

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

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 3

You configure your database Instance to support shared server connections.

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

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

Note:

* System global area (SGA)

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

* Program global area (PGA)

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

References:

NEW QUESTION 4

You execute the following PL/SQL:

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

DBMS_FGA.add_policy

* The DBMS_FGA package provides fine-grained security functions.

* ADD_POLICY Procedure

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

Not C: object_schema

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

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

To implement Automatic Management (AMM), you set the following parameters:

```
MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=600M
SGA_MAX_SIZE=500M
MEMORY_TARGET=600M
OPEN_CURSORS=300
SGA_TARGET=300M
PROCESSES=150
STATISTICS_LEVEL=BASIC
PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=0
```

When you try to start the database instance with these parameter settings, you receive the following error message: SQL > startup
ORA-00824: cannot set SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET due to existing internal settings, see alert log for more information.
Identify the reason the instance failed to start.

- A. The PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter is set to zero.
- B. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to BASIC.
- C. Both the SGA_TARGET and MEMORY_TARGET parameters are set.
- D. The SGA_MAX_SIZE and SGA_TARGET parameter values are not equal.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Example:

SQL> startup force

ORA-00824: cannot set SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET due to existing internal settings ORA-00848: STATISTICS_LEVEL cannot be set to BASIC with SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET

NEW QUESTION 10

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

NEW QUESTION 10

You plan to create a database by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA), with the following specifications:

- Applications will connect to the database via a middle tier.
- The number of concurrent user connections will be high.
- The database will have mixed workload, with the execution of complex BI queries scheduled at night. Which DBCA option must you choose to create the database?

- A. a General Purpose database template with default memory allocation
- B. a Data Warehouse database template, with the dedicated server mode option and AMM enabled
- C. a General Purpose database template, with the shared server mode option and Automatic Memory Management (AMM) enabled
- D. a default database configuration

Answer: C

Explanation:

References:

<http://www.oracledistilled.com/oracle-database/administration/creating-a-database-using-database-configuration>

NEW QUESTION 11

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

NEW QUESTION 16

You notice a performance change in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know which change caused this performance difference. Which method or feature should you use?

- A. Compare Period ADDM report
- B. AWR Compare Period report
- C. Active Session History (ASH) report
- D. Taking a new snapshot and comparing it with a preserved snapshot

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 18

You have installed two 64G flash devices to support the Database Smart Flash Cache feature on your database server that is running on Oracle Linux. You have set the DB_SMART_FLASH_FILE parameter: DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE= '/dev/flash_device_1 ',' /dev/flash_device_2' How should the DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE be configured to use both devices?

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

Answer: B

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 22

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 25

Which statement is true about the Log Writer process?

- A. It writes when it receives a signal from the checkpoint process (CKPT).
- B. It writes concurrently to all members of multiplexed redo log groups.
- C. It writes after the Database Writer process writes dirty buffers to disk.
- D. It writes when a user commits a transaction.

Answer: D

Explanation:

References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/process.htm (see log writer process (LGWR))

NEW QUESTION 29

Which three statements are true concerning the multitenant architecture? (Choose three.)

- A. Each pluggable database (PDB) has its own set of background processes.
- B. A PDB can have a private temp tablespace.
- C. PDBs can share the sysaux tablespace.
- D. Log switches occur only at the multitenant container database (CDB) level.
- E. Different PDBs can have different default block sizes.
- F. PDBs share a common system tablespace.
- G. Instance recovery is always performed at the CDB level.

Answer: BDG

Explanation:

- B:
* A PDB would have its SYSTEM, SYSAUX, TEMP tablespaces. It can also contains other user created tablespaces in it.
* There is one default temporary tablespace for the entire CDB. However, you can create additional temporary tablespaces in individual PDBs.
- D:
* There is a single redo log and a single control file for an entire CDB
* A log switch is the point at which the database stops writing to one redo log file and begins writing to another. Normally, a log switch occurs when the current redo log file is completely filled and writing must continue to the next redo log file.
- G: instance recovery
The automatic application of redo log records to uncommitted data blocks when an database instance is restarted after a failure.
- Incorrect: Not A:
* There is one set of background processes shared by the root and all PDBs.
* High consolidation density. The many pluggable databases in a single container database share its memory and background processes, letting you operate many more pluggable databases on a particular platform than you can single databases that use the old architecture.
- Not C: There is a separate SYSAUX tablespace for the root and for each PDB. Not F: There is a separate SYSTEM tablespace for the root and for each PDB.

