

## 1Z0-062 Dumps

### Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

<https://www.certleader.com/1Z0-062-dumps.html>



**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**

Which two are true concerning a multitenant container database with three pluggable database? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 4**

Examine the following command: CREATE TABLE (prod\_id number(4), Prod\_name varchar2 (20), Category\_id number(30), Quantity\_on\_hand number (3) INVISIBLE);

Which three statements are true about using an invisible column in the PRODUCTS table? (Choose three.)

- A. The %ROWTYPE attribute declarations in PL/SQL to access a row will not display the invisible column in the output.
- B. The DESCRIBE commands in SQL \*Plus will not display the invisible column in the output.
- C. Referential integrity constraint cannot be set on the invisible column.
- D. The invisible column cannot be made visible and can only be marked as unused.
- E. A primary key constraint can be added on the invisible column.

**Answer:** ABE

**Explanation:**

AB: You can make individual table columns invisible. Any generic access of a table does not show the invisible columns in the table. For example, the following operations do not display invisible columns in the output:

\* SELECT \* FROM statements in SQL

\* DESCRIBE commands in SQL\*Plus

\* %ROWTYPE attribute declarations in PL/SQL

\* Describes in Oracle Call Interface (OCI) Incorrect: Not D: You can make invisible columns visible.

You can make a column invisible during table creation or when you add a column to a table, and you can later alter the table to make the same column visible.

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Which action takes place when a file checkpoint occurs?

A. The checkpoint position is advanced in the checkpoint queue.

B. All buffers for a checkpointed file that were modified before a specific SCN are written to disk by DBWn and the SCN is stored in the control file.

C. The Database Writer process (DBWn) writes all dirty buffers in the buffer cache to data files.

D. The Log Writer process (LGWR) writes all redo entries in the log buffer to online redo log file

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Which are two ways for a database service to be recognized by a listener in Oracle Database 12c? (Choose two.)

A. Dynamic Registration by the LREG process

B. Dynamic Registration by the SMON process

C. Static registration in the listener.ora file using the GLOBAL\_DBNAME parameter

D. Dynamic Registration by the PMON process

E. Static registration in the listener.ora file using the SERVICE\_NAME parameter

**Answer:** AE

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/NETAG/listenercfg.htm#NETAG298>

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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

lsnrctl > STOP

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

A. They are able to perform only queries.

B. They are not affected and continue to function normally.

C. They are terminated and the active transactions are rolled back.

D. They are not allowed to perform any operations until the listener LISTENER is started.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The listener is used when the connection is established. The immediate impact of stopping the listener will be that no new session can be established from a remote host. Existing sessions are not compromised.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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

A. Effectively implements role separation

B. Enables you to take advantage of Oracle Managed Files.

C. Automatically registers the database with Oracle Restart.

D. Helps you to easily upgrade the database from a prior release.

E. Enables the Installation of Grid Infrastructure files on block or raw devices.

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

C: To use Oracle ASM or Oracle Restart, you must first install Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server before you install and create the database.

Otherwise, you must manually register the database with Oracle Restart.

Desupport of Block and Raw Devices

With the release of Oracle Database 11g release 2 (11.2) and Oracle RAC 11g release 2 (11.2), using Database Configuration Assistant or the installer to store Oracle Clusterware or Oracle Database files directly on block or raw devices is not supported.

If you intend to upgrade an existing Oracle RAC database, or an Oracle RAC database with Oracle ASM instances, then you can use an existing raw or block device partition, and perform a rolling upgrade of your existing installation.

Performing a new installation using block or raw devices is not allowed. References:

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Examine the contents of SQL loader control file:

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

Which three statements are true regarding the SQL\* Loader operation performed using the control file? (Choose three.)

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

**Answer:** ABE

**Explanation:**

A: The APPEND keyword tells SQL\*Loader to preserve any preexisting data in the table. Other options allow you to delete preexisting data, or to fail with an error if the table is not empty to begin with.

B (not D): Note:

\* SQL\*Loader-00210: first data file is empty, cannot process the FIELD NAMES record

Cause: The data file listed in the next message was empty. Therefore, the FIELD NAMES FIRST FILE directive could not be processed.

Action: Check the listed data file and fix it. Then retry the operation E:

\* A comma-separated values (CSV) (also sometimes called character-separated values, because the separator character does not have to be a comma) file stores tabular data (numbers and text) in plain-text form. Plain text means that the file is a sequence of characters, with no data that has to be interpreted instead, as binary numbers. A CSV file consists of any number of records, separated by line breaks of some kind; each record consists of fields, separated by some other character or string, most commonly a literal comma or tab. Usually, all records have an identical sequence of fields.

\* Fields with embedded commas must be quoted. Example:

1997,Ford,E350,"Super, luxurious truck" Note:

\* SQL\*Loader is a bulk loader utility used for moving data from external files into the Oracle database.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

You plan to migrate your database from a File system to Automatic Storage Management (ASM) on same platform. Which two methods or commands would you use to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. RMAN CONVERT command
- B. Data Pump Export and import
- C. Conventional Export and Import
- D. The BACKUP AS COPY DATABASE . . . command of RMAN
- E. DBMS\_FILE\_TRANSFER with transportable tablespace

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

A:

1. Get the list of all datafiles.

Note: RMAN Backup of ASM Storage

There is often a need to move the files from the file system to the ASM storage and vice versa. This may come in handy when one of the file systems is corrupted by some means and then the file may need to be moved to the other file system. D: Migrating a Database into ASM

\* To take advantage of Automatic Storage Management with an existing database you must migrate that database into ASM. This migration is performed using Recovery Manager (RMAN) even if you are not using RMAN for your primary backup and recovery strategy.

\* Example:

Back up your database files as copies to the ASM disk group. BACKUP AS COPY INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASEFORMAT '+DISK' TAG 'ORA\_ASM\_MIGRATION';

References:

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Which three statements are true PFILEs, SPFILEs or both? (Choose three.)

- A. SPFILEs and PFILEs may both be edited with an O/S editing utility
- B. Some SPFILE parameters can be modified successfully with the SCOPE=MEMORY clause
- C. A SPFILE can be created by an idle instance
- D. A PFILE can be created by an idle instance
- E. All SPFILE parameters can be modified successfully with the SCOPE=BOTH clause
- F. All SPFILE parameters can be modified successfully with the SCOPE=MEMORY clause

**Answer:** BDE

### NEW QUESTION 13

Examine the query and its output:

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

REASON	METRIC_VALUE
Tablespace [TEST] is [28 percent] full	28.125
Metrics "Current Logons Count" is at 29	29
Metrics "Database Time Spent Waiting (%)" is at 99.03754 for event class "Application"	99.0375405
db_recovery_file_dest_size of 4294967296 bytes is 97.298 used and has 116228096 remaining bytes available.	97

After 30 minutes, you execute the same query:

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

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

What might have caused three of the alerts to disappear?

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

**Answer:** D

### NEW QUESTION 18

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

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

**Answer:** ACD

### NEW QUESTION 19

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

You can use the SQL Performance Analyzer to analyze the SQL performance impact of any type of system change. Examples of common system changes include:

- Database upgrades
  - Configuration changes to the operating system, hardware, or database
  - Database initialization parameter changes
  - Schema changes, such as adding new indexes or materialized views
  - Gathering optimizer statistics
  - SQL tuning actions, such as creating SQL profiles
- References:  
[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28318/intro.htm#CNCPT961](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/intro.htm#CNCPT961)

### NEW QUESTION 23

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 28

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 33

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  
12c Release 1 (12.1) - 16 Validating Database Files and Backups

