Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-062

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

NEW QUESTION 1

The following parameter are set for your Oracle 12c database instance: OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=FALSE
OPTIMIZER_USE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=TRUE
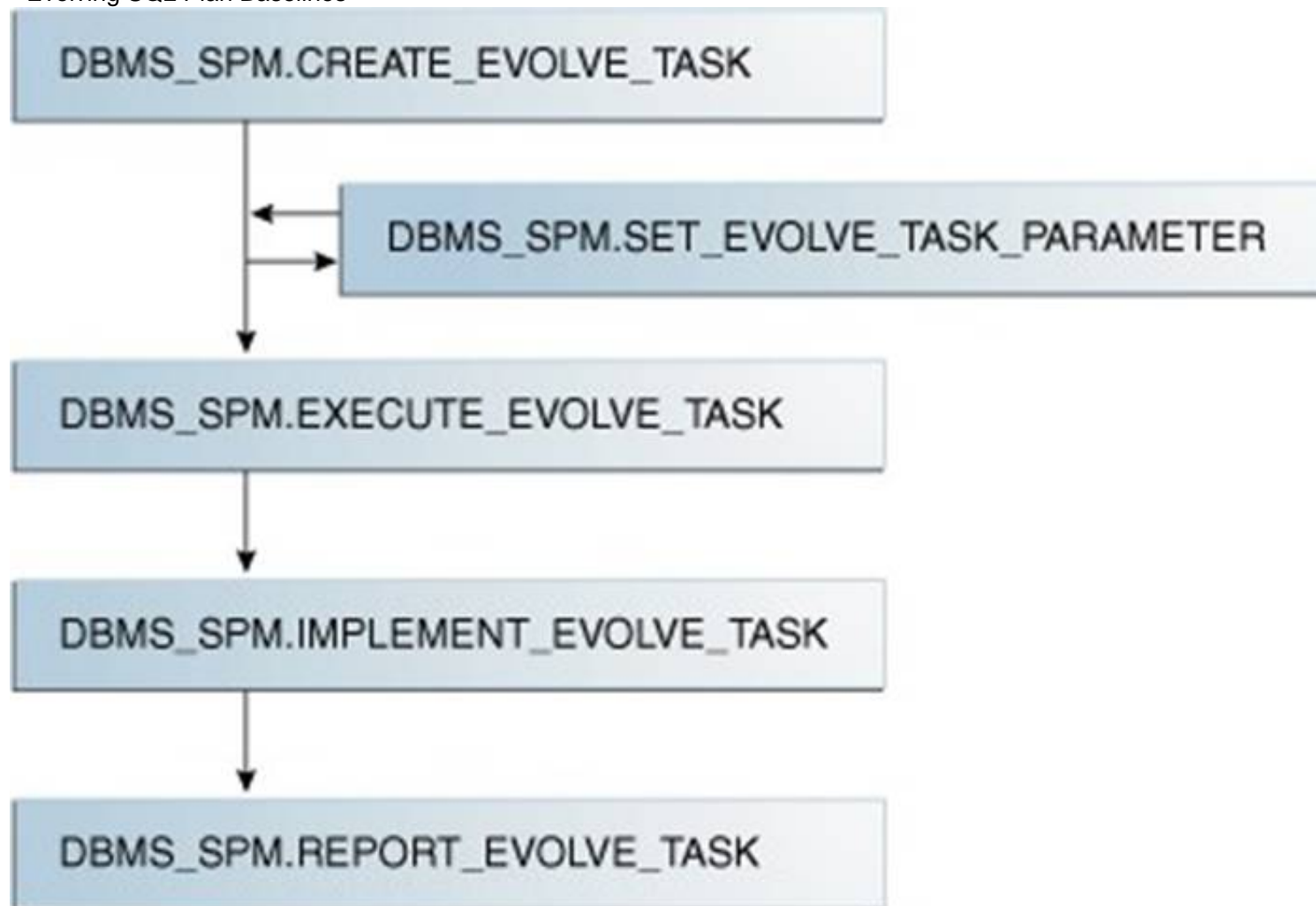You want to manage the SQL plan evolution task manually. Examine the following steps:
1. Set the evolve task parameters.
2. Create the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
3. Implement the recommendations in the task by using the DBMS_SPM.IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK function.
4. Execute 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

Explanation:
* Evolving SQL Plan Baselines

*2. Create the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
This function creates an advisor task to prepare the plan evolution of one or more plans for a specified SQL statement. The input parameters can be a SQL handle, plan name or a list of plan names, time limit, task name, and description.
1. Set the evolve task parameters. SET_EVOLVE_TASK_PARAMETER
This function updates the value of an evolve task parameter. In this release, the only valid parameter is TIME_LIMIT.
4. Execute the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
This function executes an evolution task. The input parameters can be the task name, execution name, and execution description. If not specified, the advisor generates the name, which is returned by the function.
3: IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK
This function implements all recommendations for an evolve task. Essentially, this function is equivalent to using ACCEPT_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE for all recommended plans. Input parameters include task name, plan name, owner name, and execution name.
5. Report the task outcome by using the DBMS_SPM_EVOLVE_TASK function.
This function displays the results of an evolve task as a CLOB. Input parameters include the task name and section of the report to include.
References:

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: CDE

Explanation:
* SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure
This procedure is used to set the statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema.

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

NEW QUESTION 3
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: AC

Explanation:
C: To use Oracle ASM or Oracle Restart, you must first install Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server before you install and create the database. Otherwise, you must manually register the database with Oracle Restart.
Desupport of Block and Raw Devices
With the release of Oracle Database 11g release 2 (11.2) and Oracle RAC 11g release 2 (11.2), using Database Configuration Assistant or the installer to store Oracle Clusterware or Oracle Database files directly on block or raw devices is not supported.
If you intend to upgrade an existing Oracle RAC database, or an Oracle RAC database with Oracle ASM instances, then you can use an existing raw or block device partition, and perform a rolling upgrade of your existing installation.
Performing a new installation using block or raw devices is not allowed. References:

NEW QUESTION 4
Which two statements correctly describe the relationship between data files and logical database structures? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 5
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. A role cannot be assigned external authentication.
B. A role can be granted to other roles.
C. A role can contain both system and object privileges.
D. The predefined resource role includes the unlimited_tablespace privilege.
E. All roles are owned by the sys user.
F. The predefined connect role is always automatically granted to all new users at the time of their creation.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 6
Examine the query and its output:

```
SQL> SELECT reason, metric_value FROM dba_outstanding_alerts;

REASON                              METRIC_VALUE
----------------------------------  ------------------
Tablespace [TEST] is                28.125
[28 percent] full

Metrics "Current Logons Count"      29
is at 29

Metrics "Database Time Spent        99.0375405
Waiting (%)" is at 99.03754 for
event class "Application"

db_recovery_file_dest_size of       97
4294967296 bytes is 97.298 used
and has 116228096 remaining
bytes available.
```

After 30 minutes, you execute the same query:

```
SQL> SELECT reason,metric_value FROM dba_outstanding_alerets;

REASON                              METRIC_VALUE
----------------------------------  ----------------
Tablespace [TEST] is                28.125
[28 percent full
```

What might have caused three of the alerts to disappear?