NEW QUESTION 31

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

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

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 36

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

- B: Job priorities are used only to prioritize among jobs in the same class. Note: Group jobs for prioritization
Within the same job class, you can assign priority values of 1-5 to individual jobs so that if two jobs in the class are scheduled to start at the same time, the one with the higher priority takes precedence. This ensures that you do not have a less important job preventing the timely completion of a more important one.
- C: Set resource allocation for member jobs
Job classes provide the link between the Database Resource Manager and the Scheduler, because each job class can specify a resource consumer group as an attribute. Member jobs then belong to the specified consumer group and are assigned resources according to settings in the current resource plan.

NEW QUESTION 41

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 43

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 48

You use a recovery catalog for maintaining your database backups. You execute the following command:

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

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

B (not C): You can validate that all database files and archived redo logs can be backed up by running a command as follows:

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

This form of the command would check for physical corruption. To check for logical corruption, `RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE CHECK LOGICAL DATABASE ARCHIVELOG ALL;`

D: You can use the `VALIDATE` keyword of the `BACKUP` command to do the following: Check datafiles for physical and logical corruption

Confirm that all database files exist and are in the correct locations. Note:

You can use the `VALIDATE` option of the `BACKUP` command to verify that database files exist and are in the correct locations (D), and have no physical or logical corruptions that would prevent RMAN from creating backups of them. When performing a `BACKUP...VALIDATE`, RMAN reads the files to be backed up in their entirety, as it would during a real backup. It does not, however, actually produce any backup sets or image copies (Not A, not E).

NEW QUESTION 49

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 51

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 54

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 58

Identify two correct statements about multitenant architectures.

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

- B: Using 12c Resource manager you will be able control CPU, Exadata I/O, sessions and parallel servers. A new 12c CDB Resource Manager Plan will use so-called "Shares" (resource allocations) to specify how CPU is distributed between PDBs. ACDB Resource Manager Plan also can use "utilization limits" to limit the CPU usage for a PDB. With a default directive, you do not need to modify the resource plan for each PDB plug and unplug.
- E: New paradigms for rapid patching and upgrades.

The investment of time and effort to patch one multitenant container database results in patching all of its many pluggable databases. To patch a single pluggable database, you simply unplug/plug to a multitenant container database at a different Oracle Database software version.

Incorrect: Not A:

* The Oracle RAC documentation describes special considerations for a CDB in an Oracle RAC environment.

* Oracle Multitenant is a new option for Oracle Database 12c Enterprise Edition that helps customers reduce IT costs by simplifying consolidation, provisioning, upgrades, and more.

It is supported by a new architecture that allows a container database to hold many pluggable databases. And it fully complements other options, including Oracle Real Application Clusters and Oracle Active Data Guard. An existing database can be simply adopted, with no change, as a pluggable database; and no changes are needed in the other tiers of the application.

Not D: You can unplug a PDB from one CDB and plug it into a different CDB without altering your schemas or applications. A PDB can be plugged into only one CDB at a time.

not F:

* UNDO tablespace can NOT be local and stays on the CDB level.

* Redo and undo go hand in hand, and so the CDB as a whole has a single undo tablespace per RAC instance.

NEW QUESTION 61

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 62

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 67

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 72

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 73

Which statement is true about Oracle Net Listener?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 75

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

NEW QUESTION 80

You created an encrypted tablespace:

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

You then closed the encryption wallet because you were advised that this is secure.

Later in the day, you attempt to create the EMPLOYEES table in the SECURESPACE tablespace with the SALT option on the EMPLOYEE column.

Which is true about the result?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 81

You perform RMAN backups for your database and use a recovery catalog for managing the backups. To free space, you execute this command:

```
RMAN> DELETE OBSOLETE;
```

Which three statements are true in this scenario? (Choose three.)

