

## Exam Questions 1Z0-062

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

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### NEW QUESTION 1

You conned using SQL Plus to the root container of a multitenant container database (CDB) with SYSDBA privilege. The CDB has several pluggable databases (PDBs) open in the read/write mode. There are ongoing transactions in both the CDB and PDBs. What happens after issuing the SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL statement?

- A. The shutdown proceeds immediately.
- B. The shutdown proceeds as soon as all transactions in the PDBs are either committed or rolled back.
- C. The shutdown proceeds as soon as all transactions in the CDB are either committed or rolled back.
- D. The shutdown proceeds as soon as all transactions in both the CDB and PDBs are either committed or rolled back.
- E. The statement results in an error because there are open PDBs.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

\* SHUTDOWN [ABORT | IMMEDIATE | NORMAL | TRANSACTIONAL [LOCAL]]

Shuts down a currently running Oracle Database instance, optionally closing and dismounting a database. If the current database is a pluggable database, only the pluggable database is closed. The consolidated instance continues to run. Shutdown commands that wait for current calls to complete or users to disconnect such as SHUTDOWN NORMAL and SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL have a time limit that the SHUTDOWN command will wait. If all events blocking the shutdown have not occurred within the time limit, the shutdown command cancels with the following message: ORA-01013: user requested cancel of current operation

\* If logged into a CDB, shutdown closes the CDB instance.

To shutdown a CDB or non CDB, you must be connected to the CDB or non CDB instance that you want to close, and then enter SHUTDOWN

Database closed. Database dismounted. Oracle instance shut down.

To shutdown a PDB, you must log into the PDB to issue the SHUTDOWN command. SHUTDOWN Pluggable Database closed. Note:

\* Prerequisites for PDB Shutdown

When the current container is a pluggable database (PDB), the SHUTDOWN command can only be used if: The current user has SYSDBA, SYSOPER, SYSBACKUP, or SYSDG system privilege.

The privilege is either commonly granted or locally granted in the PDB.

The current user exercises the privilege using AS SYSDBA, AS SYSOPER, AS SYSBACKUP, or AS SYSDG at connect time.

To close a PDB, the PDB must be open.

### NEW QUESTION 2

Examine the following command: CREATE TABLE (prod\_id number(4), Prod\_name varchar2 (20), Category\_id number(30), Quantity\_on\_hand number (3) INVISIBLE);

Which three statements are true about using an invisible column in the PRODUCTS table? (Choose three.)

- A. The %ROWTYPE attribute declarations in PL/SQL to access a row will not display the invisible column in the output.
- B. The DESCRIBE commands in SQL \*Plus will not display the invisible column in the output.
- C. Referential integrity constraint cannot be set on the invisible column.
- D. The invisible column cannot be made visible and can only be marked as unused.
- E. A primary key constraint can be added on the invisible column.

**Answer: ABE**

#### Explanation:

AB: You can make individual table columns invisible. Any generic access of a table does not show the invisible columns in the table. For example, the following operations do not display invisible columns in the output:

\* SELECT \* FROM statements in SQL

\* DESCRIBE commands in SQL\*Plus

\* %ROWTYPE attribute declarations in PL/SQL

\* Describes in Oracle Call Interface (OCI) Incorrect: Not D: You can make invisible columns visible.

You can make a column invisible during table creation or when you add a column to a table, and you can later alter the table to make the same column visible.

### 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 gathered from now on will not be automatically published. The newly gathered statistics will be marked as pending.

#### NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

The stop\_on\_window\_close attribute controls whether the GATHER\_STATS\_JOB continues when the maintenance window closes. The default setting for the stop\_on\_window\_close attribute is TRUE, causing Scheduler to terminate GATHER\_STATS\_JOB when the maintenance window closes. The remaining objects are then processed in the next maintenance window.

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14211/stats.htm#g49431](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14211/stats.htm#g49431)

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

**Answer:** AD

#### Explanation:

A:

1. Get the list of all datafiles.

Note: RMAN Backup of ASM Storage

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

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

\* Example:

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

References:

#### NEW QUESTION 6

In your multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable database (PDBs), the HR user executes the following commands to create and grant privileges on a procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE create_test_v (v_emp_id NUMBER, v_ename VARCHAR2, v_SALARY NUMBER, v_dept_id NUMBER)
BEGIN
INSERT INTO hr.test VALUES (V_emp_id, V_ename, V_salary, V_dept_id); END;
/
```

GRANT EXECUTE ON CREATE\_TEST TO john, jim, smith, king;

How can you prevent users having the EXECUTE privilege on the CREATE\_TEST procedure from inserting values into tables on which they do not have any privileges?

- A. Create the CREATE\_TEST procedure with definer's rights.
- B. Grant the EXECUTE privilege to users with GRANT OPTION on the CREATE\_TEST procedure.
- C. Create the CREATE\_TEST procedure with invoker's rights.
- D. Create the CREATE\_TEST procedure as part of a package and grant users the EXECUTE privilege the package.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

If a program unit does not need to be executed with the escalated privileges of the definer, you should specify that the program unit executes with the privileges of the caller, also known as the invoker. Invoker's rights can mitigate the risk of SQL injection.

Incorrect:

Not A: By default, stored procedures and SQL methods execute with the privileges of their owner, not their current user. Such definer-rights subprograms are bound to the schema in which they reside.

not B: Using the GRANT option, a user can grant an Object privilege to another user or to PUBLIC.

#### NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

**Answer:** BC

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 8

Examine the parameter for your database instance:

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

Identify the reason why the optimizer chose different execution plans.

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Examine this command:

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 10

You are administering a database and you receive a requirement to apply the following restrictions:

1. A connection must be terminated after four unsuccessful login attempts by user.
2. A user should not be able to create more than four simultaneous sessions.
3. User session must be terminated after 15 minutes of inactivity.
4. Users must be prompted to change their passwords every 15 days. How would you accomplish these requirements?

- A. by granting a secure application role to the users
- B. by creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the REMOTE\_OS\_AUTHENT parameter to FALSE
- C. By creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the SEC\_MAX\_FAILED\_LOGIN\_ATTEMPTS parameter to 4
- D. By Implementing Fine-Grained Auditing (FGA) and setting the REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORD\_FILE parameter to NONE.
- E. By implementing the database resource Manager plan and setting the SEC\_MAX\_FAILED\_LOGIN\_ATTEMPTS parameters to 4.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You can design your applications to automatically grant a role to the user who is trying to log in, provided the user meets criteria that you specify. To do so, you create a secure application role, which is a role that is associated with a PL/SQL procedure (or PL/SQL package that contains multiple procedures). The procedure validates the user: if the user fails the validation, then the user cannot log in. If the user passes the validation, then the procedure grants the user a role so that he or she can use the application. The user has this role only as long as he or she is logged in to the application. When the user logs out, the role is revoked.

Incorrect:

Not B: REMOTE\_OS\_AUTHENT specifies whether remote clients will be authenticated with the value of the OS\_AUTHENT\_PREFIX parameter.

Not C, not E: SEC\_MAX\_FAILED\_LOGIN\_ATTEMPTS specifies the number of authentication attempts that can be made by a client on a connection to the server process. After the specified number of failure attempts, the connection will be automatically dropped by the server process.

Not D: REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORDFILE specifies whether Oracle checks for a password file. Values:

shared

One or more databases can use the password file. The password file can contain SYS as well as non-SYS users. exclusive

The password file can be used by only one database. The password file can contain SYS as well as non-SYS users. none

Oracle ignores any password file. Therefore, privileged users must be authenticated by the operating system. Note:

The REMOTE\_OS\_AUTHENT parameter is deprecated. It is retained for backward compatibility only.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

References:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e23633/upgrade.htm#UPGRD12395](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e23633/upgrade.htm#UPGRD12395)

**NEW QUESTION 15**

Which four are true about creating and running a remote database scheduler jobs? (Choose four.)

- A. A database destination must exist or be created for the remote database
- B. It must run as a user that is defined on the remote database
- C. Remote database jobs always run as the same user who submits the job on the local database
- D. A credential is optional for a remote database job
- E. A credential must be created to define the remote user
- F. A database destination group must exist or be created for a job to run on multiple remote databases
- G. A destination is optional for a remote database job because DB links can be used instead

**Answer:** ABDF

**NEW QUESTION 16**

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 19**

On your Oracle 12c database, you invoked SQL \*Loader to load data into the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema by issuing the following command:

```
$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees
```

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

- A. It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEES table belonging to HR is already defined in the database.
- 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.

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

Note:

\* SQL\*Loader is invoked when you specify the sqlldr command and, optionally, parameters that establish session characteristics.



#### NEW QUESTION 20

To implement Automatic Management (AMM), you set the following parameters:

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

- A. The PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET parameter is set to zero.
- B. The STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter is set to BASIC.
- C. Both the SGA\_TARGET and MEMORY\_TARGET parameters are set.
- D. The SGA\_MAX\_SIZE and SGA\_TARGET parameter values are not equal.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Example:

SQL> startup force

ORA-00824: cannot set SGA\_TARGET or MEMORY\_TARGET due to existing internal settings ORA-00848: STATISTICS\_LEVEL cannot be set to BASIC with SGA\_TARGET or MEMORY\_TARGET

#### NEW QUESTION 25

Examine the following parameters for a database instance: MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET=0 MEMORY\_TARGET=0 SGA\_TARGET=0  
PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET=500m

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

- A. LOG\_BUFFER
- B. SORT\_AREA\_SIZE
- C. JAVA\_POOL\_SIZE
- D. STREAMS\_POOL\_SIZE
- E. DB\_16K\_CACHE\_SIZE
- F. DB\_KEEP\_CACHE\_SIZE

**Answer:** AEF

#### Explanation:

Manually Sized SGAComponents that Use SGA\_TARGET Space SGAComponent, Initialization Parameter

/ The log buffer LOG\_BUFFER

/ The keep and recycle buffer caches DB\_KEEP\_CACHE\_SIZE DB\_RECYCLE\_CACHE\_SIZE

/ Nonstandard block size buffer caches DB\_nK\_CACHE\_SIZE Note:

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

\* Table, Automatically Sized SGAComponents and Corresponding Parameters

#### NEW QUESTION 27

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

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

**Answer:** ABD

#### Explanation:

Incorrect:

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

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

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

References:

#### NEW QUESTION 29

Which statement is true regarding the startup of a database instance?

- A. The instance does not start up normally and requires manual media recovery after a shutdown using the ABORT option.
- B. Uncommitted transactions are rolled back during the startup of the database instance after a shutdown using the immediate option.
- C. There is no difference in the underlying mechanics of the startup whether the database is shut down by using the IMMEDIATE option or the ABORT option.
- D. Media recovery is required when the database is shut down by using either the IMMEDIATE option or the ABORT option.
- E. Instance recovery is not required if the database instance was shut down by using SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE.

**Answer:** E

#### Explanation:

References:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/A87860\\_01/doc/server.817/a76956/start.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/A87860_01/doc/server.817/a76956/start.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 30

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

The following are the possible steps to accomplish this task:

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

2. From the Oracle Database 11g Release 2 {11.2.0.3} environment, export the metadata and any data residing in administrative tablespaces from the source database using the FULL=Y and TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS parameters.

Note that the VER\$ION=12 parameter is required only when exporting from an Oracle Database 11g Release 2 database:

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 35

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 39**

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

You execute this command:

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE RESTRICTED SESSION;

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

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

**Answer:** BDF

**NEW QUESTION 41**

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 46**

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

You have set the DB\_SMART\_FLASH\_FILE parameter: DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_FILE= '/dev/flash\_device\_1 ',' /dev/flash\_device\_2' How should the DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_SIZE be configured to use both devices?

- A. Set DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_ZISE = 64G.
- B. Set DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_ZISE = 64G, 64G
- C. Set DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_ZISE = 128G.
- D. DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_SIZE is automatically configured by the instance at startup.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_FILE = /dev/sda, /dev/sdb, /dev/sdc DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_SIZE = 32G, 32G, 64G

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

/dev/sda – size 32G

/dev/sdb – size 32G

/dev/sdc – size 64G

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

**NEW QUESTION 47**

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

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

**Answer:** ADE



**Explanation:**

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

Note:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 51**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

\* Creating a PDB

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

**NEW QUESTION 56**

You support Oracle Database 12c Oracle Database 11g, and Oracle Database log on the same server. All databases of all versions use Automatic Storage Management (ASM).

Which three statements are true about the ASM disk group compatibility attributes that are set for a disk group? (Choose three.)

- A. The ASM compatibility attribute controls the format of the disk group metadata.
- B. RDBMS compatibility together with the database version determines whether a database Instance can mount the ASM disk group.
- C. The RDBMS compatibility setting allows only databases set to the same version as the compatibility value, to mount the ASM disk group.
- D. The ASM compatibility attribute determines some of the ASM features that may be used by the Oracle disk group.
- E. The ADVM compatibility attribute determines the ACFS features that may be used by the Oracle 10 g database.

**Answer: ABD**

**Explanation:**

AD: The value for the disk group COMPATIBLE.ASM attribute determines the minimum software version for an Oracle ASM instance that can use the disk group. This setting also affects the format of the data structures for the Oracle ASM metadata on the disk.

B: The value for the disk group COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute determines the minimum COMPATIBLE database initialization parameter setting for any database instance that is allowed to use the disk group. Before advancing the COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute, ensure that the values for the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter for all of the databases that access the disk group are set to at least the value of the new setting for COMPATIBLE.RDBMS.

For example, if the COMPATIBLE initialization parameters of the databases are set to either 11.1 or 11.2, then COMPATIBLE.RDBMS can be set to any value between 10.1 and 11.1 inclusively.

Not E:

/The value for the disk group COMPATIBLE.ADVM attribute determines whether the disk group can contain Oracle ASM volumes. The value must be set to 11.2 or higher. Before setting this attribute, the COMPATIBLE.ASM value must be 11.2 or higher. Also, the Oracle ADVM volume drivers must be loaded in the supported environment.

/ You can create an Oracle ASM Dynamic Volume Manager (Oracle ADVM) volume in a disk group. The volume device associated with the dynamic volume can then be used to host an Oracle ACFS file system.

The compatibility parameters COMPATIBLE.ASM and COMPATIBLE.ADVM must be set to 11.2 or higher for the disk group.

Note:

\* The disk group attributes that determine compatibility are COMPATIBLE.ASM, COMPATIBLE.RDBMS. and COMPATIBLE.ADVM. The COMPATIBLE.ASM and COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute settings determine the minimum Oracle Database software version numbers that a system can use for Oracle ASM and the database instance types respectively. For example, if the Oracle ASM compatibility setting is 11.2, and RDBMS compatibility is set to 11.1, then the Oracle ASM software version must be at least 11.2, and the Oracle Database client software version must be at least 11.1. The COMPATIBLE.ADVM attribute determines whether the Oracle ASM Dynamic Volume Manager feature can create an volume in a disk group.

**NEW QUESTION 60**

You executed this command to create a password file: \$ orapwd file = orapworcl entries = 10 ignorecase = N Which two statements are true about the password file? (Choose two.)

- A. It will permit the use of uppercase passwords for database users who have been granted the SYSOPER role.
- B. It contains username and passwords of database users who are members of the OSOPER operating system group.
- C. It contains usernames and passwords of database users who are members of the OSDBA operating system group.
- D. It will permit the use of lowercase passwords for database users who have granted the SYSDBA role.
- E. It will not permit the use of mixed case passwords for the database users who have been granted the SYSDBA role.

**Answer: AD**

**Explanation:**

\* You can create a password file using the password file creation utility, ORAPWD.

\* Adding Users to a Password File

When you grant SYSDBA or SYSOPER privileges to a user, that user's name and privilege information are added to the password file. If the server does not have an EXCLUSIVE password file (that is, if the initialization parameter REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORDFILE is NONE or SHARED, or the password file is missing), Oracle Database issues an error if you attempt to grant these privileges.

A user's name remains in the password file only as long as that user has at least one of these two privileges. If you revoke both of these privileges, Oracle Database removes the user from the password file.

\* The syntax of the ORAPWD command is as follows: ORAPWDFILE=filename [ENTRIES=numusers] [FORCE={Y|N}] [IGNORECASE={Y|N}] [NOSYSDBA={Y|N}]  
\* IGNORECASE

If this argument is set to y, passwords are case-insensitive. That is, case is ignored when comparing the password that the user supplies during login with the password in the password file.

**NEW QUESTION 61**

You wish to enable an audit policy for all database users, except SYS, SYSTEM, and SCOTT. You issue the following statements:

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

For which database users is the audit policy now active?

- A. All users except SYS
- B. All users except SCOTT
- C. All users except sys and SCOTT
- D. All users except sys, system, and SCOTT

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

If you run multiple AUDIT statements on the same unified audit policy but specify different EXCEPT users, then Oracle Database uses the last exception user list, not any of the users from the preceding lists. This means the effect of the earlier AUDIT POLICY ... EXCEPT statements are overridden by the latest AUDIT POLICY

... EXCEPT statement. Note:

\* The ORA\_DATABASE\_PARAMETER policy audits commonly used Oracle Database parameter settings. By default, this policy is not enabled.

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

Example Auditing All Actions on a Table