A. The threshold alerts were cleared and transferred to DBA_ALERT_HISTORY.
B. An Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot was taken before the execution of the second query.
C. An Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADOM) report was generated before the execution of the second query.
D. The database instance was restarted before the execution of the second quer

Answer: D

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

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 8
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

Explanation:
You can use the SQL Performance Analyzer to analyze the SQL performance impact of any type of system change. Examples of common system changes include:
• Database upgrades
• Configuration changes to the operating system, hardware, or database
• Database initialization parameter changes
• Schema changes, such as adding new indexes or materialized views
• Gathering optimizer statistics
• SQL tuning actions, such as creating SQL profiles References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/intro.htm#CNCPT961

NEW QUESTION 9
You are administering a database and you receive a requirement to apply the following restrictions:
1. A connection must be terminated after four unsuccessful login attempts by user.
2. A user should not be able to create more than four simultaneous sessions.
3. User session must be terminated after 15 minutes of inactivity.
4. Users must be prompted to change their passwords every 15 days. How would you accomplish these requirements?

A. by granting a secure application role to the users
B. by creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT parameter to FALSE
C. By creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS parameter to 4

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can design your applications to automatically grant a role to the user who is trying to log in, provided the user meets criteria that you specify. To do so, you create a secure application role, which is a role that is associated with a PL/SQL procedure (or PL/SQL package that contains multiple procedures). The procedure validates the user: if the user fails the validation, then the user cannot log in. If the user passes the validation, then the procedure grants the user a role so that he or she can use the application. The user has this role only as long as he or she is logged in to the application. When the user logs out, the role is revoked.
Incorrect:
Not B: REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT specifies whether remote clients will be authenticated with the value of the OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX parameter.
Not C, not E: SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS specifies the number of authentication attempts that can be made by a client on a connection to the server process. After the specified number of failure attempts, the connection will be automatically dropped by the server process.
Not D: REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE specifies whether Oracle checks for a password file. Values:
shared
One or more databases can use the password file. The password file can contain SYS as well as non-SYS users. exclusive
The password file can be used by only one database. The password file can contain SYS as well as non-SYS users. none
Oracle ignores any password file. Therefore, privileged users must be authenticated by the operating system. Note:
The REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT parameter is deprecated. It is retained for backward compatibility only.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which task would you recommend before using the Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA) to upgrade a single-instance Oracle 11g R2 database to Oracle Database 12c?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
 References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e23633/upgrade.htm#UPGRD12395

NEW QUESTION 10
Which four are true about creating and running a remote database scheduler jobs? (Choose four.)

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

Answer: ABDF

NEW QUESTION 14
An application accesses a small lookup table frequently. You notice that the required data blocks are getting aged out of the default buffer cache.
How would you guarantee that the blocks for the table never age out?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 19
You notice a performance change in your production Oracle database and you want to know which change has made this performance difference.
You generate the Compare Period Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) report to further investigation. Which three findings would you get from the report? (Choose three.)

A. It detects any configuration change that caused a performance difference in both time periods.
B. It identifies any workload change that caused a performance difference in both time periods.
C. It detects the top wait events causing performance degradation.
D. It shows the resource usage for CPU, memory, and I/O in both time periods.
E. It shows the difference in the size of memory pools in both time periods.
F. It gives information about statistics collection in both time periods.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
Keyword: shows the difference.
* Full ADDM analysis across two AWR snapshot periods Detects causes, measure effects, then correlates them Causes: workload changes, configuration changes Effects: regressed SQL, reach resource limits (CPU, I/O, memory, interconnect) Makes actionable recommendations along with quantified impact
* Identify what changed
/ Configuration changes, workload changes
* Performance degradation of the database occurs when your database was performing optimally in the past, such as 6 months ago, but has gradually degraded to a point where it becomes noticeable to the users. The Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) Compare Periods report enables you to compare database performance between two periods of time. While an AWR report shows AWR data between two snapshots (or two points in time), the AWR Compare Periods report shows the difference (ABE) between two periods (or two AWR reports with a total of four snapshots). Using the AWR Compare Periods report helps you to identify detailed performance attributes and configuration settings that differ between two time periods.

NEW QUESTION 20
A user establishes a connection to a database instance by using an Oracle Net connection. You want to ensure the following:
1. The user account must be locked after five unsuccessful login attempts.
2. Data read per session must be limited for the user.
3. The user cannot have more than three simultaneous sessions.
4. The user must have a maximum minutes session idle time before being logged off automatically. How would you accomplish this?

A. by granting a secure application role to the user
B. by implementing Database Resource Manager
C. by using Oracle Label Security options
D. by assigning a profile to the user

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 21
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 use

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 26
Which two partitioned table maintenance operations support asynchronous Global Index Maintenance in Oracle database 12c? (Choose two.)

A. ALTER TABLE SPLIT PARTITION
B. ALTER TABLE MERGE PARTITION
C. ALTER TABLE TRUNCATE PARTITION
D. ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION
E. ALTER TABLE DROP PARTITION
F. ALTER TABLE MOVE PARTITION

Answer: CE

Explanation:
Asynchronous Global Index Maintenance for DROP and TRUNCATE PARTITION
This feature enables global index maintenance to be delayed and decoupled from a DROP and TRUNCATE partition without making a global index unusable.
Enhancements include faster DROP and TRUNCATE partition operations and the ability to delay index maintenance to off-peak time.
References:

NEW QUESTION 27
Which two statements are true about variable extent size support for large ASM files? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:
A: Variable size extents enable support for larger ASM datafiles, reduce SGA memory requirements for very large databases (A), and improve performance for file create and open operations.
C: You don't have to worry about the sizes; the ASM instance automatically allocates the appropriate extent size. Note:
* The contents of ASM files are stored in a disk group as a set, or collection, of data extents that are stored on individual disks within disk groups. Each extent resides on an individual disk. Extents consist of one or more allocation units (AU). To accommodate increasingly larger files, ASM uses variable size extents.
* The size of the extent map that defines a file can be smaller by a factor and 64 depending on the file size. The initial extent size is equal to the allocation unit size and it increases by a factor and 64 at predefined thresholds. This feature is automatic for newly created and resized datafiles when the disk group compatibility attributes are set to Oracle Release 11 or higher.

NEW QUESTION 29
Which two statements are true about Oracle Managed Files (OMF)? (Choose two.)

A. OMF cannot be used in a database that already has data files created with user-specified directions.
B. The file system directions that are specified by OMF parameters are created automatically.
C. OMF can be used with ASM disk groups, as well as with raw devices, for better file management.
D. OMF automatically creates unique file names for table spaces and control files.
E. OMF may affect the location of the redo log files and archived log files.

