

## 1Z0-062 Dumps

### Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

In your multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable database (PDBs), you granted the CREATE TABLE privilege to the common user C ## A\_ADMIN in root and all PDBs.

You execute the following command from the root container: SQL > REVOKE create table FROM C ## A\_ADMIN; What is the result?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

REVOKE ..FROM

If the current container is the root:

/ Specify CONTAINER = CURRENT to revoke a locally granted system privilege, object privilege, or role from a common user or common role. The privilege or role is revoked from the user or role only in the root. This clause does not revoke privileges granted with CONTAINER = ALL.

/ Specify CONTAINER = ALL to revoke a commonly granted system privilege, object privilege on a common object, or role from a common user or common role. The privilege or role is revoked from the user or role across the entire CDB. This clause can revoke only a privilege or role granted with CONTAINER = ALL from the specified common user or common role. This clause does not revoke privileges granted locally with CONTAINER = CURRENT. However, any locally granted privileges that depend on the commonly granted privilege being revoked are also revoked.

If you omit this clause, then CONTAINER = CURRENT is the default. References:

**NEW QUESTION 2**

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

What happens after issuing the SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL statement?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

Database closed. Database dismounted. Oracle instance shut down.

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

\* Prerequisites for PDB Shutdown

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

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

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

To close a PDB, the PDB must be open.

**NEW QUESTION 3**

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:

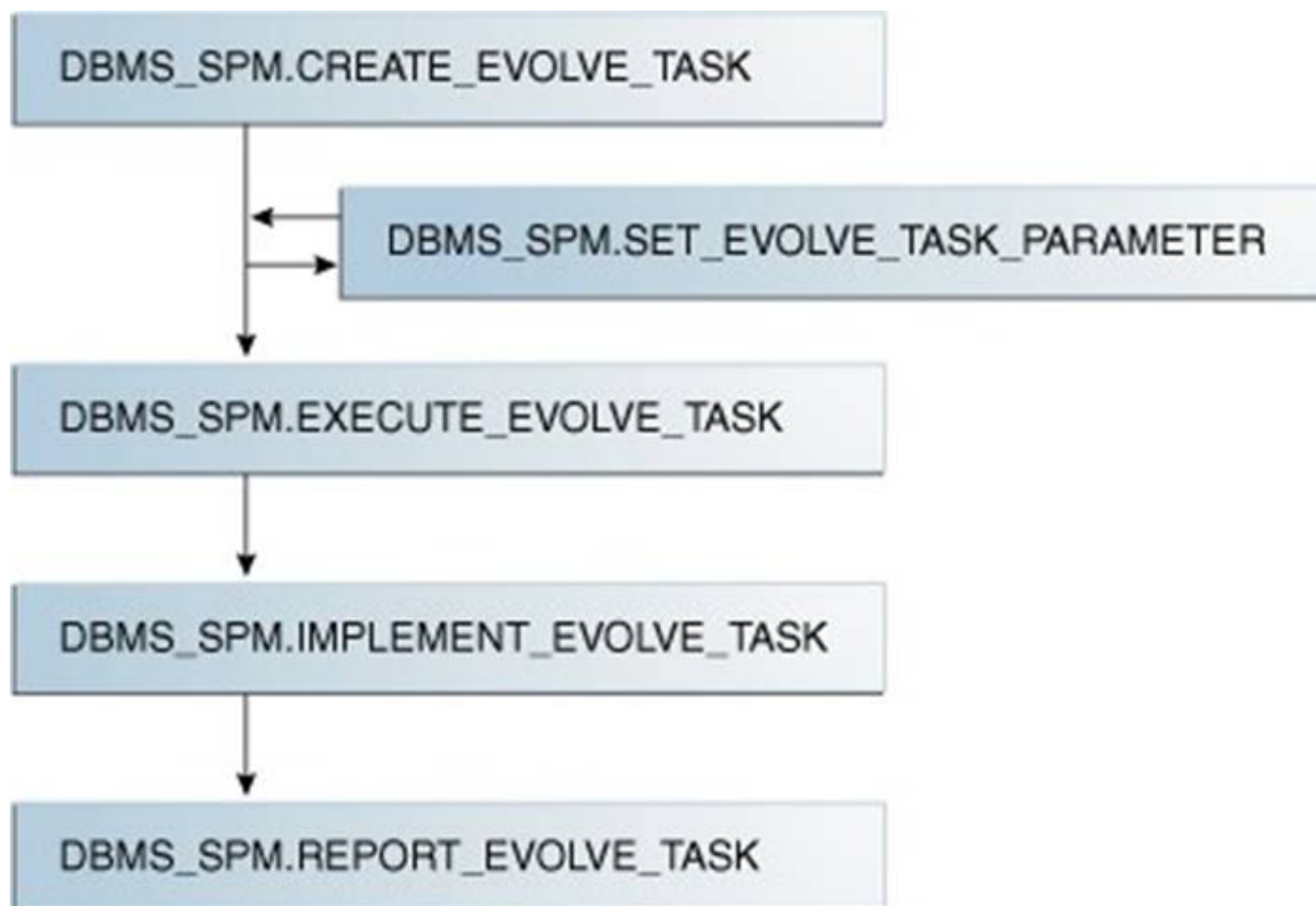
1. Set the evolve task parameters.
2. Create the evolve task by using the DBMS\_SPM.CREATE\_EVOLVE\_TASK function.
3. Implement the recommendations in the task by using the DBMS\_SPM.IMPLEMENT\_EVOLVE\_TASK function.
4. Execute the evolve task by using the DBMS\_SPM.EXECUTE\_EVOLVE\_TASK function.
5. 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 4

You configure your database Instance to support shared server connections.

