Exam Questions 1Z0-063

Oracle Database 12c: Advanced Administration

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NEW QUESTION 1
Examine the command to back up the ASM metadata: ASMCMD>md_backup /backup/ASM_backup
In which three situations can you use the backup? (Choose three.)

A. when one or more disks in an ASM disk group are lost
B. when the data file on an ASM disk group gets corrupted
C. when one of the disks in a disk group is accidentally unplugged
D. when one or more file directory paths are accidentally deleted from an ASM disk group
E. when all the ASM disk groups for the ASM instance are lost

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 2
You notice that the performance of your production 24/7 Oracle 12c database has significantly degraded. Sometimes you are not able to connect to the instance because it hangs. You do not want to restart the database instance.
How can you detect the cause of the degraded performance?

A. Enable Memory Access Mode, which reads performance data from SGA.
B. Use emergency monitoring to fetch data directly from SGA for analysis.
C. Run Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) to fetch information from the latest Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots.
D. Use Active Session History (ASH) data and hang analysis in regular performance monitoring.
E. Run ADDM in diagnostic mode.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3
Automatic Undo Management is enabled for your database. You want a user to retrieve metadata and historical data for a given transaction or for transactions in a given time interval.
Which three are prerequisites to fulfill this requirement? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 4
In which situation can you use Flashback Database?

A. when undoing a shrink data file operation
B. when retrieving a dropped tablespace
C. when returning to a point in time before the restoration or re-creation of a control file
D. when returning to a point in time before the most recent OPEN RESETLOGS operation

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5
Which two statements describe the relationship between a window, a resource plan, and a job class? (Choose two.)

A. A window specifies a resource plan that will be activated when that window becomes active.
B. A window specifies a job class that will be activated when that window becomes active.
C. A job class specifies a window that will be open when that job class becomes active.
D. A window in association with a resource plan controls a job class allocation.
E. A window in association with a job class controls a resource allocation.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 6
Identify three benefits of unified auditing. (Choose three.)

A. It helps to reduce disk space used to store an audit trail in a database.
B. It guarantees zero-loss auditing.
C. It reduces overhead on a database caused by auditing, by having a single audit trail.
D. An audit trail cannot be modified because it is read-only.
E. It automatically audits Recovery Manager (RMAN) events.

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 7
The following parameters are set for your Oracle 12c database instance:
OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=FALSE OPTIMIZER_USE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=TRUE
You want to manage the SQL plan evolution task manually. Examine the following steps:

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1. Examine the command and its output:
SQL>show parameterfile NAME TYPE VALUE
----
db_create_file_dest string db_file_name_convert string
db_files integer 200
You verify that sufficient disk space is available and that no file currently exists in the '/u0l/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/salesdb' location.
You plan to create a new pluggable database (PDB) by using the command: SQL>CREATEPLUGGABLEDATABASESALESPDB
ADMINUSER salesadm IDENTIFIED BY password; ROLES=(dba)
DEFAULTTABLESPACE sales
DATAFILE' /u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/salesdb/sales01.dbf'SIZE 250M AUTOEXTEND ON
FILE_NAME_CONVERT=('/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/pdbseed/', '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/salesdb/')
STORAGE(MAXSIZE2G)
PATK_PREFIX='/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/SALESPDB'; Which statement is true?

A. SALESPDB is created and is in mount state.
B. PDB creation fails because the db_file_name_convert parameter is not set in the CDB.
C. SALESPDB is created and is in read/write mode.
D. PDB creation fails because a default temporary tablespace is not defined for SALESPDB.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
After implementing full Oracle Data Redaction, you change the default value for the number data type as follows:
SQL> SELECT NUMBER_VALUE FROM REDACTION_VALUES_FOR_TYPE_FULL; NUMBER_VALUE
------------------------- 0
SQL> EXECDBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTI0N_VALUES(-1)
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
SQL> select number_value from redaction_values_for_type_full; NUMBER VALUE

-1
After changing the value, you notice that FULL redaction continues to redact numeric data with a zero. What must you do to activate the new default value for numeric full redaction?

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

Answer: E

Explanation: About Altering the Default Full Data Redaction Value
You can alter the default displayed values for full Data Redaction polices. By default, 0 is the redacted value when Oracle Database performs full redaction
(DBMS_REDACT.FULL) on a column of the NUMBER data type. If you want to change it to another value (for example, 7), then you can run the
DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES procedure to modify this value. The modification applies to all of the Data Redaction policies in the
current database instance. After you modify a value, you must restart the database for it to take effect.

NEW QUESTION 10
For which three pieces of information can you use the RMAN LIST command? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 10
You want to migrate your Oracle 11g database as a pluggable database (PDB) in 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: This example example is a dumpfile-based full transportable export/import operation. In this case the metadata from the source database is exported to a dump file, and both the dump file and the tablespace data files are transferred to a new system. The steps would be as follows:
* (1) Set user tablespaces in the source database to READ ONLY.
* (3) Create a CDB on the destination system, including a PDB into which you will import the source database.
* (4) From the Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.3) environment, export the metadata and any data residing in administrative tablespaces from the source database using the FULL=Y and TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS parameters. Note that the VERSION=12 parameter is required only when exporting from an Oracle Database 11g Release 2 database.
* (5) Copy the tablespace data files from the source system to the destination system.
* (6) In the Oracle Database 12c environment, connect to the pre-created PDB and import the dump file.
References:
http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/upgrade/upgrading-oracle-database-wp-12c-1896123.pdf, page 11

NEW QUESTION 15
In your multitenant container database (CDB) that contains pluggable databases (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_idNUMBER,v_enameVARCHAR2, v_SALARYNUMBER,v_dept_idNUMBER)
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_v 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 on the package.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 17
Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and a nightly backup of the database, along with an autobackup of the control file, is taken by using RMAN.
Because of a media failure, the SPFILE and the control files are lost.
Examine the steps to restore the SPFILE and the control file to mount the database:
1. Set DBID of the target database in RMAN.
2. Start the database instance by using the STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT command in RMAN.
3. Restore the control files from the backup.
4. Mount the database.
5. Restore the SPFILE from the autobackup.
6. Create a PFILE from the recovered SPFILE.
7. Restart the instance in NOMOUNT state. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 20
Which three statements are true about the keystore storage framework for transparent data encryption? (Choose three.)

A. It facilitates and helps to enforce keystore backup requirements.
B. It handles encrypted data without modifying applications.
C. It enables a keystore to be stored only in a file on a file system.
D. It enables separation of duties between the database administrator and the security administrator.
E. It transparently decrypts data for the database users and applications that access this data.
F. It helps to track encryption keys and implement requirements such as keystore password rotation and master encryption key reset or re-key operations.

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 25
Which two statements are true about a multitenant architecture? (Choose two.)

A. Each pluggable database (PDB) has its own initialization parameter file.
B. A PDB can have a private undo tablespace.
C. Log switches occur only at the container database level.
D. A PDB can have a private temporary tablespace.
E. Each PDB has a private control file.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 26
You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) that contains two pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB1 and PDB2. You are connected to PDB2 as a common user with DBA privileges.
The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is PDB modifiable. As the user SYS, execute the following command on PDB2:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS_LEVEL=ALL SID='*' SCOPE=SPFILE;
Which statement is true about the result of this command?

A. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to ALL when any of the PDBs is reopened.
B. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to ALL only for PDB2 when it is reopened.
C. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to ALL when the root database is restarted.
D. The statement is ignored because there is no SPFILE for a PDB.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 30
You created a database with DBCA by using one of the Oracle supplied templates. Which is the default permanent tablespace for all users except DBSNMP and OUTLN?

A. USERS
B. SYSTEM
C. SYSAUX
D. EXAMPLE

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 33
You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB).
Identify two ways to access a pluggable database (PDB) that is open in read-only mode. (Choose two.)