Answer: DE

Explanation:
D: The database internally uses standard file system interfaces to create and delete files as needed for the following database structures:
Tablespaces Redo log files Control files Archived logs
Block change tracking files Flashback logs
RMAN backups Note:
* Using Oracle-managed files simplifies the administration of an Oracle Database. Oracle-managed files eliminate the need for you, the DBA, to directly manage the operating system files that make up an Oracle Database. With Oracle- managed files, you specify file system directories in which the database automatically creates, names, and manages files at the database object level. For example, you need only specify that you want to create a tablespace; you do not need to specify the name and path of the tablespace's datafile with the DATAFILE clause.
http://www.oracle-base.com/articles/9i/oracle-managed-files.php
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10500_01/server.920/a96521/omf.htm References:

NEW QUESTION 33
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 34
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

Explanation:
Step 1 (2). Seed column usage
Oracle must observe a representative workload, in order to determine the appropriate column groups. Using the new procedure
DBMS_STATS.SEED_COL_USAGE, you tell Oracle how long it should observe the workload.
Step 2: (3) You don't need to execute all of the queries in your work during this window. You can simply run explain plan for some of your longer running queries to ensure column group information is recorded for these queries.
Step 3. (1) Create the column groups
At this point you can get Oracle to automatically create the column groups for each of the tables based on the usage information captured during the monitoring window. You simply have to call the DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function for each table.This function requires just two arguments, the schema name and the table name. From then on, statistics will be maintained for each column group whenever statistics are gathered on the table.
Note:
* DBMS_STATS.REPORT_COL_USAGE reports column usage information and records all the SQL operations the database has processed for a given object.
* The Oracle SQL optimizer has always been ignorant of the implied relationships between data columns within the same table. While the optimizer has traditionally analyzed the distribution of values within a column, he does not collect value-based relationships between columns.
* Creating extended statisticsHere are the steps to create extended statistics for related table columns withdbms_stats.created_extended_stats:
1 - The first step is to create column histograms for the related columns.2 – Next, we run dbms_stats.create_extended_stats to relate the columns together.
Unlike a traditional procedure that is invoked via an execute ("exec") statement, Oracle extended statistics are created via a select statement.

NEW QUESTION 36
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

Explanation:
* Oracle Database provides a mechanism to make table structure modifications without significantly affecting the availability of the table. The mechanism is called online table redefinition. Redefining tables online provides a substantial increase in availability compared to traditional methods of redefining tables.
* To redefine a table online:
Choose the redefinition method: by key or by rowid
* By key—Select a primary key or pseudo-primary key to use for the redefinition. Pseudo-primary keys are unique keys with all component columns having NOT NULL constraints. For this method, the versions of the tables before and after redefinition should have the same primary key columns. This is the preferred and default method of redefinition.
* By rowid—Use this method if no key is available. In this method, a hidden column named M_ROW$$ is added to the post-redefined version of the table. It is recommended that this column be dropped or marked as unused after the redefinition is complete. If COMPATIBLE is set to 10.2.0 or higher, the final phase of redefinition automatically sets this column unused. You can then use the ALTER TABLE ... DROP UNUSED COLUMNS statement to drop it.
You cannot use this method on index-organized tables. Note:
* When you rebuild an index, you use an existing index as the data source. Creating an index in this manner enables you to change storage characteristics or move to a new tablespace. Rebuilding an index based on an existing data source removes intra-block fragmentation. Compared to dropping the index and using the CREATE INDEX statement, re- creating an existing index offers better performance.
Incorrect:
Not E: Edition-based redefinition enables you to upgrade the database component of an application while it is in use, thereby minimizing or eliminating down time.

NEW QUESTION 40
Your database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode. Examine the RMAN configuration parameters:

```
CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 1; # default
CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION OFF; # default
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP OFF; # default
CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 1 BACKUP TYPE TO COPY;
CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 1; # default
```

Examine the command:
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG DELETE INPUT;
Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. It fails because the DELETE INPUT option can be used only with the BACKUP AS COPY command
B. It creates image copies of the archivelogs
C. It creates a backupset of archive log files
D. It creates image copies of the database files
E. It fails because the DELETE INPUT option can be used only with the BACKUP AS BACKUPSET command

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 41
You run a script that completes successfully using SQL*Plus that performs these actions:
1. Creates a multitenant container database (CDB)
2. Plugs in three pluggable databases (PDBs)
3. Shuts down the CDB instance
4. Starts up the CDB instance using STARTUP OPEN READ WRITE
Which two statements are true about the outcome after running the script? (Choose two.)

A. The seed will be in mount state.
B. The seed will be opened read-only.
C. The seed will be opened read/write.
D. The other PDBs will be in mount state.
E. The other PDBs will be opened read-only.
F. The PDBs will be opened read/write.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
B: The seed is always read-only.
D: Pluggable databases can be started and stopped using SQL*Plus commands or the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE command.

NEW QUESTION 45
You create a new pluggable database, HR_PDB, from the seed database. Which three tablespaces are created by default in HR_PDB? (Choose three.)

A. SYSTEM
B. SYSAUX
C. EXAMPLE
D. UNDO
E. TEMP
F. USERS

Answer: ABE

Explanation:
* A PDB would have its SYSTEM, SYSAUX, TEMP tablespaces.It can also contains other user created tablespaces in it.
* Oracle Database creates both the SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces as part of every database.
* tablespace_datafile_clauses
Use these clauses to specify attributes for all data files comprising the SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces in the seed PDB.
Incorrect:
Not D: a PDB can not have an undo tablespace. Instead, it uses the undo tablespace belonging to the CDB. Note:

* Example:
CONN pdb_admin@pdb1
SELECT tablespace_name FROM dba_tablespaces; TABLESPACE_NAME
----------------------------- SYSTEM
SYSAUX TEMP USERS SQL>

NEW QUESTION 50
You execute the following commands to audit database activities:
SQL > ALTER SYSTEM SET AUDIT_TRIAL=DB, EXTENDED SCOPE=SPFILE;
SQL > AUDIT SELECT TABLE, INSERT TABLE, DELETE TABLE BY JOHN By SESSION WHENEVER SUCCESSFUL;
Which statement is true about the audit record that generated when auditing after instance restarts?

A. One audit record is created for every successful execution of a SELECT, INSERT OR DELETE command on a table, and contains the SQL text for the SQL Statements.
B. One audit record is created for every successful execution of a SELECT, INSERT OR DELETE command, and contains the execution plan for the SQL statements.
C. One audit record is created for the whole session if john successfully executes a SELECT, INSERT, or DELETE command, and contains the execution plan for the SQL statements.
D. One audit record is created for the whole session if JOHN successfully executes a select command, and contains the SQL text and bind variables used.
E. One audit record is created for the whole session if john successfully executes a SELECT, INSERT, or DELETE command on a table, and contains the execution plan, SQL text, and bind variables used.

