarantee is not enabled.
- E. Flashback Data Archive is full after the first update statement.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 118

- (Exam Topic 1)

You want RMAN to make duplicate copies of data files when using the BACKUP command. What must you set using the RMAN CONFIGURE command to achieve this?

- A. MAXSETSIZE TO 2;
- B. DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 2 BACKUP TYPE TO BACKUPSET;
- C. CHANNEL DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/disk1/%U' , '/disk2/%U';
- D. DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 2;

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Exam Topic 1)

You want to export the pluggable database (PDB) HR_PDB1 from the multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 and import it into the CDB2 CDB as the EMP_PDB1 PDB.

Examine the list of possible steps required to perform the task:

1. Create a PDB named EMP_PDB1.
2. Export the HR_PDB1 PDB by using the FULL clause.
3. Open the EMP_PDB1 PDB.
4. Mount the EMP_PDB1 PDB.
5. Synchronize the EMP_PDB1 PDB in restricted mode.
6. Copy the dump file to the Data Pump directory.
7. Create a Data Pump directory in the EMP_PDB1 PDB.
8. Import data into EMP_PDB1 with the FULL and REMAP clauses.
9. Create the same tablespaces in EMP_PDB1 as in HR_PDB1 for new local user objects. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 123

- (Exam Topic 1)

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 128

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. Use the DBMS_PDB package to plug the Oracle 11g database into the existing CDB as a PDB.
- B. Use the CREATE DATABASE ... ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to create a PDB by copying data files from PDB\$SEED and use data pump to load data from the Oracle 11g database into the newly created PDB.
- C. Pre-create a PDB in CDB and use data pump to load data from the complete database export of the Oracle 11g database into the newly created PDB.
- D. Pre-create a PDB in CDB and use the NETWORK_LINK and PARALLEL parameters with data pump import to import data from the Oracle 11g database to the newly created PDB.
- E. Upgrade the Oracle 11g database to a 12c non-CDB and use the DBMS_PDB.DESCRIBE procedure to plug the database as a new PDB into the CDB.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

S>sqlldrhr/hr@pdb table=employees

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

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which three statements are true about Oracle Restart? (Choose three.)

- A. It can be configured to automatically attempt to restart various components after a hardware or software failure.
- B. While starting any components, it automatically attempts to start all dependencies first and in proper order.
- C. It can be configured to automatically restart a database in case of normal shutdown of the database instance.
- D. It can be used to only start Oracle components.
- E. It runs periodic check operations to monitor the health of Oracle components.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your database is running in archive log mode and Automatic Undo Management is enabled. Which two tasks should you perform before enabling Flashback Database? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable minimal supplemental logging.
- B. Ensure that the db_flashback_retention_target parameter is set to a point in time (in minutes) to which the database can be flashed back.
- C. Enable the recyclebin.
- D. Enable undo retention guarantee.
- E. Enable Fast Recovery Area.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

A: ACDB resource plan determines the amount of resources allocated to each PDB. A PDB resource plan determines how the resources allocated to a specific PDB are allocated to consumer groups within that PDB.

Resource Manager allocates the resources in two steps:

E: A PDB resource plan allocates resource among the consumer groups within a PDB. References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb_dbrm.htm

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Exam Topic 2)

You accidentally drop the CUSTOMERS table, and then recover it by using the FLASHBACK TABLE command.

Which two statements are true about the dependent objects of the CUSTOMERS table? (Choose two.)

- A. Only the primary key constraint created for the table is flashed back, whereas all other indexes must be retrieved separately.
- B. All the constraints defined on the table, except the referential integrity constraints, are flashed back.
- C. All the triggers associated with the table are flashed back but are disabled.
- D. Materialized views that use the CUSTOMERS table are flashed back.
- E. LOB segments associated with the CUSTOMERS table are flashed back.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

B: Oracle Database retrieves all indexes defined on the table except for bitmap join indexes, and all triggers and constraints defined on the table except for referential integrity constraints that reference other tables.

