1z0-067 Dumps

Upgrade Oracle9i/10g/11g OCA to Oracle Database 12c OCP

https://www.certleader.com/1z0-067-dumps.html
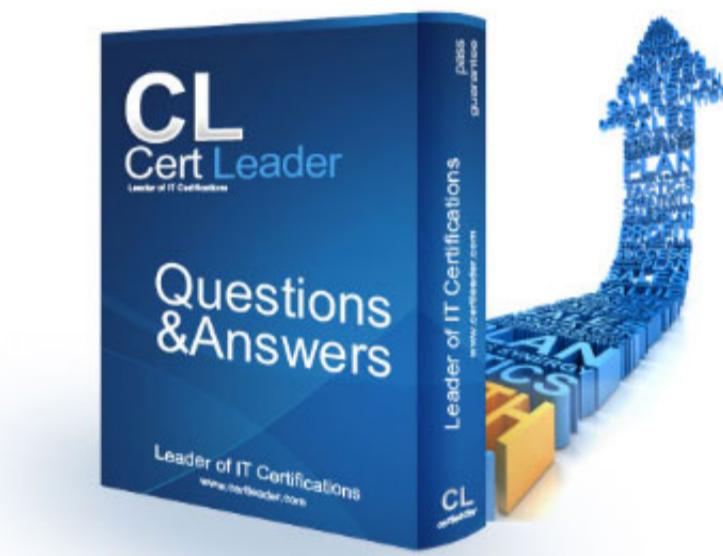
NEW QUESTION 1
A complete database backup to media is taken for your database every day. Which three actions would you take to improve backup performance?

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

Answer: BCD

Explanation:
Tuning RMAN Backup Performance: Procedure Many factors can affect backup performance. Often, finding the solution to a slow backup is a process of trial and error. To get the best performance for a backup, follow the suggested steps in this section: Step 1: Remove RATE Parameters from Configured and Allocated Channels Step 2: If You Use Synchronous Disk I/O, Set DBWR_IO_SLAVES Step 3: If You Fail to Allocate Shared Memory, Set LARGE_POOL_SIZE Step 4: Tune RMAN Tape Streaming Performance Bottlenecks Step 5: Query V$ Views to Identify Bottlenecks
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmtunin.htm#BRADV172

NEW QUESTION 2
For which three pieces of information can you use the RMAN list command?

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

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
About the LIST Command: The primary purpose of the LIST command is to list backup and copies. For example, you can list: -Backups and proxy copies of a database, tablespace, datafile, archived redo
log, or control file -Backups that have expired -Backups restricted by time, path name, device type, tag, or recoverability -Archived redo log files and disk copies
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmreprt.htm#BRADV89585

NEW QUESTION 3
You notice performance degradation in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know what caused this performance difference.
Which method or feature should you use?

A. Database Replay
B. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) Compare Period report
C. Active Session History (ASH) report
D. SQL Performance Analyzer

Answer: B

Explanation:
References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24628_01/server.121/e17635/tdppt_degrade.htm

NEW QUESTION 4
Which three statements are true about a job chain?

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 schedule

Answer: ABE

Explanation:
Chains are the means by which you can implement dependency based scheduling, in which jobs are started depending on the outcomes of one or more previous jobs.
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFINE_CHAIN_STEP DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFINE_CHAIN_EVENT_STEP
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/scheduse009.htm#ADMIN12

NEW QUESTION 5
Because of logical corruption of data in a table, you want to recover the table from an RMAN backup to a specified point in time.
Examine the steps to recover this table from an RMAN backup:
1. Determine which backup contains the table that needs to be recovered.
2. Issue the recover table RMAN command with an auxiliary destination defined and the point in time specified.
3. Import the Data Pump export dump file into the auxiliary instance.
4. Create a Data Pump export dump file that contains the recovered table on a target database. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Because according to oracle PDFs if you run restore table ... auxiliary a impede and rename can be included. So there is no reason to make the import manually if it can be already included in step 2. https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmresind.htm#BRADV689

NEW QUESTION 6
Examine the command:
SQL> RECOVER DATABASE USING BACKUP CONTROLFILE UNTIL CANCEL;
In which two scenarios is this command required?

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:
http://searchoracle.techtarget.com/answer/Recover-database-using-backup-controlfile-until-cancel

NEW QUESTION 7
Your Oracle 12c multitenant container database (CDB) contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). In the PDB hr_pdb, the common user c##admin and the local user b_admin have only the connect privilege.
You create a common role c##role1 with the create table and select any table privileges. You then execute the commands:
SQL> GRANTc##role1 TOcMadmin CONTAINER=ALL;
SQL>CONNsys/oracle@HR_PDB assysdba
SQL> GRANTc##role1TO b_admin CONTAINER=CURRENT;
Which two statements are true?

A. C##admin can create and select any table, and grant the c##role1 role to users only in the root container.
B. B_admin can create and select any table in both the root container and kr_pdb.
C. c##admin can create and select any table in the root container and all the PDBs.
D. B_admin can create and select any table only in hr_pdb.
E. The grant c=»role1 to b_admin command returns an error because container should be set to AL

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 8
In your database, the tbs percent used parameter is set to 60 and the tbs percent free parameter is set to 20.
Which two storage-tiering actions might be automated when using Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) to automate data movement?