- A. The backup sets marked as expired are deleted.
- B. The information related to the backups is removed from the recovery catalog and the control file.
- C. The physical files related to the backup need to be manually deleted.
- D. The physical files related to the backup are deleted automatically.
- E. The backups deleted are based on the backup retention policy.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 84

You want to flash back a test database by five hours. You issue this command:
SQL > FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIMESTAMP (SYSDATE - 5/24);
Which two statements are true about this flashback scenario? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 89

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 94

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 97

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

NEW QUESTION 101

In your Oracle 12c database, you plan to execute the command:

SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE tbs1 DATAFILE '/u02/oracle/data/tbs01.dbf' SIZE 50M; The u02 file system has 1 GB of free space available.

What is the outcome?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 106

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

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

Examine the command:

```
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG DELETE INPUT;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the DELETE INPUT option can be used only with the BACKUP AS BACKUPSET command.
- B. It executes successfully and creates a backup set of the database along with archived log files and then deletes the original archived log files.
- C. It executes successfully and creates an image copy of the database along with archive log files and then deletes the original archived log files.
- D. It fails because the DELETE INPUT option can be used only with the BACKUP AS COPY command.

Answer: B

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B13789_01/server.101/b10734/rcmbackp.htm

NEW QUESTION 108

You enabled an audit policy by issuing the following statements:

```
SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SCOTT;
```

```
SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SYS, SYSTEM;
```

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

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 110

The user SCOTT owns the CUST table that is placed in the SALES tablespace. The user SCOTT opens a session and executes commands as follows:

```
SQL> INSERT INTO cust VALUES(101, 'JACK'); 1 row created. SQL> INSERT INTO cust VALUES(102, 'SMITH'); 1 row created.
```

As a DBA, you execute the following command from another session: ALTER TABLESPACE sales READ ONLY; Which statement is true regarding the effect of this command on the transaction in Scott's session?

- A. The command fails as a transaction is still pending.
- B. The transaction in Scott's session is rolled back and the tablespace becomes readonly.
- C. The command waits and the user SCOTT can execute data manipulation language (DML) statements only as part of the current transaction.
- D. The command hangs until all transactions on the objects in the tablespace commit or rollback, and then the tablespace is placed in readonly mode.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 115

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

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

Answer: BCF

Explanation:

* Multiprocess and Multithreaded Oracle Database Systems

Multiprocess Oracle Database (also called multiuser Oracle Database) uses several processes to run different parts of the Oracle Database code and additional Oracle processes for the users—either one process for each connected user or one or more processes shared by multiple users. Most databases are multiuser because a primary advantage of a database is managing data needed by multiple users simultaneously.

Each process in a database instance performs a specific job. By dividing the work of the database and applications into several processes, multiple users and applications can connect to an instance simultaneously while the system gives good performance.

* In previous releases, Oracle processes did not run as threads on UNIX and Linux systems. Starting in Oracle Database 12c, the multithreaded Oracle Database model enables Oracle processes to execute as operating system threads in separate address spaces.

NEW QUESTION 116

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

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

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

Minimal disruption to availability is required.

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

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

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

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

D: Moving (Rebuilding) Index-Organized Tables

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 121

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 for 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

NEW QUESTION 125

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 129

Your database has the SRV1 service configured for an application that runs on middle-tier application server. The application has multiple modules. You enable tracing at the service level by executing the following command: SQL > exec DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE ('SRV1');

The possible outcome and actions to aggregate the trace files are as follows:

1. The command fails because a module name is not specified.
2. A trace file is created for each session that is running the SRV1 service.
3. An aggregated trace file is created for all the sessions that are running the SRV1 service.
4. The trace files may be aggregated by using the trcess utility.
5. The trace files be aggregated by using the tkprof utility.

Identify the correct outcome and the step to aggregate by using tkprof utility?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Tracing information is present in multiple trace files and you must use the trcess tool to collect it into a single file. Incorrect:

Not 1: Parameter service_name

Name of the service for which tracing is enabled. module_name

Name of the MODULE. An optional additional qualifier for the service. Note:

* The procedure enables a trace for a given combination of Service, MODULE and ACTION name. The specification is strictly hierarchical: Service Name or Service Name/MODULE, or Service Name, MODULE, and ACTION name must be specified. Omitting a qualifier behaves like a wild-card, so that not specifying an ACTION means all ACTIONS. Using the ALL_ACTIONS constant achieves the same purpose.

* SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure will enable SQL tracing for a given combination of Service Name, MODULE and ACTION globally unless an instance_name is specified.

* DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE(service_name IN VARCHAR2,
module_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ANY_MODULE, action_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ANY_ACTION, waits IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
binds IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
instance_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

NEW QUESTION 133

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

NEW QUESTION 137

Your database instance is started by using a server parameter file (SPFILE). You execute the following command to change the value of the LOG_BUFFER initialization parameter:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_BUFFER=32 M;
```