NEW QUESTION 147

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which parameter must be set to which value to implement automatic PGA memory management?

- A. Set memory_target to zero.
- B. Set STATISTICS_LEVEL to BASIC.
- C. Set pga_aggregate_target to a nonzero value.
- D. Set pga_aggregate_target and sga_target to the same value.
- E. Set sgajtarget to zero.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 149

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which statement is true about the loss or damage of a temp file that belongs to the temporary tablespace of a pluggable database (PDB)?

- A. The PDB is closed and the temp file is re-created automatically when the PDB is opened.
- B. The PDB is closed and requires media recovery at the PDB level.
- C. The PDB does not close and the temp file is re-created automatically whenever the container database (CDB) is opened.
- D. The PDB does not close and starts by using the default temporary tablespace defined for the CDB.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

One of the data files is corrupted and the current online redo log file is lost because of a media failure. Which action must you take for recovery?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 151

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You use RMAN to take image copies and you update these copies incrementally every six hours. After a regular maintenance task, when you attempt to restart the instance, it halts in MOUNT state with an error indicating that one of the data files belonging to the EXAMPLE tablespace is lost.

You want to recover the data file as quickly as possible while maximizing availability for the database. Examine the possible steps involved in the recovery process:

1. Mount the database.
2. Take the data file offline.
3. Bring the tablespace online.
4. Use the RMAN SWITCH command to switch to the image copy.
5. Recover the tablespace.
6. Open the database.
7. Use the RMAN RESTORE command to switch to the image copy. Identify the correct sequence of the required steps.

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 156

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) that has no startup triggers and contains three pluggable databases (PDBs).

You execute the command to start up the CDB. SQL> STARTUP

Which statement is true?

- A. CDB\$ROOT, PDB\$SEED, and the PDBs are opened in read-only mode.
- B. CDB\$ROOT and PDB\$SEED are opened in read-only mode, but the PDBs are in closed mode.
- C. CDB\$ROOT is opened in read/write mode, but PDB\$SEED and the PDBs are in closed mode.
- D. CDB\$ROOT is opened in read/write mode, PDB\$SEED in read-only mode, and the PDBs in MOUNT state.
- E. CDB\$ROOT, PDB\$SEED, and the PDBs are opened in read/write mode.

Answer: D

Explanation:

If neither READ WRITE nor READ ONLY is specified, a PDB will be opened in READ ONLY if a CDB to which it belongs is used as a physical standby database, otherwise the PDB will be opened READ WRITE.

Prerequisites for a PDB STARTUP

When the current container is a pluggable database (PDB), the STARTUP command can only be used if:

- * The PDB is in MOUNTED mode, excluding the use of the FORCE option.
- * The PDB must be in READ ONLY or READ WRITE mode to be in mounted mode. Etc.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQPUG/ch_twelve045.htm

NEW QUESTION 160

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

Examine the steps required to perform the migration:

1. Use Data Pump export to perform a full transportable export on the source database with the export parameter VERSION=12.
2. Place all tablespaces in read-only mode on the source database.
3. Upgrade the source database to Oracle Database 12c.
4. Copy the dump file and data files to the desired location in the target database.
5. Create a new PDB in the target CDB.
6. Synchronize the PDB on the target CDB.

7. Use Data Pump import on the new PDB by using the full transportable import options. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

This example is a dumpfile-based full transportable export/import operation. In this case the metadata from the source database is exported to a dump file, and both the dump file and the tablespace data files are transferred to a new system. The steps would be as follows:

- * (2) Set user tablespaces in the source database to READ ONLY.
- * (5) Create a CDB on the destination system, including a PDB into which you will import the source database.
- * (1) From the Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.3) environment, export the metadata and any data residing in administrative tablespaces from the source database using the FULL=Y and TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS parameters. Note that the VERSION=12 parameter is required only when exporting from an Oracle Database 11g Release 2 database.
- * (4) Copy the tablespace data files from the source system to the destination system.
- * (7) In the Oracle Database 12c environment, connect to the pre-created PDB and import the dump file.

References:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/upgrade/upgrading-oracle-database-wp-12c-1896123.pdf>, page 11

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. Local roles can be granted to local and common users.
- B. A common role can be granted only to a common user.
- C. A common user can create a local role by default in any pluggable database (PDB) that is plugged in to a CDB.
- D. A common role can be granted only system privileges.
- E. The root container can have both local and common roles.
- F. A local role can be assigned to a common role in a PDB.

Answer: AF

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Which two actions would you take to recover the temporary tablespace? (Choose two.)

- A. Drop the temp01.dbf file, and then re-create the temp file.
- B. Add a new temp file to the temporary tablespace and drop the temp01.dbf file.
- C. Shut down the database instance, start up the database instance in mount state, create a new temporary tablespace, and then open the database.
- D. Take the temporary tablespace offline, recover the missing temp file, and then bring the temporary tablespace online.
- E. Create a new temporary tablespace and assign it as the default to the user.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) workload and it needs to be up 24 x 7. You want to perform a complete database backup by using RMAN.

Identify the minimum requirement for accomplishing the task.

- A. An RMAN channel must be configured to device-type disk.
- B. The database must be configured in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. Redo log groups must have at least two members each.
- D. All tablespaces in the database must be locally managed.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 173

- (Exam Topic 2)

You issue the RMAN command:

RMAN> BACKUP SECTION SIZE 300M TABLESPACE users;

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

- A. The resulting backupset has backup pieces that cannot exceed 300 MB.
- B. RMAN uses multiplexing to perform the backup.
- C. RMAN always performs this type of backup in parallel.
- D. The backup succeeds only if the USERS tablespace is locally managed.
- E. The backup set size is limited to 300 MB.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 177

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your database is running on the host OUSERVER. You back up your database regularly using RMAN and the backups are cataloged in a recovery catalog. For testing purposes, you want to replicate your database to another host, OUSERVER1, with the same directory structure. So, you copy the backups to the new host. What must you do to make the database operational in OUSERVER1?

- A. Restore the control file from the backup by using the CATALOG option, restore the data files by using the SET NEWNAME command, and recover the data files.
- B. Restore the data files by using the NOCATALOG option and use the SET NEWNAME command to change the location.
- C. Restore the control file from the backup by using the NOCATALOG option, and then restore and recover the data files.
- D. Restore the data files from the backup by using the recovery catalog, use the SWITCH command to change the location, and recover the data files.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Catalog any backups not recorded in the repository with the CATALOG command.

Restore the data files to their original locations. If volume names have changed, then run SET NEWNAME commands before the restore operation and perform a switch after the restore operation to update the control file with the new locations for the data files, as shown in the following example.

Note: One way to name duplicate data files is to use the SET NEWNAME command before executing the DUPLICATE command. RMAN supports the following commands, listed in order of precedence:

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmadvre.htm>

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Exam Topic 2)

View the SPFILE parameter settings in the Exhibit.

```
*.audit_file_dest='/u01/app/oracle/admin/orcl/adump'
*.audit_trail='db'
*.compatible='11.1.0.0.0'
*.control_files='/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/control01.ctl','/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/control02.ctl','/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/control03.ctl'
*.db_block_size=8192
*.db_domain='us.oracle.com'
*.db_name='orcl'
*.db_recovery_file_dest='/u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area'
*.db_recovery_file_dest_size=2147483648
*.sga_target=436207616
*.dispatchers='(PROTOCOL=TCP) (SERVICE=orclXDB)'
*.filesystemio_options='ASYNCH'
*.job_queue_processes=1000
*.memory_max_target=629145600
*.memory_target=629145600
*.open_cursors=300
*.processes=150
*.remote_login_passwordfile='EXCLUSIVE'
*.statistics_level='BASIC'
orcl.resource_manager_plan='FORCE:'
*.undo_tablespace='UNDOTBS1'
```

You issue this command and get errors: SQL> startup

ORA-00824:cannot set SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET due to existing internal settings, see alert log for more information

Why did the instance fail to start?