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:
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The threshold for activating tiering policies is based on two parameters: TBS PERCENT USED
TBS PERCENT FREE
Both values can be controlled by the DBMS_ILM_ADMIN package.
TBS PERCENT USED and TBS PERCENT FREE default to 85 and 25, respectively. Hence, whenever the source tablespace's usage percentage goes beyond 85 percent, any tiering policy specified on its
objects will be executed and objects will be moved to the target tablespace until the source tablespace becomes at least 25 percent free. Note that it is possible to add a custom condition to tiering policies to enable movement of data based on conditions other than how full the tablespace is.
In addition, the READ ONLY option must be explicitly specified for the target tablespace. 2018-04-01T21:59:00.56<!--EndFragment-->

NEW QUESTION 9
You create a table with the period for clause to enable the use of the Temporal Validity feature of Oracle Database 12c.
Examine the table definition: create table employees
(empno number, salary number, deptid number, name varchar2(100), period for employee_time);
Which three statements are true concerning the use of the Valid Time Temporal feature for the EMPLOYEES table?

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

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 10
Which two statements are true when row-archival management is enabled?

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 10
Which two resources might be prioritized between competing pluggable databases (PDBs) when creating a multitenant container database (COB) plan using Oracle Database Resource Manager?

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 13
You want to capture column group usage and gather extended statistics for better cardinality estimates for the customers table in the SH schema.
Examine the following steps:
1. Issue the SELECTDBMS_STATS. CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS('SH', 'CUSTOMERS')from dual statement.
2. Execute the dbms_stats.seed_col_usage (null,'SH',500) procedure. 3.Execute the required queries on the customers table.
4.Issue the select dbms_stats.reportwcol_usage('SH', 'customers') from dual statement. Identify the correct sequence of steps.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Step 1 (2). Seed column usage
Oracle must observe a representative workload, in order to determine the appropriate column
groups. Using the new procedure DBMS_STATS.SEED_COL_USAGE, you tell Oracle how long it should observe the workload.
Step 2: (3) You don't need to execute all of the queries in your work during this window. You can simply run explain plan for some of your longer running queries to ensure column group information is recorded for these queries.
Step 3. (1) Create the column groups
At this point you can get Oracle to automatically create the column groups for each of the tables based on the usage information captured during the monitoring window. You simply have to call the
DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function for each table.This function requires just two arguments, the schema name and the table name. From then on, statistics will be maintained for
each column group whenever statistics are gathered on the table. Note:
* DBMS_STATS.REPORT_COL_USAGE reports column usage information and records all the SQL operations the database has processed for a given object.
* The Oracle SQL optimizer has always been ignorant of the implied relationships between data columns within the same table. While the optimizer has traditionally analyzed the distribution of values within a column, he does not collect value-based relationships between columns.
* Creating extended statistics
Here are the steps to create extended statistics for related table columns 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 18
Examine the steps to configure Oracle Secure Backup (OSB) for use with RMAN: 1.Create media families for data files and archived redo log files.
2.Configure database backup storage selectors or RMAN media management parameters. 3.Create an OSB user preauthorized for RMAN operations.
4. Configure RMAN Access to the OSB SBT.
5. Disable Non-Uniform Memory Access (NUMA) awareness by setting the ob_ignore_numa parameter to 0.
Identify the steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 23
You created a database with DBCA by using one of the Oracle supplied templates. Which is the default permanent tablespace for all users except DBSNMP and OUTLN?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
This table space is used to store permanent user objects and dat
A. Like the TEMP table space, every
database should have a table space for permanent user data that is assigned to users. Otherwise, user objects will be created in the SYSTEM table space, which is not good practice. In the
preconfigured database, USERS is assigned the default table space, and space for all objects created by non-system users comes from this table space. For system users, the default permanent table space remains SYSTEM.

NEW QUESTION 26
Identify three scenarios in which RMAN will use backup sets to perform active database duplication.

A. when the duplicate ... from active database command contains the section size clause
B. when you perform active database duplication on a database with flashback disabled
C. when you specify set encryption before the duplicate ... from active database command
D. when the number of auxiliary channels allocated is equal to or greater than the number of target channels
E. when you perform active database duplication on a database that has read-only tablespaces

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
Starting with Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1), RMAN can use backup sets to transfer the source database files that need to be duplicated. The backup sets are transferred over the network to the auxiliary database. Backup sets can be encrypted for additional security. Specify the encryption
algorithm by using the SET ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM command before the DUPLICATE command. RMAN uses backup sets to perform active database duplication when the connection to the target database is established using a net service name and any one of the following conditions is satisfied:
The DUPLICATE ... FROM ACTIVE DATABASE command contains either the USING BACKUPSET, USING
COMPRESSED BACKUPSET, or SECTION SIZE clause. The number of auxiliary channels allocated is equal to or greater than the number of target channels allocated. http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmdupdb.htm#BRADV298

NEW QUESTION 28
Which two statements are true about recovering logically corrupted tables or table partitions from an RMAN backup?

A. Tables or table partitions can be recovered by using an auxiliary instance only.
B. Tables or table partitions with a foreign key cannot be recovered.
C. Tables or table partitions can be recovered only when the database is in mount state.

D. Tables or table partitions from the system and sysauxtablespaces cannot be recovered.

E. Tables with not null constraints cannot be recovere

Answer: AD

Explanation:
 References:
https://www.pythian.com/blog/table-recovery-with-rman-in-database-12c/ https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmresind.htm#BRADV695

NEW QUESTION 33

Your database is running in archivelog mode and a nightly backup of the database, along with an autobackup of the control file, is taken by using RMAN. Because of a media failure, the SPFILE and the control files are lost.