#### NEW QUESTION 34

You execute the commands:

```
SQL>CREATE USER sidney
      IDENTIFIED BY out_standing1
      DEFAULT TABLESPACE users
      QUOTA 10M ON users
      TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp
      ACCOUNT UNLOCK;

SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION TO sidney;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The create user command fails if any role with the name Sidney exists in the database.
- B. The user Sidney can connect to the database instance but cannot perform sort operations because no space quota is specified for the temp tablespace.
- C. The user Sidney is created but cannot connect to the database instance because no profile is default.
- D. The user Sidney can connect to the database instance but requires relevant privileges to create objects in the users tablespace.
- E. The user Sidney is created and authenticated by the operating system.

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 38

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 39

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 44**

Your database is in ARCHIVELOG mode. You want to disable archiving for the database. Examine these steps:

1. Execute the ALTER DATABASE NOARCHIVELOG 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
7. Execute SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL

Identify the required steps in the correct sequence.

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference:

[http://dba-oracle.com/bk\\_disable\\_archive\\_log\\_mode.htm](http://dba-oracle.com/bk_disable_archive_log_mode.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 48**

Which statement is true regarding the startup of a database instance?

- A. The instance does not start up normally and requires manual media recovery after a shutdown using the ABORT option.
- B. Uncommitted transactions are rolled back during the startup of the database instance after a shutdown using the immediate option.
- C. There is no difference in the underlying mechanics of the startup whether the database is shut down by using the IMMEDIATE option or the ABORT option.
- D. Media recovery is required when the database is shut down by using either the IMMEDIATE option or the ABORT option.
- E. Instance recovery is not required if the database instance was shut down by using SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE.

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

References:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/A87860\\_01/doc/server.817/a76956/start.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/A87860_01/doc/server.817/a76956/start.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 51**

You notice a performance change in your production Oracle database and you want to know which change has made this performance difference.

You generate the Compare Period Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) report to further investigation. Which three findings would you get from the report? (Choose three.)

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

**Answer:** ABD

**Explanation:**

Keyword: shows the difference.

\* Full ADDM analysis across two AWR snapshot periods Detects causes, measure effects, then correlates them Causes: workload changes, configuration changes Effects: regressed SQL, reach resource limits (CPU, I/O, memory, interconnect) Makes actionable recommendations along with quantified impact

\* Identify what changed

/ Configuration changes, workload changes

\* Performance degradation of the database occurs when your database was performing optimally in the past, such as 6 months ago, but has gradually degraded to a point where it becomes noticeable to the users. The Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) Compare Periods report enables you to compare database performance between two periods of time. While an AWR report shows AWR data between two snapshots (or two points in time), the AWR Compare Periods report shows the difference (ABE) between two periods (or two AWR reports with a total of four snapshots). Using the AWR Compare Periods report helps you to identify detailed performance attributes and configuration settings that differ between two time periods.

**NEW QUESTION 54**

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 56**

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

1. The user account must be locked after five unsuccessful login attempts.
2. Data read per session must be limited for the user.
3. The user cannot have more than three simultaneous sessions.
4. The user must have a maximum minutes session idle time before being logged off automatically. How would you accomplish this?

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 59**

Which two statements are true concerning dropping a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

References: [http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb\\_plug.htm#ADMIN13658](http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb_plug.htm#ADMIN13658)

**NEW QUESTION 60**

You ran this command on a source database:

\$> expdp hr/hr DIRECTORY=dumpdir DUMPFILE=emp1.dmp VIEWS\_AS\_TABLES=emp\_dept On the target database, you run this command:

\$> impdp hr/hr DIRECTORY=dumpdir DUMPFILE=emp1.dmp VIEWS\_AS\_TABLES=emp\_dept Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The expdp operation exports all rows for tables contained in the defining query of the EMP\_DEPT view
- B. The impdp operation creates separate tables for each table contained in the defining query of the EMP\_DEPT view
- C. The expdp operation exports all rows that are displayed when querying the EMP\_DEPT view with no filter
- D. The impdp operation creates EMP\_DEPT as a table
- E. The expdp operation exports the table definitions for tables that are queried in the EMP\_DEPT view.
- F. The impdp operation creates EMP\_DEPT as a view

**Answer:** DE

**NEW QUESTION 62**

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

You have set the DB\_SMART\_FLASH\_FILE parameter: DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_FILE= '/dev/flash\_device\_1 ',' /dev/flash\_device\_2' How should the DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_SIZE be configured to use both devices?

- A. Set DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_ZISE = 64G.
- B. Set DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_ZISE = 64G, 64G
- C. Set DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_ZISE = 128G.
- D. DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_SIZE is automatically configured by the instance at startup.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

\* Smart Flash Cache concept is not new in Oracle 12C - DB Smart Flash Cache in Oracle 11g.

In this release Oracle has made changes related to both initialization parameters used by DB Smart Flash cache. Now you can define many files|devices and its sizes for “Database Smart Flash Cache” area. In previous releases only one file|device could be defined.

DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_FILE = /dev/sda, /dev/sdb, /dev/sdc DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_SIZE = 32G, 32G, 64G

So above settings defines 3 devices which will be in use by “DB Smart Flash Cache”

/dev/sda – size 32G

/dev/sdb – size 32G

/dev/sdc – size 64G

New view V\$FLASHFILESTAT – it’s used to determine the cumulative latency and read counts of each file|device and compute the average latency

**NEW QUESTION 67**

Which three statements are true about adaptive SQL plan management? (Choose three.)

- A. It automatically performs verification or evolves non-accepted plans, in COMPREHENSIVE mode when they perform better than existing accepted plans.
- B. The optimizer always uses the fixed plan, if the fixed plan exists in the plan baseline.
- C. It adds new, better plans automatically as fixed plans to the baseline.
- D. The non-accepted plans are automatically accepted and become usable by the optimizer if they perform better than the existing accepted plans.
- E. The non-accepted plans in a SQL plan baseline are automatically evolved, in COMPREHENSIVE mode, during the nightly maintenance window and a persistent verification report is generated.

**Answer:** ADE

**Explanation:**

With adaptive SQL plan management, DBAs no longer have to manually run the verification or evolve process for non-accepted plans. When automatic SQL tuning is in COMPREHENSIVE mode, it runs a verification or evolve process for all SQL statements that have non-accepted plans during the nightly maintenance window. If the non-accepted plan performs better than the existing accepted plan (or plans) in the SQL plan baseline, then the plan is automatically accepted and becomes usable by the optimizer. After the verification is complete, a persistent report is generated detailing how the non-accepted plan performs compared to the accepted plan performance. Because the evolve process is now an AUTOTASK, DBAs can also schedule their own evolve job at end time.

Note:

\* The optimizer is able to adapt plans on the fly by predetermining multiple subplans for portions of the plan.

\* Adaptive plans, introduced in Oracle Database 12c, enable the optimizer to defer the final plan decision for a statement until execution time. The optimizer instruments its chosen plan (the default plan) with statistics collectors so that it can detect at runtime, if its cardinality estimates differ greatly from the actual number of rows seen by the operations in the plan. If there is a significant difference, then the plan or a portion of it will be automatically adapted to avoid suboptimal performance on the first execution of a SQL statement.

#### NEW QUESTION 70

Your database is open and the listener LISTENER is up. You issue the command: LSNRCTL> RELOAD

What is the effect of RELOAD on sessions that were originally established by LISTENER?

- A. Only sessions based on static listener registrations are disconnected.
- B. Existing connections are not disconnected; however, they cannot perform any operations until the listener completes the re-registration of the database instance and service handlers.
- C. The sessions are not affected and continue to function normally.
- D. All the sessions are terminated and active transactions are rolled back

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 75

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 dynamically

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 79

The ORCL database is configured to support shared server mode. You want to ensure that a user connecting remotely to the database instance has a one-to-one ratio between client and server processes.

Which connection method guarantees that this requirement is met?

- A. connecting by using an external naming method
- B. connecting by using the easy connect method
- C. creating a service in the database by using the DBMS\_SERVICE.CREATE\_SERVICE procedure and using this service for creating a local naming service
- D. connecting by using the local naming method with the SERVER = DEDICATED parameter set in the tnsnames.ora file for the net service
- E. connecting by using a directory naming method

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 83

You support Oracle Database 12c Oracle Database 11g, and Oracle Database log on the same server. All databases of all versions use Automatic Storage Management (ASM).

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

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

**Answer: ABD**

#### Explanation:

AD: The value for the disk group COMPATIBLE.ASM attribute determines the minimum software version for an Oracle ASM instance that can use the disk group. This setting also affects the format of the data structures for the Oracle ASM metadata on the disk.

B: The value for the disk group COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute determines the minimum COMPATIBLE database initialization parameter setting for any database instance that is allowed to use the disk group. Before advancing the COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute, ensure that the values for the COMPATIBLE initialization

parameter for all of the databases that access the disk group are set to at least the value of the new setting for COMPATIBLE.RDBMS.

For example, if the COMPATIBLE initialization parameters of the databases are set to either 11.1 or 11.2, then COMPATIBLE.RDBMS can be set to any value between 10.1 and 11.1 inclusively.

Not E:

/The value for the disk group COMPATIBLE.ADVM attribute determines whether the disk group can contain Oracle ASM volumes. The value must be set to 11.2 or higher. Before setting this attribute, the COMPATIBLE.ASM value must be 11.2 or higher. Also, the Oracle ADVM volume drivers must be loaded in the supported environment.

/ You can create an Oracle ASM Dynamic Volume Manager (Oracle ADVM) volume in a disk group. The volume device associated with the dynamic volume can then be used to host an Oracle ACFS file system.

The compatibility parameters COMPATIBLE.ASM and COMPATIBLE.ADVM must be set to 11.2 or higher for the disk group.

Note:

\* The disk group attributes that determine compatibility are COMPATIBLE.ASM, COMPATIBLE.RDBMS. and COMPATIBLE.ADVM. The COMPATIBLE.ASM and COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute settings determine the minimum Oracle Database software version numbers that a system can use for Oracle ASM and the database instance types respectively. For example, if the Oracle ASM compatibility setting is 11.2, and RDBMS compatibility is set to 11.1, then the Oracle ASM software version must be at least 11.2, and the Oracle Database client software version must be at least 11.1. The COMPATIBLE.ADVM attribute determines whether the Oracle ASM Dynamic Volume Manager feature can create a volume in a disk group.

#### NEW QUESTION 84

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 85

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

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

**Answer:** CE

#### Explanation:

Asynchronous Global Index Maintenance for DROP and TRUNCATE PARTITION

This feature enables global index maintenance to be delayed and decoupled from a DROP and TRUNCATE partition without making a global index unusable.

Enhancements include faster DROP and TRUNCATE partition operations and the ability to delay index maintenance to off-peak time.

References:

#### NEW QUESTION 87

You wish to enable an audit policy for all database users, except SYS, SYSTEM, and SCOTT. You issue the following statements:

```
SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER EXCEPT SYS; SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER EXCEPT SYSTEM; SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER EXCEPT SCOTT;
```

For which database users is the audit policy now active?

- A. All users except SYS
- B. All users except SCOTT
- C. All users except sys and SCOTT
- D. All users except sys, system, and SCOTT

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

If you run multiple AUDIT statements on the same unified audit policy but specify different EXCEPT users, then Oracle Database uses the last exception user list, not any of the users from the preceding lists. This means the effect of the earlier AUDIT POLICY ... EXCEPT statements are overridden by the latest AUDIT POLICY

... EXCEPT statement. Note:

\* The ORA\_DATABASE\_PARAMETER policy audits commonly used Oracle Database parameter settings. By default, this policy is not enabled.

\* You can use the keyword ALL to audit all actions. The following example shows how to audit all actions on the HR.EMPLOYEES table, except actions by user pmulligan.

Example Auditing All Actions on a Table

```
CREATE AUDIT POLICY all_actions_on_hr_emp_pol
```

```
ACTIONS ALL ON HR.EMPLOYEES;
```

```
AUDIT POLICY all_actions_on_hr_emp_pol EXCEPT pmulligan; References:
```

#### NEW QUESTION 91

An administrator account is granted the CREATE SESSION and SET CONTAINER system privileges. A multitenant container database (CDB) instant has the following parameter set: THREADED\_EXECUTION = FALSE

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

- A. You can conned as a common user by using the connect statement.

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

**Answer:** ACDE

#### NEW QUESTION 92

Which two statements are true about the logical storage structure of an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

- A. An extent contains data blocks that are always physically contiguous on disk.
- B. An extent can span multiple segments.
- C. Each data block always corresponds to one operating system block.
- D. It is possible to have tablespaces of different block sizes.
- E. A data block is the smallest unit of I/O in data files.

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 96

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

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

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

A: Variable size extents enable support for larger ASM datafiles, reduce SGA memory requirements for very large databases (A), and improve performance for file create and open operations.

C: You don't have to worry about the sizes; the ASM instance automatically allocates the appropriate extent size. Note:

\* The contents of ASM files are stored in a disk group as a set, or collection, of data extents that are stored on individual disks within disk groups. Each extent resides on an individual disk. Extents consist of one or more allocation units (AU). To accommodate increasingly larger files, ASM uses variable size extents.

\* The size of the extent map that defines a file can be smaller by a factor of 64 depending on the file size. The initial extent size is equal to the allocation unit size and it increases by a factor of 64 at predefined thresholds. This feature is automatic for newly created and resized datafiles when the disk group compatibility attributes are set to Oracle Release 11 or higher.

#### NEW QUESTION 101

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

- A. Missing or stale histogram statistics
- B. Undersized shared pool
- C. High clustering factor for the indexes
- D. High value for the DB\_FILE\_MULTIBLOCK\_READ\_COUNT parameter
- E. Oversized buffer cache

**Answer:** ACD

#### Explanation:

D: DB\_FILE\_MULTIBLOCK\_READ\_COUNT is one of the parameters you can use to minimize I/O during table scans. It specifies the maximum number of blocks read in one I/O operation during a sequential scan. The total number of I/Os needed to perform a full table scan depends on such factors as the size of the table, the multiblock read count, and whether parallel execution is being utilized for the operation.

#### NEW QUESTION 106

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

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

**Answer:** ABE

#### NEW QUESTION 107

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

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

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

- A. Oracle Data Pump.
- B. An ALTER TABLE MOVE to move the table and ALTER INDEX REBUILD to move the indexes.
- C. An ALTER TABLE MOVE to move the table and ALTER INDEX REBUILD ONLINE to move the indexes.

- D. Online Table Redefinition.  
E. Edition-Based Table Redefinition.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

\* Oracle Database provides a mechanism to make table structure modifications without significantly affecting the availability of the table. The mechanism is called online table redefinition. Redefining tables online provides a substantial increase in availability compared to traditional methods of redefining tables.

\* To redefine a table online:

Choose the redefinition method: by key or by rowid

\* By key—Select a primary key or pseudo-primary key to use for the redefinition. Pseudo-primary keys are unique keys with all component columns having NOT NULL constraints. For this method, the versions of the tables before and after redefinition should have the same primary key columns. This is the preferred and default method of redefinition.

\* By rowid—Use this method if no key is available. In this method, a hidden column named M\_ROW\$\$ is added to the post-redefined version of the table. It is recommended that this column be dropped or marked as unused after the redefinition is complete. If COMPATIBLE is set to 10.2.0 or higher, the final phase of redefinition automatically sets this column unused. You can then use the ALTER TABLE ... DROP UNUSED COLUMNS statement to drop it.

You cannot use this method on index-organized tables. Note:

\* When you rebuild an index, you use an existing index as the data source. Creating an index in this manner enables you to change storage characteristics or move to a new tablespace. Rebuilding an index based on an existing data source removes intra-block fragmentation. Compared to dropping the index and using the CREATE INDEX statement, re-creating an existing index offers better performance.

Incorrect:

Not E: Edition-based redefinition enables you to upgrade the database component of an application while it is in use, thereby minimizing or eliminating down time.

**NEW QUESTION 112**

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 113**

You execute the following commands to audit database activities:

SQL > ALTER SYSTEM SET AUDIT\_TRIAL=DB, EXTENDED SCOPE=SPFILE;

SQL > AUDIT SELECT TABLE, INSERT TABLE, DELETE TABLE BY JOHN By SESSION WHENEVER SUCCESSFUL;

Which statement is true about the audit record that generated when auditing after instance restarts?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Note:

\* BY SESSION

In earlier releases, BY SESSION caused the database to write a single record for all SQL statements or operations of the same type executed on the same schema objects in the same session. Beginning with this release (11g) of Oracle Database, both BY SESSION and BY ACCESS cause Oracle Database to write one audit record for each audited statement and operation.

\* BY ACCESS

Specify BY ACCESS if you want Oracle Database to write one record for each audited statement and operation. Note:

If you specify either a SQL statement shortcut or a system privilege that audits a data definition language (DDL) statement, then the database always audits by access. In all other cases, the database honors the BY SESSION or BY ACCESS specification.

\* For each audited operation, Oracle Database produces an audit record containing this information:

- / The user performing the operation
- / The type of operation
- / The object involved in the operation
- / The date and time of the operation

References:

**NEW QUESTION 115**

Which four statements are true about database instance behavior? (Choose four.)

- A. An idle instance is created when a STARTUP NOMOUNT is successful
- B. All dynamic performance views (v\$ views) return data when queried from a session connected to an instance in NOMOUNT state
- C. The consistency of redo logs and data files is checked when mounting the database
- D. Redo log files can be renamed in MOUNT state
- E. An SPFILE can be updated when connected to an idle instance
- F. Datafiles can be renamed in MOUNT state

**Answer:** CDEF

#### NEW QUESTION 117

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

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

**Answer:** ACE

#### Explanation:

Oracle 11g/12c makes further use of SQL tuning sets with the SQL Performance Analyzer, which compares the performance of the statements in a tuning set before and after a database change. The database change can be as major or minor as you like, such as:

- \* (E) Database, operating system, or hardware upgrades.
- \* (A, C) Database, operating system, or hardware configuration changes.
- \* Database initialization parameter changes.
- \* Schema changes, such as adding indexes or materialized views.
- \* Refreshing optimizer statistics.
- \* Creating or changing SQL profiles.

#### NEW QUESTION 122

You execute the following piece of code with appropriate privileges:

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

CREATE VIEW SCOTT.EMP_V AS SELECT * FROM SCOTT.EMP;

BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY(
    OBJECT_SCHEMA => 'SCOTT',
    OBJECT_NAME   => 'EMP_V',
    POLICY_NAME   => 'SCOTT_EMP_V',
    COLUMN_NAME   => 'SAL',
    FUNCTION_TYPE => DBMS_REDACT.NONE,
    EXPRESSION    => 'SYS_CONTEXT("SYS_SESSION_ROLES","MGR") = "FALSE"');
END;
/
```