What is the outcome of this command?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 138

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 142

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

Now you execute this command:

```
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 DATABASE;
```

What is the outcome?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 146

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 149

Which statement is true about a database in ARCHIVELOG mode?

- A. All backups taken prior to switching to ARCHIVELOG mode can be used to perform complete recovery.
- B. Online redo log files have to be multiplexed before putting the database in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. A Fast Recovery Area (FRA) must be configured for the database.
- D. Full database backups can be performed when the database is open.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 151

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 156

What is the outcome of the SHUTDOWN ABORT command?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 158

You want to create a database and you have the following:

- Oracle Grid Infrastructure is installed and configured.
- Oracle Database Vault is installed in ORACLE_HOME to be used for this database.
- Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control is available and an agent is deployed on the database server. Examine the requirements:
 1. configuring the database instance to support shared server mode
 2. using Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storing database files.
 3. configuring a naming method to help a remote user connect to a database instance
 4. configuring the Fast Recovery Area
 5. configuring Database Vault
 6. configuring Enterprise Manager (EM) Database Express
 7. registering with EM Cloud Control
 8. configuring remote log archive destinations
 9. enabling daily incremental backups
 10. configuring a nondefault block size for nondefault block size tablespaces

Which of these requirements can be met while creating a database by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 160

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

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 163

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 164

The HR schema exists in two databases, BOSTON and DENVER, and has the same password, HR. You have the CREATE DATABASE LINK and CREATE SESSION privileges on both the database. BOSTON is defined as a service name in the tnsnames.ora of both the databases.

You plan to use the command:

```
CREATE DATABASE LINK hr_link CONNECT to hr IDENTIFIED BY hr USING 'denver';
```

What must be done to ensure only the HR user in the BOSTON database can access the HR schema in the DENVER database?

- A. Execute this command as HR user in the BOSTON database and SYS user in the DENVER database.
- B. Execute this command as SYS user in both the databases.
- C. Execute this command as HR user in the DENVER database.
- D. Execute this command as HR user in the BOSTON databas

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 168

The HR user owns the BONUSSES table. HR grants privileges to the user TOM by using the command: SQL> GRANT SELECT ON bonuses TO tom WITH GRANT OPTION;

TOM then executes this command to grant privileges to the user JIM: SQL> GRANT SELET ON hr.bonuses TO jim; Which statement is true?

- A. TOM cannot revoke the SELECT ON HR.BONUSSES privilege from JIM.
- B. HR can revoke the SELECT ON HR.BONUSSES privilege from JIM.
- C. JIM can grant the SELECT ON HR.BONUSSES privilege to other users, but cannot revoke the privilege from them.
- D. HR can revoke the SELECT ON HR.BONUSSES privilege from TOM, which will automatically revoke the SELECT ON HR.BONUSSES privilege from JIM.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 169

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 173

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

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

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 174

Automatic Shared Memory Management is enabled for your database instance. You notice that there are SQL statements performing poorly because of repeated parsing activity.

Which action generates recommendations to overcome the performance issues?

- A. running the Memory Advisor for the buffer cache
- B. running the Memory Advisor for the library cache
- C. running the Memory Advisor for the SGA
- D. running the Memory Advisor for the PGA

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 177

Which three statements are true about Enterprise Manager Database Express? (Choose three.)