A. by using the CONNECT statement as a local user having only the SET CONTAINER privilege
B. by using easy connect
C. by using external authentication
D. as a common user with the SET CONTAINER privilege
E. by executing the ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER command as a local user

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 37
Evaluate these statements: CREATE TABLE purchase_orders (po_idNUMBER(4),
po_dateTIMESTAMP, supplier_idNUM8ER(6),
po_totalNUMBER(8,2), CONSTRAINT order_pk PRIMARY KEY(po_id)) PARTITION BY RANGE(po_date)
(PARTITIONQ1 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE('01-apr-2007','dd-mm-yyyy')), PARTITIONQ2VALUESLESSTHAN(TO_DATE('01-jul-2007','dd-mm-yyyy')),
PARTITIONQ3VALUESLESSTHAN (TO~DATE('01-oct-2007','dd-mm-yyyy')), PARTITIONQ4VALUESLESSTHAN (TO_DATE('Ol-jan-2008','dd-mm-yyyy')));
CREATE TABLE purchase_order_items (po_idNUM3ER(4)NOT NULL,
product_idNUMBER(6)NOT NULL, unit_price NUMBER(8,2),
quantity NUMBER(8), CONSTRAINT po_items_f k
FOREIGN KEY(po_id)REFERENCES purchase_orders(po_id)) PARTITION BY REFERENCE(po_items_fk);
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Partitions of purchase_order_items are assigned unique names based on a sequence.
B. The purchase_orders and purchase_order_items tables are created with four partition each.
C. purchase_order_items table partitions exist in the same tablespaces as the purchase_orders table partitions.
D. The purckase_order_:teks table inherits the partitioning key by duplicating the key columns from the parent table.
E. Partition maintenance operations on the purchase_order_items table require disabling the foreign key constraint.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 39
In your database, the tbs percent used parameter is set to 60 and the tbs percent free parameter is set to 20.
Which two storage-tiering actions might be automated when using Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) to automate data movement? (Choose two.)

A. The movement of all segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds tbs percent used
B. Setting the target tablespace to read-only after the segments are moved
C. The movement of some segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds T3S percent used
D. Taking the target tablespace offline after the segments are moved
E. The movement of some blocks to a target tablespace with a lower degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds tbs percent used

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 44
Examine the command to create a pluggable database (PDB): SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb2 FROM pdb1
FILE_NAME-_CONVERT = ('/disk1/oracle/pdb1/', '/disk2/oracle/pdb2/') PATH_PREFIX = '/disk2/oracle/pdb2';
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The pluggable database pdb2 is created by cloning pdb1 and is in mount state.
B. Details about the metadata describing pdb2 are stored in an XML file in the '/disk2/oracle/pdb2/' directory.
C. The tablespace specifications of pdb2 are the same as pdb1.
D. All database objects belonging to common users in PDB1 are cloned in PDB2.
E. pdb2 is created with its own private undo and temp tablespaces.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 49
Examine these Data Pump commands to export and import objects from and to the same database. The dba has not yet created users hr1 and oe1.
$expdp system/manager schemas = hr.oe directory = EXP_DIR dumpfile = export.dat include = table
$ impdpsysten/manager schemas = hr1,oe1 directory = EXP_DIR dumpfile = export.dat
remap_schena=hr:hrl, oe:oe1
What will happen when running these commands?

A. expdp will fail because no path has been defined for the dumpfile.
B. expdp will succeed but impdp will fail because the users do not exist.
C. inpdp will create two users called hr1 and oe1 and import all objects to the new schemas.
D. impdp will create two users called hr1 and oe1 and import only the tables owned by hr and oe schemas to ht1 and oe1 schemas, respectively.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 50
Users report this error message when inserting rows into the orders table: ERROR at line1:
ORA-01654f:unable to extend index USERS.ORDERS_IND by 8 in tablespace INDEXES
You determine that the indexes tablespace is out of space and there is no free space on the filesystem used by the Oracle database.
Which two must you do to fix this problem without affecting currently executing queries? (Choose two.)

A. drop and re-create the index
B. coalesce the order.ind index
C. coalesce the indexes tablespace
D. perform an on line table rebuild using dbms_redefinition
E. rebuild the index online moving it to another tablespace that has enough free space for the index

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 55
Your multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 that is running in ARCHIVELOG mode contains two pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB2_1 and PDB2_2, both of which are open. RMAN is connected to the target pluggable database PDB2_1.
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG DELETE INPUT;
Which statement is true about the execution of this command to back up the database?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 57
You notice that the performance of your production 24x7 Oracle 12c database has significantly degraded. Sometimes, you are not able to connect to the database instance because it hangs.
How can you detect the cause of the degraded performance?

A. by performing emergency monitoring using Real-Time Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) to fetch data directly from SGA for analysis
B. by running ADDM to fetch information from the latest Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots
C. by using Active Session History (ASH) data and performing hang analysis
D. by running ADDM in diagnostic mode

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 59
Examine the initialization parameter that is set in the PFILE:
DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST ='/u01/app/oracle/oradata/'
You execute the following command to create CDB1 container database (CDB): SQL>CREATE DATABASE CDB1
DEFAULT TABLESPACE users DEFAULT TEMPORARY TABLESPACE
temp
UNDO TABLESPACE
Undotbsl ENABLE
PLUGGABLE DATABASE SEED

SYSTEM DATAFILES SIZE 125M AUTOEXTEND ON NEXT 10M MAXSIZE UNLIMITED SYSAUX DATAFILES SIZE 100M;
Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. It creates a multitenant container database with a root and a seed pluggable database (PDB) that are opened in read-write and read-only modes, respectively.
B. The files created for both the root and seed databases use Oracle Managed Files (OMF).
C. It creates a multitenant container database with the root and seed databases opened and one PDB mounted.
D. It sets the users tablespace as the default for both the root and seed databases.
E. undotbs1 is used as the undo tablespace for both the root and seed databases.
F. It creates a multitenant container database with the root database opened and the seed database mounted.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 64
You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 that is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and contains pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB_1 and PDB_2.
While opening PDB_1, you get an error: SQL> alter pluggable database pdb_1 open;
ORA-01157: cannot identify/lock data file 11-see DBWR trace file
ORA-01110: data file 11: '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/pcb_1/example01.dbf'
To repair the failure, you open an RMAN session for the target database CDB$ROOT. You execute the following as the first command:
RMAN> REPAIR FAILURE;
Which statement describes the consequence of the command?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 69
Which two statements are true about dropping a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose two.)

A. A PDB must be in mount state or it must be unplugged.
B. The data files associated with a PDB are automatically removed from disk.
C. A dropped and unplugged PDB can be plugged back into the same multitenant container database (CDB) or other CDBs.
D. A PDB must be in closed state.
E. The backups associated with a PDB are removed.
F. A PDB must have been opened at least once after creation.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 74
You are connected to a pluggable database (PDB) as a common user with the SYSDBA privilege. The PDB is open and you issue the SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE command.
What is the outcome?

A. The PDB is closed.
B. The PDB is placed in mount state.
C. The command executes only if the common user is granted the SET CONTAINER privilege for the PDB.
D. The command results in an error because the PDB can be shut down only by a local user.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 77
You are administering a database that supports data warehousing workload and is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode. You use RMAN to perform a level 0 backup on Sundays and level 1 Incremental backups on all the other days of the week.
One of the data files is corrupted and the current online redo log file is lost because of a media failure. You want to recover the data file.
Examine the steps involved in the recovery process:
1. Shut down the database instance.
2. Start up the database instance in NOMOUNT state.
3. Mount the database.
4. Take the data file offline.
5. Put the data file online.
6. Restore the control file.
7. Restore the database.
8. Restore the data file.
9. Open the database with the RESETLOG option.
10. Recover the database with the NOREDO option.
11. Recover the data file with the NOREDO option. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 82
Examine the commands executed in the root container of your multitenant container database (CDB) that has multiple pluggable databases (PDBs):
SQL> CREATE USER c##a_admin IDENTIFIED BY orcl123; SQL> CREATE ROLE c##role1 CONTAINER=ALL;
SQL> GRANT CREATE VIEW TO C##roleI CONTAINER=ALL;
SQL> GRANT c##role1 TO c##a_admin CONTAINER=ALL; SQL> REVOKE c##role1 FROM c##a_admin;
What is the result of the revoke command?

A. It executes successfully and the c##role1 role is revoked from the c##a_admin user only in the root container.
B. It fails and reports an error because the container=all clause is not used.
C. It executes successfully and the c##rocl1 role is revoked from the c##a_admin user in the root database and all the PDBs.
D. It fails and reports an error because the container=current clause is not used.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 87
Your production database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You use RMAN with a recovery catalog to back up your database to media and the database is uniquely identified in the recovery catalog.
You want to create a test database from the production database and allow the production database to remain open during the duplicate process. You restore the database backups to a new host with the same directory structure as the production database and want to use the recovery catalog for future backups after the database is successfully restored to the new host.
How would you achieve this?

A. by using the RMAN SWITCH command to set the new location for the data files
B. by using the RMAN DUPLICATE command with NOFILENAMECHECK to recover the database to the new host
C. by using the RMAN DUPLICATE command with DBID and SET NEWNAME FOR TABLESPACE to recover the database to the new host
D. by creating a new database in the new host, and then using the RMAN RECOVER command

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 89
Your database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode. One of the data files belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace is corrupted. You notice that all online redo logs have been overwritten since the last backup.
Which method would you use to recover the data file?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 90
Which two resources might be prioritized between competing pluggable databases (PDBs) when creating a multitenant container database (CDB) plan using Oracle Database Resource Manager? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 92
You wish to create jobs to satisfy these requirements:
1. Automatically bulk load data from a flat file.
2. Rebuild indexes on the SALES table after completion of the bulk load. How would you create these jobs?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 93
While performing database backup to tape via the media manager interface, you notice that tape streaming is not happening because RMAN is not sending data blocks fast enough to the tape drive.
Which two actions would you take for tape streaming to happen during the backup? (Choose two.)