- A. because pga_aggregate_target is not set
- B. because statistics_level is set to basic
- C. because memory_target and memory_max_target cannot be equal
- D. because sga_target and memory_target are both set

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 189

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. The PDB must be open in read only mode.
- B. The PDB must be closed.
- 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/plugin 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.

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which three factors influences the optimizer's choice of an execution plan? (Choose three.)

- A. Cardinality estimates
- B. The OPTIMIZER_MODE initialization parameter
- C. Fixed baselines
- D. Type of connection used to connect to database instance
- E. Object statistics in the data dictionary

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 194

- (Exam Topic 2)

Examine the command to duplicate a database: RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO cdb PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1, pdb5;

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

- A. The SPFILE is copied along with the data files of the pluggable databases (PDBs).
- B. A backup of pdb1 and pdb5 must exist before executing the command.
- C. The DUPLICATE command first creates a backup, and then duplicates the PDBs by using the backup.
- D. The root and the seed database in the container database (CDB) are also duplicated.
- E. An auxiliary instance must be started with the initialization parameter ENABLE_PLUGGABLE_DATABASE set to TRUE.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 195

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which two statements are true about a common user? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 199

- (Exam Topic 2)

You execute the RMAN commands:

RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO disk; RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE disk PARALLELISM 2;

RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL 1 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/disk1/%U'; RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL 2 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/disk2/%U';

RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE;

Which statement is true about the backup set created by the BACKUP command?

- A. The default channel is allocated and the backup set is created in only one destination.
- B. Two channels are allocated and backup pieces for the backup set are created in both the specified destinations.
- C. Two channels are allocated and two copies of the backup set are taken in parallel in both locations.
- D. Two channels are allocated and a copy of the backup set is taken in the location specified by CHANNEL 2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 202

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which two statements are true about service creation for pluggable databases (PDBs)? (Choose two.)

- A. When a PDB is created, a service is automatically started in the instance with the same name as the PDB.
- B. The default service that is automatically created by a database at the time of PDB creation can be dropped, provided a new additional service is created.

- C. A database managed by Oracle Restart can have additional services created or existing services modified by using the SRVCTL utility for each PDB.
- D. Only a common user can create additional services for a PDB.
- E. When a PDB is created, a service with the same name as the PDB is created in the PDB.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Exam Topic 2)

You create two Resource Manager plans, one for night time workloads, the other for day time. How would you make the plans switch automatically?

- A. Use job classes.
- B. Use scheduler windows.
- C. Use the mapping rule for the consumer groups.
- D. Set the switch_time plan directive for both plans.
- E. Use scheduler schedules.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Exam Topic 2)

The HR user updates the salary of one of the employees in the EMPLOYEES table, but does not commit the transaction. Which type of lock would this scenario lead to?

- A. Exclusive table-level lock on the EMPLOYEES table
- B. Row-exclusive lock on the row being updated
- C. Null lock on the EMPLOYEES table
- D. Null lock on the row being updated

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 208

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 212

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which three requirements should be successfully met by an Oracle Secure Backup (OSB) user so that OSB performs RMAN backup or restore requests? (Choose three.)

- A. RMAN preauthorization on the host
- B. OSB encryption for data in transport and on tape
- C. matching the OS user identity of the Oracle instance associated with the database username
- D. assigned to a class with rights to back up or restore Oracle database
- E. scheduling of the RMAN backup to occur automatically at user-defined intervals
- F. assigned to a class with rights to browse all directories and catalogs

Answer: ADF

Explanation:

A: Performing Oracle database backups using RMAN requires RMAN user preauthorization within OSBD: The preauthorized Oracle Secure Backup user must also be assigned to an Oracle Secure Backup class

possessing the following rights:

access Oracle backups (set to owner, class, or all) perform Oracle backups and restores

F: The preauthorized Oracle Secure Backup user must be mapped to operating system privileges to access the files to be backed up or restored. the preauthorized Oracle Secure Backup user can perform RMAN operations only on the host where it has access to files.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16926_01/doc.121/e16564/osb_rman_backup.htm#OBADM199

NEW QUESTION 213

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which two statements are true about RMAN duplexed backups? (Choose two.)