Examine the steps to restore the SPFILE and the control file to mount the database:

1. Set DBID of the target database in RMAN.
2. Start the database instance by using the STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT command in RMAN.
3. Restore the control files from the backup.
4. Mount the database.
5. Restore the SPFILE from the autobackup.
6. Create a PFILE from the recovered SPFILE.
7. Restart the instance in NOMOUNT state. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 38

You want to create a guaranteed restore point for your database by executing the command: SQL> CREATE RESTORE POINT dbrsp1 GUARANTEE FLASHBACK DATABASE;

Identify two prerequisites for the successful execution of this command.

A. The database must be running in archivelog mode.
B. Flashback Database must be enabled.
C. Fast Recovery Area must be enabled.
D. The recyclebin must be enabled for the database.
E. Undo retention guarantee must be enabled.
F. A database backup must be take

Answer: AC

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SQL> select flashback_on from v$database; FLASHBACK_ON
—————— NO
SQL> CREATE RESTORE POINT dbrsp1 GUARANTEE FLASHBACK DATABASE;

Restore point created. SQL> archive log list;
Database log mode Archive Mode Automatic archival Enabled
Archive destination USE_DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST Oldest online log sequence 113
Next log sequence to archive 115
Current log sequence 115 SQL>
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14192/rpfbdb002.htm 2018-04-01T22:00:00.67<!--EndFragment-->

NEW QUESTION 41
Which two methods can be used to add an Oracle 11g database to a multitenant container database (CDB) as a pluggable database (PDB)?

A. Use the d3MS_pdb package to plug the Oracle 11g database into the existing CDB as a PDB.
B. Use the create database ... enable pluggable database statement to create a PDB by copying data files from pd3Sseed and use data pump to load data from the Oracle 11g database into the newly created PDB.
C. Pre-create a PDB in CDB and use data pump to load data from the complete database export of the Oracle 11g database into the newly created PDB.
D. Pre-create a PDB in CDB and use the network_link and parallel parameters with data pump import to import data from the Oracle 11g database to the newly created PDB.
E. Upgrade the Oracle 11g database to a 12c non-CDB and use the dbms_pdb.describe procedure to plug the database as a new PDB into the CDB.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 45
In the SPFILE, UNDO TABLESPACE is Set to UNDO TBS.
You rename the undotbs undo tablespace:
ALTER TABLESPACE undotbs RENAME TO undotbs_old; Which statement is true?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 47
Which two statements are true about dropping a pluggable database (PDB)?

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 50
Which three RMAN persistent settings can be set for a database?

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

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14192/setup004.htm#i1019739 To simplify
ongoing use of RMAN, you can set several persistent configuration settings for each target database. These settings control many aspects of RMAN behavior. For example, you can configure the backup retention policy, default destinations for backups, default backup device type, and so on. You can use the SHOW and CONFIGURE commands to view and change RMAN configurations.

NEW QUESTION 54
Identify two scenarios in which the RMAN crosscheck command can be used.

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 56
A database is running in archivelog mode. You want to back up a 10 TB data file belonging to the users tablespace. The backup of the data file is too slow.
What type of backup do you recommend to improve the performance of the backup?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 57
Automatic Undo Management is enabled for your database. You want a user to retrieve metadata and historical data for a given transaction or for transactions in a given time interval.
Which three are prerequisites to fulfill this requirement?

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:
To configure your database for the Flashback Transaction feature, you or your database administrator must: With the database mounted but not open, enable ARCHIVELOG: ALTER DATABASE
ARCHIVELOG; Open at least one archive log: ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE LOG CURRENT; If not done, enable minimal and primary key supplemental logging:
ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA; ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA (PRIMARY KEY) COLUMNS; Granting
Necessary Privileges For Oracle Flashback Transaction Query Grant the SELECT ANY TRANSACTION privilege. For Oracle Flashback Query and Oracle
Flashback Version Query To allow access to specific objects during queries, grant FLASHBACK and SELECT privileges on those objects. To allow queries on all
tables, grant the FLASHBACK ANY TABLE privilege. http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/appdev.112/e41502/adfns_flashback.htm#ADFNS612

NEW QUESTION 59
Which two are direct benefits of the multiprocess, multithreaded architecture of Oracle Database 12c when it is enabled?

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 61
Your database instance is started using an SPFILE. You are connected to cdb$root, as a DB

A. You issue:SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS_LEVEL=ALL SCOPE=BOTH;Which two statements are true about the statistics level parameter?
B. It is immediately set to all in the SPFILE and the CDB instance.
C. It is immediately set to all in only those pluggable databases (PDBs) where the value is set to typical.
D. It is immediately set to all only for cd3Sroot.
E. It is immediately set to all in all PDBs where the statistics_level parameter is not set.
F. It is set to all for all PDBs only in the SPFIL

Answer: AD

Explanation:
When the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is modified by ALTER SYSTEM, all advisories or statistics are dynamically turned on or off, depending on the new value of STATISTICS_LEVEL. When modified by ALTER SESSION, the following advisories or statistics are turned on or off in the local session only.
Their system-wide state is not changed.

NEW QUESTION 62
For your database, an incremental level 1 backup is taken every week day. On Tuesday, before the backup is performed, you add a new tablespace.
You execute the command:
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 FOR RECOVER OF COPY WITH TAG WEEKLY DATABASE;
Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 66
Which three conditions must be true for unused block compression to be used automatically while performing backups by using RMAN?