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Note:
* BY SESSION
In earlier releases, BY SESSION caused the database to write a single record for all SQL statements or operations of the same type executed on the same schema objects in the same session. Beginning with this release (11g) of Oracle Database, both BY SESSION and BY ACCESS cause Oracle Database to write one audit record for each audited statement and operation.
* BY ACCESS
Specify BY ACCESS if you want Oracle Database to write one record for each audited statement and operation. Note:
If you specify either a SQL statement shortcut or a system privilege that audits a data definition language (DDL) statement, then the database always audits by access. In all other cases, the database honors the BY SESSION or BY ACCESS specification.
* For each audited operation, Oracle Database produces an audit record containing this information:
/ The user performing the operation
/ The type of operation
/ The object involved in the operation
/ The date and time of the operation References:

NEW QUESTION 52
What is the effect of specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE" clause in a "CREATE DATABASE" statement?
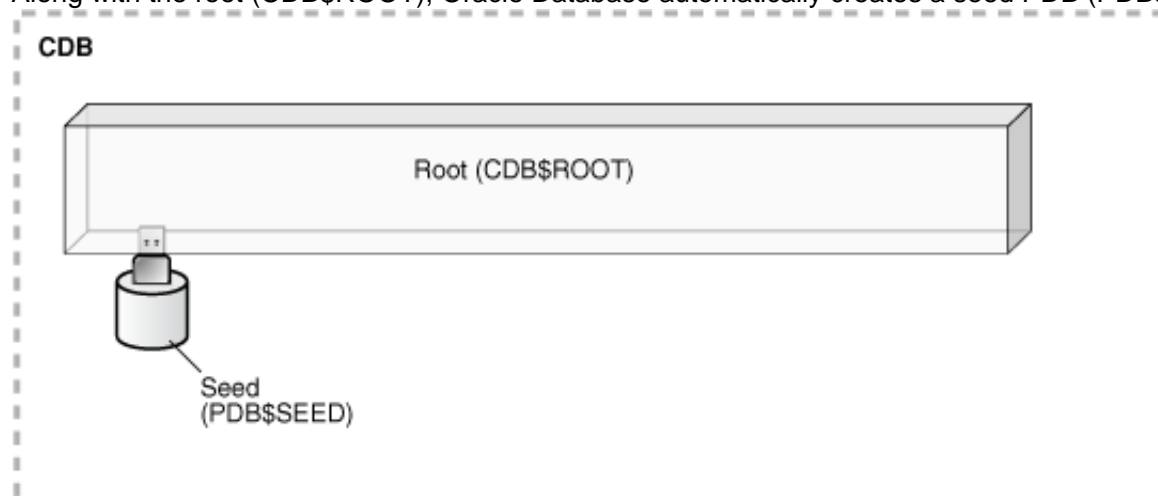
A. It will create a multitenant container database (CDB) with only the root opened.
B. It will create a CDB with root opened and seed read only.
C. It will create a CDB with root and seed opened and one PDB mounted.
D. It will create a CDB that must be plugged into an existing CDB.
E. It will create a CDB with root opened and seed mounted.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* The CREATE DATABASE ... ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE SQL statement creates a new CDB. If you do not specify the ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE clause, then the newly created database is a non-CDB and can never contain PDBs.
Along with the root (CDB$ROOT), Oracle Database automatically creates a seed PDB (PDB$SEED). The following graphic shows a newly created CDB:

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

NEW QUESTION 53
Which three statements are true about using flashback database in a multitenant container database (CDB)? (Choose three.)

A. The root container can be flashed back without flashing back the pluggable databases (PDBs).

B. To enable flashback database, the CDB must be mounted.
C. Individual PDBs can be flashed back without flashing back the entire CDB.
D. The DB_FLASHBACK RETENTION_TARGET parameter must be set to enable flashback of the CDB.
E. ACDB can be flashed back specifying the desired target point in time or an SCN, but not a restore poin

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 58
Which two statements are true about extents? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 62
Identify two correct statements about multitenant architectures.

A. Multitenant architecture can be deployed only in a Real Application Clusters (RAC) configuration.
B. Multiple pluggable databases (PDBs) share certain multitenant container database (CDB) resources.
C. Multiple CDBs share certain PDB resources.
D. Multiple non-RAC CDB instances can mount the same PDB as long as they are on the same server.
E. Patches are always applied at the CDB level.
F. A PDB can have a private undo tablespac

Answer: BE

Explanation:
B: Using 12c Resource manager you will be able control CPU, Exadata I/O, sessions and parallel servers. A new 12c CDB Resource Manager Plan will use so-called "Shares" (resource allocations) to specify how CPU
is distributed between PDBs. ACDB Resource Manager Plan also can use "utilization limits" to limit the CPU usage for a PDB. With a default directive, you do not need to modify the resource plan for each PDB plug and unplug.
E: New paradigms for rapid patching and upgrades.
The investment of time and effort to patch one multitenant container database results in patching all of its many pluggable databases. To patch a single pluggable database, you simply unplug/plug to a multitenant container database at a different Oracle Database software version.
Incorrect: Not A:
* The Oracle RAC documentation describes special considerations for a CDB in an Oracle RAC environment.
* Oracle Multitenant is a new option for Oracle Database 12c Enterprise Edition that helps customers reduce IT costs by simplifying consolidation, provisioning, upgrades, and more.
It is supported by a new architecture that allows a container database to hold many pluggable databases. And it fully complements other options, including Oracle Real Application Clusters and Oracle Active Data Guard. An existing database can be simply adopted, with no change, as a pluggable database; and no changes are needed in the other tiers of the application.
Not D: You can unplug a PDB from one CDB and plug it into a different CDB without altering your schemas or applications. A PDB can be plugged into only one CDB at a time.
not F:
* UNDO tablespace can NOT be local and stays on the CDB level.
* Redo and undo go hand in hand, and so the CDB as a whole has a single undo tablespace per RAC instance.

NEW QUESTION 67
Identify three valid methods of opening, pluggable databases (PDBs).

A. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN ALL ISSUED from the root
B. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN ALL ISSUED from a PDB
C. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB OPEN issued from the seed
D. ALTER DATABASE PDB OPEN issued from the root
E. ALTER DATABASE OPEN issued from that PDB
F. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB OPEN issued from another PDB
G. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN issued from that PDB

Answer: AEG

Explanation:
E: You can perform all ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE tasks by connecting to a PDB and running the corresponding ALTER DATABASE statement. This functionality is provided to maintain backward compatibility for applications that have been migrated to a CDB environment.
AG: When you issue an ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN statement, READ WRITE is the default unless a PDB being opened belongs to a CDB that is used as a physical standby database, in which case READ ONLY is the default.
You can specify which PDBs to modify in the following ways: List one or more PDBs.
Specify ALL to modify all of the PDBs.
Specify ALL EXCEPT to modify all of the PDBs, except for the PDBs listed.

NEW QUESTION 69
Your database supports a DSS workload that involves the execution of complex queries: Currently, the library cache contains the ideal workload for analysis. You want to analyze some of the queries for an application that are cached in the library cache.
What must you do to receive recommendations about the efficient use of indexes and materialized views to improve query performance?

A. Create a SQL Tuning Set (STS) that contains the queries cached in the library cache and run the SQL Tuning Advisor (STA) on the workload captured in the STS.

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 73
Which three features work together, to allow a SQL statement to have different cursors for the same statement based on different selectivity ranges? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 78
Which four actions are possible during an Online Data file Move operation? (Choose four.)

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

Answer: ACEF

Explanation:
- You can now move On line Datafile without hove to stop Monoged Recovery and manually copy and rename Files. This can even be used to move Datafiles from or to ASM.
- New in Oracle Database 12c: FROM METAUNK. Physical Standby Database is in Active Data Guard Mode (opened READ ONLY and Managed Recovery is running):
It is now possible to online move a Datafile while Managed Recovery is running, ie. the Physical Standby Database is in Active Data Guard Mode. You con use this Command to move the Datafile
- A flashback operation does not relocate a moved data file to its previous location. If you move a data file online from one location to another and later flash back the database to a point in time before the move, then the Data file remains in the new location, but the contents of the Data file ore changed to the contents at the time specified in the flashback. Oracle0 Database Administrator's Guide 12c Release 1 (12.1)

NEW QUESTION 79
Which three statements are true about Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 80
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 82
You want to schedule a job to rebuild a table's indexes after a bulk insert, which must be scheduled as soon as a file containing data arrives on the system.
What would you do to accomplish this?