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

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

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

A: PGA itself is subdivided. The UGA (User Global Area) contains session state information, including stuff like package-level variables, cursor state, etc. Note that, with shared server, the UGA is in the SGA. It has to be, because shared server means that the session state needs to be accessible to all server processes, as any one of them could be assigned a particular session. However, with dedicated server (which likely what you're using), the UGA is allocated in the PGA.

C: The Location of a private SQL area depends on the type of connection established for a session. If a session is connected through a dedicated server, private SQL areas are located in the server process' PGA. However, if a session is connected through a shared server, part of the private SQL area is kept in the SGA.

Note:

\* System global area (SGA)

The SGA is a group of shared memory structures, known as SGA components, that contain data and control information for one Oracle Database instance. The SGA is shared by all server and background processes. Examples of data stored in the SGA include cached data blocks and shared SQL areas.

\* Program global area (PGA)

A PGA is a memory region that contains data and control information for a server process. It is nonshared memory created by Oracle Database when a server process is started. Access to the PGA is exclusive to the server process. There is one PGA for each server process. Background processes also allocate their own PGAs. The total memory used by all individual PGAs is known as the total instance PGA memory, and the collection of individual PGAs is referred to as the total instance PGA, or just instance PGA. You use database initialization parameters to set the size of the instance PGA, not individual PGAs.

References:

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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 6**

You execute the following PL/SQL:

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

DBMS\_FGA.add\_policy

\* The DBMS\_FGA package provides fine-grained security functions.

\* ADD\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure creates an audit policy using the supplied predicate as the audit condition. Incorrect:

Not C: object\_schema

The schema of the object to be audited. (If NULL, the current log-on user schema is assumed.)

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Examine the parameter for your database instance:

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

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



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

30 rows selected.
```

Identify the reason why the optimizer chose different execution plans.

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 8

Examine the current value for the following parameters in your database instance: SGA\_MAX\_SIZE = 1024M

SGA\_TARGET = 700M DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE = 124M LOG\_BUFFER = 200M

You issue the following command to increase the value of DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE: SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE=140M;

Which statement is true?

- A. It fails because the DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE parameter cannot be changed dynamically.
- B. It succeeds only if memory is available from the autotuned components if SGA.
- C. It fails because an increase in DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE cannot be accommodated within SGA\_TARGET.
- D. It fails because an increase in DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE cannot be accommodated within SGA\_MAX\_SIZE.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

\* The SGA\_TARGET parameter can be dynamically increased up to the value specified for the SGA\_MAX\_SIZE parameter, and it can also be reduced.

\* Example:

For example, suppose you have an environment with the following configuration: SGA\_MAX\_SIZE = 1024M

SGA\_TARGET = 512M DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE = 128M

In this example, the value of SGA\_TARGET can be resized up to 1024M and can also be reduced until one or more of the automatically sized components reaches its minimum size. The exact value depends on environmental factors such as the number of CPUs on the system. However, the value of DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE remains fixed at all times at 128M

\* DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE Size of cache for 8K buffers

\* For example, consider this configuration: SGA\_TARGET = 512M DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE = 128M

In this example, increasing DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE by 16 M to 144M means that the 16M is taken away from the automatically sized components. Likewise, reducing DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE by 16M to 112M means that the 16M is given to the automatically sized components.

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Examine this command:

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET ENABLE\_DDL\_LOGGING=TRUE;

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 10

After implementing full Oracle Data Redaction, you change the default value for the NUMBER data type as follows:

```
SQL> SELECT NUMBER_VALUE FROM REDACTION_VALUES_FOR_TYPE_FULL;

NUMBER_VALUE
-----
          0

SQL> EXEC DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES(-1)

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select number_value from redaction_values_for_type_full;

NUMBER_VALUE
-----
         -1
```

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

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

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

About Altering the Default Full Data Redaction Value

You can alter the default displayed values for full Data Redaction policies. By default, 0 is the redacted value when Oracle Database performs full redaction (DBMS\_REDACT.FULL) on a column of the NUMBER data type. If you want to change it to another value (for example, 7), then you can run the DBMS\_REDACT.UPDATE\_FULL\_REDACTION\_VALUES procedure to modify this value. The modification applies to all of the Data Redaction policies in the current database instance. After you modify a value, you must restart the database for it to take effect.

Note:

\* The DBMS\_REDACT package provides an interface to Oracle Data Redaction, which enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by low-privileged users or an application.

\* UPDATE\_FULL\_REDACTION\_VALUES Procedure

This procedure modifies the default displayed values for a Data Redaction policy for full redaction.

\* After you create the Data Redaction policy, it is automatically enabled and ready to redact data.

\* Oracle Data Redaction enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by low-privileged users or applications. You can redact column data by using one of the following methods:

/ Full redaction.

/ Partial redaction.

/ Regular expressions.

/ Random redaction.

/ No redaction.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Which two statements are true about the RMAN validate database command? (Choose two.) A. It checks the database for intrablock corruptions.

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

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

Block corruptions can be divided into Interblock corruption and intrablock corruption. In intrablock corruption, the corruption occurs within the block itself and can be either physical or logical corruption. In interblock corruption, the corruption occurs between blocks and can only be logical corruption.

(key word) \* The VALIDATE command checks for intrablock corruptions only. Only DBVERIFY and the ANALYZE statement detect Interblock corruption.

VALIDATE Command Output •> List of Control File and SPFILE. File TYPE >>> SPFILE or Control File.

Status >>> OK if no corruption, or FAILED If block corruption is found. Blocks Failing >>> The number of blocks that fail the corruption check. These blocks are newly corrupt.

Blocks Examined >>> Total number of blocks in the file. Oracle® Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

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**NEW QUESTION 12**

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 15**

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	ACTIVE_SESSIONS	QUEUE_LENGTH	CONSUMED_CPU_WAITS	CPU_WAITS	CPU_WAIT_TIME
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----					
OLTP__ORDER__ENTRY	1	0	29690	467	6709
OTHERS__GROUPS	0	0	5982366	4089	60425
SYS_GROUP	1	0	2420704	914	19540
DSS_QUERIES	4	2	4594660	3004	55700

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. An attempt to start a new session by a user belonging to DSS\_QUERIES fails with an error.  
B. An attempt to start a new session by a user belonging to OTHER\_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 20**

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 Automatic 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 25**

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

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

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

- A. It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEES table belonging to HR is already defined in the database.
- B. It fails because no SQL \*Loader data file location is specified.
- C. It fails if the HR user does not have the CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.
- D. It fails because no SQL \*Loader control file location is specified.

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

Note:

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

**NEW QUESTION 30**

DAILY\_ORDS\_LST is created in locally managed tablespace ORDERS\_TBS which uses automatic segment space management.