User SCOTT has been granted the CREATE SESSION privilege and the MGR role.

Which two statements are true when a session logged in as SCOTT queries the SAL column in the view and the table? (Choose two.)

- A. Data is redacted for the EMP.SAL column only if the SCOTT session does not have the MGR role set.
- B. Data is redacted for EMP.SAL column only if the SCOTT session has the MGR role set.
- C. Data is never redacted for the EMP\_V.SAL column.
- D. Data is redacted for the EMP\_V.SAL column only if the SCOTT session has the MGR role set.
- E. Data is redacted for the EMP\_V.SAL column only if the SCOTT session does not have the MGR role set.

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

Note:

- \* DBMS\_REDACT.FULL completely redacts the column data.
- \* DBMS\_REDACT.NONE applies no redaction on the column data. Use this function for development testing purposes. LOB columns are not supported.
- \* 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.
- \* If you create a view chain (that is, a view based on another view), then the Data Redaction policy also applies throughout this view chain. The policies remain in

effect all of the way up through this view chain, but if another policy is created for one of these views, then for the columns affected in the subsequent views, this new policy takes precedence.

#### NEW QUESTION 124

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

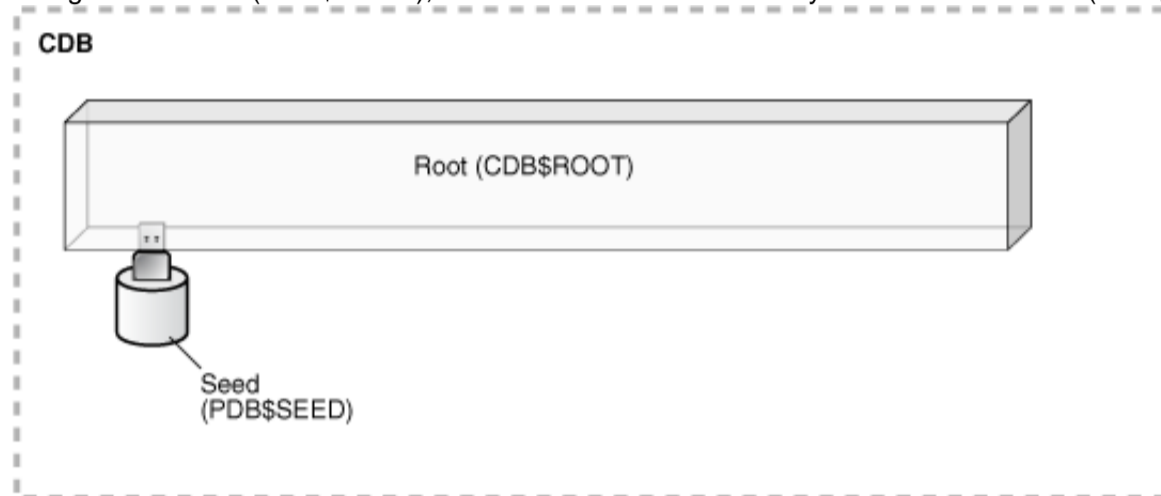
- A. It will create a multitenant container database (CDB) with only the root opened.
- B. It will create a CDB with root opened and seed read only.
- C. It will create a CDB with root and seed opened and one PDB mounted.
- D. It will create a CDB that must be plugged into an existing CDB.
- E. It will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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

\* The CREATE DATABASE ... ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE SQL statement creates a new CDB. If you do not specify the ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE clause, then the newly created database is a non-CDB and can never contain PDBs.

Along with the root (CDB\$ROOT), Oracle Database automatically creates a seed PDB (PDB\$SEED). The following graphic shows a newly created CDB:



#### \* Creating a PDB

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

#### NEW QUESTION 129

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

- A. The root container can be flashed back without flashing back the pluggable databases (PDBs).
- B. To enable flashback database, the CDB must be mounted.
- C. Individual PDBs can be flashed back without flashing back the entire CDB.
- D. The DB\_FLASHBACK\_RETENTION\_TARGET parameter must be set to enable flashback of the CDB.
- E. ACDB can be flashed back specifying the desired target point in time or an SCN, but not a restore point.

**Answer: ABD**

#### NEW QUESTION 132

The HR user receives the following error while inserting data into the sales table:

```
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01653: unable to extend table HR.SALES by 128 in tablespace USERS
```

On investigation, you find that the users tablespace uses Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM). It is the default tablespace for the HR user with an unlimited quota on it.

Which two methods would you use to resolve this error? (Choose two.)

- A. Altering the data file associated with the USERS tablespace to extend automatically
- B. Adding a data file to the USERS tablespace
- C. Changing segment space management for the USERS tablespace to manual
- D. Creating a new tablespace with autoextend enabled and changing the default tablespace of the HR user to the new tablespace
- E. Enabling resumable space allocation by setting the RESUMABLE\_TIMEOUT parameter to a nonzero value

**Answer: AB**

#### NEW QUESTION 136

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 140

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 144

Identify three valid options for adding a pluggable database (PDB) to an existing multitenant container database (CDB).

- A. Use the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to create a PDB using the files from the SEED.
- B. Use the CREATE DATABASE . . . ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to provision a PDB by copying file from the SEED.
- C. Use the DBMS\_PDB package to clone an existing PDB.
- D. Use the DBMS\_PDB package to plug an Oracle 12c non-CDB database into an existing CDB.
- E. Use the DBMS\_PDB package to plug an Oracle 11 g Release 2 (11.2.0.3.0) non-CDB database into an existing CDB.

**Answer:** ACD

#### Explanation:

Use the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to create a pluggable database (PDB). This statement enables you to perform the following tasks:

\* (A) Create a PDB by using the seed as a template

Use the create\_pdb\_from\_seed clause to create a PDB by using the seed in the multitenant container database (CDB) as a template. The files associated with the seed are copied to a new location and the copied files are then associated with the new PDB.

\* (C) Create a PDB by cloning an existing PDB

Use the create\_pdb\_clone clause to create a PDB by copying an existing PDB (the source PDB) and then plugging the copy into the CDB. The files associated with the source PDB are copied to a new location and the copied files are associated with the new PDB. This operation is called cloning a PDB.