- A. It can be used to perform database backup operations.
- B. It can use the HTTP protocol.
- C. The same port number is used for multiple Database Express configurations on the same host.
- D. It can use the HTTPS protocol.
- E. It is available only when the database is open.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 179

Which set of statements is true about data dictionary views?

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e40540/datadict.htm#CNCPT002

NEW QUESTION 183

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

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

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 185

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 188

Examine the following command:

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

 What is the effect of executing this command?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 192

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

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 195

You want to import the schema objects of the HR user from the development database DEVDB to the production database PRODDB by using Oracle Data Pump. A database link devdb.us.oracle.com is created between PRODDB and DEVDB. You execute the following command on the PRODDB database server:

```
$ impdp system/manager directory = DB_DATA
  dumpfile = schemas.dat
  schemas = hr
  flashback_time = "TO_TIMESTAMP ('05-01-2012 14:35:00', 'DD-MM-
YYYY HH24:MI:SS')"
```

The command fails, displaying the following error:

```
ORA-39001: invalid argument value
ORA-39000: bad dump file specification
ORA-31640: unable to open dump file "/home/oracle/schema/schemas.
dat" for read
ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status
```

What should you do to resolve the error?

- A. Add network_link = devdb.us.oracle.com.
- B. Add the SYSTEM user to the schemas option.
- C. Change the dumpfile option value to schema.dat@devdb.us.oracle.com.
- D. Replace the schemas option with network_link = devdb.us.oracle.com.
- E. Replace the dumpfile option with network_link = devdb.us.oracle.co

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 200

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You want to take a consistent whole database backup. Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The user-managed backup consists of only formatted data blocks.
- B. The database must be shut down to take a user-managed backup.
- C. The RMAN backup contains only data files.
- D. The RMAN backup can be performed while the database is open.
- E. The database must be in MOUNT state to take RMAN backup

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 202

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

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

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 204

Your database supports a Decision Support System (DSS) workload that involves the execution of complex queries. Currently, the database is running with peak workload. You want to analyze some of the most resource-intensive statements cached in the library cache.

What must you run to receive recommendations on the efficient use of indexes and materialized views to improve query performance?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28314/tdpdw_perform.htm#TDPDW00813

NEW QUESTION 206

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

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

E. specifying the amount of private space a session can allocate in the shared pool of the SGA.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14231/dbrm.htm

NEW QUESTION 210

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

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 215

Which two would you recommend to an application developer for reducing locking conflicts on tables in an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

- A. Create objects in locally managed tablespaces with Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) enabled.
- B. Avoid coding long-running transactions.
- C. Allow the database to handle locks in default locking mode.
- D. Create objects in locally managed tablespaces with manual segment space management enabled.
- E. Enable undo retention guarantee.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 219

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

References <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWLIN/usrgtps.htm#CWLIN483>

NEW QUESTION 221

Identify the access that is initially available to connect to your Database as a Service (DBaaS) environment.

- A. Enterprise Manager on port 1158
- B. telnet on port 23
- C. Cloud Control on port 7799
- D. SSH on port 22
- E. SSL/TLS on port 443

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 224

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

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

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

- A. The CPU_PER_CALL is ignored in the user sessions because of the unlimited value of CPU_PER_SESSION.
- B. These users can never reuse a password.

- C. The PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME value is ignored because of the unlimited value of PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX.
D. In each user session, the limit for LOGICAL_READS_PER_SESSION in the same as defined in the DEFAULT profile.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 227

Your database instance has Automatic Memory Management enabled and supports shared server connections. Examine the following:

1. Parallel execution messages and control structures
2. Local variables for a process
3. Security and resource usage information
4. Runtime memory values, such as rows retrieved for a SQL statement using a serial execution plan
5. SQL execution work areas

Which option indicates what is allocated from the large pool in this instance?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 231

Which two statements are true about availability audit features after migration to unified auditing? (Choose two.)