```
CREATE TABLE daily_ords_list  
  (ordno NUMBER,  
   ord_date DATE)  
PCTFREE 20;
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. 80% of every data block in daily\_ords\_list is reserved for row inserts
- B. 20% of each data block in the table is reserved for row updates
- C. PCTFREE can help to minimize row chaining during inserts
- D. PCTFREE can help reduce row migration during updates
- E. PCTFREE eliminates row chaining during inserts

**Answer:** BD

**NEW QUESTION 35**

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

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

**Answer:** ABD

**Explanation:**

Incorrect:

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

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

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

References:

**NEW QUESTION 40**

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

You execute this command:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE RESTRICTED SESSION;
```

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

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

**Answer:** BDF

**NEW QUESTION 42**

Examine the structure of the SALES table, which is stored in a locally managed tablespace with Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) enabled.



Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10,2)
AMOUNT_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10,2)

You want to perform online segment shrink to reclaim fragmented free space below the high water mark. What should you ensure before the start of the operation?

- A. Row movement is enabled.
- B. Referential integrity constraints for the table are disabled.
- C. No queries are running on this table.
- D. Extra disk space equivalent to the size of the segment is available in the tablespace.
- E. No pending transaction exists on the tabl

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 46

Examine the memory-related parameters set in the SPFILE of an Oracle database:

```
memory_max_target=6G
memory_target=5G
pga_aggregate_target=500M
sga_max_size=0
sga_target=0
```

Which statement is true?

- A. Only SGA components are sized automatically.
- B. Memory is dynamically re-allocated between the SGA and PGA as needed.
- C. The size of the PGA cannot grow automatically beyond 500 MB.
- D. The value of the MEMORY\_TARGET parameter cannot be changed dynamicall

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 50

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 53

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains a pluggable database, HR\_PDB. The default permanent tablespace in HR\_PDB is USERDATA. The container database (CDB) is open and you connect RMAN.

You want to issue the following RMAN command: RMAN > BACKUP TABLESPACE hr\_pdb:userdata;

Which task should you perform before issuing the command?

- A. Place the root container in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- B. Take the user data tablespace offline.
- C. Place the root container in the nomount stage.
- D. Ensure that HR\_PDB is ope

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 56

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

On further investigation, you find that buffer busy waits is caused by contention on data blocks. Which option would you consider first to decrease the wait event immediately?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

\* Oracle introduced Automatic Segment Storage Management (ASSM) as a replacement for traditional freelists management which used one-way linked-lists to manage free blocks with tables and indexes. ASSM

is commonly called "bitmap freelists" because that is how Oracle implement the internal data structures for free block management.

Note:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 59**

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 statistics Here are the steps to create extended statistics for related table columns with dbms\_stats.create\_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 63**

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

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

The characteristics of the CDB are as follows:

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

\* Overview, example:

- Log into ncdb12c as sys
- Get the database in a consistent state by shutting it down cleanly.
- Open the database in read only mode
- Run DBMS\_PDB.DESCRIBE to create an XML file describing the database.

- Shut down ncdb12c
  - Connect to target CDB (CDB2)
  - Check whether non-cdb (NCDB12c) can be plugged into CDB(CDB2)
  - Plug-in Non-CDB (NCDB12c) as PDB(NCDB12c) into target CDB(CDB2).
  - Access the PDB and run the noncdb\_to\_pdb.sql script.
  - Open the new PDB in read/write mode.
- \* You can easily plug an Oracle Database 12c non-CDB into a CDB. Just create a PDB manifest file for the non-CDB, and then use the manifest file to create a cloned PDB in the CDB.
- \* Note that to plug in a non-CDB database into a CDB, the non-CDB database needs to be of version 12c as well. So existing 11g databases will need to be upgraded to 12c before they can be part of a 12c CDB.

**NEW QUESTION 65**

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 67**

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

**NEW QUESTION 68**

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

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

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:**

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

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

Incorrect:

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

Not B:

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

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

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

Note:

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 73

As a user of the ORCL database, you establish a database link to the remote HQ database such that all users in the ORCL database may access tables only from the SCOTT schema in the HQ database. SCOTT's password is TIGER. The service name "HQ" is used to connect to the remote HQ database.

Which command would you execute to create the database link?

- A. CREATE DATABASE LINK HQ USING 'HQ';
- B. CREATE DATABASE LINK HQ CONNECT TO CURRENT\_USER USING 'HQ';
- C. CREATE PUBLICDATABASE LINK HQ CONNECT TO scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger USING 'HQ';
- D. CREATE DATABASE LINK HQ CONNECT TO scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger USING 'HQ';

**Answer:** C

### NEW QUESTION 77

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 79

You must track all transactions that modify certain tables in the sales schema for at least three years. Automatic undo management is enabled for the database with a retention of one day.

Which two must you do to track the transactions? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable supplemental logging for the database.
- B. Specify undo retention guarantee for the database.
- C. Create a Flashback Data Archive in the tablespace where the tables are stored.
- D. Create a Flashback Data Archive in any suitable tablespace.
- E. Enable Flashback Data Archiving for the tables that require tracking.

**Answer:** DE

#### Explanation:

E: By default, flashback archiving is disabled for any table. You can enable flashback archiving for a table if you have the FLASHBACK ARCHIVE object privilege on the Flashback Data Archive that you want to use for that table.

D: Creating a Flashback Data Archive

/ Create a Flashback Data Archive with the CREATEFLASHBACK ARCHIVE statement, specifying the following: Name of the Flashback Data Archive

Name of the first tablespace of the Flashback Data Archive

(Optional) Maximum amount of space that the Flashback Data Archive can use in the first tablespace

/ Create a Flashback Data Archive named fla2 that uses tablespace tbs2, whose data will be retained for two years: CREATEFLASHBACK ARCHIVE fla2

TABLESPACE tbs2 RETENTION 2 YEAR;

### NEW QUESTION 84

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

You plan to create the database using SQL statements.

Which three techniques can you use to achieve this? (Choose three.)

- A. Use Oracle Managed Files (OMF).
- B. Specify the SEEDFILE\_NAME\_CONVERT clause.



- C. Specify the PDB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT initialization parameter.
- D. Specify the DB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT initialization parameter.
- E. Specify all files in the CREATE DATABASE statement without using Oracle managed Files (OMF).

**Answer:** ABC

**Explanation:**

You must specify the names and locations of the seed's files in one of the following ways:

- \* (A) Oracle Managed Files
- \* (B) The SEEDFILE\_NAME\_CONVERT Clause
- \* (C) The PDB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT Initialization Parameter

**NEW QUESTION 87**

Examine the parameters for your database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
undo_management	string	AUTO
undo_retention	integer	1200
undo_tablespace	string	UNDOTBS1

You execute the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE undotbs1 RETENTION NOGUARANTEE;
```

Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. Undo data is written to flashback logs after 1200 seconds.
- B. Inactive undo data is retained for 1200 seconds even if subsequent transactions fail due to lack of space in the undotablespace.
- C. You can perform a Flashback Database operation only within the duration seconds.
- D. An attempt is made to keep inactive undo for 1200 seconds but transactions may overwrite the undo before that time has elapsed.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 90**

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 95**

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 99**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 101**

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

```
MEMORY_TARGET=500M
PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=90M
SGA_TARGET=270M
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 103

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

\* Monitoring database operations

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

#### NEW QUESTION 105

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

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

**Answer:** CDE

#### NEW QUESTION 110

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 115

Which statement is true about Oracle Net Listener?

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/process.htm>

**NEW QUESTION 117**

Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a stand-alone server is installed on your production host before installing the Oracle Database server. The database and listener are configured by using Oracle Restart.

Examine the following command and its output:

\$ crsctl config has CRS-4622: Oracle High Availability Services auto start is enabled. What does this imply?

- A. When you start an instance on a high with SQL \*Plus dependent listeners and ASM disk groups are automatically started.
- B. When a database instance is started by using the SRVCTL utility and listener startup fails, the instance is still started.
- C. When a database is created by using SQL\* Plus, it is automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
- D. When you create a database service by modifying the SERVICE\_NAMES initialization parameter, it is automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

About Startup Dependencies

Oracle Restart ensures that Oracle components are started in the proper order, in accordance with component dependencies. For example, if database files are stored in Oracle ASM disk groups, then before starting the database instance, Oracle Restart ensures that the Oracle ASM instance is started and the required disk groups are mounted. Likewise, if a component must be shut down, Oracle Restart ensures that dependent components are cleanly shut down first.

Oracle Restart also manages the weak dependency between database instances and the Oracle Net listener (the listener): When a database instance is started, Oracle Restart attempts to start the listener. If the listener startup fails, then the database is still started. If the listener later fails, Oracle Restart does not shut down and restart any database instances. [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655\\_01/server.121/e17636/restart.htm#ADMIN12710](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/server.121/e17636/restart.htm#ADMIN12710)

**NEW QUESTION 122**

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 123**

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 tablespace

**Answer: BDF**

**NEW QUESTION 127**

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



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

All users have their default set of system privileges.  
For which three situations will data not be redacted? (Choose three.)

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

**Answer:** ABD

### NEW QUESTION 130

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 132

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 137

Examine the query and its output executed In an RDBMS Instance:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM v$pwfile_users;
```

USERNAME	SYSDB	SYSOP	SYSAS	SYSBA	SYSDG	SYSKM	CON_ID
SYS	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	0
C##B_ADMIN	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	0
C##C_ADMIN	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	0
C##A_ADMIN	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	0
C##D_ADMIN	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	0

Which three statements are true about the users (other than sys) in the output? (Choose three.)