A. Configure backup optimization.
B. Configure the channel to increase maxopenfiles.
C. Configure a backup policy by using incremental backups.
D. Configure the channel to increase capacity with the rate parameter.
E. Configure the channel to adjust the tape buffer size by using the 3LKSIZE option.
F. Configure large_pool, if not done alread
G. Alternatively, you can increase the size of large_pool.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 95
Your Oracle 12c multitenant container database (CDB) contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). In the PDB HR_PDB, the common user C##ADMIN and the local user B_ADMIN have only the CONNECT privilege.
You create a common role C##ROLE1 with the CREATE ANY TABLE and SELECT ANY TABLE privileges.
You then execute the commands:

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 96
Examine the resources consumed by a database instance whose current Resource Manager plan is displayed. SQL> SELECT name, active_sessions, queue_length,
consumed_cpu_time, cpu_waits, cpu_wait_time FROM v$rsrc_consumer_group;

NAME CPU_WAIT_TIME	ACTIVE_SESSIONS	QUEUE_LENGTH	CONSUMED_CPU_TIME	CPU_WAITS
OLTP_ORDER_ENTRY 6709	1	0	29690	467
OTHER_GROUPS 60425	0	0	5982366	4089
SYS_GROUP 19540	1	0	2420704	914
DSS_QUERIES 55700	4	2	4594660	3004

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. An attempt to start a new session by a user belonging to DSS_QUERIES fails with an error.
B. An attempt to start a new session by a user belonging to OTHE_GROUPS fails with an error.
C. The CPU_WAIT_TIME column indicates the total time that sessions in the consumer group waited for the CPU due to resource management.
D. The CPU_WAIT_TIME column indicates the total time that sessions in the consumer group waited for the CPU due to I/O waits and latch or enqueue contention.
E. A user belonging to the DSS_QUERIES resource consumer group can create a new session but the session will be queued.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 99
Examine the steps to configure Oracle Secure Backup (OSB) for use with RMAN:
1. Create media families for data files and archived redo log files.
2. Configure database backup storage selectors or RMAN media management parameters.
3. Create an OSB user preauthorized for RMAN operations.
4. Configure RMAN Access to the OSB SBT.
5. Disable Non-Uniform Memory Access (NUMA) awareness by setting the ob_ignore_numa parameter to 0. Identify the steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 103
Which two statements are true regarding the Oracle Data Pump export and import operations? (Choose two.)

A. You cannot export data from a remote database.
B. You can rename tables during import.
C. You can overwrite existing dump files during export.
D. You can compress data but not metadata during export.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 108
You want to consolidate backup information and centrally manage backup and recovery scripts for multiple databases running in your organization.
Which two backup solutions can be used? (Choose two.)

A. RMAN recovery catalog
B. RMAN Media Management Library
C. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
D. Enterprise Manager Database Express
E. Oracle Secure Backup

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 109
What can be automatically implemented after the SQL Tuning Advisor is run as part of the Automated Maintenance Task?

A. statistics recommendations
B. SQL profile recommendations
C. SQL statement restructure recommendations
D. creation of materialized views to improve query performance

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 113
You have installed two 64G flash devices to support the Database Smart Flash Cache feature on your database server that is running on Oracle Linux.
You have set the db_smart_flash_file parameter: DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE= ' /dev/f lash_device_1',' /dev/f lash_device_2' How should the
D3_flash_cache_size be configured to use both devices?

A. Set DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=64G.
B. Set D3_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=64G, 64G.
C. Set D3_FLASK_CACKE_SI2E=128G.
D. db_flash_cache_SI2E 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 115
Because of logical corruption of data in a table, you want to recover the table from an RMAN backup to a specified point in time.
Examine the steps to recover this table from an RMAN backup:
1. Determine which backup contains the table that needs to be recovered.
2. Issue the RECOVER TABLE RMAN command with an auxiliary destination defined and the point in time specified.
3. Import the Data Pump export dump file into the auxiliary instance.
4. Create a Data Pump export dump file that contains the recovered table on a target database. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 117
Identify two scenarios in which the RMAN CROSSCHECK command can be used. (Choose two.)

A. when checking for backups that are not required as per the retention policy
B. when updating the RMAN repository if any of the archived redo log files have been deleted without using RMAN to do the deletes
C. when updating outdated information about backups that disappeared from disk or media or became corrupted and inaccessible
D. when synchronizing backups, which were not performed by using RMAN, with the RMAN repository
E. when listing backups that are required for recovery operations

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 119
Which three conditions must be true for unused block compression to be used automatically while performing backups by using RMAN? (Choose three.)

A. The COMPATIBLE initialization parameter is set to 10.2 or higher.
B. There are no guaranteed restore points defined for the database.
C. The default device for the backup must be set to disk.
D. The tablespaces are locally managed.

E. The fast recovery area is less than 50 percent free.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 120
Which two statements are true when row-archival management is enabled? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 124
A complete database backup to media is taken for your database every day. Which three actions would you take to improve backup performance? (Choose three.)

A. Set the backup_tape_io_slaves parameter to true.
B. Set the dbwr_io_slaves parameter to a nonzero value if synchronous I/O is in use.
C. Configure large pool if not already done.
D. Remove the rate parameter, if specified, in the allocate channel command.
E. Always use RMAN compression for tape backups rather than the compression provided by media manager.
F. Always use synchronous I/O for the database.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 126
You create a table with the period for clause to enable the use of the Temporal Validity feature of Oracle Database 12c.
Examine the table definition: create table employees
(empno number, salary number, deptid number, name varchar2(100), period for employee_time);
Which three statements are true concerning the use of the Valid Time Temporal feature for the EMPLOYEES table? (Choose three.)

A. The valid time columns employee_time_start and employee_time_end are automatically created.
B. The same statement may filter on both transaction time and valid temporal time by using the AS OF TIMESTAMP and PERIODFOR clauses.
C. The valid time columns are not populated by the Oracle Server automatically.
D. The valid time columns are visible by default when the table is described.
E. Setting the session valid time using DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.ENABLE_AT_VALID_TIME sets the visibility for data manipulation language (DML), data definition language (DDL), and queries performed by the session.

Answer: ABC

Explanation: A: To implement Temporal Validity(TV), 12c offers the option to have two date columns in that table which is having TV enabled using the new clause Period For in the Create Table for the newly created tables or in the Alter Table for the existing ones. The columns that are used can be defined while creating the table itself and will be used in the Period For clause or you can skip having them in the table's definition in the case of which, the Period For clause would be creating them internally.

NEW QUESTION 131
Examine the following steps of privilege analysis for checking and revoking excessive, unused privileges
granted to users:
1. Create a policy to capture the privileges used by a user for privilege analysis.
2. Generate a report with the data captured for a specified privilege capture.
3. Start analyzing the data captured by the policy.
4. Revoke the unused privileges.
5. Compare the used and unused privileges' lists.
6. Stop analyzing the data.
Identify the correct sequence of steps.

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

Answer: B

Explanation: 1. Create a policy to capture the privilege used by a user for privilege analysis.
3. Start analyzing the data captured by the policy.
6. Stop analyzing the data.
2. Generate a report with the data captured for a specified privilege capture.
5. Compare the used and unused privileges' lists.
4. Revoke the unused privileges.

NEW QUESTION 134
You created a tablespace with this statement: CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE adtbs

DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbs.dbf' SIZE 10G;
The tablespace is nearly full and you need to avoid any out of space errors for the load of a 5 gig table.
Which two alter statements will achieve this? (Choose two.)

A. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs RESI2E 20G;
B. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE;
C. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs AUTOEXTEND ON;
D. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbsl.dbf' SIZE 1QG;
E. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs MODIFY DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbs.dbf' AUTOEXTEND ON;

Answer: AC

Explanation: http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/tablespaces/alter_tablespace.php

NEW QUESTION 139
Your database instance is started using an SPFILE. You are connected to CDB$ROOT, as a DBA. You issue:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS_LEVEL=ALL SCOPE=BOTH;
Which two statements are true about the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter? (Choose two.)