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

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
About Unused Block Compression When employing unused block compression, RMAN skips reading, and backing up, any database blocks that are not currently allocated to some database object. This is regardless of whether those blocks had previously been allocated. So if a database table is dropped,
RMAN will not back up the space that was occupied by that table until new objects are created in that space. Unused block compression is used automatically when the following conditions are true:
-The COMPATIBLE initialization parameter is set to 10.2 or higher. -There are currently no guaranteed restore points defined for the database. -The data file is locally managed. -The data file is being
backed up to a backup set as part of a full backup or a level 0 incremental backup. -The backup set is created on disk, or Oracle Secure Backup is the media manager.
References: http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmcncpt.htm#BRADV89481

NEW QUESTION 68
Your database supports a Decision Support System (DSS) workload that involves the execution of complex queries. Currently, the database is running with peak workload. You want to analyze some of the most resource-intensive statements cached in the library cache.
What must you run to receive recommendations on the efficient use of indexes and materialized views to improve query performance?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
 References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28275/tdppt_sqltune.htm#TDPPT160

NEW QUESTION 70
Users report this error message when inserting rows into the orders table: ERROR atline1:
ORA-01654f:unable to extend index USERS.ORDERS_IND by 8in tablespace INDEXES You determine that the indexes tablespace is out of space and there is no free space on the filesystem used by the Oracle database.
Which two must you do to fix this problem without affecting currently executing queries?

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/indexes004.htm#i1006864

NEW QUESTION 72
Evaluate these statements: CREATE TABLE purchase_orders (po_idNUMBER(4), po_dateTIMESTAMP, supplier_idNUM8ER(6),
po_totalNUMBER(8,2), CONSTRAINT order_pk PRIMARY KEY(po_id)) PARTITIONBYRANGE(po_date)
(PARTITIONQ1 VALUESLESSTHAN (TO_DATE('01-apr-2007','dd-mon-yyyy')), PARTITIONQ2VALUESLESSTHAN(TO_DATE('01-jul-2007','dd-mon-yyyy')),
PARTITIONQ3VALUESLESSTHAN (TO~DATE('01-oct-2007','dd-non-yyyy')), PARTITIONQ4VALUESLESSTHAN (TO_DATE('Ol-jan-2008','dd-non-yyyy')));
CREATETABLEpurchase_order_items (po_idNUM3ER(4)NOTNULL,
product_idNUMBER(6)NOTNULL, unit_prlceNUMBER(8,2),
quantity NUMBER(8), CONSTRAINTpo_items_f k
FOREIGNKEY(po_id)REFERENCESpurchase_orders(po_id)) PARTITIONBYREFERENCE(po_items_fk);
Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:
The following example creates a parent table orders which is range-partitioned on order_date. The reference-partitioned child table order_items is created with four partitions, Q1_2005, Q2_2005, Q3_2005, and Q4_2005, where each partition contains the order_items rows corresponding to orders in the respective parent partition. Partitions of a reference-partitioned table will collocate with the corresponding partition of the parent table, if no explicit tablespace is specified for the reference-partitioned table's partition. The partitions of a reference-partitioned table can be named. If a partition is not explicitly named, then it will inherit its name from the corresponding partition in
the parent table. http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b32024/part_admin.htm#BAJDDEEC

NEW QUESTION 75
Which four actions are possible during an Online Datafile Move operation?

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

Answer: ACEF

Explanation:
"The good news is that Oracle 12cR1 now offers the ability to move entire datafiles between different storage locations without ever having to take the datafiles offline. The datafiles being moved remain completely accessible to applications in almost all situations, including querying against or performing DML and DDL operations against existing objects, creating new objects, and even rebuilding indexes online. Online Move Datafile (OMD) also makes it possible to migrate a datafile between non-ASM and ASM storage (or vice-versa) while maintaining transparent application access to that datafile's underlying database objects. OMD is completely compatible with online block media recovery, the automatic extension of a datafile, the modification of a tablespace between READ WRITE and READ ONLY mode, and it even permits backup operations to continue against any datafiles that are being moved via this feature."
http://muhammad-asif-dba.blogspot.com.br/2013/11/oracle-12c-database-online-movedatafile. html

NEW QUESTION 79
Examine the command used to perform an incremental level-0 backup: RMAN>BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL0 DATABASE;
To enable block change tracking, after the incremental level 0 backup, you issue the command: SQL>ALTER DATABASE ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING USING
FILE'/mydir/rman_change_track.f';
To perform an incremental level-1 cumulative backup, you issue the command: RMAN>BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL1 CUMULATIVE DATABASE;
Which two statements are true in the preceding situation?

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 80
You specified the warning and critical thresholds for a locally managed tablespace to be 60% and 70%, respectively.
From the tablespace space usage metrics, you find that the space usage has reached the specified warning threshold value, but no alerts have been generated. What could be the reason for this?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
To enable the dbms_server_alert package functionality, set the statistical_level initialization parameter to TYPICAL or ALL.
http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_dbms_server_alert.htm

NEW QUESTION 84
You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1 that is running in archivelog mode and contains pluggable databases (PDBs), pdb_1 and pdb_2.
While opening pdb_1, you get an error: SQL> alter pluggable database pdb_1 open;
ORA-01157: cannot identify/lock data file 11-see DBWR trace file
ORA-01110:data file 11:'/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/pcb_1/example01.dbf'
To repair the failure, you open an RMAN session for the target database CDB$ROOT. You execute the following as the first command:
RMAN>REPAIR FAILURE;
Which statement describes the consequence of the command?