- A. The C # # B\_ADMIN user can perform all backup and recovery operations using RMAN only.
- B. The C # # C\_ADMIN user can perform the data guard operation with Data Guard Broker.
- C. The C # # A\_ADMIN user can perform wallet operations.
- D. The C # # D\_ADMIN user can perform backup and recovery operations for Automatic Storage Management (ASM).
- E. The C # # B\_ADMIN user can perform all backup and recovery operations using RMAN or SQL\* Plus.

**Answer:** BDE

### Explanation:

B: SYSDG administrative privilege has ability to perform Data Guard operations (including startup and shutdown) using Data Guard Broker or dgmgrl.



D: SYSASM

The new (introduced in 11g) SYSASM role to manage the ASM instance, variable extent sizes to reduce shared pool usage, and the ability of an instance to read from a specific disk of a diskgroup

E (Not A): SYSDBA is like a role in the sense that it is granted, but SYSDBA is a special built-in privilege to allow the DBA full control over the database

Incorrect:

Not C: SYSKM. SYSKM administrative privilege has ability to perform transparent data encryption wallet operations. Note:

Use the V\$PWFILE\_USERS view to see the users who have been granted administrative privileges.

#### NEW QUESTION 141

The DEFERRED\_SEGMENT\_CREATION parameter is set to TRUE in your database instance. You execute the following command to create a table:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE acct1  
      (ac_no NUMBER,  
       ac_desc varchar2(25),  
       amount number(10,2));
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The table is created without a segment because the storage clause is missing.
- B. A segment is allocated when the first row is inserted in the table.
- C. A segment is allocated when an index is created for any column in the table.
- D. The table is created and extents are immediately allocated as per the default storage defined for its tablespace.
- E. A segment is allocated for the table if the ALTER TABLE... ALLOCATE EXTENT command is issue

**Answer:** BE

#### NEW QUESTION 146

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains pluggable databases (PDBs), you are connected to the HR\_PDB. You execute the following command:

```
SQL > CREATE UNDO TABLESPACE undotb01
```

DATAFILE 'u01/oracle/rddb1/undotbs01.dbf' SIZE 60M AUTOEXTEND ON; What is the result?

- A. It executes successfully and creates an UNDO tablespace in HR\_PDB.
- B. It falls and reports an error because there can be only one undo tablespace in a CDB.
- C. It fails and reports an error because the CONTAINER=ALL clause is not specified in the command.
- D. It fails and reports an error because the CONTAINER=CURRENT clause is not specified in the command.
- E. It executes successfully but neither tablespace nor the data file is created.

**Answer:** E

#### Explanation:

Interesting behavior in 12.1.0.1 DB of creating an undo tablespace in a PDB. With the new Multitenant architecture the undo tablespace resides at the CDB level and PDBs all share the same UNDO tablespace.

When the current container is a PDB, an attempt to create an undo tablespace fails without returning an error.

#### NEW QUESTION 149

You have altered a non-unique index to be invisible to determine if queries execute within an acceptable response time without using this index.

Which two are possible if table updates are performed which affect the invisible index columns? (Choose two.)

- A. The index remains invisible.
- B. The index is not updated by the DML statements on the indexed table.
- C. The index automatically becomes visible in order to have it updated by DML on the table.
- D. The index becomes unusable but the table is updated by the DML.
- E. The index is updated by the DML on the table.

**Answer:** AE

#### Explanation:

Unlike unusable indexes, an invisible index is maintained during DML statements. Note:

\* Oracle 11g allows indexes to be marked as invisible. Invisible indexes are maintained like any other index, but they are ignored by the optimizer unless the OPTIMIZER\_USE\_INVISIBLE\_INDEXES parameter is set to TRUE at the instance or session level. Indexes can be created as invisible by using the INVISIBLE keyword, and their visibility can be toggled using the ALTER INDEX command.

#### NEW QUESTION 154

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 157**

Which two statements are true about the use of the procedures listed in the v\$sysaux\_occupants.move\_procedure column? (Choose two.)

- A. The procedure may be used for some components to relocate component data to the SYSAUX tablespace from its current tablespace.
- B. The procedure may be used for some components to relocate component data from the SYSAUX tablespace to another tablespace.
- C. All the components may be moved into SYSAUX tablespace.
- D. All the components may be moved from the SYSAUX tablespac

**Answer:** AB

**NEW QUESTION 160**

You want to create a role that:

- is protected from unauthorized usage
  - does not use a password embedded in the application source code or stored in a table
  - is enabled for a user based on security policies defined in a PL/SQL package
- How would you create this role?

- A. as a secure application role
- B. with definer's rights
- C. with global authentication
- D. with external authentication

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/network.111/b28531/authorization.htm#DBSEG97973](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/authorization.htm#DBSEG97973)

**NEW QUESTION 163**

Which two statements are true about standard database auditing? (Choose two.)

- A. DDL statements can be audited.
- B. Statements that refer to standalone procedure can be audited.
- C. Operations by the users logged on as SYSDBA cannot be audited.
- D. Only one audit record is ever created for a session per audited statement even though it is executed more than onc

**Answer:** AB

**NEW QUESTION 164**

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

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

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

Minimal disruption to availability is required.

Which three statements are true about this requirement? (Choose three.)

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

**Answer:** ACD

**Explanation:**

A: You can create and rebuild indexes online. Therefore, you can update base tables at the same time you are building or rebuilding indexes on that table. You can perform DML operations while the index build is taking place, but DDL operations are not allowed. Parallel execution is not supported when creating or rebuilding an index online.