A. It is immediately set to ALL in the SPFILE and the CDB instance.
B. It is immediately set to ALL in only those pluggable databases (PDBs) where the value is set to TYPICAL.
C. It is immediately set to ALL only for CDB$ROOT.
D. It is immediately set to ALL in all PDBs where the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is not set.
E. It is set to ALL for all PDBs only in the SPFILE.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 140
Which three statements are true about the SQL*Loader utility? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 142
Which two are prerequisites for creating a backup-based duplicate database? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 143
Examine the RMAN command:
RMAN> SET ENCRYPTION IDENTIFIED BY <password> ON FOR ALL TABLESPACES; RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;
Which type of encryption is used for the backup performed by using this command?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 148
Identify three scenarios in which RMAN will use backup sets to perform active database duplication. (Choose three.)

A. when the DUPLICATE ... from ACTIVE DATABASE command contains the SECTION SIZE clause
B. when you perform active database duplication on a database with flashback disabled
C. when you specify SET ENCRYPTION before the DUPLICATE ... FROM ACTIVE DATABASE command
D. when the number of auxiliary channels allocated is equal to or greater than the number of target channels
E. when you perform active database duplication on a database that has read-only tablespaces

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 152
Which four actions are possible during an Online Datafile Move operation? (Choose four.)

A. Creating and dropping tables in the datafile being moved

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

Answer: ACDF

NEW QUESTION 155
Examine the command used to perform an incremental level-0 backup: RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL0 DATABASE;
To enable block change tracking, after the incremental level 0 backup, you issue the command: SQL> ALTER DATABASE ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING USING
FILE'/mydir/rman_change_track.f';
To perform an incremental level-1 cumulative backup, you issue the command: RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL1 CUMULATIVE DATABASE;
Which two statements are true in the preceding situation? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 156
You wish to enable an audit policy for all database users, except sys, system, and scott. You issue the following statements:
SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER EXCEPT SYS; SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER EXCEPT SYSTEM; SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER EXCEPT SCOTT;
For which database users is the audit policy now active?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 158
For your database, an incremental level 1 backup is taken every week day. On Tuesday, before the backup is performed, you add a new tablespace.
You execute the command:
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 FOR RECOVER OF COPY WITH TAG WEEKLY DATABASE;
Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

A. It returns an error because there is no level 0 backup available for new data files.
B. It performs an image copy backup of new data files, and a level 1 incremental backup of all other data files.
C. It performs a level-0 backup of all data files including those that belong to the new tablespace.
D. It performs an image copy backup of all data files including those that belong to the new tablespace.
E. It performs a backup as a backup set of all data files including those that belong to the new tablespace.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 161
Which three statements are true about the startup and shutdown of multitenant container databases (CDBs) and pluggable databases (PDBs)? (Choose three.)

A. A PDB opened in restricted mode allows only local users to connect.
B. When a CDB is open in restricted mode, PDBs must also be opened in restricted mode.
C. When a CDB is in MOUNT state, PDBs are automatically placed in MOUNT state.
D. All PDBs must be shut down before shutting down a CDB instance.
E. When a CDB instance is started, PDBs can be placed in OPEN state by using database triggers or by executing the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE command.

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 166
View the Exhibit showing steps to create a database resource manager plan. SQL>execute dbms_resource_manager.create_pendingarea();
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
SQL>exec dbms_resource_manager, create_consumergroup (consumer_group=>'OLTP,,comment=>,onlineuser')
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
SQL>exec bras resource_manager.create plan(plan=>'PRIU3ER3',comment=>'dssprio'); SQL>exec
Dbms_resource_manager.create_plan_directive(plan=>'PRIU3ER3',group_or_subplan=>'OLTP',comment=>'o PL/3QLproceduresuccessfullycompleted.
After executing the steps in the exhibit you execute this procedure, which results in an error: SQL> EXECUTE dbms_resource_manager. validate_pending_area ();
What is the reason for the error?

A. The pending area is automatically submitted when creating plan directives.
B. The procedure must be executed before creating any plan directive.
C. The sys_group group is not included in the resource plan.
D. The other_groups group is not included in the resource plan.
E. Pending areas can not be validated until submitted.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 169
Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMm) is enabled for your database instance, but parameters for the managed components are not defined.
You execute this command:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE = 100M;
Which statement is true?

A. The minimum size for the standard buffer cache is 100 MB.
B. The maximum size for the standard buffer cache is 100 MB.
C. The minimum space guaranteed in the buffer cache for any server process is 100 MB.
D. The maximum space in the buffer cache that can be released for dynamic distribution is 100 MB.
E. The minimum size for all buffer caches is 100 MB.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 171
Your database is running in archivelog mode. Examine the parameters for your database instance: LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_I ='LOCATION=/disk1/arch MANDATORY'
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_2 ='LOCATION=/disk2/arch' LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_3 ='LOCATIO=/disk3/arch' LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST _4 ='LOCATIONs/disk4/arch'
LOG_ARCHIVE _MIN_SUCCEED_DEST = 2
While the database is open, you notice that the destination set by the log_archive_dest_1 parameter is not available. All redo log groups have been used.
What happens at the next log switch?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 174
You want to export the pluggable database (PDB) HR_PDB1 from the multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 and import it into the CDB2 CDB as the EMP_PDB1 PDB.
Examine the list of possible steps required to perform the task:
1. Create a PDB named EMP_PDB1.
2. Export the HR_PDB1 PDB by using the FULL clause.
3. Open the EMP_PDB1 PDB.
4. Mount the EMP_PDB1 PDB.
5. Synchronize the EMP_PDB1 PDB in restricted mode.
6. Copy the dump file to the Data Pump directory.
7. Create a Data Pump directory in the EMP_PDB1 PDB.
8. Import data into EMP_PDB1 with the FULL and REMAP clauses.
9. Create the same tablespaces in EMP_PDB1 as in HR_PDB1 for new local user objects. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 179
Which three statements are true about a job chain? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 181
You specified the warning and critical thresholds for a locally managed tablespace to be 60% and 70%, respectively.
From the tablespace space usage metrics, you find that the space usage has reached the specified warning threshold value, but no alerts have been generated.
What could be the reason for this?

A. The event parameter was not set.
B. The sql_trace parameter is set to false.
C. Enterprise Manager was not used.
D. The statistics_level parameter is set to basic.
E. The timed_statistics parameter is set to false.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 182
Which two are direct benefits of the multiprocess, multithreaded architecture of Oracle Database 12c when it is enabled? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 187
Your multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1, which has no startup triggers and contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs), is started up by using the command:
SQL> STARTUP
Which two statements are true about the successful execution of the command? (Choose two.)

A. All redo log files are opened.
B. The root, the seed, and all the PDBs are opened in read-write mode.
C. All the PDBs are opened in read-write mode.
D. All the PDBs are in closed state.
E. Only the root database is opened in read-write mode.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 188
Examine the steps/operations performed during the RMAN backup operation by using Oracle Secure Backup (OSB):
1. Start the RMAN client by using the RMAN TARGET / command.
2. Start the RMAN client by using the OSB user.
3. RMAN creates the backup pieces.
4. Run the RMAN BACKUP command with the SBT channels.
5. OSB creates a backup job and assigns a unique identifier.
6. OSB creates a backup job request through the OSB SBT library.
7. OSB stores metadata about RMAN backup pieces in the OSB catalog.
8. OSB starts the backup operation.
9. OSB updates the RMAN catalog.
Identify the required steps/operations performed in correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 190
Which two methods can be used to add an Oracle 11g database to a multitenant container database (CDB) as a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 192
On your Oracle 12c database, you invoke SQL*Loader to load data into the employees table in the hr schema by issuing the command:
S>sqlldrhr/hr@pdb table=employees
Which two statements are true about the command? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

Explanation: Topic 2, Exam Pool B

NEW QUESTION 195
You issue the command:
SQL> ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE;
Which statement is true about the command?

A. It creates a copy of the control file and stores it in the location specified in the diagnostic_dest initialization parameter.
B. It creates a file that contains the SQL statement, which is required to re-create the control file.
C. It updates the alert log file with the location and contents of the control file.
D. It creates a binary backup of the control file.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 196
Which two statements are true about setting the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter to a nonzero
value? (Choose two.)

A. The MTTR advisor is enabled only if the value is greater than the default value.
B. Automatic checkpoint tuning is enabled.
C. The value of the LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL parameter overrides the value of the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter.
D. The time taken to recover an instance after a crash is always exactly the same as the value set for the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter.

Answer: AC

Explanation: The FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter lets you specify in seconds the expected "mean time to recover" (MTTR), which is the expected amount of time Oracle takes to perform crash or instance recovery for a single instance.
To enable MTTR advisory, set the initialization parameter FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET to a nonzero value. If FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET is not specified, then MTTR advisory will be OFF.
When specified, FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET is overridden by LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL. Note: The default value is 0. Range of values is 0 to 3600 seconds.
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28320/initparams079.htm#REFRN10058
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A97630_01/server.920/a96533/instreco.htm

NEW QUESTION 201
Which three statements are true about Flashback Data Archive? (Choose three.)