A. The command performs the recovery and closes the failure.
B. The command produces an error because RMAN is not connected to the target database pdb_1.
C. The command produces an error because the advise failure command was not executed before the REPAIR FAILURE command.
D. The command executes successfully, performs recovery, and opens PDB_1.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Usage Notes Repairs are consolidated whenever possible so that a single repair can fix multiple
failures. Be advised that REPAIR FAILURE requires you to explicitly run ADVISE FAILURE in the current session to successfully repair each of the identified failures. You typically iterate through a REPAIR
session with the following commands: -REPAIR FAILURE; -LIST FAILURE; -ADVISE FAILURE; -REPAIR
FAILURE;
http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RCMRF/rcmsynta2004.htm#RCMRF199

NEW QUESTION 87
Examine the following steps of privilege analysis for checking and revoking excessive, unused privileges granted to users:
1. Create a policy to capture the privileges used by a user for privilege analysis.
2. Generate a report with the data captured for a specified privilege capture.
3. Start analyzing the data captured by the policy.
4. Revoke the unused privileges.
5. Compare the used and unused privileges' lists.
6. Stop analyzing the data.
Identify the correct sequence of steps.

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 88
Your multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1 that is running in archivelog mode contains two pluggable databases (PDBs), pdb2_1 and pdb2_2, both of which are open. RMAN is connected to the target database pdb2_1.
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG DELETE INPUT;
Which statement is true about the execution of this command to back up the database?

A. All data files belonging to pdb2_1 are backed up and all archive log files are deleted.
B. All data files belonging to pdb2_1 are backed up along with the archive log files.
C. Only the data files belonging to pdb2_ are backed up.
D. This command gives an error because archive log files can be backed up only when RMAN is connected to the root database.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 92
Your multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1, which has no startup triggers and contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs), is started up by using the command:
SQL>STARTUP
Which two statements are true about the successful execution of the command?

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:
The 12.1.0.2 patchset has introduced the ability to preserve the startup state of PDBs, so you probably shouldn't be implementing a trigger in the manner discussed in this section. Prior to 12.1.0.2, when the CDB is started, all PDBs remain in mounted mode. There is no default mechanism to automatically start them when the CDB is started. The way to achieve this is to use a system trigger on the CDB to start some or all of the PDBs.

NEW QUESTION 95
Examine the resources consumed by a database instance whose current Resource Manager plan is displayed. SQL> SELECT name, active_sessions, queue_length,
consumed_cpu_time, cpu_waits, cpu_wait_time FROM v$rsrc_consumer_group;

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

Which two statements are true?

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

E. A user belonging to the DSS QUERIES resource consumer group can create a new session but the session will be queued.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 97
Examine the commands executed to monitor database operations:
$> conn sys/oracle@prod as sysdba SQL> VAR eid NUMBER
SQL>EXEC :eid := DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.BEGIN_OPERATION('batch_job',FORCED_TRACKING=>'Y');
Which two statements are true?

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 101
Examine the command:
$expdp SYSTEM FULL=YES DUMPFILE=dpump_dir1:fulll%U.dmp, dpump_dir2:full2% U.dmp, dpump_dir3:full3%U.djnp FILESIZE=400M PARALLEL=3 JOB_NAME=expfull
Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
It can create more than 3 files because you say that each file has a maximum of 400 MB. For example in my export that had 1,2 gb it created 4 files. %u makes 01, 02, 03 and so on.

NEW QUESTION 105
Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMm) is enabled for your database instance, but parameters for the managed components are not defined.
You execute this command:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE = 100M;
Which statement is true?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
If SGA_TARGET is set: If the parameter is not specified, then the default is 0 (internally determined by the Oracle Database). If the parameter is specified, then the user-specified value indicates a minimum value for the memory pool.

NEW QUESTION 107
Your multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1 that is running in archivelog mode contains two pluggable databases (PDBs), pdb2_1 and pdb2_2. RMAN is connected to the target database pdb2_1. Examine the command executed to back up pdb2_1:
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;
Which statement is true about the execution of this command?

A. It fails because archive log files cannot be backed up using a connection to a PDB.
B. It succeeds but only the data files belonging to the pdb2_i pluggable database are backed up.
C. It succeeds and all data files belonging to PD2_i are backed up along with the archive log files.
D. It fails because the pluggable clause is missin

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmcnctg.htm#CEGCCEIE

NEW QUESTION 109
You execute the RMAN commands:
RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE; RMAN> RECOVER CORRUPTION LIST;
Which task is performed by these commands?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_rman_36_validate_backup.htm

NEW QUESTION 113
You are connected to a pluggable database (PDB) as a common user with the sysdba privilege. The PDB is open and you issue the shutdown immediate command.
What is the outcome?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The PDB is placed in mount state. SQL> shutdown immediate; Pluggable Database closed. SQL>
select status from v$instance; STATUS ———— MOUNTED SQL> There is no closed Status in a PDB. PDB can have Mount/Read Write/Read Only.

NEW QUESTION 115
Which three statements are true about the SQL*Loader utility?

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 117
You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1. Examine the command and its output:
SQL>show parameterfile NAMETYPEVALUE
----
db_create_file_deststring db_file_name_convertstring db_filesinteger200
You verify that sufficient disk space is available and that no file currently exists in the '/u0l/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/salesdb' location.
You plan to create a new pluggable database (PDB) by using the command: SQL>CREATEPLUGGABLEDATABASESALESPDB
ADMINUSERsalesadmIDENTIFIED 3Y password ROLES=(dba)
DEFAULTTABLESPACEsales
DATAFILE' /u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/salesdb/sales01 .dbf'SIZE 250M AUTOEXTEND ON
FILE_NAME_CONVERT=('/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/pdbseed/', '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/salesdb/')
STORAGE(MAXSIZE2G)
PATK_PREFIX='/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/SALESPDB'; Which statement is true?