D: Moving (Rebuilding) Index-Organized Tables

Because index-organized tables are primarily stored in a B-tree index, you can encounter fragmentation as a consequence of incremental updates. However, you can use the ALTER TABLE...MOVE statement to rebuild the index and reduce this fragmentation.

C: If a table can be compressed in the new tablespace, also it can be compressed in the same tablespace. Incorrect:

Not B, not E: Local and Global indexes can be automatically rebuild with UPDATE INDEXES when you move the table.

**NEW QUESTION 166**

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

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

**Answer:** CDF

**NEW QUESTION 167**

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

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

**Answer:** ABEG

**NEW QUESTION 169**

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

```
ORCL =  
  (DESCRIPTION =  
    (ADDRESS_LIST =  
      (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP) (HOST = hq.us.example.com) (PORT = 1521))  
    )  
    CONNECTED_DATA =  
      (SERVICE_NAME = ORCL.us.example.com)  
  )  
)
```

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 173**

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

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

**Answer:** ABE

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 177**

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 179**

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 182**

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 184**

Examine these two statements:

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

Tablespace created.

```
SQL> ALTER DATABASE DEFAULT TABLESPACE MRKT;
```

Database altered.

Which three are true about the MRKT tablespace? (Choose three.)

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

**Answer:** CDE

**NEW QUESTION 188**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

References [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/network.111/b28531/auditing.htm#DBSEG0622](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/auditing.htm#DBSEG0622)

**NEW QUESTION 191**

You are connected using SQL\* Plus to a multitenant container database (CDB) with SYSDBA privileges and execute the following sequence statements:

```
SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE NEW_PDB ADMIN USER PDB_ADMIN IDENTIFIED BY SECRET ;
Pluggable database created.
```

```
SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE NEW_PDB OPEN;
Pluggable database altered.
```

```
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER = NEW_PDB;
Session altered.
```

```
SQL> GRANT CONNECT TO PDB_ADMIN ;
Grant succeeded.
```

```
SQL CONNECT PDB_ADMIN/SECRET@LOCALHOST/NEW_PDB
Connected.
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM SESSION_PRIVS;
```

PRIVILEGE

-----

CREATE SESSION  
SET CONTAINER

```
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER = PDB$SEED;
```

What is the result of the last SET CONTAINER statement and why is it so?



- A. It succeeds because the PDB\_ADMIN user has the required privileges.
- B. It fails because common users are unable to use the SET CONTAINER statement.
- C. It fails because local users are unable to use the SET CONTAINER statement.
- D. It fails because the SET CONTAINER statement cannot be used with PDB\$SEED as the target pluggable database (PDB).

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 195

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

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

**Answer:** ACE

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 198

Which three statements are true about space usage alerts? (Choose three.)

- A. Alerts are issued only when the critical threshold for space available in a tablespace is breached.
- B. The sum of active extents and allocated user quotas is considered to compute space usage for an undo tablespace.
- C. Database alerts can provide warnings about low space availability at both tablespace and segment levels.
- D. Alerts are not issued for locally managed tablespaces that are offline or in read-only mode.
- E. A newly created locally managed tablespace is automatically assigned the default threshold values defined for a database.

**Answer:** ADE

#### Explanation:

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28310/schema001.htm#ADMIN10120](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/schema001.htm#ADMIN10120)

#### NEW QUESTION 201

You have successfully taken a database backup by using the command: RMAN> BACKUP AS BACKUPSET DATABASE;

Now you execute this command:

RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 DATABASE;

What is the outcome?

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

**Answer:** E

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 202

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

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

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 204

The schema SALES exists in two databases, ORCL1 and ORCL2, and has the same password, SALES123. User SALES has CREATE DATABASE LINK and CREATE SESSION privileges on both databases. Examine these commands: Conn SALES/SALES123

CREATE DATABASE LINK orcl2 USING 'orcl2';

What is the outcome of executing these commands in the ORCL1 database?

- A. ORCL2 is created as a public database link to connect a single session to the SALES schema in the ORCL2 database.
- B. ORCL2 is created as a shared database link to connect multiple sessions to the SALES schema in the ORCL2 database.
- C. ORCL2 is created as a private database link to connect to only the SALES schema in the ORCL2 database.
- D. ORCL2 database link creation fail

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 207**

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 Express

**Answer:** BD

**NEW QUESTION 208**

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](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/schema001.htm#ADMIN10120)

**NEW QUESTION 209**

In your database, the STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter is set to TYPICAL and an Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot is taken every 30 minutes. Which two statements are true about the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)? (Choose two.)

- A. It measures database performance by analyzing the wait time and CPU time of all non-idle user sessions.
- B. It always compares the latest snapshot with the baseline snapshot for analysis.
- C. It runs after each AWR snapshot is created and it requires at least two snapshots for analysis.
- D. It requires at least four AWR snapshots for analysis.
- E. It calls other advisors if required, but does not provide recommendations about the advisors to be use

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 213**

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 215**

You create a locally managed tablespace ORDERS\_TBS with automatic segment management.

You then create the table DAILY\_ORDS\_LST in the ORDERS\_TBS tablespace using the command. CREATE TABLE daily\_ords\_1st(ordno NUMBER, ord\_date DATE) PCTFREE 20;

How does the PCTFREE storage parameter influence data storage for this table?

- A. It allows only 80% of space to be occupied in all data blocks of this table.
- B. It minimizes row chaining during row insertion.
- C. It minimizes row migration during existing row data updation.
- D. It automatically coalesces free space of a data block when it reaches 20% of available space

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 218**

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 222**

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

- A. The remote database job must run as a user that is valid on the target remote database.