A. Flashback Data Archive prevents flashback queries from getting a snapshot-too-old error.
B. A table enabled for Flashback Data Archive cannot be dropped unless Flashback Data Archive is disabled or disassociated first.
C. To enable Flashback Data Archive for a table, it is mandatory to have a default Flashback Data Archive for a database.
D. While enabling Flashback Data Archive for a table, if no name is provided for Flashback Data Archive, it is enabled using the default Flashback Data Archive.
E. To use Flashback Data Archive, users must have unlimited quota on the Flashback Data Archive tablespace.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 204
Your database is running in archivelog mode and Automatic Undo Management is enabled. Which two tasks should you perform before enabling Flashback Database? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 205
You have set the value of the NLS_TIMESTAMP_TZ_FORMAT parameter to YYYY-MM-DD. The default format of which two data types would be affected by this setting? (Choose two.)

A. DATE
B. TIMESTAMP
C. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
D. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
E. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 207
Which two statements are true about Flashback Version Query? (Choose two.)

A. The result of a query can be used as part of a DML statement.
B. It can be used to create views.
C. It can be used only if Flashback Data Archive is enabled for a table.
D. It retrieves all versions of rows that exist in a time interval, including the start time and end time.
E. It can be used to retrieve the SQL that is required to undo a row change and the user responsible for the change.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 210
Your database instance is abnormally terminated because of a power outage. At the next startup, from which point in the redo log does the recovery start?

A. from the last complete checkpoint position
B. from the beginning of the current redo log file until the instance failure
C. from the last committed transaction
D. from the beginning of the current redo log file to the checkpoint position
E. from the most recent incremental checkpoint

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 214
You accidentally drop the CUSTOMERS table, and then recover it by using the FLASHBACK TABLE command.
Which two statements are true about the dependent objects of the CUSTOMERS table? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

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

NEW QUESTION 219
Which three statements are true about Consolidated Database Replay? (Choose three.)

A. The workload capture and replay systems must have the same operating system (OS).
B. Multiple workload captures from multiple databases can be replayed simultaneously on all pluggable databases (PDBs) in a multitenant container database (CDB).
C. A subset of the captured workload can be replayed.
D. The number of captured workloads must be the same as the number of PDBs in a multitenant CDB.
E. Multiple replay schedules can be defined for a consolidated replay and during replay initialization, you can select from any of the existing replay schedules.

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 221
Which parameter must be set to which value to implement automatic PGA memory management?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 224
Which two statements are true about unified auditing? (Choose two.)

A. A unified audit trail captures audit information from unified audit policies and audit settings.
B. Unified auditing is enabled by executing make –f ins_rdbms.mk uniaud_on ioracle ORACLE_HOME=$ORACLE_HOME.
C. Audit records are created for all users except sys.
D. Audit records are created only for the DML and DDL operations performed on database objects.
E. Unified auditing is enabled by setting the audit_trail parameter to db, extended.
F. A unified audit trail resides in a read-only table in the audsys schema in the system tablespace.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 229
You are administering a database that supports a data warehousing workload and is running in noarchivelog mode. You use RMAN to perform a level 0 backup on Sundays and level 1 incremental backups on all the other days of the week.
One of the data files is corrupted and the current online redo log file is lost because of a media failure. Which action must you take for recovery?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 233
You want the execution of large database operations to suspend, and then resume, in the event of space allocation failures.
You set the value of the initialization parameter resumable_timeout to 3600. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. A resumable statement can be suspended and resumed only once during execution.
B. Data Manipulation Language (DML) operations are resumable, provided that they are not embedded in a PL/SQL block.

C. A suspended statement will report an error if no corrective action has taken place during a timeout period.
D. Before a statement executes in resumable mode, the alter session enable resumable statement must be issued in its session.
E. Suspending a statement automatically results in suspending a transaction and releasing all the resources held by the transaction.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 236
A database instance uses an SPFILE. Examine the parameter:

```
NAME                TYPE        VALUE
---------------     ---------   --------------------------
control_files       string      /u01/app/oracle/oradata
                                /cdb1/disk1/control01.ctl,
                                /u01/app/oracle/oradata
                                /cdb1/disk2/control02.ctl,
```

You plan to multiplex the control file to a new location, parallelization for the backup set./u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk3/control03.ctl/.
Examine the possible steps that are in random order:
1. Shut down the database instance.
2. Issue ALTER SYSTEM SET CONTROL_FILES= '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk1/control01.ctl,
/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk2/control02, ctl,
/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk3/control03.ctl' SCOPE=SPFILE;.
3. Issue ALTER SYSTEM SET CONTROL_FILES=
'/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk1/control01.ctl, /u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk2/control02.ctl,
/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk3/control03.ctl';.
4. Copy the control file from the existing location to '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk3/control03.ctl'.
5. Mount the database.
6. Open the database.
Identify the required steps in the correct order to accomplish the task.

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 237
Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You use RMAN to take image copies and you update these copies incrementally every six hours. After a regular maintenance task, when you attempt to restart the instance, it halts in MOUNT state with an error indicating that one of the data files belonging to the EXAMPLE tablespace is lost.
You want to recover the data file as quickly as possible while maximizing availability for the database. Examine the possible steps involved in the recovery process:
1. Mount the database.
2. Take the data file offline.
3. Bring the tablespace online.
4. Use the RMAN SWITCH command to switch to the image copy.
5. Recover the tablespace.
6. Open the database.
7. Use the RMAN RESTORE command to switch to the image copy. Identify the correct sequence of the required steps.

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 238
You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) that has no startup triggers and contains three pluggable databases (PDBs).
You execute the command to start up the CDB. SQL> STARTUP
Which statement is true?

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

Answer: D

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

When the current container is a pluggable database (PDB), the STARTUP command can only be used if:
* The PDB is in MOUNTED mode, excluding the use of the FORCE option.
* The PDB must be in READ ONLY or READ WRITE mode to be in mounted mode. Etc.
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQPUG/ch_twelve045.htm

NEW QUESTION 241
You want to migrate your Oracle 11g database as a pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database (CDB).
Examine the steps required to perform the migration:
1. Use Data Pump export to perform a full transportable export on the source database with the export parameter VERSION=12.
2. Place all tablespaces in read-only mode on the source database.
3. Upgrade the source database to Oracle Database 12c.
4. Copy the dump file and data files to the desired location in the target database.
5. Create a new PDB in the target CDB.
6. Synchronize the PDB on the target CDB.
7. Use Data Pump import on the new PDB by using the full transportable import options. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

Explanation: This example is a dumpfile-based full transportable export/import operation. In this case the metadata from the source database is exported to a dump file, and both the dump file and the tablespace data files are transferred to a new system. The steps would be as follows:
* (2) Set user tablespaces in the source database to READ ONLY.
* (5) Create a CDB on the destination system, including a PDB into which you will import the source database.
* (1) From the Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.3) environment, export the metadata and any data residing in administrative tablespaces from the source database using the FULL=Y and TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS parameters. Note that the VERSION=12 parameter is required only when exporting from an Oracle Database 11g Release 2 database.
* (4) Copy the tablespace data files from the source system to the destination system.
* (7) In the Oracle Database 12c environment, connect to the pre-created PDB and import the dump file.
References:
http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/upgrade/upgrading-oracle-database-wp-12c-1896123.pdf, page 11

NEW QUESTION 246
Which two statements are true about roles in multitenant container databases (CDBs)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AF

NEW QUESTION 251
You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) that contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). You are connected to cdb$root as the sys user. You execute the commands:
SQL> CREATE USER C##ADMIN IDENTIFIED BY orcll23; SQL> CREATE ROLE C##CONNECT;
SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION, CREATE TABLE, SELECT ANY TABLE TO C##CONNECT; SQL> GRANT C##CONNECT to C##ADMIN CONTAINER=ALL;
Which statement is true about the c##connect role?

A. It is created only in cdb$root and cannot be granted to the c##admin user with the container=all clause.
B. It is granted to the c##admin user only in the CDB.
C. It is granted to the c##admin user in all PDBs and can be granted only to a local user in a PDB.
D. It is granted to the c##admin user in all PDBs and can be granted object and system privileges for a PDB.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 254
A user issues a query on the sales table and receives the following error: ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01565: error in identifying file '/u0l/app/oracle/oradata/ORCL/temp01.dbf' ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status
Which two actions would you take to recover the temporary tablespace? (Choose two.)

