

1Z0-060 Dumps

Upgrade to Oracle Database 12c

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NEW QUESTION 1

You performed an incremental level 0 backup of a database:

RMAN > BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE;

To enable block change tracking after the incremental level 0 backup, you issued this command:

SQL > ALTER DATABASE ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING USING FILE

' /mydir/rman_change_track.f';

To perform an incremental level 1 cumulative backup, you issued this command: RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 CUMULATIVE DATABASE;

Which three statements are true?

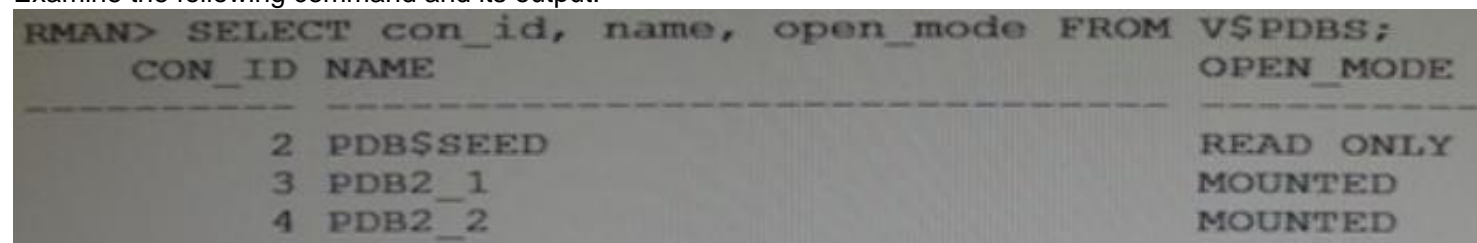
- A. Backup change tracking will sometimes reduce I/O performed during cumulative incremental backups.
- B. The change tracking file must always be backed up when you perform a full database backup.
- C. Block change tracking will always reduce I/O performed during cumulative incremental backups.
- D.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

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 2

Your multitenant container database (CDB) is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You connect to the CDB RMAN.

Examine the following command and its output:



```
RMAN> SELECT con_id, name, open_mode FROM V$PDBS;
```

CON_ID	NAME	OPEN_MODE
2	PDB\$SEED	READ ONLY
3	PDB2_1	MOUNTED
4	PDB2_2	MOUNTED

You execute the following command:

RMAN > BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;

Which data files will be backed up?

- A. Data files that belong to only the root container
- B. Data files that belong to the root container and all the pluggable databases (PDBs)
- C. Data files that belong to only the root container and PDB\$SEED
- D. Data files that belong to the root container and all the PDBs excluding PDB\$SEED

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

Your multitenant container (CDB) containing three pluggable databases (PDBs) is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You find that the SYSAUX tablespace is corrupted in the root container.

The steps to recover the tablespace are as follows:

- \\1.Mount the CDB.
- \\2.Close all the PDBs.
- \\3.Open the database.
- \\4.Apply the archive redo logs.
- \\5.Restore the data file.
- \\6.Take the SYSAUX tablespace offline.
- \\7.Place the SYSAUX tablespace online.
- \\8.Open all the PDBs with RESETLOGS.
- \\9.Open the database with RESETLOGS.
- \\10.Execute the command SHUTDOWN ABORT.

Which option identifies the correct sequence to recover the SYSAUX tablespace?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

Your multitenant container database, CDB1, is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and has two pluggable databases, HR_PDB and ACCOUNTS_PDB. An RMAN backup exists for the database.

You issue the command to open ACCOUNTS_PDB and find that the USERDATA. DBF data file for the default permanent tablespace USERDATA belonging to ACCOUNTS_PDB is corrupted.

What should you do before executing the commands to restore and recover the data file in ACCOUNTS_PDB?

- A. Place CDB1 in the mount stage and then the USERDATA tablespace offline in ACCOUNTS_PD
- B. Place CDB1 in the mount stage and issue the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE accounts_pdb CLOSE IMMEDIATE comman
- C. Issue the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE accounts_pdb RESTRICTED comman
- D. Take the USERDATA tablespace offline in ACCOUNTS_PD

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 6

Identify three benefits of Unified Auditing.

- A. Decreased use of storage to store audit trail rows in the database.
- B. It improves overall auditing performance.
- C. It guarantees zero-loss auditing.
- D. The audit trail cannot be easily modified because it is read-only.
- E. It automatically audits Recovery Manager (RMAN) events.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 7

Which two statements are true when row archival management is enabled?