A. Create a file watcher and an event-based job for bulk insert and then create another job to rebuild indexes on the table.
B. Create a file watcher for the bulk inserts and then create a job to rebuild indexes.
C. Create a job array and add a job for bulk insert and a job to rebuild indexes to the job array.
D. Create an event-based job for the file arrival event, then create a job for bulk insert, and then create a job to rebuild indexes.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 87
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? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:
C: Setting the CONTROL_MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS initialization parameter to DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING (default) enables monitoring of database operations. Real-Time SQL Monitoring is a feature of the Oracle Database Tuning Pack.
Note:
* The DBMS_SQL_MONITOR package provides information about Real-time SQL Monitoring and Real-time Database Operation Monitoring.
*(not B) BEGIN_OPERATION Function
starts a composite database operation in the current session.
/ (E) FORCE_TRACKING - forces the composite database operation to be tracked when the operation starts. You can also use the string variable 'Y'.
/ (not A) NO_FORCE_TRACKING - the operation will be tracked only when it has consumed at least 5 seconds of CPU or I/O time. You can also use the string variable 'N'.

NEW QUESTION 91
Your production database uses file system storage. You want to move storage to Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM).
How would you achieve this?

A. by using a transportable database
B. by using the Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA)
C. by using Data Pump
D. by using RMAN

Answer: D

Explanation:
 References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e18951.pdf (p.184)

NEW QUESTION 94
Which statement is true about Enterprise Manager (EM) express in Oracle Database 12c?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 95
In your production database, data manipulation language (DML) operations are executed on the SALES table.
You have noticed some dubious values in the SALES table during the last few days. You are able to track users, actions taken, and the time of the action for this particular period but the changes in data are not tracked. You decide to keep track of both the old data and new data in the table long with the user information.
What action would you take to achieve this task?

A. Apply fine-grained auditing.
B. Implement value-based auditing.
C. Impose standard database auditing to audit object privileges.
D. Impose standard database auditing to audit SQL statement

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 97
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? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
C: During the first execution of a SQL statement, an execution plan is generated as usual.
D: if multi-column statistics are not present for the relevant combination of columns, the optimizer can fall back on cardinality feedback.
(not B)* Cardinality feedback. This feature, enabled by default in 11.2, is intended to improve plans for repeated executions.
optimizer_dynamic_sampling optimizer_features_enable
* dynamic sampling or multi-column statistics allow the optimizer to more accurately estimate selectivity of conjunctive
predicates. Note:
* OPTIMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING controls the level of dynamic sampling performed by the optimizer. Range of values. 0 to 10
* Cardinality feedback was introduced in Oracle Database 11gR2. The purpose of this feature is to automatically improve plans for queries that are executed repeatedly, for which the optimizer does not estimate cardinalities in the plan properly. The optimizer may misestimate cardinalities for a variety of reasons, such as missing or inaccurate statistics, or complex predicates. Whatever the reason for the misestimate, cardinality feedback may be able to help.

NEW QUESTION 100
Your multitenant container (CDB) containing three pluggable databases (PDBs) is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You find that the SYSAUX tablespace is corrupted in the root container.
The steps to recover the tablespace are as follows:
1. Mount the CDB.
2. Close all the PDBs.
3. Open the database.
4. Apply the archive redo logs.
5. Restore the data file.
6. Take the SYSAUX tablespace offline.
7. Place the SYSAUX tablespace online.
8. Open all the PDBs with RESETLOGS.
9. Open the database with RESETLOGS.
10. Execute the command SHUTDOWN ABORT.
Which option identifies the correct sequence to recover the SYSAUX tablespace?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 103
You created an encrypted tablespace:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE securespace
     DATAFILE '/home/user/oradata/secure01.dbf'
     SIZE 150M
     ENCRYPTION USING '3DES168'
     DEFAULT STORAGE(ENCRYPT);
```

You then closed the encryption wallet because you were advised that this is secure.
Later in the day, you attempt to create the EMPLOYEES table in the SECURESPACE tablespace with the SALT option on the EMPLOYEE column.
Which is true about the result?

A. It creates the table successfully but does not encrypt any inserted data in the EMPNAME column because the wallet must be opened to encrypt columns with SALT.
B. It generates an error when creating the table because the wallet is closed.
C. It creates the table successfully, and encrypts any inserted data in the EMPNAME column because the wallet needs to be open only for tablespace creation.
D. It generates error when creating the table, because the salt option cannot be used with encrypted tablespaces.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 106
Examine the parameters for a database instance:

```
NAME                 TYPE            VALUE
---------------      --------------  -------------
temp_undo_enabled    boolean         TRUE
undo_management      string          AUTO
undo_retention       integer         900
undo_tablespace      string          UNDOTBS1
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 109
Which three statements are true about SQL plan directives? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 112
You performed an incremental level 0 backup of a database: RMAN > BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE;
To enable block change tracking after the incremental level 0 backup, you issued this command: SQL > ALTER DATABASE ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING USING FILE
' /mydir/rman_change_track.f';
To perform an incremental level 1 cumulative backup, you issued this command: RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 CUMULATIVE DATABASE; Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 117
Your multitenant container (CDB) contains two pluggable databases (PDB), HR_PDB and ACCOUNTS_PDB, both of which use the CDB tablespace. The temp file is called temp01.tmp.
A user issues a query on a table on one of the PDBs and receives the following error: ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01565: error in identifying file '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/CDB1/temp01.tmp' ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status
Identify two ways to rectify the error.

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:
* Because temp files cannot be backed up and because no redo is ever generated for them, RMAN never restores or recovers temp files. RMAN does track the names of temp files, but only so that it can automatically re-create them when needed.
* If you use RMAN in a Data Guard environment, then RMAN transparently converts primary control files to standby control files and vice versa. RMAN automatically updates file names for data files, online redo logs, standby redo logs, and temp files when you issue RESTORE and RECOVER.

NEW QUESTION 121
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? (Choose two.)

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 SC

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 126
Which two statements are true about the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 130
A warehouse fact table in your Oracle 12c Database is range-partitioned by month and accessed frequently with queries that span multiple partitions
The table has a local prefixed, range partitioned index.
Some of these queries access very few rows in some partitions and all the rows in other partitions, but these queries still perform a full scan for all accessed partitions.
This commonly occurs when the range of dates begins at the end of a month or ends close to the start of a month.
You want an execution plan to be generated that uses indexed access when only a few rows are accessed from a segment, while still allowing full scans for segments where many rows are returned.
Which three methods could transparently help to achieve this result? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACE

Explanation:
 Note:
* Oracle 12c now provides the ability to index a subset of partitions and to exclude the others.
Local and global indexes can now be created on a subset of the partitions of a table. Partial Global indexes provide more flexibility in index creation for partitioned tables. For example, index segments can be omitted for the most recent partitions to ensure maximum data ingest rates without impacting the overall data model and access for the partitioned object.
Partial Global Indexes save space and improve performance during loads and queries. This feature supports global indexes that include or index a certain subset of table partitions or subpartitions, and exclude the others. This operation is supported using a default table indexing property. When a table is created or altered, a default indexing property can be specified for the table or its partitions.