The source PDB can be plugged in or unplugged. If plugged in, then the source PDB can be in the same CDB or in a remote CDB. If the source PDB is in a remote CDB, then a database link is used to connect to the remote CDB and copy the files.

\* Create a PDB by plugging an unplugged PDB or a non-CDB into a CDB

Use the create\_pdb\_from\_xml clause to plug an unplugged PDB or a non-CDB into a CDB, using an XML metadata file.

#### NEW QUESTION 147

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 152

You want a job that performs a bulk insert as soon as the loader file arrives on the local file system. Which two would you do to accomplish this? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a file watcher

- B. Create a bulk loader watcher
- C. Create a light weight job for bulk insert
- D. Create an event-based job for bulk insert
- E. Create a job chain with a step for bulk insert

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 153

Which two must be installed or configured either manually or by DBCA in order to use Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express)? (Choose two.)

- A. A port number for Oracle HTTP Server must be configured
- B. The APEX\_PUBLIC\_USER role must be granted to SYSMAN
- C. A SYSMAN user with SYSDBA privilege must be created
- D. At least one TCP/IP dispatcher must be configured
- E. The Oracle HTTP Server must be installed

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 156

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

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

**Answer:** ACD

#### NEW QUESTION 158

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 163

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 164

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

- A. Creating and dropping tables in the data file being moved
- B. Performing file shrink of the data file being moved
- C. Querying tables in the data file being moved

- D. Performing Block Media Recovery for a data block in the data file being moved
- E. Flashing back the database
- F. Executing DML statements on objects stored in the data file being moved

**Answer:** ACEF

**Explanation:**

- You can now move On line Datafile without have to stop Monoged Recovery and manually copy and rename Files. This can even be used to move Datafiles from or to ASM.

- New in Oracle Database 12c: FROM METAUNK. Physical Standby Database is in Active Data Guard Mode (opened READ ONLY and Managed Recovery is running):

It is now possible to online move a Datafile while Managed Recovery is running, ie. the Physical Standby Database is in Active Data Guard Mode. You con use this Command to move the Datafile

- A flashback operation does not relocate a moved data file to its previous location. If you move a data file online from one location to another and later flash back the database to a point in time before the move, then the Data file remains in the new location, but the contents of the Data file ore changed to the contents at the time specified in the flashback. Oracle0 Database Administrator's Guide 12c Release 1 (12.1)

**NEW QUESTION 165**

You upgraded your database from pre-12c to a multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable databases (PDBs). Examine the query and its output:

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

USERNAME	SYSDB	SYSOP	SYSAS	SYSBA	SYSDG	YSKM	CON_ID
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SYS	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	0

Which two tasks must you perform to add users with SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privilege to the password file? (Choose two.)

- A. Assign the appropriate operating system groups to SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, SYSKM.
- B. Grant SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privileges to the intended users.
- C. Re-create the password file with SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privilege and the FORCE argument set to No.
- D. Re-create the password file with SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privilege, and FORCE arguments set to Yes.
- E. Re-create the password file in the Oracle Database 12c format.

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

\* orapwd

/ You can create a database password file using the password file creation utility, ORAPWD. The syntax of the ORAPWD command is as follows:  
orapwd FILE=filename [ENTRIES=numusers] [FORCE={y|n}] [ASM={y|n}] [DBUNIQUENAME=dbname] [FORMAT={12|legacy}] [SYSBACKUP={y|n}] [SYSDG={y|n}] [SYSKM={y|n}] [DELETE={y|n}] [INPUT\_FILE=input-fname]

force - whether to overwrite existing file (optional), \* v\$PWFILe\_users

/ 12c: V\$PWFILe\_USERS lists all users in the password file, and indicates whether the user has been granted the SYSDBA, SYSOPER, SYSASM, SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privileges.

/ 10c: sts users who have been granted SYSDBA and SYSOPER privileges as derived from the password file. ColumnDatatypeDescription  
USERNAMEVARCHAR2(30)The name of the user that is contained in the password file  
SYSDBAVARCHAR2(5)If TRUE, the user can connect with SYSDBA privileges SYSOPERVARCHAR2(5)If TRUE, the user can connect with SYSOPER privileges

Incorrect:  
not E: The format of the v\$PWFILe\_users file is already in 12c format.

**NEW QUESTION 168**

You created a new database using the "create database" statement without specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE" clause. What are two effects of not using the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE database" clause?

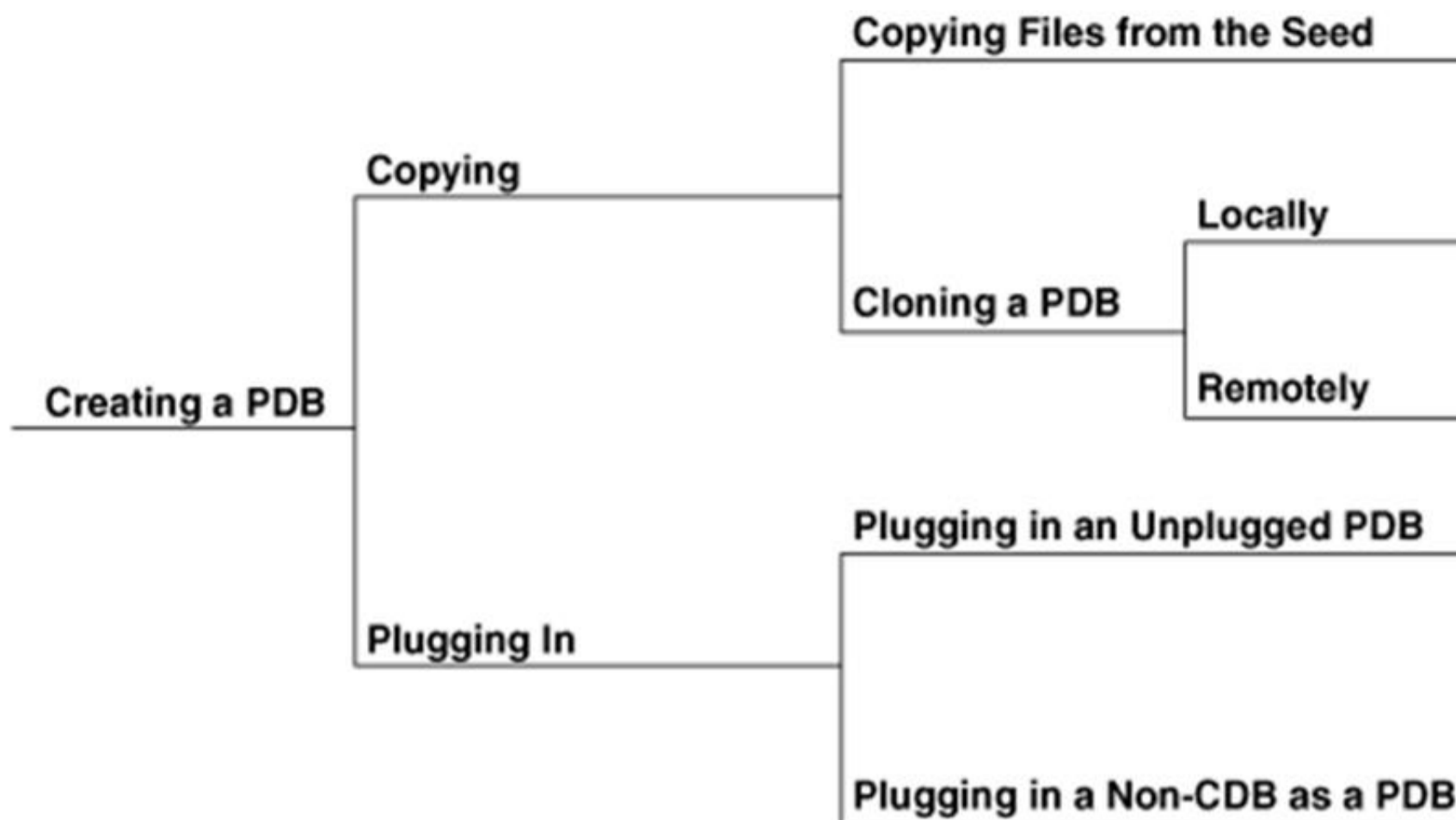
- A. The database is created as a non-CDB and can never contain a PDB.
- B. The database is treated as a PDB and must be plugged into an existing multitenant container database (CDB).
- C. The database is created as a non-CDB and can never be plugged into a CDB.
- D. The database is created as a non-CDB but can be plugged into an existing CDB.
- E. The database is created as a non-CDB but will become a CDB whenever the first PDB is plugged in.