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 8

Which three activities are supported by the Data Recovery Advisor?

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 9

In your multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable database (PDBs), you granted the CREATE TABLE privilege to the common user C ## A_ADMIN in root and all PDBs. You execute the following command from the root container:

SQL > REVOKE create table FROM C ## A_ADMIN;

What is the result?

- A. It executes successfully and the CREATE TABLE privilege is revoked from C ## A_ADMIN in root only.
- B. It fails and reports an error because the CONTAINER=ALL clause is not used.
- C. It executes successfully and the CREATE TABLE privilege is revoked from C ## A_ADMIN in root and all PDBs.
- D. It fails and reports an error because the CONTAINER=CURRENT clause is not used.
- E. It executes successfully and the CREATE TABLE privilege is revoked from C ## A_ADMIN in all PDBs.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

Examine the contents of SQL loader control file:

```
LOAD DATA
INFILE myfile1.dat
INFILE myfile2.dat
FIELD NAMES FIRST FILE
APPEND
INTO TABLE EMP
FIELDS CSV WITH EMBEDDED
DATE FORMAT "DD-Month-YYYY"
(empno,
ename,
job,
mgr,
hiredate DATE,
sal,
comm,
deptno,
entrydate DATE)
```

Which three statements are true regarding the SQL* Loader operation performed using the control file?

- A. An EMP table is created if a table does not exist
- B. Otherwise, if the EMP table is appended with the loaded data
- C. The SQL* Loader data file myfile1.dat has the column names for the EMP table.
- D. The SQL* Loader operation fails because no record terminators are specified
- E. Field names should be the first line in both the SQL* Loader data files.
- F. The SQL* Loader operation assumes that the file must be a stream record format file with the normal carriage return string as the record terminator.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 10

You want to flash back a test database by five hours.

You issue this command:

```
SQL > FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIMESTAMP (SYSDATE - 5/24);
```

Which two statements are true about this flashback scenario?

- A. The database must have multiplexed redo logs for the flashback to succeed
- B. The database must be MOUNTED for the flashback to succeed
- C. The database must use block change tracking for the flashback to succeed
- D. The database must be opened in restricted mode for the flashback to succeed
- E. The database must be opened with the RESETLOGS option after the flashback is complete.
- F. The database must be opened in read-only mode to check if the database has been flashed back to the correct SCN.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 13

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 16

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

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

How do you accomplish this?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 19

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

- A. It utilizes the OS file system cache.
- B. A traditional NFS mount is not required when using Direct NFS.
- C. Oracle Disk Manager can manage NFS on its own, without using the operating kernel NFS driver.
- D. Direct NFS is available only in UNIX platforms.

E. Direct NFS can load-balance I/O traffic across multiple network adapters.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 22

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

OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=FALSE OPTIMIZER_USE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=TRUE

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 25

Which two are prerequisites for performing a flashback transaction?

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 26

Examine the commands executed to monitor database operations:

```
$> conn sys oracle/oracle@prod as sysdba
```

```
SQL > VAR eid NUMBER
```

```
SQL > EXEC: eid := DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.BEGIN_OPERATION ('batch_job' , FORCED_TRACKING => 'Y');
```

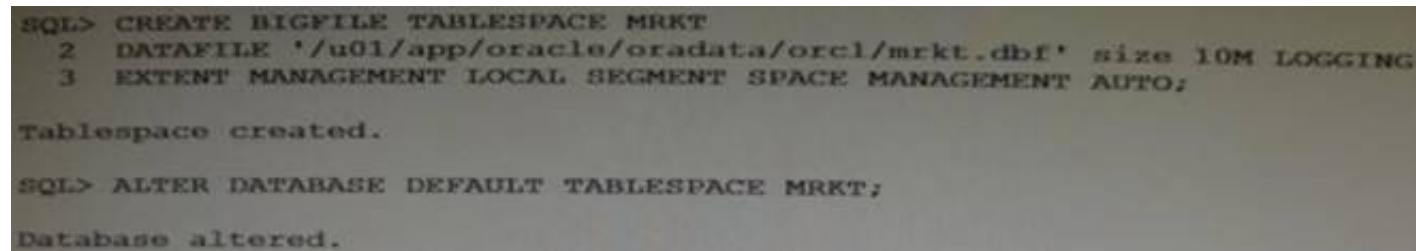
Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 28

Examine these two statements:



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

Tablespace created.