- A. It is only supported for backups to tape via media management interface.
- B. It is not supported for image copies.
- C. For performing duplexed backups, the parallelism for the device must be set equal to the number of copies.
- D. Duplex backups can be performed on either disk or media, but cannot be performed on media and disk simultaneously.
- E. Duplex backups can contain only data files and control files.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 215

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 217

- (Exam Topic 2)

Consider the following scenario for your database: Backup optimization is enabled in RMAN.

The recovery window is set to seven days in RMAN.

The most recent backup to disk for the tools tablespace was taken on March 1, 2013. The tools tablespace is read-only since March 2, 2013.

On March 15, 2013, you issue the RMAN command to back up the database to disk. Which statement is true about the backup of the tools tablespace?

- A. The RMAN backup fails because the tools tablespace is read-only.
- B. RMAN skips the backup of the tools tablespace because backup optimization is enabled.
- C. RMAN creates a backup of the tools tablespace because backup optimization is applicable only for the backups written to media.
- D. RMAN creates a backup of the tools tablespace because no backup of the tablespace exists within the seven-day recovery window.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 221

- (Exam Topic 2)

You notice a performance change in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know which change caused this performance difference. Which method or feature should you use?

- A. Compare Period ADDM report
- B. AWR Compare Period report
- C. Active Session History (ASH) report
- D. Taking a new snapshot and comparing it with a preserved snapshot

Answer: B

Explanation:

The awrddrpt.sql report is the Automated Workload Repository Compare Period Report. The awrddrpt.sql script is located in the \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin directory.

NEW QUESTION 224

- (Exam Topic 2)

Examine the RMAN commands executed in your database: RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO disk;

RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK BACKUP TYPE TO BACKUPSET; RMAN> CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON;

You issue the command:

RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE;

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

- A. It performs a log switch.
- B. It creates compressed backup sets by using binary compression by default.
- C. It backs up only the used blocks in data files.
- D. It backs up data files, the control file, and the server parameter file.
- E. It creates a backup of only the control file whenever the database undergoes a structural change.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 227

- (Exam Topic 2)

Examine the following set of RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL dc1 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/u02/backup/%U';
RMAN> RUN
{
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL ch1 DEVICE TYPE DISK;
  EXECUTE SCRIPT arc_backup;
}
```

Which statement is true about the RMAN RUN block execution?

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

D. The new channel, CH1, is ignored because a channel has been configured already.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 230

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which three statements are true about automated maintenance tasks?

- A. Predefined maintenance tasks consist of automatic optimizer statistics collection, running Automatic Segment Advisor, and running Automatic SQL Tuning Advisor.
- B. A repository is maintained in the SYSTEM tablespace to store the history of execution of all tasks.
- C. They run at predefined time intervals that are intended to occur during a period of low system loads.
- D. An Oracle Scheduler job is created for each maintenance tasks that is scheduled to run in a maintenance window.
- E. A maintenance window is automatically extended until all the maintenance tasks defined are completed.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 235

- (Exam Topic 2)

The CATDB12c database contains an Oracle Database version 12c catalog schema owned by the RC12C user. The RCAT11 database contains an Oracle Database version 11g catalog schema owned by the RC11 user in which several databases are registered. Both databases are open. You execute the RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG rc12c/pass12c@catdb12c
RMAN> IMPORT CATALOG rc11/pwdcat11@ract11
```

Which two tasks are performed as part of the import? (Choose two.)

- A. All databases registered in the RC11 catalog are registered in the RC12C catalog.
- B. Databases from the RC12C catalog are implicitly unregistered if the RC11 catalog has registered databases with same name.
- C. Local and global stored scripts that have the same name as existing scripts in the RC12C catalog are automatically renamed.
- D. Imported databases are unregistered from the RC11 catalog.
- E. Recovery catalog is resynchronized with the control files of the registered databases.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 236

- (Exam Topic 2)

You create a default Flashback Data Archive FLA1 and enable it for the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema.