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 223

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 224

In your database, archive logging and control file autobackup are enabled.

The data files and redo log files are intact but control files are impacted due to media failure. In which two recovery scenarios must you use the RESETLOGS option? (Choose two.)

- A. One control file copy is intact so the spfile is changed to refer to only one copy.
- B. One control file copy is intact and damaged control file copies have to be restored to the default location.
- C. All copies of the control file are damaged and the CREATE CONTROLFILE statement is executed manually.
- D. All copies of the control file are damaged and the auto backed up control file is used for recovery.
- E. One control file copy is intact and damaged control file copies have to be restored to a non-default location.

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 227

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 230

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

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

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 232

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 235

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](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14231/schedover.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 238**

Which set of statements is true about data dictionary views?

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 239**

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 242**

Which three file types are stored in the Fast Recovery Area by default in a traditional nonOMF file system? (Choose three.)

- A. online redo log files  
B. parameter file  
C. multiplexed copies of the current control file  
D. archived log files  
E. Flashback Data Archive files  
F. Flashback logs

**Answer:** ADF

**NEW QUESTION 244**

Examine the following command:

SQL> DBMS\_STATS. SET\_TABLE\_PREFS ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS', 'PUBLISH', 'false'); What is the effect of executing this command?

- A. Existing statistics for the CUSTOMERS table become unusable for the query optimizer.  
B. Automatic statistics collection is stopped for the CUSTOMERS table.  
C. Statistics for the CUSTOMERS table are locked and cannot be overwritten.  
D. Statistics subsequently gathered on the CUSTOMERS table are stored as pending statistic

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 248**

Which four operations performed after the Oracle Restart installation are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration? (Choose four.)

- A. listener configured by using NETCA  
B. database service created by using SRVCTL  
C. database created by using a SQL statement  
D. database created by using DBCA  
E. ASM instance created by using ASMCA  
F. database service created by using DBMS\_SERVICE.CREATE\_SERVICE  
G. database service created by modifying the SERVICE\_NAMES initialization parameter

**Answer:** ABDE

**Explanation:**

References [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283\\_01/server.112/e17120/restart002.htm#insertedID3](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/restart002.htm#insertedID3)

**NEW QUESTION 253**

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 258

For which three requirements would you use the Database Resource Manager? (Choose three.)

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

**Answer:** ABC

#### Explanation:

References:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14231/dbrm.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14231/dbrm.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 262

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

- A. It calls SQL advisors automatically if required.
- B. It provides recommendations only for poorly performing SQL statements.
- C. Its results are stored in AWR.
- D. It runs automatically after each AWR snapshot is created and requires at least two snapshots for analysis.
- E. It requires at least one Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot for analysi

**Answer:** CE

#### NEW QUESTION 264

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/usrgtps.htm#CWLIN483>

#### NEW QUESTION 267

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 272

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 275

Your production database PROD uses file system storage. You want to migrate storage including the Fast Recovery Area for the PROD database to Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) by using RMAN. You back up the entire database. What should the next step be in this migration process?

- A. enabling row movement for the database
- B. disabling Oracle Flashback Database if enabled
- C. opening the database in exclusive mode
- D. placing all tablespaces in read-only mode

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e18951/asm\\_rman.htm#OSTMG89995](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e18951/asm_rman.htm#OSTMG89995)

**NEW QUESTION 280**

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 285**

You determine that database performance is sub-optimal due to hard parsing statements. Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) is disabled for your database instance.

Which tool would you use to get advice on how to improve performance?

- A. Memory Advisor for the PGA
- B. SQL Access Advisor
- C. Memory Advisor for the shared pool
- D. SQL Tuning Advisor

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

References: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25178\\_01/server.1111/e10897/montune.htm#CHDGFCEJ](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25178_01/server.1111/e10897/montune.htm#CHDGFCEJ)

**NEW QUESTION 290**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 295**

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 297**

As part of a manual upgrade of your database to Oracle Database 12c, you plan to issue the command: SQL> STARTUP UPGRADE  
Which three statements are true about the upgrade process? (Choose three.)

- A. All system triggers are disabled during the upgrade process.
- B. Only queries on fixed views execute without errors until you run the catctl.pl script.
- C. The COMPATIBLE parameter must be set to at least 12.1.0 before issuing the command.
- D. All job queues remain active during the upgrade process.
- E. Only connections AS SYSDBA are allowed during the upgrade process.

**Answer:** ADE

**NEW QUESTION 298**

What is the effect of setting the STATISTICS\_LEVEL initialization parameter to BASIC?

- A. Optimizer statistics are collected automatically.
- B. Only timed operating system (OS) statistics and plan execution statistics are collected.
- C. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots are not generated automatically.
- D. The Oracle server dynamically generates the necessary object-level statistics on tables as part of query optimization.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28320/initparams240.htm#REFRN10214](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28320/initparams240.htm#REFRN10214)

**NEW QUESTION 299**

Examine the parameters:

Examine the parameters:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
resource_limit	boolean	TRUE
resouce_manager_cpu_allocation	integer	2
resouce_manager_plan	string	MY_PLAN

Users complain that their sessions for certain transactions hang. You investigate and discover that some users fail to complete their transactions, causing other transactions to wait on row-level locks.