A. SALESPDB is created and is in mount state.
B. PDB creation fails because the D3_file_name_convert parameter is not set in the CDB.
C. SALESPDB is created and is in read/write mode.
D. PDB creation fails because a default temporary tablespace is not defined for SALESPD

Answer: A

Explanation:
We need seed tablespace to create new plugable db.
/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/pdbseed/sysaux01.dbf
/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/pdbseed/system01.dbf By default. Seed has two tbs.

NEW QUESTION 119
You want to migrate your Oracle 11g database as a pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database (CDB).
The following are the possible steps to accomplish this task:
1. Place all the user-defined tablespace in read-only mode on the source database.
2. Upgrade the source database to a 12c version.
3. Create a new PDB in the target container database.
4. Perform a full transportable export on the source database with the VERSION parameter set to 12 using the expdp utility.

5. Copy the associated data files and export the dump file to the desired location in the target database.
6. Invoke the Data Pump import utility on the new PDB database as a user with the DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE role and specify the full transportable import options.
7. Synchronize the PDB on the target container database by using the DBMS_PDS.SYNC_ODB function.
Identify the correct order of the required steps.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
1. Create a directory in source database to store the export dump files. 2. Set the user and application tablespace in the source database as READ ONLY 3. Export the source database using expdp with parameters version=12.0, transportable=always and full=y 4. Copy the dumpfile and datafiles for tablespaces containing user /application dat
A. 5. Create a new PDB in the destination
CDB using create pluggable database command. 6. Create a directory in the destination PDB pointing to the folder containing the dump file or create a directory for dump file and move the dump file there. 7. Create an entry in tnsnames.ora for the new PDB. 8. Import in to the target using impdp
with parameters FULL=Y and TRANSPORT_DATAFILES parameters. Make sure, the account is having IMP_FULL_DATABASE. 9. Restore the tablespaces to
READ-WRITE in source database. http://sandeepnandhadba.blogspot.pt/2014/05/migrating-from-11203-non-cdb-to-12c-pdb.html

NEW QUESTION 120
Examine the backup requirement for your company:
1) Every Sunday, a backup of all used data file blocks is performed.
2) Every Wednesday and Friday, a backup of all the changed blocks since last Sunday's backup is performed.
3) On all the other days, a backup of only the changed blocks since the last day's backup is performed.
Which backup strategy satisfies the requirements?

A. level 0 backup on Sunday, cumulative incremental backup on Wednesday and Friday, and differential incremental level 1 backup on all the other days
B. level 0 backup on Sunday, differential incremental backup on Wednesday and Friday, and cumulative incremental level 1 backup on all the other days
C. full database backup on Sunday, level 0 backup on Wednesday and Friday, and cumulative incremental level 1 backup on all the other days
D. full database backup on Sunday, level 0 backup on Wednesday and Friday, and differential incremental level 1 backup on all the other days

Answer: A

Explanation:
Multilevel Incremental Backups RMAN can create multilevel incremental backups. Each incremental level is denoted by a value of 0 or 1. A level 0 incremental backup, which is the base for subsequent incremental backups, copies all blocks containing dat
A. You can create a level 0 database backup as
backup sets or image copies. The only difference between a level 0 incremental backup and a full backup is that a full backup is never included in an incremental strategy. Thus, an incremental level 0 backup is a full backup that happens to be the parent of incremental backups whose level is greater than 0. A level 1 incremental backup can be either of the following types: A differential incremental backup, which backs up all blocks changed after the most recent incremental backup at level 1 or 0. A cumulative incremental backup, which backs up all blocks changed after the most recent incremental backup at level 0. Incremental backups are differential by default.

NEW QUESTION 122
Your database is running in archivelog mode and regular nightly backups are taken. Due to a media failure, the current online redo log group, which has one member, is lost and the instance is aborted. Examine the steps to recover the online redo log group and move it to a new location.
1. Restore the corrupted redo log group.
2. Restore the database from the most recent database backup. 3.Perform an incomplete recovery.
4.Relocate the member of the damaged online redo log group to a new location. 5.Open the database with the resetlogs option.
6. Issue a checkpoint and clear the log. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
If the group is Current Then it is the log that the database is currently writing to And you should Attempt to clear the log; if impossible, then you must restore a backup and perform incomplete recovery up to the most recent available redo log.
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14191/recoscen.htm#i1006437

NEW QUESTION 127
You are administering a multitenant container database (COB) that contains two pluggable databases (PDBs), pdb1 and pdb2. You are connected to pdb2 as a common user with DBA privileges.
The statistics_level parameter is PDB modifiable.
As the user sys, execute the following command on pdb2:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS_LEVEL=ALL SID='*' SCOPE=SPFILE;
Which statement is true about the result of this command?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
This ALTER SYSTEM statement sets the STATISTICS_LEVEL initialization parameter to ALL for the current PDB: ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS_LEVEL = ALL SCOPE = MEMORY;

NEW QUESTION 129
You are administering a database that supports data warehousing workload and Is running in noarchivelog mode. You use RMAN to perform a level 0 backup on Sundays and level 1 Incremental backups on all the other days of the week.
One of the data files is corrupted and the current online redo log file is lost because of a media failure.
You want to recover the data file.
Examine the steps involved in the recovery process: 1.Shut down the database instance.
2.Start up the database instance in nomount state. 3.Mount the database.
4.Take the data file offline. 5.Put the data file online. 6.Restore the control file. 7.Restore the database. 8.Restore the data file.
9.Open the database with the resetlog option. 10.Recover the database with the noredo option.
11. Recover the data file with the noredo option. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 134
Which three statements are true about the keystore storage framework for transparent data encryption?