NEW QUESTION 134
In your Oracle 12c database, you plan to execute the command:
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE tbs1 DATAFILE '/u02/oracle/data/tbs01.dbf' SIZE 50M; The u02 file system has 1 GB of free space available.
What is the outcome?

A. It creates a locally managed tablespace with manual segment space management enabled.
B. It raises an error because extent management is not specified.
C. It creates a locally managed tablespace with automatic segment space management enabled.
D. It creates a dictionary-managed tablespace with manual segment space management enabled.

Answer: C

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tspaces002.htm#ADMIN11359

NEW QUESTION 136
You executed the following command to create a password file in the database server:
$ orapwd file = orapworcl entries = 5 ignorecase=N
Which statement describes the purpose of the above password file?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 141
Which three statements are true about the purpose of checkpoints? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 146
You enabled an audit policy by issuing the following statements:
SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SCOTT;
SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SYS, SYSTEM;
For which database users and for which executions is the audit policy now active? Select two.

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

Answer: AE

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

NEW QUESTION 148
Examine the following command;
ALTER SYSTEM SET enable_ddl_logging = TRUE; Which statement is true?

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 150
You want to reduce fragmentation and reclaim unused space for the SALES table but not its dependent objects. During this operation, you want to ensure the following:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/schema003.htm

NEW QUESTION 153
In which two scenarios do you use SQL* Loader to load data? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 158
Your database instance is started by using a server parameter file (SPFILE). You execute the following command to change the value of the LOG_BUFFER initialization parameter:
ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_BUFFER=32 M;
What is the outcome of this command?

A. The parameter value is changed and it comes into effect as soon as space becomes available in the SGA.
B. It returns an error because the value of this parameter cannot be changed dynamically.
C. The parameter value is changed and it comes into effect at the next instance startup.
D. It returns an error because SCOPE should be set to MEMOR

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 162
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 initiated.
D. ASM does not mirror any data until the controller failure group is brought back online, and newly allocated primary allocation units (AU) are stored in the controller2 failure group, without mirroring.
E. Transactions accessing database objects contained in any tablespace stored in DGROUP1 will fail but queries will succeed.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 164
On your Oracle 12c database, you Issue the following commands to create indexes
SQL > CREATE INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix1 ON oe.orders (customers_id, sales_rep_id) INVISIBLE; SQL> CREATE BITMAP INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix2 ON oe.orders (customers_id, sales_rep_id); Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

A. Both the indexes are created; however, only the ORD_COSTOMER index is visible.
B. The optimizer evaluates index access from both the Indexes before deciding on which index to use for query execution plan.
C. Only the ORD_CUSTOMER_IX1 index is created.
D. Only the ORD_CUSTOMER_IX2 index is created.
E. Both the indexes are updated when a new row is inserted, updated, or deleted In the orders table.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
11G has a new feature called Invisible Indexes. An invisible index is invisible to the optimizer as default. Using this feature, we can test a new index without effecting the execution plans of the existing sql statements or we can test the effect of dropping an index without dropping it.

NEW QUESTION 168
A database instance is started by using an SPFILE. The database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode and the control file autobackup is configured. Daily full database backups are performed by using RMAN.
You lost all control files due to media failure.
Given the steps to recover from the error in random order:
1. Shut down the instance, if it is not already down.
2. Restore the control file from autobackup to a new location.
3. Start the database instance to NOMOUNT state.
4. Recover the database to the point of failure of the control file.
5. Open the database with the RESETLOGS option.
6. Mount the database.
7. Update the SPFILE with the new location of the control file by using the ALTER SYSTEM command. Identify the correct sequence of the required steps.

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 170
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? (Choose two.)

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 enabled.
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 privilege

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 173
Which activity is audited by default and recorded in the operating system audit trail irrespective of whether or not database auditing is enabled?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/auditing.htm#DBSEG0622

NEW QUESTION 176
Identify two situations in which the alert log file is updated.

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:
The alert log is a chronological log of messages and errors, and includes the following items:
*All internal errors (ORA-600), block corruption errors (ORA-1578), and deadlock errors (ORA-60) that occur
* Administrative operations, such as CREATE, ALTER, and DROP statements and STARTUP, SHUTDOWN, and ARCHIVELOG statements
* Messages and errors relating to the functions of shared server and dispatcher processes
* Errors occurring during the automatic refresh of a materialized view
* The values of all initialization parameters that had nondefault values at the time the database and instance start Note:
* The alert log file (also referred to as the ALERT.LOG) is a chronological log of messages and errors written out by an Oracle Database. Typical messages found in this file is: database startup, shutdown, log switches, space errors, etc. This file should constantly be monitored to detect unexpected messages and corruptions.

NEW QUESTION 179
You have successfully taken a database backup by using the command: RMAN> BACKUP AS BACKUPSET DATABASE;
Now you execute this command:
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 DATABASE;
What is the outcome?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14192/bkup004.htm (4.4.1.2)

NEW QUESTION 182
Flashback is enabled for your multitenant container database (CDB), which contains two pluggable database (PDBs). A local user was accidently 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 184
Identify two prerequisites for configuring Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express).

A. Grant the APEX_PUBLIC_USER role to the SYSMAN user.
B. Use the DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETHTTPPORT procedure to configure a port number for Oracle HTTP Server.
C. Install Oracle HTTP Server.
D. Configure at least one dispatcher for the TCP/IP protocol.
E. Create a SYSMAN user with the SYSDBA privilege as an administrator for EM Expres

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 189
What is the outcome of the SHUTDOWN ABORT command?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 192
You want to create a database and you have the following:
- Oracle Grid Infrastructure is installed and configured.
- Oracle Database Vault is installed in ORACLE_HOME to be used for this database.
- Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control is available and an agent is deployed on the database server. Examine the requirements:
1. configuring the database instance to support shared server mode
2. using Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storing database files.
3. configuring a naming method to help a remote user connect to a database instance
4. configuring the Fast Recovery Area
5. configuring Database Vault
6. configuring Enterprise Manager (EM) Database Express
7. registering with EM Cloud Control
8. configuring remote log archive destinations
9. enabling daily incremental backups
10. configuring a nondefault block size for nondefault block size tablespaces
Which of these requirements can be met while creating a database by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 193
Which three statements are true about server-generated alerts? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABE

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

NEW QUESTION 195
Which three functions can be performed by the SQL Tuning Advisor? (Choose three.)

A. recommending creation of indexes based on SQL workload
B. recommending restructuring of SQL statements that have suboptimal plans
C. checking schema objects for missing and state statistics
D. recommending optimization of materialized views
E. generating SQL profiles

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 198
Identify three uses of the CROSSCHECK command (Choose three.)

A. to validate the database backup
B. to synchronize logical backup records with physical files in backup storage
C. to check the obsolete backups that can be deleted from the file system
D. to update information about backups that are deleted, corrupted, or inaccessible in a recovery catalog or control file
E. to update the recovery catalog or control file if archived log files are deleted with operating system commands

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 200
In which situations does the Database Writer process (DBWn) write to data files? (choose two).