- A. The ability of users to audit their own schema objects is not available in the post-migrated database.
B. Operating system audit trail is available in the post-migrated database.
C. Network auditing is available in the post-migrated database.
D. Mandatory auditing of audit administrative actions is available in the post-migrated database.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/audit_changes.htm#DBSEG341

NEW QUESTION 232

Tape streaming is not happening while performing RMAN tape backup. On investigation, you find that it is not because of the incremental backup or the empty file backup and that RMAN is sending data blocks to tape drive fast enough. What could be a solution to make streaming happen during the backup?

- A. Configure backup optimization
B. Configure the channel to increase MAXOPENFILES
C. Configure the channel to increase the capacity with the RATE parameter
D. Configure the channel to adjust the tape buffer size with the BLKSIZE option

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 233

One of your databases supports an OLTP workload. The default UNDO tablespace is fixed size with:

1. RETENTION NOGUARANTEE
2. UNDO_RETENTION is 12 minutes

User SCOTT gets this error after a query on the SALES table has run for more than 15 minutes: ORA-01555: snapshot too old

Which three factors taken separately or in some combination might be the cause? (Choose three.)

- A. An update was made to the SALES table after the query began
B. An update to the SALES table was committed after the query began
C. A committed delete to the SALES table was made more than 12 minutes before the query began
D. An uncommitted update to the SALES table was made more than 12 minutes before the query began
E. A committed update to the SALES table was made more than 12 minutes before the query began
F. An uncommitted delete to the SALES table was made more than 12 minutes before the query began
G. An update was made to the SALES table before the query began

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 237

You are managing an Oracle Database 12c database. The database is open, and you plan to perform Recovery Manager (RMAN) backups.

Which three statements are true about these backups? (Choose three.)

- A. The backups would be consistent.
B. The backups would be possible only if the database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode.
C. The backups need to be restored and the database has to be recovered in case of a media failure.
D. The backups would be inconsistent.
E. The backups by default consist of all the data blocks within the chosen files or the full databas

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 242

Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) is enabled for your database instance. You execute the following command:

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE = 100M; Which statement is true?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 243

When does a database checkpoint occur?

- A. When there is an online redo log switch.
- B. When a user session terminates abnormally.
- C. When a server process terminates abnormally.
- D. When the SHUTDOWN ABORT command is issue

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 244

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

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 248

Your database instance has the following parameter setting: OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX = OPS\$
You execute the following command:

```
SQL> CREATE USER ops$guest_user  
IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE users;
```

And then grant OPS\$GUEST_USER the CREATE SESSION privilege. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. GUEST_USER can query the tables created in the USERS tablespace by default.
- B. The authentication details for GUEST_USER are stored in the database password file.
- C. A local GUEST_USER OS account should exist before GUEST_USER can log on to the database.
- D. GUEST_USER can log on to the database without specifying a username and password.
- E. GUEST_USER is forced to change the password at the first logi

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 250

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 252

In your Oracle 12c database, you invoke SQL *Loader Express Mode command to load data: \$> sqlldr hr/hr table=employees
Which two statements are true about this command? (Choose two.)

- A. It succeeds and creates the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema if the table does not exist.
- B. It fails because the SQL *Loader control file location is not specified.
- C. It fails because the SQL *Loader data file location is not specified.
- D. It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEES table belonging to the HR schema is already defined in the database.
- E. It succeeds even if the HR user does not have the CREATE DIRECTORY privileg

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 257

Which statement is true about using the Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA) to upgrade your database from Oracle Database 11g to Oracle Database 12c?

- A. It terminates if the SYSTEM tablespace in the source database is not autoextensible.
- B. It automatically makes necessary changes to Oracle environment variables.
- C. It automatically enables unified auditing in the upgraded database.
- D. It automatically adds new data files if there is not enough disk space to grow.

Answer: D

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17222/upgrade.htm#insertedID5

NEW QUESTION 260

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

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

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 263

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

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 267

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 269

You are using RMAN to back up your database. All the data files are in read/write mode. Examine the RMAN configuration parameters:

```
CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 1; # default
CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION OFF; # default
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON; #
CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 1 BACKUP TYPE TO COMPRESSED
BACKUPSET;
CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 1; # de-
fault
```

Which two statements are true about a whole consistent backup of a database running in ARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose two.)