SQL> ALTER DATABASE DEFAULT TABLESPACE MRKT;

Database altered.
```

Which three are true about the MRKT tablespace?

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

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 31

A new report process containing a complex query is written, with high impact on the database. You want to collect basic statistics about query, such as the level of parallelism, total database time, and the number of I/O requests.

For the database instance STATISTICS_LEVEL, the initialization parameter is set to

TYPICAL and the CONTROL_MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS parameter is set to DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING.

What should you do to accomplish this task?

- A. Execute the query and view Active Session History (ASH) for information about the query.
- B. Enable SQL trace for the query.

C. Create a database operation, execute the query, and use the DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.REPORT_SQL_MONITOR function to view the report.
D. Use the DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_SESSION_LONGOPS procedure to monitor query execution and view the information from the V\$SESSION_LONGOPS view.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 33

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

The following are the possible steps to accomplish this task:

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 35

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

The characteristics of the non-CDB are as follows:

? Version: Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2.0) 64-bit

? Character set: AL32UTF8

? National character set: AL16UTF16

? O/S: Oracle Linux 6 64-bit

The characteristics of the CDB are as follows:

? Version: Oracle Database 12c Release 1 64-bit

? Character Set: AL32UTF8

? National character set: AL16UTF16

? O/S: Oracle Linux 6 64-bit

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 40

You are planning the creation of a new multitenant container database (CDB) and want to store the ROOT and SEED container data files in separate directories.

You plan to create the database using SQL statements.

Which three techniques can you use to achieve this?

- A. Use Oracle Managed Files (OMF).
- B. Specify the SEED FILE_NAME_CONVERT clause.
- C. Specify the PDB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT initialization parameter.
- D. Specify the DB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT initialization parameter.
- E. Specify all files in the CREATE DATABASE statement without using Oracle managed Files (OMF).

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 45

Which three statements are true concerning unplugging a pluggable database (PDB)?

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

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 47

You find this query being used in your Oracle 12c database:

```
select employee_id, first_name, salary
from hr.employees
order by employee_id
fetch first 20 percent rows only;
```

Which method is used by the optimizer to limit the rows being returned?

- A. A filter is added to the table query dynamically using ROWNUM to limit the rows to 20 percent of the total rows
- B. All the rows are returned to the client or middle tier but only the first 20 percent are returned to the screen or the application.
- C. A view is created during execution and a filter on the view limits the rows to 20 percent of the total rows.
- D. A TOP-N query is created to limit the rows to 20 percent of the total rows

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 51

To enable the Database Smart Flash Cache, you configure the following parameters:

DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE = '/dev/flash_device_1' , '/dev/flash_device_2'

DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=64G

What is the result when you start up the database instance?

- A. It results in an error because these parameter settings are invalid
- B. One 64G flash cache file will be used
- C. Two 64G flash cache files will be used
- D. Two 32G flash cache files will be used

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 56

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

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE create_test_v (v_emp_id NUMBER, v_ename
```

```
VARCHAR2, v_SALARY NUMBER, v_dept_id NUMBER)
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
INSERT INTO hr.test VALUES (V_emp_id, V_ename, V_salary, V_dept_id);
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```
GRANT EXECUTE ON CREATE_TEST TO john, jim, smith, king;
```

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 59

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

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

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 61

Examine the following parameters for a database instance:

MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=0

MEMORY_TARGET=0

SGA_TARGET=0

PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=500m

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

- A. LOG_BUFFER
- B. SORT_AREA_SIZE
- C. JAVA_POOL_SIZE
- D. STREAMS_POOL_SIZE
- E. DB_16K_CACHE_SIZE
- F. DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE

Answer: AEF

NEW QUESTION 64

You enabled an audit policy by issuing the following statements:

SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SCOTT;

SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SYS, SYSTEM;

For which database users and for which executions is the audit policy now active? Select two.

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 67

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

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

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 68

On your Oracle Database, you issue the following commands to create indexes:

SQL > CREATE INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix1 ON oe.orders (customer_id, sales_rep_id) INVISIBLE;

SQL> CREATE BITMAP INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix2 ON oe.orders (customer_id, sales_rep_id);

Which two statements are true?