A. Drop the tenp01.dbf file, and then re-create the temp file.
B. Add a new temp file to the temporary tablespace and drop the temp01.dbf file.
C. Shut down the database instance, start up the database instance in mount state, create a new temporary tablespace, and then open the database.
D. Take the temporary tablespace offline, recover the missing temp file, and then bring the temporary tablespace online.
E. Create a new temporary tablespace and assign it as the default to the user.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 255
Your database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) workload and it needs to be up 24 x 7. You want to perform a complete database backup by

using RMAN.
Identify the minimum requirement for accomplishing the task.

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 259
Which statement is true about the ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER command to switch between containers?

A. It can be executed only from CDB$ROOT.
B. It rolls back any pending transactions in the container from which it is executed.
C. It will not fire login triggers for the specified container.
D. It cannot be used to connect to PDB$SEED.
E. It cannot be used to connect to CDB$ROOT from a pluggable database (PDB).

Answer: D

Explanation: The current container can be the root or a PDB.
The current container can be CDB$ROOT (root) only for common users. The current container can be a particular PDB for both common users and local users.
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb_admin.htm

NEW QUESTION 262
Which three statements are true about common roles? (Choose three.)

A. A common role can be granted only to a common user.
B. Only system privileges can be granted to a common role in a container database (CDB).
C. Object privileges can be granted to a common role in a pluggable database (PDB).
D. A common user that is granted a common role can grant the role to other common and local users in a PDB.
E. A common role cannot be created by a local user.

Answer: CDE

Explanation: C: Commonly granted privileges that have been made to the common role apply in the root and all PDBs to which the grantor can connect, including PDBs that may be added later on.
D: Common users can both create and grant common roles to other common and local users. E: Local users cannot create common roles.
Note: A common role is a role that is created in the root; a local role is created in a PDB.

NEW QUESTION 267
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 generates a log file containing the fixes that can be made to the source database.
B. It recompiles all invalid PLSQL and Java code.
C. It provides parallel upgrade options to finish the upgrade process with a reduced down time.
D. It provides a summary of the upgrade results.
E. It generates fixup scripts to be run on the source database before upgrade.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 269
You issue the RMAN command:
RMAN> BACKUP SECTION SIZE 300M TABLESPACE users;
Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 272
Which two statements are true about making RMAN image copies of a database? (Choose two.)

A. The can only be written to disk.
B. The can be made only when the database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
C. They can be made only when the database is in MOUNT state.
D. They consist of all used an unused blocks in the data files.
E. They can be made only when the database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode.

Answer: AD

Explanation: An image copy can be written only to disk.
An image copy is the same as datafiles. The disadvantage of image copy backup mode is that it occupies much space and does not skip unused data blocks.
References:
http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_rman_10_image_copies.htm

NEW QUESTION 276
Which three statements are true about unplugging a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDE

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

NEW QUESTION 279
Examine the command to duplicate a database: RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO cdb PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1, pdb5;
Which two statements are true about the DUPLICATE command? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 283
Which two statements are true about a common user? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 285
In your database, there are tablespaces that were read-only when the last backup was taken. These tablespaces have not been made read/write since then. You want to perform an incomplete recovery on the database by using a backup control file.
What precaution must you take for the read-only tablespaces before performing an incomplete recovery?

A. All the read-only tablespaces should be taken offline.
B. All the read-only tablespaces should be restored separately.
C. All the read-only tablespaces should be renamed to have the MISSINGnnnn format.
D. All the read-only tablespaces should be made online with logging disabled.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 290
Which two statements are true about Resource Manager plans for individual pluggable databases (PDB plans) in a multitenant container database (CDB)? (Choose two.)

A. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, all sessions for that PDB are treated to an equal share of resources.
B. To enable a resource plan for a PDB, a CDB resource plan must be created and enabled.
C. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, Resource Manager uses the resource allocation at the PDB level and ignores the limits set at the CDB level.
D. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, the PDB uses the CDB plan.
E. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, resources are allocated to consumer groups based on the shares provided to the PDB in the CDB plan and the shares provided to the consumer groups in the PDB plan.

Answer: AE

Explanation: A: ACDB resource plan determines the amount of resources allocated to each PDB. A PDB resource plan determines how the resources allocated to a specific PDB are allocated to consumer groups within that PDB.
Resource Manager allocates the resources in two steps:
E: A PDB resource plan allocates resource among the consumer groups within a PDB. References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb_dbrm.htm

NEW QUESTION 293
Your database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) workload in which one of the applications creates a temporary table for a session and performs transactions on it. This consumes a lot of undo tablespace and is affecting undo retention.
Which two actions would you take to solve this problem? (Choose two.)

A. Enable temporary undo for the database.
B. Enable undo retention guarantee.
C. Increase the size of the redo log buffer.
D. Enable Automatic Memory Management (AMM).
E. Increase the size of the temporary tablespace.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 296
Which two can be backed up by using RMAN in a database that is in ARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose two.)

A. online redo log files while the database is open
B. data files while the database is open
C. PFILE and password file in MOUNT state
D. data blocks in data files that have changed since the previous backup
E. data files while the database is in NOMOUNT state

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 301
You execute the RMAN commands:
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO disk; RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE disk PARALLELISM 2;
RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL 1 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/disk1/%U; RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL 2 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/disk2/%U;
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE;
Which statement is true about the backup set created by the BACKUP command?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 305
Which two statements are true about tablespaces in multitenant container databases (CDBs)? (Choose two.)

A. Default permanent tablespaces can be shared across pluggable databases (PDBs).
B. The current container must be set to root to create or modify the default temporary tablespace or tablespace group for a CDB.
C. Each PDB can have its own default temporary tablespace.
D. The default permanent tablespace for a PDB can be changed only by a local user with the required permissions.
E. The amount of space that each PDB can use in a shared temporary tablespace must be set at the CDB level.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 306
Which activity is audited by default and recorded in the operating system audit trail irrespective of whether or not database auditing is enabled?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 308
Which two statements are true about RMAN duplexed backups? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 309
Which two statements are true about encrypted backups performed by using RMAN? (Choose two.)

A. Transparent encryption of backups uses an encryption wallet.

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 314
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

NEW QUESTION 318
You notice a performance change in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know which change caused this performance difference.
Which method or feature should you use?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 321
Examine the RMAN command:

```
RMAN> RUN {
        ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt;
        ALLOCATE CHANNEL c2 DEVICE TYPE sbt;
        ALLOCATE CHANNEL c3 DEVICE TYPE sbt;
        BACKUP
        INCREMENTAL LEVEL = 0
    (DATAFILE 1,4,5 CHANNEL c1)
    (DATAFILE 2,3,9 CHANNEL c2)
    (DATAFILE 6,7,8 CHANNEL c3);
    SQL 'ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE LOG CURRENT';
        }
```

Which statement is true about the command?

A. It creates compressed backup sets.
B. It uses asynchronous I/O for the backup.
C. It uses parallelization for the backup set.
D. It uses multisection backup.

Answer: C

Explanation: SBT stands for Serial Backup Tape.
Configuring Parallel Channels for Disk and SBT Devices
The number of channels available for a device type when you run a command determines whether RMAN reads or writes in parallel. As a rule, the number of channels used in executing a command should match the number of devices accessed.
For tape backups, allocate one channel for each tape drive.
References: Oracle Database, Backup and Recovery User's Guide, 12 Release 2 (January 2017), page 5-6

NEW QUESTION 323
Examine the following set of RMAN commands:

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

Which statement is true about the RMAN RUN block execution?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 328
Which three statements are true about automated maintenance tasks?

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 332
For which two requirements would you use the Database Resource Manager? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 335
Which two are prerequisites for performing Flashback Transaction? (Choose two.)

A. A supplemental log must be enabled for the primary key.
B. Undo retention guarantee must be configured for the database.
C. Fast Recovery Area must be enabled for the database.
D. The EXECUTE privilege must be granted to a user on the DBMS_FLASHBACK package.
E. Row movement must be enabled.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 337
You create a default Flashback Data Archive FLA1 and enable it for the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema.
After a few days, you want to alter the EMPLOYEES table by executing the command: SQL> ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES ADD PHONE NUMBER(12);
Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 340
Which three statements are true about persistent lightweight jobs? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 343
user_data is a non-encrypted tablespace containing tables with data. You must encrypt all data in this tablespace.
Which three methods can do this? (Choose three.)