After a few days, you want to alter the EMPLOYEES table by executing the command: SQL> ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES ADD PHONE NUMBER(12); Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

- A. It gives an error because DDL statements cannot be executed on a table that is enabled for Flashback Data Archive.
- B. It executes successfully and all metadata related to the EMPLOYEES table before altering the table definition is purged from Flashback Data Archive.
- C. It executes successfully and continues to store metadata related to the EMPLOYEES table.
- D. It executes successfully but Flashback Data Archive is disabled for the EMPLOYEES table.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 241

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which three statements are true about persistent lightweight jobs? (Choose three.)

- A. A user cannot set privileges on them.
- B. They generate large amounts of metadata.
- C. They may be created as fully self-contained jobs.
- D. They must reference an existing Scheduler Program.
- E. They are useful when users need to create a large number of jobs quickly.

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 244

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which two operations are NOT performed by the DUPLICATE command in RMAN while duplicating a database that is open? (Choose two.)

- A. creating a control file for the duplicate database
- B. restoring target data files to the duplicate database
- C. performing complete recovery by using all available backups
- D. generating a new, unique database identifier (DBID) for the duplicate database
- E. copying online redo log files from the target database to the duplicate database

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 248

- (Exam Topic 2)

You want to move your existing recovery catalog to another database. Examine the steps:

- 1) Export the catalog data by using the Data Pump Export utility in the source database.
- 2) Create a recovery catalog user and grant the necessary privileges in the target database.
- 3) Create a recovery catalog by using the CREATE CATALOG command.
- 4) Import the catalog data into the new recovery catalog by using the Data Pump Import utility in the target database.
- 5) Import the source recovery catalog schema by using the IMPORT CATALOG command.
- 6) Connect to the destination database.
- 7) Connect as CATALOG to the destination recovery catalog schema. Identify the option with the correct sequence for moving the recovery catalog.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 252

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a production Oracle 12c database running on a host.

You want to install and create databases across multiple new machines that do not have any Oracle database software installed. You also want the new databases to have the same directory structure and components as your existing 12c database.

The steps in random order:

1. Create directory structures similar to the production database on all new machines.
2. Create a response file for Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) with the same configurations as the production database.
3. Create a database clone template for the database.
4. Run the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create the database.
5. Run OUI in graphical mode on each machine.
6. Run OUI in silent mode using the OUI response file.

Identify the required steps in the correct sequence to achieve the requirement with minimal human intervention.

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 257

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which three requirements must be met before a tablespace can be transported across different platforms? (Choose three.)

- A. Both the source and target databases must use the same character set.
- B. The platforms of both the source and target databases must have the same endian format.
- C. The COMPATIBLE parameter value must be the same in the source and target databases.
- D. The minimum compatibility level for both the source and target databases must be 10.0.0.
- E. The tablespace to be transported must be in read-only mode.

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 262

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which three statements are true about the database instance startup after an instance failure? (Choose three.)

- A. The RECO process recovers the uncommitted transactions at the next instance startup.
- B. Online redo log files and archived redo log files are required to complete the rollback stage of instance recovery.
- C. Uncommitted changes are rolled back to ensure transactional consistency.
- D. The SMON process coordinates the database recovery.
- E. Media recovery is required to complete the database recovery.
- F. Changes committed before the failure, which were not written to the data files, are re-applied.

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

A: Occasionally a database closes abnormally with one or more distributed transactions in doubt (neither committed nor rolled back). When you reopen the database and recovery is complete, the RECO background process automatically, immediately, and consistently resolves any in-doubt distributed transactions.

C: Crash and instance recovery involve two distinct operations: rolling forward the current, online datafiles by applying both committed and uncommitted transactions contained in online redo records, and then rolling back changes made in uncommitted transactions to their original state.

D: The SMON background process performs instance recovery, applying online redo automatically. No user intervention is required.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/startup.htm <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/startup.htm>

NEW QUESTION 265

- (Exam Topic 2)

You restore and recover your database to a new host by using an existing RMAN open database backup. Which step must you perform next?