```
CREATE AUDIT POLICY all_actions_on_hr_emp_pol
```

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 65**

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

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

**Answer: AC**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 67**

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

- A. Missing or stale histogram statistics
- B. Undersized shared pool
- C. High clustering factor for the indexes
- D. High value for the DB\_FILE\_MULTIBLOCK\_READ\_COUNT parameter
- E. Oversized buffer cache

**Answer: ACD**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 69**

In a recent Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report for your database, you notice a high number of buffer busy waits. The database consists of locally managed tablespaces with free list managed segments. On further investigation, you find that buffer busy waits is caused by contention on data blocks. Which option would you consider first to decrease the wait event immediately?

- A. Decreasing PCTUSED
- B. Decreasing PCTFREE
- C. Increasing the number of DBWN process
- D. Using Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM)
- E. Increasing db\_buffer\_cache based on the V\$DB\_CACHE\_ADVICE recommendation

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

\* Automatic segment space management (ASSM) is a simpler and more efficient way of managing space within a segment. It completely eliminates any need to specify and tune the pctused, freelists, and freelist groups storage parameters for schema objects created in the tablespace. If any of these attributes are specified, they are ignored.

\* Oracle introduced Automatic Segment Storage Management (ASSM) as a replacement for traditional freelists management which used one-way linked-lists to manage free blocks with tables and indexes. ASSM is commonly called "bitmap freelists" because that is how Oracle implement the internal data structures for free block management.

Note:

\* Buffer busy waits are most commonly associated with segment header contention onside the data buffer pool (db\_cache\_size, etc.).

\* The most common remedies for high buffer busy waits include database writer (DBWR) contention tuning, adding freelists (or ASSM), and adding missing indexes.

**NEW QUESTION 71**

You are about to plug a multi-terabyte non-CDB into an existing multitenant container database (CDB). The characteristics of the non-CDB are as follows:

- Version: Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2.0) 64-bit
- Character set: AL32UTF8
- National character set: AL16UTF16
- O/S: Oracle Linux 6 64-bit

The characteristics of the CDB are as follows:

- Version: Oracle Database 12c Release 1 64-bit
- Character Set: AL32UTF8
- National character set: AL16UTF16
- O/S: Oracle Linux 6 64-bit

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

\* Overview, example:

- Log into ncdb12c as sys
- Get the database in a consistent state by shutting it down cleanly.
- Open the database in read only mode
- Run DBMS\_PDB.DESCRIBE to create an XML file describing the database.
- Shut down ncdb12c
- Connect to target CDB (CDB2)
- Check whether non-cdb (NCDB12c) can be plugged into CDB(CDB2)
- Plug-in Non-CDB (NCDB12c) as PDB(NCDB12c) into target CDB(CDB2).
- Access the PDB and run the noncdb\_to\_pdb.sql script.
- Open the new PDB in read/write mode.

\* You can easily plug an Oracle Database 12c non-CDB into a CDB. Just create a PDB manifest file for the non-CDB, and then use the manifest file to create a cloned PDB in the CDB.

\* Note that to plug in a non-CDB database into a CDB, the non-CDB database needs to be of version 12c as well. So existing 11g databases will need to be upgraded to 12c before they can be part of a 12c CDB.

**NEW QUESTION 73**

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 76**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

**\* Creating a PDB**

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

**NEW QUESTION 80**

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

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

**Answer:** ABD

**NEW QUESTION 85**

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

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

**Answer:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 87**

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

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

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

- A. Altering the data file associated with the USERS tablespace to extend automatically
- B. Adding a data file to the USERS tablespace
- C. Changing segment space management for the USERS tablespace to manual
- D. Creating a new tablespace with autoextend enabled and changing the default tablespace of the HR user to the new tablespace



E. Enabling resumable space allocation by setting the RESUMABLE\_TIMEOUT parameter to a nonzero value

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 90

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

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

**Answer:** CE

#### Explanation:

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

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

Incorrect:

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

Not B:

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

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

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

Note:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 93

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 98

Which two must be installed or configured either manually or by DBCA in order to use Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express)? (Choose two.)

- A. A port number for Oracle HTTP Server must be configured
- B. The APEX\_PUBLIC\_USER role must be granted to SYSMAN
- C. A SYSMAN user with SYSDBA privilege must be created
- D. At least one TCP/IP dispatcher must be configured
- E. The Oracle HTTP Server must be installed

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 100

Which three features work together, to allow a SQL statement to have different cursors for the same statement based on different selectivity ranges? (Choose three.)

- A. Bind Variable Peeking
- B. SQL Plan Baselines
- C. Adaptive Cursor Sharing
- D. Bind variable used in a SQL statement
- E. Literals in a SQL statement

**Answer:** ACD

#### NEW QUESTION 102

Examine the parameters for your database instance:

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 107

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

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

**Answer:** ACEF

#### Explanation:

- You can now move On line Datafile without have to stop Monoged Recovery and manually copy and rename Files. This can even be used to move Datafiles from or to ASM.

- New in Oracle Database 12c: FROM METAUNK. Physical Standby Database is in Active Data Guard Mode (opened READ ONLY and Managed Recovery is running):

It is now possible to online move a Datafile while Managed Recovery is running, ie. the Physical Standby Database is in Active Data Guard Mode. You con use this Command to move the Datafile

- A flashback operation does not relocate a moved data file to its previous location. If you move a data file online from one location to another and later flash back the database to a point in time before the move, then the Data file remains in the new location, but the contents of the Data file ore changed to the contents at the time specified in the flashback. Oracle0 Database Administrator's Guide 12c Release 1 (12.1)

#### NEW QUESTION 108

You upgraded your database from pre-12c to a multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable databases (PDBs). Examine the query and its output:

Which two tasks must you perform to add users with SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privilege to the password file? (Choose two.)

- A. Assign the appropriate operating system groups to SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, SYSKM.
- B. Grant SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privileges to the intended users.
- C. Re-create the password file with SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privilege and the FORCE argument set to No.
- D. Re-create the password file with SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privilege, and FORCE arguments set to Yes.
- E. Re-create the password file in the Oracle Database 12c format.

**Answer:** BD

#### Explanation:

\* orapwd

/ You can create a database password file using the password file creation utility, ORAPWD. The syntax of the ORAPWD command is as follows:

orapwd FILE=filename [ENTRIES=numusers] [FORCE={y|n}] [ASM={y|n}] [DBUNIQUENAME=dbname] [FORMAT={12|legacy}] [SYSBACKUP={y|n}]

[SYSDG={y|n}] [SYSKM={y|n}] [DELETE={y|n}]

[INPUT\_FILE=input-fname]

force - whether to overwrite existing file (optional), \* v\$PWFIL\_users

/ 12c: V\$PWFIL\_USERS lists all users in the password file, and indicates whether the user has been granted the SYSDBA, SYSOPER, SYSASM, SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privileges.

/ 10c: sts users who have been granted SYSDBA and SYSOPER privileges as derived from the password file. ColumnDatatypeDescription

USERNAMEVARCHAR2(30)The name of the user that is contained in the password file

SYSDBAVARCHAR2(5)If TRUE, the user can connect with SYSDBA privileges

SYSOPERVARCHAR2(5)If TRUE, the user can connect with SYSOPER privileges

Incorrect:

not E: The format of the v\$PWFIL\_users file is already in 12c format.

#### NEW QUESTION 113

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

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

**Answer:** BCD

#### NEW QUESTION 118

You plan to install the Oracle Database 12c software on a new server. The database will use Automatic Storage Management (ASM) and Oracle Restart. Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server is already installed on the server.

You want to configure job role separation. You create the following operating system users and groups:

- The user oracle as the owner of the Oracle database installation
- The user grid as the owner of Oracle Grid Infrastructure
- The group oinstall as an Oracle Inventory group
- The group dba as the OSDBA group for Oracle database
- The group asmdba as the OSDBA group for Oracle ASM
- The group asmadmin as the administration privileges group for Oracle ASM
- The group asmoper as the group for Oracle ASM

Which two additional tasks should you perform with regard to the OS-level owners and groups? (Choose two.)

- A. creating a separate central inventory group for the Oracle Database 12c installation
- B. assigning oinstall as the primary group for the oracle user
- C. assigning asmadmin and asmoper as primary groups for the oracle user
- D. creating OS groups associated with the OSBACKUPDBA, OSDGDBA, and OSKMDBA system privileges
- E. assigning asmdba as the secondary group for the oracle user

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 123

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

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 128

You upgraded from a previous Oracle database version to Oracle Database version to Oracle Database 12c. Your database supports a mixed workload. During the day, lots of insert, update, and delete operations are performed. At night, Extract, Transform, Load (ETL) and batch reporting jobs are run. The ETL jobs perform certain database operations using two or more concurrent sessions.

After the upgrade, you notice that the performance of ETL jobs has degraded. To ascertain the cause of performance degradation, you want to collect basic statistics such as the level of parallelism, total database time, and the number of I/O requests for the ETL jobs. How do you accomplish this?

- A. Examine the Active Session History (ASH) reports for the time period of the ETL or batch reporting runs.
- B. Enable SQL tracing for the queries in the ETL and batch reporting queries and gather diagnostic data from the trace file.
- C. Enable real-time SQL monitoring for ETL jobs and gather diagnostic data from the V\$SQL\_MONITOR view.
- D. Enable real-time database operation monitoring using the DBMS\_SQL\_MONITOR.BEGIN\_OPERATION function, and then use the DBMS\_SQL\_MONITOR.REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR function to view the required information.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

\* Monitoring database operations

Real-Time Database Operations Monitoring enables you to monitor long running database tasks such as batch jobs, scheduler jobs, and Extraction, Transformation, and Loading (ETL) jobs as a composite business operation. This feature tracks the progress of SQL and PL/SQL queries associated with the business operation being monitored. As a DBA or developer, you can define business operations for monitoring by explicitly specifying the start and end of the operation or implicitly with tags that identify the operation.

#### NEW QUESTION 131

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 to 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: You must configure the listener before you can configure Enterprise Manager (as shown earlier).

**NEW QUESTION 136**

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

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

**Answer:** CDE

**NEW QUESTION 139**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 144**

Examine the parameters for your database instance:

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

- A. The optimizer automatically changes a plan during subsequent execution of a SQL statement if there is a huge difference in optimizer estimates and execution statistics.
- B. The optimizer can CK optimize a query only once using cardinality feedback.
- C. The optimizer enables monitoring for cardinality feedback after the first execution of a query.
- D. The optimizer does not monitor cardinality feedback if dynamic sampling and multicolumn statistics are enabled.
- E. After the optimizer identifies a query as a re-optimization candidate, statistics collected by the collectors are submitted to the optimizer.

**Answer:** ACD

**Explanation:**

C: During the first execution of a SQL statement, an execution plan is generated as usual.

D: if multi-column statistics are not present for the relevant combination of columns, the optimizer can fall back on cardinality feedback.

(not B)\* Cardinality feedback. This feature, enabled by default in 11.2, is intended to improve plans for repeated executions.

optimizer\_dynamic\_sampling optimizer\_features\_enable

\* dynamic sampling or multi-column statistics allow the optimizer to more accurately estimate selectivity of conjunctive

predicates. Note:

\* OPTIMIZER\_DYNAMIC\_SAMPLING controls the level of dynamic sampling performed by the optimizer. Range of values. 0 to 10

\* Cardinality feedback was introduced in Oracle Database 11gR2. The purpose of this feature is to automatically improve plans for queries that are executed repeatedly, for which the optimizer does not estimate cardinalities in the plan properly. The optimizer may misestimate cardinalities for a variety of reasons, such as missing or inaccurate statistics, or complex predicates. Whatever the reason for the misestimate, cardinality feedback may be able to help.

**NEW QUESTION 146**

Which three statements are true when the listener handles connection requests to an Oracle 12c database instance with multithreaded architecture enabled in UNIX? (Choose three.)

- A. Thread creation must be routed through a dispatcher process
- B. The local listener may spawn a new process and have that new process create a thread
- C. Each Oracle process runs an SCM thread.
- D. Each multithreaded Oracle process has an SCM thread.
- E. The local listener may pass the request to an existing process which in turn will create a thread

**Answer:** ADE



#### NEW QUESTION 148

Examine the parameters for a database instance:

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Undo records for temporary tables are stored in a temporary tablespace.
- B. Undo records for temporary tables are stored in the undo tablespace and logged in the redo.
- C. Undo records for temporary tables are stored in the undo tablespace and logged in the redo only for those sessions where temporary undo is enabled.
- D. No redo is generated for the undo records belonging to temporary tables.
- E. No redo and undo records are generated for temporary table

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 153

You execute this command:

Which two statements are true about segment space management for segments in this tablespace? (Choose two.)

- A. Space utilization inside segments is mapped by bitmaps.
- B. Segments are automatically shrunk and compressed when rows are deleted.
- C. The PCTFREE storage parameter has no effect on segments created in this tablespace.
- D. The PCTUSED storage parameter has no effect on segments created in this tablespac

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 155

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

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

**Answer:** BDF

#### NEW QUESTION 159

You performed an incremental level 0 backup of a database: RMAN > BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE;