A. when the RMAN recovery process starts
B. when a user process commits a transaction
C. when a tablespace is made read-only or taken offline
D. when PMON cleans up dirty buffers in the database buffer cache
E. when clean buffers for reading new blocks into the database buffer cache are not found easily

Answer: BD

Explanation:
References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/process.htm

NEW QUESTION 205
Which statement is true regarding the DEFAULT profile?

A. The values assigned to the resource limits and password parameters in the default profile can be altered.
B. A different DEFAULT profile can be created before each user in a database.
C. It can be dropped and recreated.
D. it must be explicitly assigned to the use

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 208
In your database instance, the UNDO_RETENTION parameter is set to 1000 and undo retention is not guaranteed for the fixed size undo tablespace.
Which statement is true about undo retention?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 209
What is a requirement for creating a remote database scheduler job?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 213
You want execution of large database operations to suspend, and then resume, in the event of space allocation failures. You set the value of the initialization parameter RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT to 3600. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 215
Which three statements are true about naming methods? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 217
Which three database operations can be performed only at MOUNT state? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 220
Which four statements are true about the components of the Oracle Scheduler? (Choose four.)

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

Answer: BCFG

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

NEW QUESTION 222
Which two statements are true about using SQL*Loader? (Choose two.)

A. It can load data from external files by using the direct path only.
B. It can load data into multiple tables using the same load statement.
C. It can load data into only one table at a time.
D. It can generate unique sequential key values in specified columns.
E. It can load data from external files by using the conventional path onl

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 224
Your database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode, and a daily full database backup is taken by using RMAN. Control file autobackup is configured.
Loss of which three database files can lead to an incomplete recovery? (Choose three.)

A. inactive online redo log file group
B. a data file belonging to the default temporary tablespace
C. a data file belonging to the SYSAUX tablespace
D. server parameter le (SPFILE)
E. active online redo log le group
F. all the control flies

Answer: AEF

NEW QUESTION 227
You want to create a locally managed tablespace called NEWTBS to store segments with different extent sizes. Which set of tablespace attributes can be specified for a tablespace that satisfies the requirements?

A. EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL STORAGE (INITIAL 5M MAXSIZE 10M)
B. REUSE AUTOEXTEND ON MAXSIZE UNLIMITED
C. EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT UNIFORM
D. EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL AUTOALLOCATE

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 232
The HR.DEPARTMENTS table is the parent of the HR.EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES.DEPARTMENT_ID column has a foreign key constraint with the ON DELETE CASCADE option that refers to the DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT_ID column. An index exists on the DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT_ID column. A transaction deletes a primary key in the DEPARTMENTS table, which has child rows in the EMPLOYEES table. Which statement is true?

A. The transaction acquires a table lock only on the DEPARTMENTS table until the transaction is complete.
B. The transaction acquires a table lock on the DEPARTMENTS tabl
C. This lock enables other sessions to query but not update the DEPARTMENTS table until the transaction on the DEPARTMENTS table is complete.
D. The transaction acquires a table lock on the EMPLOYEES tabl
E. This lock enables other sessions to query but not update the EMPLOYEES table until the transaction on the DEPARTMENTS table is complete.
F. Only the rows that are deleted in the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables are locked until the transactions on the DEPARTMENTS table is complete.

Answer:

C

NEW QUESTION 236
Which statement is true about using the Export/Import method for migrating data when upgrading to Oracle Database 12c?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 237
Which two statements are true about Oracle Data Pump export and import operations? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:
References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28300/expimp.htm#UPGRD12560

NEW QUESTION 242
Examine the command:
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE test1
DATAFILE '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orc1/test01.dbf' SIZE 5M AUTOEXTEND ON UNIFORM;
Which statement is true?

A. The data file, TEST01.DBF, can be auto extended to a maximum size M.
B. The tablespace, TEST1, can contain a maximum of one data file.
C. Allocated and free extents are tracked using bitmaps.
D. Segment free space is tracked in the data dictionar

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 243
Identify three situations in which messages are written to the alert log file. (Choose three.)

A. Rebuilding an index using ALTER INDEX . . . REBUILD fails with an ORA-01578: ORACLE data block corrupted (file # 14, block # 50)"
B. Creating a table returns "ORA-00955: name is already in used by an existing object"
C. Inserting a value into a table returns "ORA-01722: invalid number"
D. Updating a record in a table returns "ORA-00060: deadlock detected while waiting for resource"
E. Inserting a value into a table returns "ORA-00001: unique constraint (SYS.PK_XXXX) violated"
F. Running a query on a table returns "ORA-01578: ORACLE data block corrupted (file # 4, block # 131)"

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 247
Which three statements are true about checkpointing? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 250
Which component resides in the System Global Area (SGA) of a database instance only in shared server connections?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 251
You want to create a file watcher and an event-based job for detecting the arrival of files on the local server from various locations. To achieve this, you enable the raising of file arrival events from remote systems.

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/scheduse005.htm

NEW QUESTION 256
Which statement is true about the Oracle central inventory directory (oraInventory)?

A. oraInventory must not be shared by all Oracle software installations on a single system.
B. If ORACLE_BASE is set to /u01/app/oracle for the oracle user during an installation, OUI creates the Oracle Inventory directory in the /u01/app/oracle/oraInventory path.
C. If an OFA-compliant path is not created and the ORACLE_BASE environment variable is not set during an Oracle Database installation, the Oracle Inventory directory is placed in the home directory of the user that is performing the installation.
D. Oracle software owners must be members of the same central oraInventory group, but they need not have this group as their primary group.

Answer: D

Explanation:
References https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWLIN/usrgrps.htm#CWLIN483

NEW QUESTION 260
You want to create a database with a block size other than the default 8 kilobytes (KB) by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA).
Which option should you use?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 263
You executed the following query:
SELECT oldest_flashback_scn, oldest_flashback_time FROM V$FLASHBACK_DATABASE_LOG;
Considering that all the redo logs are available, what information can you derive from the output of the preceding query?

A. The time when the last flashback operation in your database was performed
B. The time when the first flashback operation in our database was performed
C. The approximate time and the lowest system change number (SCN) to which you can flash back your database
D. The system change number (SCN) and the time when the Flashback Database was enabled in the database instance

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 267
Which three statements are true about Oracle Data Pump? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 271
Your database has archive logging enabled and RMAN backups are taken at regular intervals. A data file in the USERS tablespace is damaged.
Which command must you execute before starting the recovery of this tablespace?

A. ALTER TABLESPACE users OFFLINE
B. STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT
C. STARTUP FORCE
D. SWITCH DATAFILE ALL

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 276
In your database, the RESOURCE_LIMIT parameter is set to TRUE. You create the profile:

```
CREATE PROFILE app_user LIMIT
SESSIONS_PER_USER 5
CPU_PER_SESSION UNLIMITED
CPU_PER_CALL 3000
IDLE_TIME 10
PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME 60
PASSWORD_REUSE_TIME 60
PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX UNLIMITED
```

Which two statements are true about users and their sessions that are subject to this profile? (Choose two.)

A. The CPU_PER_CALL is ignored in the user sessions because of the unlimited value of CPU_PER_CALL
B. These users can never reuse a password
C. The PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME value is ignored because of the unlimited value of PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX.
D. In each user session, the limit for LOGICAL_READS_PER_SESSION in the same as defined in the DEFAULT profile.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 279
Which background process does Automatic Shared Memory Management use to coordinate the sizing of memory components?