A. Use Data Pump.
B. Use ALTERTABL
C. . .MOVE
D. Use CREATE TABLE AS SELECT
E. Use alter tablespace to encrypt the tablespace after enabling row movement on all its disk space
F. Use altertablespace to encrypt the tablespace.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 345
Your database is running in archivelog mode. You are taking a backup of your database by using RMAN with a recovery catalog. Because of a media failure, one of the data files and all the control files are lost.
Examine the steps to recover the database:
1. Restore the control files by using the RMAN restore controlfile command.
2. Mount the database.
3. Restore the data files by using the RMAN restore database command.
4. Open the database with the resetlogs option.
5. Recover the data files by using the RMAN recover using backup controlfile command.
6. Start the database instance in nomount state.
7. Connect to the target database by using a recovery catalog.
8. Open the database.
9. Restore the data file.
10. Recover the data file.
Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 349
RMAN is connected to the target database PROD1 and an auxiliary instance in NOMOUNT state. Examine the command to create a duplicate database:

```
RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dup1
      FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
      NOFILENAMECHECK
      PASSWORD FILE
      SPFILE;
```

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

A. All archive redo log files are automatically copied to the duplicate database.
B. The duplicate database has the same directory structure as the source database.
C. The duplicate database is created by using the backups created during the execution of the DUPLICATE command.
D. The password file and SPFILE for the duplicate database DUP1 are created in their respective default locations.
E. The duplicate database is created without using RMAN backups and PROD: is allowed to remain open during duplication.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 350
You regularly take backups of your database using RMAN with a recovery catalog. Your database is currently open and the temp01.dbf temp file belonging to the TEMP tablespace is corrupted.
Identify two methods to recover the temp file with the least disruption to database availability. (Choose two.)

A. Drop the TEMP tablespace, and then re-create it with new temp files.
B. Restart the database instance to create the temp file automatically.
C. Take the TEMP tablespace offline, drop the missing temp file, and then create a new temp file.
D. Add a new temp file to the TEMP tablespace with a new name, and then drop the temp file that is corrupted.

Answer: BC

Explanation: Temp files are a special class of data files that are associated only with temporary tablespaces.
B: After restore and recovery of a whole database, when the database is open, missing temporary tablespaces that were recorded in the control file are re-created with their previous creation size, AUTOEXTEND, and MAXSIZE attributes. Only temporary tablespaces that are missing are re-created. If a temp file exists at the

location recorded in the RMAN repository but has an invalid header, then RMAN does not re-create the temp file.
If the temp files were created as Oracle-managed files, then they are re-created in the current DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST location. Otherwise, they are re-created at their previous locations.
C: If a data file becomes missing or corrupted. You must take it offline before you can open the database.
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/dfiles.htm https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmcomre.htm

NEW QUESTION 351
Your multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 has two pluggable databases, PDB1 and PDB2. The local net service name CDB1 connects to the root database, and the service names PDB1 and PDB2 connect to the pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB1 and PDB2, respectively.
Examine the commands to change the value of the PDB modifiable initialization parameter:
$> sqlplus sys/oracle_4U@pdb1 AS SYSDBA
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines=FALSE SCOPE=BOTH; SQL> CONN sys/oracle_4U@pdb2 AS SYSDBA
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines= TRUE SCOPE = BOTH; SQL> CONN sys/oracle _4U@cdbl AS SYSDBA
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET optimizer_use_sql_plan_baseline=TRUE SCOPE=BOTH; Which statement is true about the OPTIMIZER_USE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES parameter?

A. It gives an error because it cannot be set for the root database.
B. It is set to TRUE for the root database and the pluggable database PDB2, because values can be set for this parameter at the PDB level in a PDB.
C. It is set to TRUE for the root database and all the PDBs, because the value set at the root level has higher precedence.
D. It is set to TRUE for the root database and all the PDBs, but is effective only when the CDB is restarted and the PDBs are reopened.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 356
Which two operations are NOT performed by the DUPLICATE command in RMAN while duplicating a database that is open? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 359
You want to move your existing recovery catalog to another database. Examine the steps:
1) Export the catalog data by using the Data Pump Export utility in the source database.
2) Create a recovery catalog user and grant the necessary privileges in the target database.
3) Create a recovery catalog by using the CREATE CATALOG command.
4) Import the catalog data into the new recovery catalog by using the Data Pump Import utility in the target database.
5) Import the source recovery catalog schema by using the IMPORT CATALOG command.
6) Connect to the destination database.
7) Connect as CATALOG to the destination recovery catalog schema. Identify the option with the correct sequence for moving the recovery catalog.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 360
You have a production Oracle 12c database running on a host.
You want to install and create databases across multiple new machines that do not have any Oracle database software installed. You also want the new databases to have the same directory structure and components as your existing 12c database.
The steps in random order:
1. Create directory structures similar to the production database on all new machines.
2. Create a response file for Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) with the same configurations as the production database.
3. Create a database clone template for the database.
4. Run the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create the database.
5. Run OUI in graphical mode on each machine.
6. Run OUI in silent mode using the OUI response file.
Identify the required steps in the correct sequence to achieve the requirement with minimal human intervention.

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 361
Which three requirements must be met before a tablespace can be transported across different platforms? (Choose three.)

A. Both the source and target databases must use the same character set.
B. The platforms of both the source and target databases must have the same endian format.

C. The COMPATIBLE parameter value must be the same in the source and target databases.
D. The minimum compatibility level for both the source and target databases must be 10.0.0.
E. The tablespace to be transported must be in read-only mode.

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 364
Which three conditions must be met before you create a Virtual Private Catalog (VPC)? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 368
Examine the commands executed in CDB$ROOT of your multitenant container database (CDB) that has multiple pluggable databases (PDB):

```
SQL> CREATE ROLE c##role1 CONTAINER=ALL;
SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION, CREATE TABLE TO c##role1 CONTAINER=ALL;
SQL> CREATE USER c##admin IDENTIFIED BY orcl123;
SQL> GRANT c##role1 TO c##admin CONTAINER=ALL;
SQL> GRANT SELECT ON DBA_USERS to c##role1 CONTAINER=ALL;
```

Which statement is true about granting the SELECT privilege on the DBA_USERS view to the c##ROLE1 role?

A. The command fails and gives an error because object privileges cannot be granted to a common user.
B. The command fails because CONTAINER is not set to CURRENT.
C. The command succeeds and the common user C##ADMIN can create a session and query the DBA_USERS view in CDB$ROOT and all the PDBs.
D. The command succeeds and the common user C##ADMIN can create a session in CDB$ROOT and all the PDBs, but can only query the DBA_USERS view in CDB$ROOT.
E. The command succeeds and the common user C##ADMIN can create a session and query the DBA_USERS view only in CDB$ROOT.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 372
You are performing regular backups of your production database by using a recovery catalog.
You add two new tablespaces to your production database after performing a backup. They must be included in future backups.
Which action should you perform?

A. Synchronize the recovery catalog with the target database control file.
B. Create a new database incarnation record.
C. Add the tablespaces in the recovery catalog by using the CATALOG command.
D. Synchronize all the physical data files with the logical records in the recovery catalog by using theCROSSCHECK command.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 374
Which three types of backups can be performed for a database running in NOARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose three.)

A. consistent whole database backup
B. backup of noncritical tablespaces without shutting down the instance
C. backup of the database without shutting down the instance
D. backup of only those blocks that have changed since the last backup while database is mounted
E. backup of only the used blocks in a critical tablespace (SYSTEM or SYSAUX) while the database isopen

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 378
Which two statements are true regarding SecureFile lobs? (Choose two.)

A. The amount of undo retained is user controlled.
B. They can be used only for nonpartitioned tables.
C. Fragmentation is minimized by using variable-sized chunks.
D. They support random reads and writes of encrypted LOB data.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 380
RMAN is connected to a target database instance and an auxiliary instance. You execute the command:

```
RMAN>        DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE
             TO dupdb
             FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
             SECTION SIZE 1G;
```

What is the outcome?

A. RMAN uses the push method to transfer image copies.
B. RMAN uses the push method to transfer backup sets.
C. RMAN uses the pull method to restore files using backup sets.
D. RMAN uses the pull method to restore files using image copies.

Answer: C

Explanation: When RMAN performs active database duplication using backup sets, a connection is established with the source database and the auxiliary database. The auxiliary database then connects to the source database through Oracle Net Services and retrieves the required database files from the source database. This method of active database duplication is also to as the pull-based method.
Example:
DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dupdb FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
PASSWORDFILE SPFILE NOFILENAMECHECK;

NEW QUESTION 384
You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 with two pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB1 and PDB2. You execute the following commands on CBD$ROOT as the SYS user:
SQL> CREATE USER c##scott IDENTIFIED BY scottorcll; SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION TO c##scott user?
Which statement is true about the C##SCOTT user?