- A. Only the ORD_CUSTOMER_IX1 index create
- B. Both the indexes are updated when a row is inserted, updated, or deleted in the ORDERS table.
- C. Both the indexes are created: however, only ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX1 is used by the optimizer for queries on the ORDERS table.
- D. The ORD_CUSTOMER_IX1 index is not used by the optimizer even when the OPTIMIZER_USE_INVISIBLE_INDEXES parameters is set to true.
- E. Both the indexes are created and used by the optimizer for queries on the ORDERS table.
- F. Both the indexes are created: however, only ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX2 is used by the optimizer for queries on the ORDERS table.

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 70

A redaction policy was added to the SAL column of the SCOTT.EMP table:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY (
    OBJECT_SCHEMA => 'SCOTT',
    OBJECT_NAME   => 'EMP',
    POLICY_NAME   => 'SCOTT_EMP',
    COLUMN_NAME   => 'SAL',
    EXPRESSION    => 'SYS_CONTEXT ( ''SYS_SESSION_ROLES'', ''MGR'' ) = ''FALSE'' );
END;
```

All users have their default set of system privileges.

For which three situations will data not be redacted?

- A. SYS sessions, regardless of the roles that are set in the session
- B. SYSTEM sessions, regardless of the roles that are set in the session
- C. SCOTT sessions, only if the MGR role is set in the session
- D. SCOTT sessions, only if the MGR role is granted to SCOTT
- E. SCOTT sessions, because he is the owner of the table
- F. SYSTEM session, only if the MGR role is set in the session

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 75

You want to capture column group usage and gather extended statistics for better cardinality estimates for the CUSTOMERS table in the SH schema.

Examine the following steps:

1. Issue the SELECT DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS') FROM dual statement.
2. Execute the DBMS_STATS.SEED_COL_USAGE (null, 'SH', 500) procedure.
3. Execute the required queries on the CUSTOMERS table.
4. Issue the SELECT DBMS_STATS.REPORT_COL_USAGE ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS') FROM dual statement.

Identify the correct sequence of steps.

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 79

Which three statements are true about Flashback Database?

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

Answer: CDF

NEW QUESTION 84

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

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 89

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

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

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 92

Your multitenant container database has three pluggable databases (PDBs): PDB1, PDB2, and PDB3. Which two RMAN commands may be; used to back up only the PDB1 pluggable database?

- A. BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 while connected to the root container
- B. BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 while connected to the PDB1 container
- C. BACKUP DATABASE while connected to the PDB1 container
- D. BACKUP DATABASE while connected to the boot container
- E. BACKUP PLUGGABLE database PDB1 while connected to PDB2

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 97

You notice that the elapsed time for an important database scheduler Job is unacceptably long. The job belongs to a scheduler job class and window. Which two actions would reduce the job's elapsed time?

- A. Increasing the priority of the job class to which the job belongs
- B. Increasing the job's relative priority within the Job class to which it belongs
- C. Increasing the resource allocation for the consumer group mapped to the scheduler job's job class within the plan mapped to the scheduler window
- D. Moving the job to an existing higher priority scheduler window with the same schedule and duration
- E. Increasing the value of the JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES parameter
- F. Increasing the priority of the scheduler window to which the job belongs

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 100

Which three statements are true about the working of system privileges in a multitenant control database (CDB) that has pluggable databases (PDBs)?

- A. System privileges apply only to the PDB in which they are use
- B. Local users cannot use local system privileges on the schema of a common user.
- C. The granter of system privileges must possess the set container privilege.
- D. Common users connected to a PDB can exercise privileges across other PDBs.
- E. System privileges with the with grant option container all clause must be granted to a common user before the common user can grant privileges to other users.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 105

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 110

Your database is open and the LISTENER listener running. You stopped the wrong listener LISTENER by issuing the following command:

```
1snrctl > STOP
```

What happens to the sessions that are presently connected to the database Instance?

- A. They are able to perform only queries.
- B. They are not affected and continue to function normally.
- C. They are terminated and the active transactions are rolled back.
- D. They are not allowed to perform any operations until the listener LISTENER is starte

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 111

You database is running an ARCHIVELOG mode.

The following parameter are set in your database instance:

```
LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT = arch+%t_%r.arc
```

```
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 = 'LOCATION = /disk1/archive'
```