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

‘ /mydir/rman\_change\_track.f’;

To perform an incremental level 1 cumulative backup, you issued this command: RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 CUMULATIVE DATABASE; Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

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

**Answer:** ADE

#### NEW QUESTION 164

Your multitenant container (CDB) contains two pluggable databases (PDB), HR\_PDB and ACCOUNTS\_PDB, both of which use the CDB tablespace. The temp file is called temp01.tmp.

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

ORA-01565: error in identifying file ‘/u01/app/oracle/oradata/CDB1/temp01.tmp’ ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status

Identify two ways to rectify the error.

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

**Answer:** AE

#### Explanation:

\* Because temp files cannot be backed up and because no redo is ever generated for them, RMAN never restores or recovers temp files. RMAN does track the names of temp files, but only so that it can automatically re-create them when needed.

\* If you use RMAN in a Data Guard environment, then RMAN transparently converts primary control files to standby control files and vice versa. RMAN automatically updates file names for data files, online redo logs, standby redo logs, and temp files when you issue RESTORE and RECOVER.

#### NEW QUESTION 167

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 plan.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 172

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28310/schedover004.htm#BGBJGHBH](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/schedover004.htm#BGBJGHBH)

#### NEW QUESTION 176

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

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

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 181

A warehouse fact table in your Oracle 12c Database is range-partitioned by month and accessed frequently with queries that span multiple partitions.

The table has a local prefixed, range partitioned index.

Some of these queries access very few rows in some partitions and all the rows in other partitions, but these queries still perform a full scan for all accessed partitions.

This commonly occurs when the range of dates begins at the end of a month or ends close to the start of a month.

You want an execution plan to be generated that uses indexed access when only a few rows are accessed from a segment, while still allowing full scans for segments where many rows are returned.

Which three methods could transparently help to achieve this result? (Choose three.)

- A. Using a partial local Index on the warehouse fact table month column with indexing disabled to the table partitions that return most of their rows to the queries.
- B. Using a partial local Index on the warehouse fact table month column with indexing disabled for the table partitions that return a few rows to the queries.
- C. Using a partitioned view that does a UNION ALL query on the partitions of the warehouse fact table, which retains the existing local partitioned column.
- D. Converting the partitioned table to a partitioned view that does a UNION ALL query on the monthly tables, which retains the existing local partitioned column.
- E. Using a partial global index on the warehouse fact table month column with indexing disabling for the table partitions that return most of their rows to the queries.
- F. Using a partial global index on the warehouse fact table month column with indexing disabled for the table partitions that return a few rows to the queries.

**Answer:** ACE

**Explanation:**

Note:

\* Oracle 12c now provides the ability to index a subset of partitions and to exclude the others.

Local and global indexes can now be created on a subset of the partitions of a table. Partial Global indexes provide more flexibility in index creation for partitioned tables. For example, index segments can be omitted for the most recent partitions to ensure maximum data ingest rates without impacting the overall data model and access for the partitioned object.

Partial Global Indexes save space and improve performance during loads and queries. This feature supports global indexes that include or index a certain subset of table partitions or subpartitions, and exclude the others. This operation is supported using a default table indexing property. When a table is created or altered, a default indexing property can be specified for the table or its partitions.

**NEW QUESTION 183**

Examine the parameters for a database instance:

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

References [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14231/undo.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14231/undo.htm) (undo retention)

**NEW QUESTION 187**

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

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

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

References:

[http://www.dba-oracle.com/t\\_incremental\\_checkpoint.htm](http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_incremental_checkpoint.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 188**

You executed the following command to create a password file in the database server:

\$ orapwd file = orapworcl entries = 5 ignorecase=N

Which statement describes the purpose of the above password file?

- A. It records usernames and passwords of users when granted the DBA role
- B. It contains usernames and passwords of users for whom auditing is enabled
- C. It is used by Oracle to authenticate users for remote database administrator
- D. It records usernames and passwords of all users when they are added to OSDBA or OSOPER operating groups

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 193

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

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

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

- A. The command fails as a transaction is still pending.
- B. The transaction in Scott's session is rolled back and the tablespace becomes readonly.
- C. The command waits and the user SCOTT can execute data manipulation language (DML) statements only as part of the current transaction.
- D. The command hangs until all transactions on the objects in the tablespace commit or rollback, and then the tablespace is placed in readonly mode.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 194

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

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

**Answer: BCF**

#### Explanation:

\* Multiprocess and Multithreaded Oracle Database Systems

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 199

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

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

**Answer: CDF**

#### NEW QUESTION 204

You have the following entry in the tnsnames.ora of your hq.us.example.com host machine:

You issue the following command at the command prompt: Sqlplus HR/HR@ORCL

Which statement is true about the connection to the ORCL database instance?

- A. The connection succeeds, provided the NAMES.DEFAULT\_DOMAIN parameter is set to us.example.com in the sqlnet.ora file on the client side.
- B. The connection fails because the net service name does not have the suffix us.example.com.
- C. The connection succeeds, provided the SERVICE\_NAMES initialization parameter is set to ORCL.
- D. The connection succeeds, provided the ORCL.us.example.com database service is registered with a listener, the listener is up, and the database is open.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 209

Which three statements are true about automated maintenance tasks? (Choose three.)

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

**Answer: ABE**

#### Explanation:

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e25494/tasks.htm#ADMIN12331](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e25494/tasks.htm#ADMIN12331)

#### NEW QUESTION 213

You want to reduce fragmentation and reclaim unused space for the SALES table but not its dependent objects. During this operation, you want to ensure the



following:

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28310/schema003.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/schema003.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 216

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

There is enough free space in the disk group for mirroring to be done.