- A. Execute catproc.sql to recompile invalid PL/SQL modules.
- B. Open the database with the RESETLOGS option.
- C. Set a new database identifier (DBID) for the newly restored database.

D. Use the RMAN SET NEWNAME and SWITCH commands to switch to new files.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 266

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are performing regular backups of your production database by using a recovery catalog.

You add two new tablespaces to your production database after performing a backup. They must be included in future backups.

Which action should you perform?

A. Synchronize the recovery catalog with the target database control file.

B. Create a new database incarnation record.

C. Add the tablespaces in the recovery catalog by using the CATALOG command.

D. Synchronize all the physical data files with the logical records in the recovery catalog by using theCROSSCHECK command.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 267

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your database supports an OLTP workload. Examine the output of the query:

```
SQL> SELECT target_mttr, estimated_mttr
       FROM v$instance_recovery
       TARGET_MTTR ESTIMATED_MTTR
       -----
               0                76
```

To ensure faster instance recovery, you set the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter to 30.

What is the effect of this setting on the database?

A. Automatic checkpoint tuning is disabled.

B. The frequency of log switches is increased.

C. The overhead on database performance is increased because of frequent writes to disk.

D. The MTTR advisor is disabled.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 270

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which three types of backups can be performed for a database running in NOARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose three.)

A. consistent whole database backup

B. backup of noncritical tablespaces without shutting down the instance

C. backup of the database without shutting down the instance

D. backup of only those blocks that have changed since the last backup while database is mounted

E. backup of only the used blocks in a critical tablespace (SYSTEM or SYSAUX) while the database isopen

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 272

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 with two pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB1 and PDB2. You execute the following commands on CDB\$ROOT as the SYS user:

```
SQL> CREATE USER c##scott IDENTIFIED BY scottorcll; SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION TO c##scott user?
```

Which statement is true about the C##SCOTT user?

A. It is created in all the PDBs with the CREATE SESSION privilege.

B. It is created in all the PDBs but has the CREATE SESSION privilege only in CDB\$ROOT.

C. It is created and has the CREATE SESSION privilege only in a PDB that is open.

D. It is created only in CDB\$ROOT and has the CREATE SESSION privilege.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 277

- (Exam Topic 2)

You execute the commands on a multitenant container database CDB1 that has multiple pluggable databases:

```
$ . oraenv
ORACLE_SID = [oracle] ? cdb1
The Oracle base for ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0/dbhome_1 is /u01/app/oracle
$ rman target /
Recovery Manager: Release 12.1.0.0.2 - Production on Fri Jul 19 05:18:33 2013
Copyright (c) 1982, 2013, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Connected to target database: CDB1 (DBID=782249327)
RMAN> SELECT name FROM v$tablespace;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the last command?

- A. It succeeds and displays all the tablespaces that belong to the root database.
- B. It fails and returns an error because a connection is not made by using the SYSDBA privilege.
- C. It succeeds and displays all the tablespaces that belong to the root and pluggable databases.
- D. It fails and returns an error because SQL commands cannot be executed at the RMAN prompt.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 281

- (Exam Topic 2)

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 statistics 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 re-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: ACE

NEW QUESTION 285

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which three statements are true regarding the use of the Database Migration Assistant for Unicode (DMU)? (Choose three.)

- A. ADMA can check specific tables with the DMU
- B. The database to be migrated must be opened read-only.
- C. The release of the database to be converted can be any release since 9.2.0.8.
- D. The DMU can report columns that are too long in the converted character set
- E. The DMU can report columns that are not represented in the converted character set

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

A: In certain situations, you may want to exclude selected columns or tables from scanning or conversion steps of the migration process.

D: Exceed column limit

The cell data will not fit into a column after conversion. E: Need conversion

The cell data needs to be converted, because its binary representation in the target character set is different than the representation in the current character set, but neither length limit issues nor invalid representation issues have been found.

NEW QUESTION 287

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which three conditions must be met before you Virtual Private Catalog (VPC) can be created and used by an Administrator? (Choose three.)

- A. A base recovery catalog must exist.
- B. The owner of the VPC cannot own recovery catalog.
- C. At least one target database should be registered in the recovery catalog.
- D. The REGISTER DATABASE privilege should be granted to the virtual catalog owner.
- E. The DBA role must be granted to the virtual catalog owner.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 292

- (Exam Topic 2)

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 296

- (Exam Topic 2)

RMAN is configured to create backupset backups for your database. You issue the command to back up the database:

```
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG DELETE INPUT;
```

Which two statements are true about the backup performed by the command? (Choose two.)

- A. Only the used blocks in the data files are backed up.
- B. It backs up all the data files and deletes obsolete backups after the backup is complete.
- C. It backs up only those archived log files that are not backed up at least once.
- D. It backs up all the archived log files and deletes the ones that were just backed up.
- E. It backs up all archived redo log files and online log files and deletes the archived log files after the backup is complete.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

You can use BACKUP ... DELETE to back up archived redo logs, data file copies, or backup sets and then delete the input files after successfully backing them up. The BACKUP ARCHIVELOG ... DELETE INPUT command deletes archived log files after they are backed up. This command eliminates the separate step of manually deleting archived redo logs.

References: Oracle Database, Backup and Recovery User's Guide, 12 Release 2 (January 2017), page 9-31

NEW QUESTION 298

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. Database Resident Connection Pooling
- B. Oracle Suggested Backup Strategy
- C. Database Vault in ORACLE_HOME
- D. Non default block size tablespaces
- E. Configure Label Security

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 300

- (Exam Topic 2)

You set the following parameters in the parameter file and restart the database instance: MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=0

```
MEMORY_TARGET=500M PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=90M SGA_TARGET=270M
```

Which two statements are true? (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 302

- (Exam Topic 2)

You execute the commands to configure settings in RMAN:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE sbt PARALLELISM 1;
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO sbt;
RMAN> CONFIGURE DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE sbt TO 2;
RMAN> CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE sbt TO 2;
RMAN> CONFIGURE DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 2;
```

Then, you issue the following command to take a backup:

```
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of these commands?

- A. The backup terminates because the backup destination for disk is not specified in the BACKUP command.
- B. It backs up two copies each of the data files to disk and media, and two copies of archived logs to media.
- C. It backup up the data files and archived logs, making one copy of each data file and archived log on disk and media.
- D. It backs up the data files and archived logs to media, making two copies of each data file and archived logs.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 305

- (Exam Topic 2)

You want to create a duplicate database DUP_DB from your production database PROD on the same host. The PROD database uses Automatic Storage

Management (ASM) for storage. Regular backups are taken using RMAN connected to a recovery catalog.
You create an auxiliary instance and want to execute the command:

```
RMAN>      DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dup_db  
          FROM ACTIVE DATABASE;
```

What is a prerequisite for the successful execution of this command?

- A. The target database must be in MOUNT state.
- B. RMAN must be connected to the target database instance and the auxiliary instance.
- C. A most recent backup set of the PROD database must exist.
- D. Flashback must be enabled for the PROD database.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Assume that the source database prod is on host1 and stores its data files in a non-ASM file system. The control files for prod are located in /oracle/oradata/prod/. You want to duplicate the source database to database dupdb on remote host host2. You want to store the duplicate database files in ASM disk group +DISK1. After connecting RMAN to the target, duplicate, and recovery catalog databases, run the following RMAN script to duplicate the database.

```
DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dupdb FROM ACTIVE DATABASE  
SPFILE
```

```
PARAMETER_VALUE_CONVERT '/oracle/oradata/prod/', '+DISK1' SET DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST +DISK1;
```

When the DUPLICATE command completes, the duplicate database is created, with data files, online redo log files, and control files in ASM disk group +DISK1.

References: Oracle Database, Backup and Recovery User's Guide, 12 Release 2 (January 2017), page 26-7

NEW QUESTION 307

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