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

A (not B,not E): The CREATE DATABASE ... ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE SQL statement creates a new CDB. If you do not specify the ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE clause, then the newly created database is a non- CDB and can never contain PDBs.

D: You can create a PDB by plugging in a Non-CDB as a PDB. The following graphic depicts the options for creating a PDB:



Incorrect:

Not E: For the duration of its existence, a database is either a CDB or a non-CDB. You cannot transform a non-CDB into a CDB or vice versa. You must define a database as a CDB at creation, and then create PDBs within this CDB.

#### NEW QUESTION 173

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 176

Examine the commands executed to monitor database operations:

```
$> conn sys oracle/oracle@prod as sysdba SQL > VAR eid NUMBER
```

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer: CE**

#### Explanation:

C: Setting the CONTROL\_MANAGEMENT\_PACK\_ACCESS initialization parameter to DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING (default) enables monitoring of database operations. Real-Time SQL Monitoring is a feature of the Oracle Database Tuning Pack.

Note:

\* The DBMS\_SQL\_MONITOR package provides information about Real-time SQL Monitoring and Real-time Database Operation Monitoring.

\*(not B) BEGIN\_OPERATION Function

starts a composite database operation in the current session.

/ (E) FORCE\_TRACKING - forces the composite database operation to be tracked when the operation starts. You can also use the string variable 'Y'.

/ (not A) NO\_FORCE\_TRACKING - the operation will be tracked only when it has consumed at least 5 seconds of CPU or I/O time. You can also use the string variable 'N'.

#### NEW QUESTION 178

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 182

You plan to implement the distributed database system in your company. You invoke Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create a database on the server. During the installation, DBCA prompts you to specify the Global Database Name. What must this name be made up of?

- A. It must be made up of a database name and a domain name.  
B. It must be made up of the value in ORACLE\_SID and HOSTNAME.  
C. It must be made up of the value that you plan to assign for INSTANCE\_NAME and HOSTNAME.  
D. It must be made up of the value that you plan to assign for ORACLE\_SID and SERVICE\_NAMES.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Using the DBCA to Create a Database (continued)

3. Database Identification: Enter the Global Database Name in The form database\_name.domain\_name, and the system identifier (SID). The SID defaults to the database name and uniquely identifies the instance associated with the database.

4. Management Options: Use this page to set up your database so that it can be managed with Oracle Enterprise Manager. Select the default: "Configure the Database with Enterprise Manager." Optionally, this page allows you to configure alert notifications and daily disk backup area settings.

Note: You must configure the listener before you can configure Enterprise Manager (as shown earlier).

#### NEW QUESTION 187

Examine the following commands for redefining a table with Virtual Private Database (VPD) policies:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY (
    object_schema    => 'hr',
    object_name      => 'employees',
    policy_name      => 'employees_policy',
    function_schema  => 'hr',
    policy_function   => 'auth_emp_dep_100',
    statement_types  => 'select, insert, update, delete'
  );
END;

BEGIN
  DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE (
    uname           => 'hr',
    orig_table      => 'employees',
    int_table       => 'int_employees',
    col_mapping     => NULL,
    options_flag    => DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONST_USE_PK,
    orderby_cols    => NULL,
    part_name       => NULL,
    copy_vpd_opt    => DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONST_VPD_AUTO);
END;
```

Which two statements are true about redefining the table? (Choose two.)

- A. All the triggers for the table are disabled without changing any of the column names or column types in the table.  
B. The primary key constraint on the EMPLOYEES table is disabled during redefinition.  
C. VPD policies are copied from the original table to the new table during online redefinition.  
D. You must copy the VPD policies manually from the original table to the new table during online redefinition.

**Answer:** BC

#### Explanation:

C (not D): CONST\_VPD\_AUTO

Used to indicate to copy VPD policies automatically

\* DBMS\_RLS.ADD\_POLICY

/ The DBMS\_RLS package contains the fine-grained access control administrative interface, which is used to implement Virtual Private Database (VPD).DBMS\_RLS is available with the Enterprise Edition only.

Note:

\* CONST\_USE\_PK and CONST\_USE\_ROWID are constants used as input to the "options\_flag" parameter in both the START\_REDEF\_TABLE Procedure and CAN\_REDEF\_TABLE Procedure. CONST\_USE\_ROWID is used to indicate that the redefinition should be done using rowids while CONST\_USE\_PK implies that the redefinition should be done using primary keys or pseudo-primary keys (which are unique keys with all component columns having NOT NULL constraints).

\* DBMS\_REDEFINITION.START\_REDEF\_TABLE

To achieve online redefinition, incrementally maintainable local materialized views are used. These logs keep track of the changes to the master tables and are used by the materialized views during refresh synchronization.

\* START\_REDEF\_TABLE Procedure

Prior to calling this procedure, you must manually create an empty interim table (in the same schema as the table to be redefined) with the desired attributes of the post-redefinition table, and then call this procedure to initiate the redefinition.

**NEW QUESTION 190**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

References:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e18951.pdf](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e18951.pdf) (p.184)

**NEW QUESTION 194**

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 195**

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 196**

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 198**

Which three statements are true when the listener handles connection requests to an Oracle 12c database instance with multithreaded architecture enabled In UNIX? (Choose three.)

- A. Thread creation must be routed through a dispatcher process
- B. The local listener may spawn a new process and have that new process create a thread
- C. Each Oracle process runs an SCM thread.
- D. Each multithreaded Oracle process has an SCM thread.
- E. The local listener may pass the request to an existing process which in turn will create a thread

**Answer:** ADE

**NEW QUESTION 202**

Examine the parameters for a database instance:

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 204**

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 209**

You are administering a database stored in Automatic Storage Management (ASM). You use RMAN to back up the database and the MD\_BACKUP command to back up the ASM metadata regularly. You lost an ASM disk group DG1 due to hardware failure.

In which three ways can you re-create the lost disk group and restore the data? (Choose three.)

- A. Use the MD\_RESTORE command to restore metadata for an existing disk group by passing the existing disk group name as an input parameter and use RMAN to restore the data.
- B. Use the MKDG command to restore the disk group with the same configuration as the backed-up disk group and data on the disk group.
- C. Use the MD\_RESTORE command to restore the disk group with the changed disk group specification, failure group specification, name, and other attributes and use RMAN to restore the data.
- D. Use the MKDG command to restore the disk group with the same configuration as the backed-up disk group name and same set of disks and failure group configuration, and use RMAN to restore the data.
- E. Use the MD\_RESTORE command to restore both the metadata and data for the failed disk group.
- F. Use the MKDG command to add a new disk group DG1 with the same or different specifications for failure group and other attributes and use RMAN to restore the data.

**Answer:** ACF

**Explanation:**

AC (not E):

The md\_restore command allows you to restore a disk group from the metadata created by the md\_backup command. md\_restore can't restore data, only metadata.

**NEW QUESTION 210**

You want to prevent a group of users in your database from performing long-running transactions that consume huge amounts of space in the undo tablespace. If the quota for these users is exceeded during execution of a data manipulation language (DML) statement, the operation should abort and return an error.

However, queries should still be allowed, even if users have exceeded the undo space limitation.

How would you achieve this?

- A. Specify the maximum amount of quota a user can be allocated in the undo tablespace.
- B. Decrease the number of Interested Transaction List (ITL) slots for the segments on which these users perform transactions.
- C. Implement a profile for these users.
- D. Implement a Database Resource Manager plan

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 211**

Your multitenant container database, CDB1, is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and has two pluggable databases, HR\_PDB and ACCOUNTS\_PDB. An RMAN backup exists for the database.

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

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

- A. Place CDB1 in the mount stage and then the USERDATA tablespace offline in ACCOUNTS\_PDB.
- B. Place CDB1 in the mount stage and issue the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE accounts\_pdb CLOSE IMMEDIATE command.
- C. Issue the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE accounts\_pdb RESTRICTED command.
- D. Take the USERDATA tablespace offline in ACCOUNTS\_PDB.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

\* You can take an online tablespace offline so that it is temporarily unavailable for general use. The rest of the database remains open and available for users to access data. Conversely, you can bring an offline tablespace online to make the schema objects within the tablespace available to database users. The database must be open to alter the availability of a tablespace.

**NEW QUESTION 212**

In your Database, the TBS PERCENT USED parameter is set to 60 and the TBS PERCENT FREE parameter is set to 20. Which two storage-tiering actions might be automated when using information Lifecycle Management (ILM) to automate data movement? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

The value for TBS\_PERCENT\_USED specifies the percentage of the tablespace quota when a tablespace is considered full. The value for TBS\_PERCENT\_FREE specifies the targeted free percentage for the tablespace. When the percentage of the tablespace quota reaches the value of TBS\_PERCENT\_USED, ADO begins to move data so that percent free of the tablespace quota approaches the value of TBS\_PERCENT\_FREE. This action by ADO is a best effort and not a guarantee.

**NEW QUESTION 217**

In your database, you want to ensure that idle sessions that are blocking active are automatically terminated after a specified period of time.

How would you accomplish this?

- A. Setting a metric threshold
- B. Implementing Database Resource Manager
- C. Enabling resumable timeout for user sessions
- D. Decreasing the value of the IDLE\_TIME resource limit in the default profile

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 220**

A warehouse fact table in your Oracle 12c Database is range-partitioned by month and accessed frequently with queries that span multiple partitions

The table has a local prefixed, range partitioned index.

Some of these queries access very few rows in some partitions and all the rows in other partitions, but these queries still perform a full scan for all accessed partitions.

This commonly occurs when the range of dates begins at the end of a month or ends close to the start of a month.

You want an execution plan to be generated that uses indexed access when only a few rows are accessed from a segment, while still allowing full scans for

segments where many rows are returned.

Which three methods could transparently help to achieve this result? (Choose three.)

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

**Answer:** ACE

**Explanation:**

Note:

\* Oracle 12c now provides the ability to index a subset of partitions and to exclude the others.

Local and global indexes can now be created on a subset of the partitions of a table. Partial Global indexes provide more flexibility in index creation for partitioned tables. For example, index segments can be omitted for the most recent partitions to ensure maximum data ingest rates without impacting the overall data model and access for the partitioned object.

Partial Global Indexes save space and improve performance during loads and queries. This feature supports global indexes that include or index a certain subset of table partitions or subpartitions, and exclude the others. This operation is supported using a default table indexing property. When a table is created or altered, a default indexing property can be specified for the table or its partitions.

**NEW QUESTION 222**

In your database, USERS is the default permanent tablespace. Examine the commands and their outcome:

```
SQL> CREATE USER user02 identified by us123 QUOTA 10M ON users;
User created.
```

```
SQL> GRANT create session, sysdba TO user02;
Grant succeeded.
```

You plan to execute the commands:

```
SQL> CONN user02/us123 AS SYSDBA
SQL> CREATE TABLE mytab (id number, lname varchar2(20));
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The MYTAB table is created in the SYSTEM tablespace but no rows can be inserted into the table by USER02.
- B. The MYTAB table is created in the SYSTEM tablespace and rows can be inserted into the table by USER02.
- C. The MYTAB table is created in the USERS tablespace but no rows can be inserted into the table by USER02.
- D. The CREATE TABLE statement generates an error because the SYSDBA privilege does not provide any space quota on the SYSTEM tablespace by default.
- E. The MYTAB table is owned by the SYS use

**Answer:** BE

**NEW QUESTION 224**

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 226**

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 228**

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

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

**Answer:** ACE

**Explanation:**

A, Not D: In a CDB, PUBLIC is a common role. In a PDB, privileges granted locally to PUBLIC enable all local and common users to exercise these privileges in this PDB only.

C: A user can only perform common operations on a common role, for example, granting privileges commonly to the role, when the following criteria are met:  
The user is a common user whose current container is root.

The user has the SET CONTAINER privilege granted commonly, which means that the privilege applies in all containers.

The user has privilege controlling the ability to perform the specified operation, and this privilege has been granted commonly

Incorrect: Note:

\* Every privilege and role granted to Oracle-supplied users and roles is granted commonly except for system privileges granted to PUBLIC, which are granted locally.

**NEW QUESTION 229**

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 230**

Which two actions does an incremental checkpoint perform? (Choose two.)

- A. It signals CKPT to write the checkpoint position to the data file headers.
- B. It writes the checkpoint position to the data file headers.
- C. It advances the checkpoint position in the checkpoint queue.
- D. It writes the checkpoint position to the control file.

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

References:

[http://www.dba-oracle.com/t\\_incremental\\_checkpoint.htm](http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_incremental_checkpoint.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 231**

You have just completed a manual upgrade of an Oracle 11g Database to Oracle Database 12c.

The Post-Upgrade Status Tool reports an INVALID status for some of the components after the upgrade. What must you do first in this situation to attempt to fix this problem?

- A. Run catupgst.sql to perform revalidation actions
- B. Run utluiobj.sql to filter out objects that were invalidated by the upgrade process.
- C. Run preupgrd.sql and then execute the generated “fix-up” scripts to resolve status issues.
- D. Run utlrp.sql to recompile stored PL/SQL and Java code and check the DBA\_REGISTRY view

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 236**

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 238

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 241

Which two are prerequisites for performing a flashback transaction? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** BD

#### Explanation:

References: <http://searchoracle.techtarget.com/tip/How-to-perform-Oracle-Flashback-Transaction-Queries>  
[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/appdev.112/e41502/adfns\\_flashback.htm#ADFNS610](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/appdev.112/e41502/adfns_flashback.htm#ADFNS610)

#### NEW QUESTION 244

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 248

You have the following entry in the tnsnames.ors 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 253

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 255

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28310/schema003.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/schema003.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 260

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

- A. IMPDP can be used to change target data file names, schemas, and tablespaces during import.
- B. The DBMS\_DATAPUMP PL/SQL package can be used independently of Data Pump clients to perform export and import operations.
- C. EXPDP and IMPDP are the client components of Oracle Data Pump.
- D. Oracle Data Pump export and import operations can be performed only by users with the SYSDBA privilege.
- E. IMPDP always use the conventional path insert method to import data.

**Answer:** ABC

#### Explanation:

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e22490/dp\\_overview.htm#SUTIL2880](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e22490/dp_overview.htm#SUTIL2880)

#### NEW QUESTION 263

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

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

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 266

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 269

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

The characteristics of the non-CDB are as follows:

- Version: Oracle Database 12c Releases 1 64-bit
- Character set: WE8ISO8859P15
- National character set: AL16UTF16
- O/S: Oracle Linux6 64-bit

The characteristics of the CDB are as follows:

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 273

A database instance is started by using an SPFILE. The database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode and the control file autobackup is configured. Daily full database backups are performed by using RMAN.

You lost all control files due to media failure.

Given the steps to recover from the error in random order:

1. Shut down the instance, if it is not already down.
2. Restore the control file from autobackup to a new location.
3. Start the database instance to NOMOUNT state.
4. Recover the database to the point of failure of the control file.
5. Open the database with the RESETLOGS option.
6. Mount the database.
7. Update the SPFILE with the new location of the control file by using the ALTER SYSTEM command. Identify the correct sequence of the required steps.

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 274

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

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

**Answer: ADE**

#### Explanation:

A: In certain situations, you may want to exclude selected columns or tables from scanning or conversion steps of the migration process.

D: Exceed column limit

The cell data will not fit into a column after conversion. E: Need conversion

The cell data needs to be converted, because its binary representation in the target character set is different than the representation in the current character set, but neither length limit issues nor invalid representation issues have been found

\* Oracle Database Migration Assistant for Unicode (DMU) is a unique next-generation migration tool providing an end- to-end solution for migrating your databases from legacy encodings to Unicode.