A. PMON
B. SMON
C. MMNL
D. MMAN
E. MMON

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 283
Backup requirements for a database:
* Level 0 backup on Sunday
* Cumulative incremental level 1 backup on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday
* Differential incremental level 1 backup on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday Which three statements are true about the strategy? (Choose three.)

A. Level 0 backup on Sunday contains all the blocks that have been formatted.
B. Level 0 backup on Sunday contains all the blocks that have been changed since the last level 1 backup.
C. Level 1 backup on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday contains all the blocks that have been changed since the last level 1 backup.
D. Level 1 backup on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday contains all the blocks that have been changed since the last level 0 backup.
E. Level 1 backup on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday contains all the blocks that have been changed since the last level 0 backup.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 284
Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) is enabled for your database instance. You execute the following command:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE = 100M; Which statement is true?

A. It succeeds and the minimum size for the DEFAULT buffer pool is set to 100M.
B. It fails because DB_CACHE_SIZE is a static initialization parameter.
C. It fails because ASMM is enabled and individual SGA components cannot be sized.
D. It succeeds and the value is changed in the SPFILE immediately, but the change takes effect only at the next instance startup.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 289
Which two statements are true about a server parameter file (SPFILE)? (Choose two.)

A. An SPFILE can be created from a PFILE or from memory.
B. A PFILE can be used to start up a database instance even if an SPFILE exists.
C. An SPFILE must reside in the ORACLE_HOME/dbs directory.
D. An SPFILE can be created only before a database instance is started.
E. An SPFILE contains only those dynamic parameters that can be changed without having to restart the database instance.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 291
You install Oracle Grid Infrastructure standalone server and issue the following command: crsctl start has
Which two existing components get automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 295
Which statement is true about the Database as a Service (DBaaS) instances and Database instances in Oracle Public Cloud

A. An Oracle database instance can support only one DBaaS instance.
B. ADBaaS instance can support only one Oracle database instance.
C. An Oracle database instance can support multiple DBaaS instances.
D. ADBaaS instance can support multiple Oracle database instances.
E. ADBaaS instance runs in a pluggable database (PDB), which is contained in a multi-tenant container database (CDB).

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 297
Which two statements are true about the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)? (Choose two.)

A. It can be used to create a database template from an existing database.
B. It can be used to add a new tablespace.
C. It can generate SQL database creation scripts.
D. It can be used to copy an existing Oracle database to a new host and apply any patches necessary in the new host.
E. It can configure Automatic Storage Management (ASM) diskgroups.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E17559_01/em.111/e16599/appdx_creating_db_templates.htm#CJACEDCD

NEW QUESTION 300
Which three statements are true about Database Resource Manager? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 303
Which three statements are true about Oracle checkpoint processing? (Choose three.)

A. Frequent thread checkpoints can degrade database performance
B. Database Writer (DBWn) processes write checkpoint information to datafile headers and the control file
C. It reduces the recovery time from instance failures
D. Incremental checkpoints write some dirty buffers to the datafiles and unwritten redo to the online redo logs.
E. Thread checkpoints ensure that all dirty buffers are written to data files during a normal shutdown

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 304
Which two tools can be used to configure static service information in the listener.ora file? (Choose two.)

A. Oracle Net Manager
B. Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
C. Oracle Net Configuration Assistant
D. Listener Control Utility (LSNRCTL)
E. Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 305
Which three statements are true about Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)? (Choose three.)

A. An AWR snapshot shows the SQL statements that are producing the highest load on the system, based on criteria such as elapsed time and CPU time.
B. AWR data is stored in memory and in a database.
C. All AWR tables belong to the SYSTEM schema.
D. The manageability monitor (MMON) process gathers statistics and creates an AWR snapshot that is used by the self- tuning components in a database.
E. An AWR snapshot contains system-wide tracing and logging informatio

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 307
Which three statements are true about the Pre-Upgrade Information Tool? (Choose three.)

A. It clears all user recycle bins in a database and releases their storage space.

B. It writes a list of invalid SYS and SYSTEM object to the registry$sys_inv_objs table.
C. It evaluates the dependencies of network utility packages.
D. It identifies any deprecated and unsupported parameters.
E. It generates fix-up scripts and automatically runs them to resolve issues that are flagged in the source databas

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 312
To enable faster incremental backups, you enabled block change tracking for the database. Which two statements are true about the block change tracking file? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 316
Examine the command to perform a data pump export operation on a source database:
$> expdp hr/hr DIRECTORY=dumpdir DUMPFILE=emp1.dmp VIEWS_AS_TABLE=emp_dept On the target database, you execute the data pump import command:
$> impdp hr/hr DIRECTORY=dumpdir DUMPFILE=emp1.dmp VIEWS_AS_TABLE=emp_dept Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 319
You want to create a table, DAILY_ORDERS, for an OLTP application, where data should be compressed during both direct-path INSERT and conventional DML.
The table will also be used for queries.
Which compression option should be used?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 323
Your database is running in NOARCHIVLOG mode. Examine the following parameters:

```
Name                     Type       Value
----------------         --------   ----------------
log_archive_dest         string
log_archive_dest_1       string
db_recovery_file_dest    string     /u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area
```

You execute the following command after performing a STARTUP MOUNT: SQL> ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG;
Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

A. It executes successfully and sets the Fast Recovery Area as the local archive destination.
B. It executes successfully and issues a warning to set LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST while opening the database.
C. It fails and returns an error about LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST not being set.
D. It executes successfully and sets $ORACLE_HOME/dbs as the default archive destinatio

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 326
Your database is configured for ARCHIVELOG mode, and a daily full database backup is taken. RMAN is configured to perform control file autobackup.
In which three scenarios do you need media recovery? (Choose three.)

A. loss of all the copies of the control file
B. loss of all the inactive online redo log group members
C. loss of a data file that belongs to the active undo tablespace
D. loss of data files that belong to the SYSTEM tablespace
E. logical corruption of data that is caused by a wrong transaction
F. abnormal termination of the database instance

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 331

You want to upgrade an Oracle Database running Oracle Database 11g to Oracle Database 12c. Which three tasks should be performed before a manual upgrade? (Choose three.)

A. running preupgrad.sql in Oracle Database 11g to generate fix-up scripts and a log file
B. running utlu121s.sql from the new Oracle home to display information about the required initialization parameters
C. copying the initialization parameter file to the new Oracle home
D. copying the password file to the new Oracle home
E. copying net configuration files to the new Oracle home

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 332
Which two statements describe the relationship between a scheduler window, a resource manager plan, and a job class? (Choose two.)

A. A scheduler window together with a job class, controls resource allocation for a job using that job class in that scheduler window.
B. A job class specifies a scheduler window that will be open when that job class becomes active.
C. A scheduler window specifies a resource manager plan that will be activated when that scheduler window becomes active.
D. A scheduler window specifies a job class that will be activated when that scheduler window becomes active.
E. A scheduler window can control resource allocation by itsel

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 335
Which two options can be configured for an existing database by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 340
Your database is open in read/write mode and multiple users are connected to the database instance. You execute the following command:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE RESTRICTED SESSION; What would be the effect on current sessions?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 342
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