- A. The backup can be used as an incremental level 0 backup.
- B. The database instance must be shut down to take the backup.
- C. The database must be in MOUNT state to take the backup.
- D. The backup consists of blocks that have been formatted.
- E. The system Change Number (SCN) is the same for all the data files in the backu

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 273

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

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 278

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

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

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

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 282

Examine the details of the uncompressed, non-partitioned heap table CITIES.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Null?</u> | <u>Type</u> |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| CITYID | NOT NULL | NUMBER(4) |
| CITY_NAME | | VARCHAR2 |

Examine the command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE cities SHRINK SPACE COMPACT;
```

What must you do before executing it?

- A. Ensure free space that is approximately equal to the space used by the table should be available.
- B. Ensure there are no pending transactions on the table.
- C. Enable row movement is enabled.
- D. Disable all indexes on the tabl

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 283

Examine the parameter settings in your local ORCL database:

```
DB_DOMAIN=us.example.com
DB_NAME=orcl
REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT=TRUE
GLOBAL_NAMES=TRUE
```

Examine the parameter settings for the remote SALES database:

```
DB_DOMAIN=hq.example.com
DB_NAME=sales
REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT=TRUE
GLOBAL_NAMES=TRUE
```

As the SYS user, you issue the following command on ORCL:

```
CREATE PUBLICDATABASE LINK sales.us.example.com USING 'sales1';
```

The sales1 tnsnames entry points to the sales database instance.

Which two are requirements to ensure that you can successfully connect by using this database link? (Choose two.)

- A. The GLOBAL_NAMES initialization parameter should be set to FALSE in the ORCL database.
- B. The SALES1 net service name should be known to both the local and remote databases.
- C. Local database users who use this database link should have accounts and the required privileges in the remote database.
- D. The REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT initialization parameter should be set to FALSE in the remote database.
- E. Only the user creating the database link must have an account and the required privileges in the remote databas

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 288

You want to distribute a set of structured data to your customers who can integrate this data into their existing databases irrespective of the platform.

Which method provides the fastest way of achieving this?

- A. using the DBVERIFY utility
- B. using direct-path INSERT SQL statements
- C. using SQL*Loader
- D. using RMAN transportable tablespace operation

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 292

Which two statements are true about initialization parameter files? (Choose two.)

- A. A lost or damaged SPFILE can be re-created by using the parameter values listed in the alert log.

- B. A PFILE must exist for an SPFILE to be created.
- C. The ALTER SYSTEM command cannot be used to change the value of any parameter if a database instance has started using a PFILE.
- D. Both the SPFILE and PFILE must always reside on a file system accessible from the database host server.
- E. On startup, by default a database instance always first searches for an SPFILE, and if it does not find any, searches for a PFILE.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 294

Which three tools or tasks are run by default as part automated maintenance tasks? (Choose three.)

- A. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor
- B. Optimizer statistics gathering
- C. SQL Access Advisor
- D. Segment Advisor
- E. Automatic SQL Tuning Advisor

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 297

Which statement is true about unified auditing?

- A. The unified audit trail, by default, resides in a read-only table in the AUDSYS schema in the SYSAUX tablespace.
- B. Only the CREATE, ALTER, and DROP statements are audited for all users, including SYS.
- C. Unified auditing is enabled only if the AUDIT_TRAIL parameter is set to NONE.
- D. The unified audit trail contains audit records only from unified audit policies and AUDIT settings.

Answer: A

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/audit_admin.htm#DBSEG370

NEW QUESTION 301

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

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 306

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

1. Execute the ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG command.
2. Execute SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE.
3. Execute STARTUP MOUNT.
4. Set the DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST parameter to \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/.
5. Execute STARTUP NOMOUNT.
6. Open the database.

Identify the required steps in the correct sequence.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 307

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A58617_01/server.804/a58396/ch2.htm

NEW QUESTION 310

You configured the flash recovery area in the database. Which two files would you expect to find in the flash recovery area? (Choose two.)

- A. backup pieces

- B. copies of all parameter files
- C. trace file generated using BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE
- D. control file autobackups

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 315

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

* Shop Securely

All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

100% Pass Your 1Z0-062 Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:

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