A. It is created in all the PDBs with the CREATE SESSION privilege.
B. It is created in all the PDBs but has the CREATE SESSION privilege only in CDB$ROOT.
C. It is created and has the CREATE SESSION privilege only in a PDB that is open.
D. It is created only in CDB$ROOT and has the CREATE SESSION privilege.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 386
Examine the parameters for your database instance: NAME TYPE VALUE
----
optimizer_adaptive_reporting_only boolean FALSE optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines boolean FALSE optimizer_dynamic_sampling integer 2
optimizer_features_enable string 12.1.0.1
Which three statements are true about the process of automatic optimization by using statistics feedback? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 390
Which Oracle Database component is audited by default if the Unified Auditing option is enabled?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 394
You plan to use the In-Database Archiving feature of Oracle Database 12c, and store rows that are inactive for over three months, in Hybrid Columnar Compressed (HCC) format.
Which three storage options support the use of HCC? (Choose three.)

A. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of Exadata Grid Disks.
B. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of LUNS on any Storage Area Network array
C. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of any zero padded NFS-mounted files
D. Database files stored in ZFS and accessed using conventional NFS mounts.
E. Database files stored in ZFS and accessed using the Oracle Direct NFS feature
F. Database files stored in any file system and accessed using the Oracle Direct NFS feature
G. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of LUNs on Pillar Axiom Storage arrays

Answer: AEG

Explanation: HCC requires the use of Oracle Storage – Exadata (A), Pillar Axiom (G) or Sun ZFS Storage Appliance (ZFSSA).
Note:
* Hybrid Columnar Compression, initially only available on Exadata, has been extended to support Pillar Axiom and Sun ZFS Storage Appliance (ZFSSA) storage when used with Oracle Database Enterprise Edition
11.2.1.3 and above
* Oracle offers the ability to manage NFS using a feature called Oracle Direct NFS (dNFS). Oracle Direct NFS implements NFS V3 protocol within the Oracle database kernel itself. Oracle Direct NFS client overcomes many of the challenges associated with using NFS with the Oracle Database with simple configuration, better performance than traditional NFS clients, and offers consistent configuration across platforms.

NEW QUESTION 397
RMAN is configured to create backupset backups for your database. You issue the command to back up the database:
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG DELETE INPUT;
Which two statements are true about the backup performed by the command? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

Explanation: You can use BACKUP ... DELETE to back up archived redo logs, data file copies, or backup sets and then delete the input files after successfully backing them up.
The BACKUP ARCHIVELOG ... DELETE INPUT command deletes archived log files after they are backed up. This command eliminates the separate step of manually deleting archived redo logs.
References: Oracle Database, Backup and Recovery User's Guide, 12 Release 2 (January 2017), page 9-31

NEW QUESTION 401
Which two options can be configured for an existing database by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 406
Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)? (Choose two.)

A. The ADR base is shared across multiple instances.
B. The ADR base keeps all diagnostic information in binary format.
C. The ADR can be used to store statspack snapshots to diagnose database performance issues.
D. The ADR can be used for problem diagnosis even when the database instance is down.
E. The ADR is used to store Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 408
You are connected to a recovery catalog and target database. You execute the command: RMAN> CATALOG START WITH '/disk1/backups';
Which statement is true?

A. Only valid data file copies, existing in the /disk1/backups directory, are cataloged.
B. Only valid backup pieces and archived logs, existing in the /disk1/backups directory, are cataloged.
C. It lists all data file copies, backup pieces, and achieved logs cataloged in the recovery catalog in the/disk1/backups directory and its subdirectories.
D. It lists and catalogs all valid data file copies, backup pieces, and archived logs that exist in all directory paths with the prefix /disk1/backups and their subdirectories.

Answer: D

Explanation: If you have data file copies, backup pieces, or archived logs on disk, then you can catalog them in the recovery catalog with the CATALOG command.
The following command catalogs all files in all of these directories, because /disk1/backups is a prefix for the paths for all of these directories:
CATALOG START WITH '/disk1/backups';
To catalog only backups in the /disk1/backups directory, the correct command is as follows: CATALOG START WITH '/disk1/backups/';
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmcatdb.htm

NEW QUESTION 410
You need to perform a block media recovery on the tools01.dbf data file in your database by using Recovery Manager (RMAN).
Which two are prerequisites for performing this operation? (Choose two.)

A. You must configure a block change tracking file.
B. You must use an incremental level-1 backup to restore blocks.
C. You must ensure that the database is mounted or open.
D. You must have full or level-0 backups to restore blocks.
E. You must take the tools01.dbf data file offline.

Answer: CD

Explanation: The target database must run in ARCHIVELOG mode and be open or mounted with a current control file. The backups of the data files containing the corrupt blocks must be full or level 0 backups. They cannot be
proxy copies or incremental backups.
References: Oracle Database, Backup and Recovery User's Guide, 12 Release 2 (January 2017), page 19-4

NEW QUESTION 411
You execute the commands to configure settings in RMAN:

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

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

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

Which statement is true about the execution of these commands?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 414
As part of a manual upgrade process, after installing the software for Oracle Database 12c and preparing the new Oracle home, you shut down the existing single-instance database.
Which step should you perform next to start the upgrade of the database?

A. Start up the database instance by using the new location of the server parameter file and run the catuppst.sqi script to generate informational messages and log files during the upgrade.
B. Start up the database instance by using the new location of the server parameter file and run the cact1.pl script from the new Oracle home to use parallel upgrade options that reduce down time.
C. Start up the database instance by using the STARTUP UPGRADE command and gather fixed object statistics to minimize the time needed for recompilation.
D. Start up the database instance by using the STARTUP UPGRADE command, which opens the existing database, and then performs additional upgrade operations.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 416
Examine the command and its output: SQL> DROP TABLE EMPLOYEE;
SQL> SELECT object_name AS recycle_name, original_name, type
FROM recyclebin; RECYCLE_NAMEORIGINAL_NAMETYPE
binsgk31sj/3akk5hg3j21kl5j3d==$0EMPLOYEE TABLE You then successfully execute the command:
SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE "BINSgk31sj/3akk5hg3j21kl5j3d==$0" TO BEFORE DROP;
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. It flashes back the employee table and all the constraints associated with the table.
B. It automatically flashes back all the indexes on the employees table.
C. It automatically flashes back any triggers defined on the table.
D. It flashes back only the structure of the table and not the data.
E. It flashes back the data from the recycle bin and the existing data in the original table is permanently lost.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 418
In which three situations must you use a recovery catalog? (Choose three.)

A. when you want to store RMAN global scripts that can be used across multiple databases
B. when you want to restrict the amount of space used by backups
C. when you want to perform incremental backups by using a block change tracking file
D. when you want to list data files that were in a target database at a given time by using the AT clause with the REPORT SCHEMA command
E. when you want to maintain backup metadata longer than the period specified by the CONTROL_FILE_RECORD_KEEP_TIME parameter

Answer: ADE

Explanation: A: Some RMAN features function only when you use a recovery catalog. For example, you can store RMAN scripts in a recovery catalog. The chief advantage of a stored script is that it is available to any RMAN client that can connect to the target database and recovery catalog. Command files are only available if the RMAN client has access to the file system on which they are stored.

A local stored script is associated with the target database to which RMAN is connected when the script is

created, and can only be executed when you are connected to this target database. A global stored script can be run against any database registered in the recovery catalog.

D: If you use a recovery catalog, then you can use the atClause to specify a past time, SCN, or log sequence number, as shown in these examples of the command:

RMAN> REPORT SCHEMA AT TIME 'SYSDATE-14'; # schema 14 days ago RMAN> REPORT SCHEMA AT SCN 1000; # schema at scn 1000

RMAN> REPORT SCHEMA AT SEQUENCE 100 THREAD 1; # schema at sequence 100 RMAN> REPORT SCHEMA FOR DB_UNIQUE_NAME standby1;

E: The CONTROL_FILE_RECORD_KEEP_TIME initialization parameter determines the minimum number of days that records are retained in the control file before they are candidates for being overwritten. Thus, you must ensure that you resynchronize the recovery catalog with the control file records before these records are erased.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmcatdb.htm https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmreprt.htm#BRADV90911

NEW QUESTION 419

You create a new database by using the CREATE DATABASE command in SQL*Plus, with the ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE clause specified.
Which statement is true about the database that is created?

A. It is created as a container database (CDB) with CDB$ROOT, PDB$SEED, and a pluggable database (PDB).
B. It is created as a non-CDB that becomes a CDB after the first PDB is plugged in.
C. It is created as a PDB that must be plugged into an existing CDB.
D. It is created as a CDB with the CDB$ROOT and PDB$SEED databases.

Answer: D

Explanation: The CREATE DATABASE command with the ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE clause indicates that a CDB is being created. The CDB will contain a root (CDB$ROOT) and a seed (PDB$SEED).
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/statements_5005.htm

NEW QUESTION 420
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