What happens if the CONTROLLER1 failure group becomes unavailable due to error or for maintenance?

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 220

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

The characteristics of the non-CDB are as follows:

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

The characteristics of the CDB are as follows:

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 225

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

- A. ADBA 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

\* Oracle Database Migration Assistant for Unicode (DMU) is a unique next-generation migration tool providing an end-to-end solution for migrating your databases from legacy encodings to Unicode.

Incorrect:

Not C: The release of Oracle Database must be 10.2.0.4, 10.2.0.5, 11.1.0.7, 11.2.0.1, or later.

**NEW QUESTION 230**

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

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

**Answer:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 234**

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

**NEW QUESTION 236**

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

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

**Answer:** ACE

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 241**

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

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

**Answer:** AE

**Explanation:**

The alert log is a chronological log of messages and errors, and includes the following items:

\* All internal errors (ORA-600), block corruption errors (ORA-1578), and deadlock errors (ORA-60) that occur

\* Administrative operations, such as CREATE, ALTER, and DROP statements and STARTUP, SHUTDOWN, and ARCHIVELOG statements

\* Messages and errors relating to the functions of shared server and dispatcher processes

\* Errors occurring during the automatic refresh of a materialized view

\* The values of all initialization parameters that had nondefault values at the time the database and instance start Note:

\* The alert log file (also referred to as the ALERT.LOG) is a chronological log of messages and errors written out by an Oracle Database. Typical messages found in this file is: database startup, shutdown, log switches, space errors, etc. This file should constantly be monitored to detect unexpected messages and corruptions.

#### NEW QUESTION 242

You have successfully taken a database backup by using the command: RMAN> BACKUP AS BACKUPSET DATABASE;  
Now you execute this command:  
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 DATABASE;  
What is the outcome?

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

**Answer:** E

#### Explanation:

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/backup.102/b14192/bkup004.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14192/bkup004.htm) (4.4.1.2)

#### NEW QUESTION 245

Which statement is true about profiles?

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 246

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

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

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 248

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

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

**Answer:** F

#### NEW QUESTION 253

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 255

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 260

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

- A. Use SQL\* LOADER conventional path load.
- B. Use SQL\* LOADER direct path load.
- C. Use CREATE TABL
- D. . ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL command with ORACLE\_LOADER access driver.
- E. Use CREATE TABL
- F. . ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL command with ORACLE\_DATAPUMP access drive

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 265

You create an Oracle 12c database and then import schemas that are required by an application which has not yet been developed.

You want to get advice on creation of or modifications to indexes, materialized views and partitioning in these schemas. What must you run to achieve this?

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 269

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 274

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 277

What is a requirement for creating a remote database scheduler job?

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 280

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 285

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

- A. The DEGREE\_OF\_PARALLELISM parameter is set to AUTO.
- B. You cannot have multiple SQL \*Loader data files.
- C. If no data file is specified, it assumes the data file to be <table-name>.dat in the current directory and uses it.
- D. You can have multiple bad files created when loading in parallel.
- E. You can selectively load rows into a table based on a filter.

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**



References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SUTIL/GUID-0F35B551-861B-450D-8BF3-2312893A67D7.htm#SUTIL3>

#### NEW QUESTION 289

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

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

**Answer:** ACE

#### NEW QUESTION 292

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 297

Which files must you copy from the Oracle home of the database that is being upgraded to the new Oracle home for Oracle Database 12c? (Choose three.)

- A. the tnsnames.ora file
- B. the sqlnet.ora file
- C. the initialization parameter file
- D. the password file
- E. the listener.ora file

**Answer:** ABE

#### Explanation:

References [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e23633/afterup.htm#UPGRD52747](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e23633/afterup.htm#UPGRD52747)

#### NEW QUESTION 298

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

- A. cleaning up the database buffer cache and freeing resources that a client process was using
- B. applying online redo during instance recovery
- C. cleaning up temporary segments that are no longer needed
- D. performing database services registration with the default listener
- E. restarting a server or a dispatcher process that terminated abnormally
- F. recovering failed transactions that were skipped during instance recovery because of file-read or tablespace offline errors

**Answer:** BCF

#### NEW QUESTION 299

Which set of statements is true about data dictionary views?

1. They are stored in the SYSTEM tablespace.
2. They are based on virtual tables.
3. They are owned by the SYS user.
4. They can be queried by a normal user only if the 07\_DICTIONARY\_ACCESSIBILITY parameter is set to TRUE.
5. The V\$FIXED\_TABLE view can be queried to list the names of these views.
6. They are owned by the SYSTEM user.

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e40540/datadict.htm#CNCPT002](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e40540/datadict.htm#CNCPT002)

#### NEW QUESTION 303

Your database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode, and a daily full database backup is taken by using RMAN. Control file autobackup is configured. Loss of which three database files can lead to an incomplete recovery? (Choose three.)

- A. inactive online redo log file group
- B. a data file belonging to the default temporary tablespace
- C. a data file belonging to the SYSAUX tablespace
- D. server parameter file (SPFILE)

- E. active online redo log le group
- F. all the control flies

**Answer:** AEF

#### NEW QUESTION 304

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](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/restart002.htm#insertedID3)

#### NEW QUESTION 305

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

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

**Answer:** AE

#### NEW QUESTION 310

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

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

**Answer:** AE

#### Explanation:

References [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28300/expimp.htm#UPGRD12560](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28300/expimp.htm#UPGRD12560)

#### NEW QUESTION 315

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 316

Your database supports a Decision Support System (DSS) workload that involves the execution of complex queries. Currently, the database is running with peak workload. You want to analyze some of the most resource-intensive statements cached in the library cache.

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28314/tdpdw\\_perform.htm#TDPDW00813](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28314/tdpdw_perform.htm#TDPDW00813)