```
DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST_SIZE = 50G
```

```
DB_RECOVERY_FILE = '/u01/oradata'
```

Which statement is true about the archived redo log files?

- A. They are created only in the location specified by the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 parameter.
- B. They are created only in the Fast Recovery Are
- C. They are created in the location specified by the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 parameter and in the default location \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/arch.
- D. They are created in the location specified by the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 parameter and the location specified by the DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST parameter.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 112

You configure your database Instance to support shared server connections.

Which two memory areas that are part of PGA are stored in SGA instead, for shared server connection?

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 115

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains three pluggable database (PDBs). You find that the control file is damaged. You plan to use RMAN to recover the control file. There are no startup triggers associated with the PDBs.

Which three steps should you perform to recover the control file and make the database fully operational?

- A. Mount the container database (CDB) and restore the control file from the control file auto backup.
- B. Recover and open the CDB in NORMAL mode.
- C. Mount the CDB and then recover and open the database, with the RESETLOGS option.
- D. Open all the pluggable databases.
- E. Recover each pluggable database.
- F. Start the database instance in the nomount stage and restore the control file from control file auto backup.

Answer: CDF

NEW QUESTION 119

You executed this command to create a password file:

```
$ orapwd file = orapworcl entries = 10 ignorecase = N
```

Which two statements are true about the password file?

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 121

In which two scenarios do you use SQL* Loader to load data?

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 125

You Execute the Following command to create a password file in the database server:

\$ orapwd file = '+DATA/PROD/orapwprod entries = 5 ignorecase = N format = 12'

Which two statements are true about the password file?

- A. It records the usernames and passwords of users when granted the DBA role.
- B. It contains the usernames and passwords of users for whom auditing is enable
- C. Is used by Oracle to authenticate users for remote database administration.
- D. It records the usernames and passwords of all users when they are added to the OSDBA or OSOPER operating system groups.
- E. It supports the SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM system privileges.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 130

In your multitenant container database (CDB) containing same pluggable databases (PDBs), you execute the following commands in the root container:

```
SQL> CREATE ROLE c##role1;

SQL> GRANT create view, create procedure to c##role1;

SQL> GRANT c##role1 to c##a_admin;
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. The C ## ROLE1 role is created in the root database and all the PDBs.
- B. The C ## ROLE1 role is created only in the root database because the container clause is not use
- C. Privileges are granted to the C##A_ADMIN user only in the root database.
- D. Privileges are granted to the C##A_ADMIN user in the root database and all PDBs.
- E. The statement for granting a role to a user fails because the CONTAINER clause is not use

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 132

You execute the following PL/SQL:

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

Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 137

Examine the parameters for your database instance:

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

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

- 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 enable
- E. After the optimizer identifies a query as a re-optimization candidate, statistics collected by the collectors are submitted to the optimizer.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 141

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 146

An administrator account is granted the CREATE SESSION and SET CONTAINER system privileges.

A multitenant container database (CDB) instant has the following parameter set:

THREADED_EXECUTION = FALSE

Which four statements are true about this administrator establishing connections to root in a CDB that has been opened in read only mode?

- A. You can conned as a common user by using the connect statement.
- B. You can connect as a local user by using the connect statement.
- C. You can connect by using easy connect.
- D. You can connect by using OS authentication.
- E. You can connect by using a Net Service name.
- F. You can connect as a local user by using the SET CONTAINER statement.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 149

Which two are true concerning a multitenant container database with three pluggable database?

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 154

An application accesses a small lookup table frequently. You notice that the required data blocks are getting aged out of the default buffer cache.

How would you guarantee that the blocks for the table never age out?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 156

You install a non-RAC Oracle Database. During Installation, the Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) prompts you to enter the path of the Inventory directory and also to specify an operating system group name.

Which statement is true?

- A. The ORACLE_BASE base parameter is not set.
- B. The installation is being performed by the root user.
- C. The operating system group that is specified should have the root user as its member.
- D. The operating system group that is specified must have permission to write to the inventory directory.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 158

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

```
SQL> CREATE DISKGROUP dgroup1 NORMAL REDUNDANCY  
      FAILGROUP controller1 DISK '/devices/diska1', '/devices/diska2'  
      FAILGROUP controller2 DISK '/devices/diskb1', '/devices/diskb2';
```

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 161

In a recent Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report for your database, you notice a high number of buffer busy waits. The database consists of locally managed tablespaces with free list managed segments.

On further investigation, you find that buffer busy waits is caused by contention on data blocks.