Which two actions would you take to prevent this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Increase the maximum number of ITL slots for segments on which a blocking user performs a transaction.
- B. Decrease the SESSIONS\_PER\_USER limit in the profiles assigned to blocking users.
- C. Set a limit in the proles of blocking users to control the number of data blocks that can be accessed in a session.
- D. Use Database Resource Manager to automatically kill the sessions that are idle and are blocking other sessions.
- E. Decrease the IDLE\_TIME resource limit in the profiles assigned to blocking user

**Answer:** BD

**NEW QUESTION 302**

A user establishes a connection to a database instance by using an Oracle Net. You want to ensure that:

1. The user account must be locked after five consecutive 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. Which two would you do to implement this? (Choose two.)

- A. by alerting the appropriate user attributes with an ALTER USER command
- B. by using appropriate PASSWORD parameters set in the profile assigned to the user
- C. by implementing Database Resource Manager and assign it a profile for the user
- D. by implementing Database Resource Manager and assign it a role for the user
- E. by using appropriate KERNEL parameters set in the profile assigned to the user

**Answer:** BE

**NEW QUESTION 307**

Which two categories of segments are analyzed by the Automatic Segment Advisor? (Choose two.)

- A. segments in tablespaces that have exceeded a critical or warning space threshold
- B. segments that have the highest growth rate in a database
- C. segments that are sparsely populated and have more than 10% of free space below the high water mark.
- D. segments that have unusable indexes
- E. segments for tables created using ADVANCED ROW COMPRESSION

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

References:

[http://www.dba-oracle.com/t\\_segment\\_advisor\\_10g.htm](http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_segment_advisor_10g.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 308**

Unified auditing is enabled in your database. The HR\_ADMIN and OE\_ADMIN roles exist and are granted system privileges.

You execute the command:

SQL>CREATE AUDIT POLICY tab1e\_aud PRIVILEGES CREATE ANY TABLE, DROP ANY TABLE ROLES

hr\_admin, oe\_admin; Which statement is true?

- A. It succeeds and needs to be enabled to capture all SQL statements that require either the specified privileges or any privilege granted to the HR\_ADMIN and OE\_ADMIN role.
- B. It fails because system privileges cannot be granted with roles in the same audit policy.
- C. It succeeds and starts capturing only successful SQL statements for all users who have either the specified privileges or roles granted to them.
- D. It fails because the command does not specify when the unified audit policy should be enforce

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 312**

Examine the following ALTER command:

```
SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP dgroup1 UNDROP DISKS;
```

What is the purpose of the command?

- A. It cancels all pending disk drops within the disk group
- B. It restores disks that are being dropped as the result of a DROP DISKGROUP operation.
- C. It mounts disks in the disk group for which the drop-disk operation has already been completed
- D. It restores all the dropped disks in the disk group for which the drop-disk operation has already been completed
- E. It adds previously dropped disks back into the disk group

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 317**

You plan to install the Oracle Database 12c software. You want to use Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storage and Oracle Restart for managing components. Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server is already installed on the server.

Which three statements must be true for successful installation of the Oracle Database 12c software? (Choose three.)

- A. The OSBACKUPDBA, OSDGDBA, and OSKMDBA OS groups must be created.
- B. An operating system OSDBA group must be created for users with the SYSDBA system privilege.
- C. The Oracle Database 12c software owner and the Oracle Grid Infrastructure owner must belong to the same Oracle Inventory Group.
- D. The Oracle Database 12c installation must have a separate Oracle inventory directory.
- E. An operating system OSOPER group be created for users with the SYSOPER system privileg

**Answer:** BCE

**NEW QUESTION 322**

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 326**

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

What must you do to achieve this?

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 329**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 333**

The HR user updates the salary of one of the employees in the non-partitioned EMPLOYEES table, but does not commit the transaction.

Which two types of lock exist in this situation? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** DE

**NEW QUESTION 334**



Which two statements are true about Automatic Storage Management (ASM)? (Choose two.)

- A. It mounts databases and diskgroups to make ASM files available to database instances.
- B. It spreads files proportionally across all disks in a diskgroup, aiming to ensure that all the disks in a diskgroup have the same I/O load.
- C. It automatically places each disk from an external redundancy diskgroup in its own failure group.
- D. It divides files into extents and allows an extent to span disks.
- E. It mirrors data at the allocation unit (AU) level across failure groups within a normal or high redundancy diskgroup.

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 338

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 itself.

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 343

Which two statements are true about resumable space allocation? (Choose two.)

- A. A database-level LOGON trigger can be used to automatically configure resumable statement settings for individual sessions.
- B. SELECT statements that run out of temporary space for sort areas are candidates for resumable execution.
- C. A resumable statement can be suspended and resumed only once during a session.
- D. Resumable space allocation does not apply when a database instance uses asynchronous commit.
- E. Resumable space allocation does not apply when users exceed their assigned space quota in a tablespace.
- F. Free space in a segment is automatically reclaimed when a resumable statement is suspended because of an out-of-space condition.

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 344

Your database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode. You want to enable archiving for the database. Examine the steps:

1. Execute the ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG command.
2. Execute SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE.
3. Execute STARTUP MOUNT.
4. Set the DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST parameter to \$ORACLE\_HOME/dbs/.
5. Execute STARTUP NOMOUNT.
6. Open the database.

Identify the required steps in the correct sequence.

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 347

Which statement is true about redo log files during instance recovery?

- A. All current, online, and archived redo logs are required to complete instance recovery.
- B. All redo log entries in the current and active logs are applied to data files to reconstruct changes made after the most recent checkpoint.
- C. All redo log entries in the current log are applied to data files until the checkpoint position is reached.
- D. All current, active, and inactive redo logs are required to complete instance recovery.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

References [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A58617\\_01/server.804/a58396/ch2.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A58617_01/server.804/a58396/ch2.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 351

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