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

Answer: ADF

Explanation:
References: http://oradb-srv.wlv.ac.uk/E16655_01/network.121/e17729/asotrans.htm#CHDEABCA (benefits of the keystore storage framework)

NEW QUESTION 135
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. i.Long-running queries are not affecte
B. ii.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:
The COMPACT clause lets you divide the shrink segment operation into two phases. When you specify COMPACT, Oracle Database defragments the segment space and compacts the table rows but postpones the resetting of the high water mark and the deallocation of the space until a future time. This option is useful if you have long-running queries that might span the operation and attempt to read from blocks that have been reclaimed. The defragmentation and compaction results are saved
to disk, so the data movement does not have to be redone during the second phase. You can reissue the SHRINK SPACE clause without the COMPACT clause during off-peak hours to complete the second phase.
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/schema003.htm

NEW QUESTION 138
For which two requirements would you use the Database Resource Manager?

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

Answer: DE

Explanation:
Limit the degree of parallelism of any operation performed by members of a group of users. Limit the amount of time that a session can be idle. This can be further defined to mean only sessions that are blocking other sessions.

NEW QUESTION 142
Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). You execute the command to create a common user:
SQL> CREATE USER c##a_admin IDENTIFIED BY password DEFAULT TABLESPACE users
QUOTA l00M ON users TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp;
Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

A. The common user is created in the CDB and all the PDBs, and uses the users and temp tablespaces of the CDB to store schema objects.
B. The command succeeds only if all the PDBs have the users and temp tablespaces.
C. The command gives an error because the container=all clause is missing.
D. The command succeeds and sets the default permanent tablespace of a PDB as the default tablespace for the c##a_admin user if the users tabiespace does not exist in that PDB.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When creating a common user, any tablespace, tablespace group or profile specified in the CREATE command must exist in every PDB. If none of these are specified, the default TABLESPACE, TEMPORARY TABLESPACE, and PROFILE for the PDB will be used.

NEW QUESTION 145
Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)?

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 149
Which two statements are true about a common user?

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 153
You want to move your existing recovery catalog to another database. Examine the steps:
1) Export the catalog data by using the Data Pump Export utility in the source database.
2) Create a recovery catalog user and grant the necessary privileges in the target database.
3) Create a recovery catalog by using the create catalog command.
4) Import the catalog data into the new recovery catalog by using the Data Pump Import utility in the target database.
5) Import the source recovery catalog schema by using the import catalog command.
6) Connect to the destination database.
7) Connect as catalog to the destination recovery catalog schema.
Identify the option with the correct sequence for moving the recovery catalog.

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 156
You set the following parameters in the parameter file and restart the database instance: MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=0
MEMORY TARGET=500M PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=90M SGA_TARGET=270M
Which two statements are true?

A. The memory_max_target parameter is automatically set to 500 MB.
B. The pga_aggregate_target and sga_target parameters are automatically set to zero.
C. The value of the memory_max_target parameter remains zero for the database instance.
D. The lower limits of the pga_aggregate_target and sga_target parameters are set to 90 MB and 270 MB respectively.
E. The instance does not start up because Automatic Memory Management (AMM) is enabled but pga_aggregate_target and sga_target parameters are set to nonzero values.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 161
Which two statements are true about unified auditing?

A. A unified audit trail captures audit information from unified audit policies and audit settings.
B. Unified auditing is enabled by executing make-fins_rdbms.mk uniaud_onioracle ORACLE_HOME=SORACLE_HOME.

C. Audit records are created for all users except sys.
D. Audit records are created only for the DML and DDL operations performed on database objects.
E. Unified auditing is enabled by setting the audit_trail parameter to db, extended.
F. A unified audit trail resides in a read-only table in the audsys schema in the system tablespac

Answer: AB

Explanation:
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/auditing.htm#DBSEG343 In unified auditing, the unified audit trail captures audit information from a variety of sources. Audit records (including SYS audit records) from unified audit policies and AUDIT settings Fine-grained audit records from the DBMS_FGA PL/SQL package Oracle Database Real Application Security audit records Oracle Recovery Manager audit records Oracle Database Vault audit records Oracle Label Security audit records Oracle Data Mining records Oracle Data Pump Oracle SQL*Loader Direct Load https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/TDPSG/GUID-BF747771-01D1-4BFB-8489- 08988E1181F6.htm#TDPSG55281 Enable theunified auditing executable.
UNIX: Run the following command: make -f ins_rdbms.mk uniaud_on ioracle ORACLE_HOME=$ORACLE_HOME
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/auditing.htm#DBSEG1024 The unified audit trail, which resides in a read-only table in the AUDSYS schema in the SYSAUX tablespace

NEW QUESTION 163
You plan to use the In-Database Archiving feature of Oracle Database 12c, and store rows that are inactive for over three months, in Hybrid Columnar Compressed (HCC) format.
Which three storage options support the use of HCC?