Incorrect:

Not C: The release of Oracle Database must be 10.2.0.4, 10.2.0.5, 11.1.0.7, 11.2.0.1, or later.

#### NEW QUESTION 279

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

SQL > CREATE INDEX oe.ord\_customer\_ix1 ON oe.orders (customer\_id, sales\_rep\_id) INVISIBLE; SQL> CREATE BITMAP INDEX oe.ord\_customer\_ix2 ON oe.orders (customer\_id, sales\_rep\_id); Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Only the ORD\_CUSTOMER\_IX1 index created.
- B. Both the indexes are updated when a row is inserted, updated, or deleted in the ORDERS table.
- C. Both the indexes are created: however, only ORD\_CUSTOMERS\_IX1 is used by the optimizer for queries on the ORDERS table.
- D. The ORD\_CUSTOMER\_IX1 index is not used by the optimizer even when the OPTIMIZER\_USE\_INVISIBLE\_INDEXES parameters is set to true.
- E. Both the indexes are created and used by the optimizer for queries on the ORDERS table.
- F. Both the indexes are created: however, only ORD\_CUSTOMERS\_IX2 is used by the optimizer for queries on the ORDERS table.

**Answer: BF**

#### Explanation:

Not A: Both indexes are created fine.

B: The invisible index ORD\_CUSTOMERS\_IX1 and the bitmap index are both updated by DML operations on the Orders table.

F: Since ORD\_CUSTOMERS\_IX1 is invisible only ORD\_CUSTOMERS\_IX2 is used by the query optimizer. Not C, Not D, Not E:

\* ord\_customer\_ix1 is an invisible index and is therefore not used by the optimizer.

\* VISIBLE | INVISIBLE Use this clause to specify whether the index is visible or invisible to the optimizer. An invisible index is maintained by DML operations, but it is not be used by the optimizer during queries unless you explicitly set the parameter OPTIMIZER\_USE\_INVISIBLE\_INDEXES to TRUE at the session or system level. Note: Specify BITMAP to indicate that index is to be created with a bitmap for each distinct key, rather than indexing each row separately. Bitmap indexes store the rowids associated with a key value as a bitmap. Each bit in the bitmap corresponds to a possible rowid. If the bit is set, then it means that the row with the corresponding rowid contains the key value. The internal representation of

bitmaps is best suited for applications with low levels of concurrent transactions, such as data warehousing.

**NEW QUESTION 284**

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

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

**Answer:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 287**

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 289**

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 294**

Your database instance has started using an SPFILE. Examine the RMAN configuration settings:

```
CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 1; # default
CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION OFF; # default
CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO DISK; # default
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON;
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP FORMAT FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO '%F'; default
```

You execute the command:

```
RMAN> BACKUP AS COPY TABLESPACE TEST;
```

Which three types of files are backed up by using this command? (Choose three.)

- A. online redo log files
- B. control file
- C. SPFILE
- D. archived redo log files
- E. data file(s)
- F. PFILE

**Answer:** BCE

**Explanation:**

References:

<http://www.juliandyke.com/Research/RMAN/BackupCommand.php>

**NEW QUESTION 297**

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 299**

Which three activities are supported by the Data Recovery Advisor? (Choose three.)

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

**Answer:** ABE

**Explanation:**

\* Data Recovery Advisor can diagnose failures such as the following:

/ (B) Components such as datafiles and control files that are not accessible because they do not exist, do not have the correct access permissions, have been taken offline, and so on

/ (A, E) Physical corruptions such as block checksum failures and invalid block header field values

/ Inconsistencies such as a datafile that is older than other database files

/ I/O failures such as hardware errors, operating system driver failures, and exceeding operating system resource limits (for example, the number of open files)

\* The Data Recovery Advisor automatically diagnoses corruption or loss of persistent data on disk, determines the appropriate repair options, and executes repairs at the user's request. This reduces the complexity of recovery process, thereby reducing the Mean Time To Recover (MTTR).

**NEW QUESTION 303**

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

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

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

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

\* You can include the CONTAINER clause in several SQL statements, such as the CREATE USER, ALTER USER, CREATE ROLE, GRANT, REVOKE, and ALTER SYSTEM statements.

\* \* CREATE ROLE with CONTAINER (optional) clause

/ CONTAINER = ALL Creates a common role.

/ CONTAINER = CURRENT

Creates a local role in the current PDB.

**NEW QUESTION 306**

Which three operations can be performed as multipartition operations in Oracle? (Choose three.)

- A. Merge partitions of a list partitioned table
- B. Drop partitions of a list partitioned table
- C. Coalesce partitions of a hash-partitioned global index.
- D. Move partitions of a range-partitioned table
- E. Rename partitions of a range partitioned table
- F. Merge partitions of a reference partitioned index

**Answer:** ABF

**Explanation:**

Multipartition maintenance enables adding, dropping, truncate, merge, split operations on multiple partitions. A: Merge Multiple Partitions:

The new "ALTER TABLE ... MERGE PARTITIONS " help merge multiple partitions or subpartitions with a single statement. When merging multiple partitions, local and global index operations and semantics for inheritance of unspecified physical attributes are the same for merging two partitions.

B: Drop Multiple Partitions:

The new “ALTER TABLE ... DROP PARTITIONS ” help drop multiple partitions or subpartitions with a single statement.

Example:

view plaincopy to clipboardprint?

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE Tab_tst1 DROP PARTITIONS
```

```
Tab_tst1_PART5, Tab_tst1_PART6, Tab_tst1_PART7; Table altered
```

```
SQL>
```

Restrictions :

- You can't drop all partitions of the table.

- If the table has a single partition, you will get the error: ORA-14083: cannot drop the only partition of a partitioned.

#### NEW QUESTION 311

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

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

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

To perform operations on a single PDB, you can connect as target either to the root or directly to the PDB.

\* (A) If you connect to the root, you must use the PLUGGABLE DATABASE syntax in your RMAN commands. For example, to back up a PDB, you use the BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE command.

\* (C) If instead you connect directly to a PDB, you can use the same commands that you would use when connecting to a non-CDB. For example, to back up a PDB, you would use the BACKUP DATABASE command.

#### NEW QUESTION 313

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 316

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

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

```
SQL > SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE SQL > STARTUP MOUNT
```

```
SQL > FLASHBACK DATABASE to TIME “TO_DATE (‘08/20/12’ , ‘MM/DD/YY’)”; Examine following commands:
```

1. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE ALL OPEN;
2. ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
3. ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 317

Which three statements are true about Oracle Restart? (Choose three.)

- A. It can be configured to automatically attempt to restart various components after a hardware or software failure.
- B. While starting any components, it automatically attempts to start all dependencies first and in proper order.
- C. It can be configured to automatically restart a database in case of normal shutdown of the database instance.
- D. It can be used to only start Oracle components.
- E. It runs periodic check operations to monitor the health of Oracle component

**Answer:** BDE

#### NEW QUESTION 320

Which statement is true about profiles?

- A. Resource limits specified in a profile assigned to a user are always enabled.
- B. A user can exist without any profile.
- C. A profile can be assigned only to one user.
- D. Password management using profiles is always enable

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 321

You enabled block change tracking for faster incremental backups in your database. Which background process writes to the change tracking file?

- A. RBAL
- B. CKPT
- C. SMON
- D. PMON
- E. MMON
- F. CTWR
- G. DBWR

**Answer:** F

#### NEW QUESTION 326

You have a production Oracle 12c database running on a host.

You want to install and create databases across multiple new machines that do not have any Oracle database software installed. You also want the new databases to have the same directory structure and components as your existing 12c database.

The steps in random order:

1. Create directory structures similar to the production database on all new machines.
2. Create a response file for Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) with the same configurations as the production database.
3. Create a database clone template for the database.
4. Run the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create the database.
5. Run OUI in graphical mode on each machine.
6. Run OUI in silent mode using the OUI response file.

Identify the required steps in the correct sequence to achieve the requirement with minimal human intervention.

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

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 328

Identify two prerequisites for configuring Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express).

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

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 333

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

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

**Answer:** BD

#### Explanation:

References [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14220/process.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/process.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 338

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 spac

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 342**

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