Which option would you consider first to decrease the wait event immediately?

- A. Decreasing PCTUSED
- B. Decreasing PCTFREE
- C. Increasing the number of DBWN process
- D. Using Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM)
- E. Increasing db_buffer_cache based on the V\$DB_CACHE_ADVICE recommendation

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 162

Which three functions are performed by the SQL Tuning Advisor?

- A. Building and implementing SQL profiles
- B. Recommending the optimization of materialized views
- C. Checking query objects for missing and stale statistics
- D. Recommending bitmap, function-based, and B-tree indexes
- E. Recommending the restructuring of SQL queries that are using bad plans

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 164

In order to exploit some new storage tiers that have been provisioned by a storage administrator, the partitions of a large heap table must be moved to other tablespaces in your Oracle 12c database?

Both local and global partitioned B-tree Indexes are defined on the table.

A high volume of transactions access the table during the day and a medium volume of transactions access it at night and during weekends.

Minimal disruption to availability is required.

Which three statements are true about this requirement?

- A. The partitions can be moved online to new tablespaces.
- B. Global indexes must be rebuilt manually after moving the partitions.
- C. The partitions can be compressed in the same tablespaces.
- D. The partitions can be compressed in the new tablespaces.
- E. Local indexes must be rebuilt manually after moving the partitions.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 166

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

You have set the DB_SMART_FLASH_FILE parameter:

DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE= '/dev/flash_device_1 ','/dev/flash_device_2'

How should the DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE be configured to use both devices?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 170

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

The characteristics of the non-CDB are as follows:

? Version: Oracle Database 12c Releases 1 64-bit

? Character set: WE8ISO8859P15

? National character set: AL16UTF16

? O/S: Oracle Linux 6 64-bit

The characteristics of the CDB are as follows:

? Version: Oracle Database 12c Release 1 64-bit

? Character set: AL32UTF8

? O/S: Oracle Linux 6 64-bit

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 173

Examine the details of the Top 5 Timed Events in the following Automatic Workloads Repository (AWR) report:

Top 5 Timed Foreground Events					
Event	Waits	Time(s)	Avg wait (ms)	% DB time	Wait Class
DB CPU		67		98.21	
db file sequential read	8,371	0	0	0.52	User I/O
latch: row cache objects	16	0	8	0.19	Concurrency
latch: shared pool	956	0	0	0.15	Concurrency
log file sync	25	0	2	0.06	Commit

What are three possible causes for the latch-related wait events?

- A. The size of the shared pool is too small.
- B. Cursors are not being share
- C. A large number COMMITS are being performe
- D. There are frequent logons and logoffs.
- E. The buffers are being read into the buffer cache, but some other session is changing the buffers.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 177

Your database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) application. The application is undergoing some major schema changes, such as addition of new indexes and materialized views. You want to check the impact of these changes on workload performance.

What should you use to achieve this?

- A. Database replay
- B. SQL Tuning Advisor
- C. SQL Access Advisor
- D. SQL Performance Analyzer
- E. Automatic Workload Repository compare reports

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 179

Which three actions are possible during an Online Data file Move operation?

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

Answer: ACF

NEW QUESTION 180

Which two statement is true concerning dropping a pluggable database (PDB)?

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 185

You are the DBA supporting an Oracle 11g Release 2 database and wish to move a table containing several DATE, CHAR, VARCHAR2, and NUMBER data types, and the table's indexes, to another tablespace.

The table does not have a primary key and is used by an OLTP application.

Which technique will move the table and indexes while maintaining the highest level of availability to the application?

- A. Oracle Data Pump.
- B. An ALTER TABLE MOVE to move the table and ALTER INDEX REBUILD to move the indexes.
- C. An ALTER TABLE MOVE to move the table and ALTER INDEX REBUILD ONLINE to move the indexes.
- D. Online Table Redefinition.
- E. Edition-Based Table Redefinition.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 187

You created a new database using the "create database" statement without specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE" clause.

What are two effects of not using the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE database" clause?

- A. The database is created as a non-CDB and can never contain a PD
- B. The database is treated as a PDB and must be plugged into an existing multitenant container database (CDB).

- C. The database is created as a non-CDB and can never be plugged into a CD
- D. The database is created as a non-CDB but can be plugged into an existing CD
- E. The database is created as a non-CDB but will become a CDB whenever the first PDB is plugged in.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 191

The persistent configuration settings for RMAN have default for all parameters. Identify four RMAN commands that produce a multi-section backup.