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

Answer: AEG

Explanation:
HCC requires the use of Oracle Storage – Exadata (A), Pillar Axiom (G) or Sun ZFS Storage Appliance (ZFSSA).
Note:
* Hybrid Columnar Compression, initially only available on Exadata, has been extended to support Pillar Axiom and Sun ZFS Storage Appliance (ZFSSA) storage when used with Oracle Database Enterprise Edition 11.2.0.3 and above
* Oracle offers the ability to manage NFS using a feature called Oracle Direct NFS (dNFS). Oracle Direct NFS implements NFS V3 protocol within the Oracle database kernel itself. Oracle Direct NFS client overcomes many of the challenges associated with using NFS with the Oracle Database with simple configuration, better performance than traditional NFS clients, and offers consistent configuration across platforms.

NEW QUESTION 166
Which parameter must be set to which value to implement automatic PGA memory management?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
When automatic memory management is not enabled, the default method for the instance PGA is automatic PGA memory management
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/memory.htm

NEW QUESTION 169
Which two statements are true about Flashback Version Query?

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 173
Which three conditions must be met before you create a Virtual Private Catalog (VPC)?

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

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28273/rcmsynta013.htm

NEW QUESTION 177
Which three statements are true about compression of backup sets?

A. Compressed backups can only be written to media.
B. Binary compression creates performance overhead during a backup operation.
C. Unused blocks below the high-water mark are not backed up.
D. Compressed backups cannot have section size defined during a backup operation
E. It works only for locally managed tablespace

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14194/rcmsynta009.htm#i1015382 "RMAN also skips other datafile blocks that do not currently contain data, if all of the following
conditions apply: The COMPATIBLE initialization parameter is set to 10.2 There are currently no guaranteed restore points defined for the database The datafile is locally managed The datafile is being backed up to a backup set as part of a full backup or a level 0 incremental backup The backup set is being created on disk.

NEW QUESTION 179
You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1 that has multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). As the sys user on cdb$root, you execute the commands:
SQL> CREATE USER C##ADMIN IDENTIFIED BY orc1123;
SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION to C##ADMIN CONTAINER=ALL; SQL> GRANT CREATE USER TO C##ADMIN CONTAINER=ALL;
Which two statements are true about the c##admin user that is created in all PDBs?

A. It can create only local users in all the PDBs.
B. It has a common schema for all the PDBs.
C. It can create common users only when it is logged in to the CDB.
D. It can create only local users in the CDB.
E. It can be granted only common roles in the PDBs.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 180
View the SPFILE parameter settings in the Exhibit.

You issue this command and get errors: SQL> startup
ORA-00824:cannotsetSGAJTARGET or MEMORY_TARGET dueto existing internalsettings,seealertlog for moreinformation
Why did the instance fail to start?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

SQL> startup nomount ORA-01078: failure in processing system parameters ORA-00824: cannot set SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET due to existing internal settings ORA-00848: STATISTICS_LEVEL cannot be set to BASIC with SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET SQL>

NEW QUESTION 185
Which three requirements must be met before a tablespace can be transported across different platforms?

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

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 188
Which two statements are true about Resource Manager plans for individual pluggable databases (PDB plans) in a multitenant container database (CDB)?

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:
A: Setting a PDB resource plan is optional. If not specified, all sessions within the PDB are treated equally.
In a non-CDB database, workloads within a database are managed with resource plans.
In a PDB, workloads are also managed with resource plans, also called PDB resource plans. The functionality is similar except for the following differences:
Non-CDB Database Multi-level resource plans
Up to 32 consumer groups Subplans
PDB Database
Single-level resource plans only Up to 8 consumer groups
(Not B) No subplans

NEW QUESTION 191
In a database supporting an OLTP workload, tables are frequently updated on both key and nonkeycolumns. Reports are also generated by joining multiple tables.
Which table organization or type would provide the best performance for this hybrid workload?

A. heap table with a primary key index
B. external table
C. hash clustered table
D. global temporary table
E. index clustered table

Answer: E

Explanation:
Do not cluster tables if the application joins them only occasionally or modifies their common column values frequently. Modifying a row's cluster key value takes longer than modifying the value in an unclustered table, because Oracle might need to migrate the modified row to another block to maintain the cluster.
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28274/data_acc.htm#i7690

NEW QUESTION 195
In your database, there are tablespaces that were read-only when the last backup was taken. These tablespaces have not been made read/write since then. You want to perform an incomplete recovery on the database by using a backup control file.
What precaution must you take for the read-only tablespaces before performing an incomplete recovery?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Take data files from read-only tablespaces offline before doing recovery with a backup control file, and then bring the files online at the end of media recovery.
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10642/osadvsce.htm#BRADV227

NEW QUESTION 198
Examine the RMAN commands executed in your database: RMAN>CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO disk;
RMAN>CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK BACKUP TYPE TO BACKUPSET; RKAN> CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON;
You issue the command: RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE;

Which two statements are true about the command?

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:
C: RMAN backup sets automatically use unused block compression. http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28273/rcmsynta007.htm#i1015382
D: If CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP is ON (by default it is OFF), then RMAN automatically backs up the control file and server parameter file after every backup and after database structural
changes. http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14192/bkup003.htm#i1009642 Not E: spfile is also backed up.

NEW QUESTION 201
Which statement is true about the loss or damage of a temp file that belongs to the temporary tablespace of a pluggable database (PDB)?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
If a temp file belonging to a PDB temporary tablespace is lost or damaged, and the user issuing the statement uses it, an error during the execution of SQL statements that require that temporary space for sorting occurs. ... The PDB can open with a missing temporary file. If any of the temporary files do not exist when the PDB is opened, they are automatically re-created. They are also automatically recreated at CDB startup.

NEW QUESTION 202
......

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