#### NEW QUESTION 317

Which three statements are true about checkpointing? (Choose three.)

- A. It prompts the Checkpoint (CKPT) process to write data to the data files and redo information to the online redo log files.
- B. It ensures that all dirty buffers are written to data files during consistent shutdown.
- C. It reduces the time required for recovery in case of an instance failure.
- D. Frequent thread checkpoints can degrade database performance.
- E. It prompts the Database Writer (DBWn) process to write checkpoint information into data file headers and the control file.

**Answer:** BCD

#### NEW QUESTION 320

Which component resides in the System Global Area (SGA) of a database instance only in shared server connections?

- A. User Global Area
- B. Program Global Area
- C. SQL Query Result Cache
- D. PL/SQL Function Result Cache

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 325

You want to create a file watcher and an event-based job for detecting the arrival of files on the local server from various locations. To achieve this, you enable the raising of file arrival events from remote systems.

Which two conditions must be satisfied to receive file arrival events from a remote system? (Choose two.)

- A. The remote system must have a running Oracle Database instance and a scheduler agent installed.
- B. The initialization parameter REMOTE\_OS\_AUTHENT must be set to TRUE on your database.
- C. The local database must be set up to run remote external jobs.
- D. The remote system's scheduler agent must be registered with your database.
- E. Database links to remote databases must be created.

**Answer:** CD

#### Explanation:

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283\\_01/server.112/e17120/scheduse005.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/scheduse005.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 327

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 330

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 333

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

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

**Answer:** ABC

#### NEW QUESTION 335

Which background process does Automatic Shared Memory Management use to coordinate the sizing of memory components?

- A. PMON
- B. SMON

- C. MMNL
- D. MMAN
- E. MMON

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 336

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

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

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

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 341

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 issued

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 343

Which three statements are true about user account administration? (Choose three.)

- A. A user's current session is not affected when the user's profile is changed.
- B. Only users with the SYSDBA privilege can change the tablespace quota for other users.
- C. A new user account can be created only by SYS or SYSTEM users.
- D. A user's quota can be set for any permanent tablespace but not for the default temporary tablespace.
- E. A user requires only the CREATE SESSION privilege to change his or her own password

**Answer:** ADE

#### NEW QUESTION 346

Which statement is true about using the Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA) to upgrade your database from Oracle Database 11g to Oracle Database 12c?

- A. It terminates if the SYSTEM tablespace in the source database is not autoextensible.
- B. It automatically makes necessary changes to Oracle environment variables.
- C. It automatically enables unified auditing in the upgraded database.
- D. It automatically adds new data files if there is not enough disk space to grow.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283\\_01/server.112/e17222/upgrade.htm#insertedID5](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17222/upgrade.htm#insertedID5)

#### NEW QUESTION 349

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

- A. A resource plan change can be automated by using the Oracle Scheduler.
- B. It can be used to control the consumption of only physical I/Os where excessive physical I/Os can trigger an automatic session termination but excessive logical I/Os cannot.
- C. It can be used to control the usage of the undo tablespace by consumer groups.
- D. A resource plan can have multiple resource plan directives, each of which controls resource allocation for a different consumer group.
- E. It can be used to enable resumable timeout for user sessions.
- F. It can be used to control the usage of the temp tablespace by consumer group

**Answer:** ACD

#### NEW QUESTION 354

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 356

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

- A. Connecting between a client process and a dispatcher
- B. Executing PL/SQL code
- C. Creating dedicated server connections
- D. Copying online redo log files to offline storage

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 359

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 360

You install Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server.

Which two components are automatically included in the Oracle Restart configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. A pre-existing Oracle Net Listener
- B. Oracle Notification services
- C. A pre-existing database
- D. A pre-existing Oracle management agent
- E. Oracle CSSD service

**Answer:** BE

#### Explanation:

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/LADBI/oraclerestart.htm#LADBI999>

#### NEW QUESTION 365

You want to create a table, DAILY\_ORDERS, for an OLTP application, where data should be compressed during both direct-path INSERT and conventional DML. The table will also be used for queries.

Which compression option should be used?

- A. ROW STORE COMPRESS
- B. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY
- C. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR ARCHIVE LOW
- D. ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 370

Examine the parameters:

Your database instance is started with a PFILE.

You want to increase the size of the buffer cache. Free memory is available to increase the size of the buffer cache. You execute the command:  
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB\_CACHE\_SIZE=1024M; Which is the outcome?

- A. Change is applied to the current instance, but does not persist after instance restart.
- B. The value is changed only in the PFILE and takes effect at the next instance startup.
- C. The value is changed for the current instance and in the PFILE.
- D. It fails because the SCOPE clause is missin

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 371

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 372

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

What must you do to achieve this?

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 375

When is the UNDO\_RETENTION parameter value ignored by a transaction?

- A. when there are multiple undo tablespaces available in a database
- B. when the data file of the undo tablespace is autoextensible
- C. when the undo tablespace is of a fixed size and retention guarantee is not enabled
- D. when Flashback Database is enabled

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14231/undo.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14231/undo.htm) (undo retention)

#### NEW QUESTION 376

The HR user updates the salary of one of the employees in the non-partitioned EMPLOYEES table, but does not commit the transaction. Which two types of lock exist in this situation? (Choose two.)

- A. exclusive lock on the EMPLOYEES table
- B. null lock on the row being updated
- C. null lock on the EMPLOYEES table
- D. row level lock on the row being updated
- E. shared lock on the EMPLOYEES table

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 379

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](https://blogs.oracle.com/UPGRADE/entry/unified_auditing_is_it_on)

#### NEW QUESTION 382

Which statement is true about unified auditing?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/audit\\_admin.htm#DBSEG370](https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/audit_admin.htm#DBSEG370)

#### NEW QUESTION 383

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

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

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 386

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 388

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 392

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