- A. BACKUP TABLESPACE SYSTEM SECTION SIZE 100M;
- B. BACKUP AS COPY TABLESPACE SYSTEM SECTION SIZE 100M;
- C. BACKUP ARCHIVELOG ALL SECTION SIZE 25M;
- D. BACKUP TABLESPACE "TEMP" SECTION SIZE 10M;
- E. BACKUP TABLESPACE "UNDO" INCLUDE CURRENT CONTROLFILE SECTION SIZE 100M;
- F. BACKUP SPFILE SECTION SIZE 1M;
- G. BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 TABLESPACE SYSAUX SECTION SIZE 100M;

Answer: ABEG

NEW QUESTION 193

Which statement is true about Oracle Net Listener?

- A. It acts as the listening endpoint for the Oracle database instance for all local and non-local user connections.
- B. A single listener can service only one database instance and multiple remote client connections.
- C. Service registration with the listener is performed by the process monitor (LREG) process of each database instance.
- D. The listener.ora configuration file must be configured with one or more listening protocol addresses to allow remote users to connect to a database instance.
- E. The listener.ora configuration file must be located in the ORACLE_HOME/network/admin directly.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 198

You support Oracle Database 12c Oracle Database 11g, and Oracle Database log on the same server.

All databases of all versions use Automatic Storage Management (ASM).

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

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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 203

Examine the following command:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET enable_ddl_logging=FALSE;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. None of the data definition language (DDL) statements are logged in the trace file.
- B. Only DDL commands that resulted in errors are logged in the alert log file.
- C. A new log.xml file that contains the DDL statements is created, and the DDL command details are removed from the alert log file.
- D. Only DDL commands that resulted in the creation of new database files are logge

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 206

You are connected to a pluggable database (PDB) as a common user with DBA privileges. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is PDB_MODIFIABLE. You execute the following:

```
SQL > ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS_LEVEL = ALL SID = '*' SCOPE = SPFILE;
```

Which is true about the result of this command?

- A. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to all whenever this PDB is re-opene
- B. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to ALL whenever any PDB is reopene
- C. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to all whenever the multitenant container database (CDB) is restarte
- D. Nothing happens; because there is no SPFILE for each PDB, the statement is ignore

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 211

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

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

- A. by granting a secure application role to the users
- B. by creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT parameter to FALSE

- C. By creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS parameter to 4
D. By Implementing Fine-Grained Auditing (FGA) and setting the REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORD_FILE parameter to NONE.
E. By implementing the database resource Manager plan and setting the SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS parameters to 4.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 215

Flashback is enabled for your multitenant container database (CDB), which contains two pluggable database (PDBs). A local user was accidentally dropped from one of the PDBs.

You want to flash back the PDB to the time before the local user was dropped. You connect to the CDB and execute the following commands:

SQL > SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE SQL > STARTUP MOUNT

SQL > FLASHBACK DATABASE to TIME "TO_DATE ('08/20/12' , 'MM/DD/YY')";

Examine following commands:

1.ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE ALL OPEN;

2.ALTER DATABASE OPEN;

3.ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

Which command or commands should you execute next to allow updates to the flashback back schema?

- A. Only 1
B. Only 2
C. Only 3
D. 3 and 1
E. 1 and 2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 217

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains some pluggable databases (PDBs), you execute the following command in the root container:

```
SQL> CREATE USER c##a_admin  
IDENTIFIED BY password  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE data_ts  
QUOTA 100M ON test_ts  
QUOTA 500K ON data_ts  
TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp_ts  
PROFILE hr_profile;
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. Schema objects owned by the C# # A_ADMIN common user can be shared across all PDBs.
B. The C # # A_ADMIN user will be able to use the TEMP_TS temporary tablespace only in root.
C. The command will, create a common user whose description is contained in the root and each PD
D. The schema for the common user C # # A_ADMIN can be different in each container.
E. The command will create a user in the root container only because the container clause is not use

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 222

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 226

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?

- A. The valid time columns employee_time_start and employee_time_end are automatically create
B. The same statement may filter on both transaction time and valid temporal time by using the AS OF TIMESTAMP and PERIOD FOR 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 describe
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: ABE

NEW QUESTION 229

Which two statements are true about the RMAN validate database command?

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 233

You upgrade your Oracle database in a multiprocessor environment. As a recommended you execute the following script:

```
SQL > @utlrp.sql
```

Which two actions does the script perform?

- A. Parallel compilation of only the stored PL/SQL code
- B. Sequential recompilation of only the stored PL/SQL code
- C. Parallel recompilation of any stored PL/SQL code
- D. Sequential recompilation of any stored PL/SQL code
- E. Parallel recompilation of Java code
- F. Sequential recompilation of Java code

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 236

Examine the current value for the following parameters in your database instance:

```
SGA_MAX_SIZE = 1024M
```

```
SGA_TARGET = 700M
```

```
DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE = 124M
```

```
LOG_BUFFER = 200M
```

You issue the following command to increase the value of DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE=140M;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. It fails because the DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE parameter cannot be changed dynamically.
- B. It succeeds only if memory is available from the autotuned components if SG
- C. It fails because an increase in DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE cannot be accommodated within SGA_TARGET.
- D. It fails because an increase in DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE cannot be accommodated within SGA_MAX_SIZE.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 238

Examine the parameter 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

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

```
SQL> SELECT product_name
FROM   order_items o, product_information p
WHERE  o.unit_price = 15
AND    quantity > 1
AND    p.product_id = o.product_id;

30 rows selected.
```

Identify the reason why the optimizer chose different execution plans.

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 240

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 245

Examine the following query output:

```
SQL> SELECT name, force_logging FROM V$database;

NAME                FORCE_LOGGING
-----
PROD                NO
```

You issue the following command to import tables into the hr schema:

```
$ > impdp hr/hr directory = dumpdir dumpfile = hr_new.dmp schemas=hr
```

```
TRANSFORM=DISABLE_ARCHIVE_LOGGING: Y
```

Which statement is true?

- A. All database operations performed by the impdp command are logge
- B. Only CREATE INDEX and CREATE TABLE statements generated by the import are logge
- C. Only CREATE TABLE and ALTER TABLE statements generated by the import are logge
- D. None of the operations against the master table used by Oracle Data Pump to coordinate its activities are logge

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 249

You use a recovery catalog for maintaining your database backups.

You execute the following command:

```
$rman TARGET / CATALOG rman / cat@catdb
```

```
RMAN > BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE ARCHIVELOG ALL;
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. Corrupted blocks, if any, are repaire
- B. Checks are performed for physical corruptions.
- C. Checks are performed for logical corruptions.
- D. Checks are performed to confirm whether all database files exist in correct locations
- E. Backup sets containing both data files and archive logs are create

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 250

What are two benefits of installing Grid Infrastructure software for a stand-alone server before installing and creating an Oracle database?

- A. Effectively implements role separation
- B. Enables you to take advantage of Oracle Managed Files.
- C. Automatically registers the database with Oracle Restart.
- D. Helps you to easily upgrade the database from a prior release.
- E. Enables the Installation of Grid Infrastructure files on block or raw devices.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 251

A senior DBA asked you to execute the following command to improve performance: SQL> ALTER TABLE subscribe log STORAGE (BUFFER_POOL recycle);

You checked the data in the SUBSCRIBE_LOG table and found that it is a large table containing one million rows.

What could be a reason for this recommendation?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 252

Examine the following steps of privilege analysis for checking and revoking excessive, unused privileges granted to users:

- 1.Create a policy to capture the privilege 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, 2, 5, 6, 4
- E. 1, 3, 5, 2, 6, 4

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 253

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

Identify three possible reasons for this.

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 254

You notice that the performance of your production 24/7 Oracle database 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 SG
- B. Use emergency monitoring to fetch data directly from SGA 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 256

Identify three scenarios in which you would recommend the use of SQL Performance Analyzer to analyze impact on the performance of SQL statements.

- A. Change in the Oracle Database version
- B. Change in your network infrastructure
- C. Change in the hardware configuration of the database server
- D. Migration of database storage from non-ASM to ASM storage
- E. Database and operating system upgrade

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 260

Examine this command:

```
SQL > exec DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS', 'PUBLISH',  
'false');
```

Which three statements are true about the effect of this command?

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

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 262

You conned using SQL Plus to the root container of a multitenant container database (CDB) with SYSDBA privilege.

The CDB has several pluggable databases (PDBs) open in the read/write mode. There are ongoing transactions in both the CDB and PDBs.

What happens after issuing the SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL statement?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 264

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