1.

The DBMS\_CLOUD Package refers to source files in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage.

If your source files reside in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage, what is the format for a file

1. <https://objectstorage.tenancy.oraclecloud.com/v1/object_storage_namespace/bucket/filename>
2. <https://swiftobjectstorage.region.oraclecloud.com/v1/object_storage_namespace/bucket/filename>
3. <https://objectstorage.region.oraclecloud.com/n/object_storage_namespace/b/bucket/o/filename>
4. <https://tenancy.objectstorage.oraclecloud.com/object_storage_namespace/b/bucket/o/filename>
5. <https://swiftobjectstorage.tenancy.oraclecloud.com/v1/object_storage_namespace/bucket/filename>

**https://objectstorage.region.oraclecloud.com/n/object\_storage\_namespace/b/bucket/o/filename**

or

**https://swiftobjectstorage.region.oraclecloud.com/v1/object\_storage\_namespace/bucket/filename**

**B(better – swiftobjectstorage.xxx is supported in ADWC firstly. )**

**C(?)**

**Load Data from Files in the Cloud**

The PL/SQL package DBMS\_CLOUD provides support for loading data from text, Parquet, and Avro files in the Cloud to your tables in Autonomous Data Warehouse.

The package DBMS\_CLOUD supports loading from files in the following cloud services: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Classic, Azure Blob Storage, and Amazon S3.

CREATE TABLE CHANNELS

(channel\_id char(1),

channel\_desc varchar2(20),

channel\_class varchar2(20)

);

/

BEGIN

DBMS\_CLOUD.COPY\_DATA(

table\_name =>'CHANNELS',

credential\_name =>'DEF\_CRED\_NAME',

file\_uri\_list =>'**https://objectstorage.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/n/adwc/b/adwc\_user/o/channels.txt**',

format => json\_object('delimiter' value ',')

);

END;

/

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage URI Format

If your source files reside on the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage you can use the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure native URIs or the Swift URIs. The format for files can be either:

**https://objectstorage.region.oraclecloud.com/n/object\_storage\_namespace/b/bucket/o/filename**

or

**https://swiftobjectstorage.region.oraclecloud.com/v1/object\_storage\_namespace/bucket/filename**

For example, the Native URI for the file channels.txt in the adwc\_user bucket in the adwc object storage name in the Phoenix data center:

https://objectstorage.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/n/adwc/b/adwc\_user/o/channels.txt

For example, the Swift URI for the file channels.txt in the adwc\_user bucket in the adwc object storage name in the Phoenix data center:

https://swiftobjectstorage.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/v1/adwc/adwc\_user/channels.txt

2.

Which two optimizations are different between Autonomous Data Warehouse and Autonomous Transction Processing?

1. Undo Management
2. Memory Usage
3. Index Storage
4. Backup Retention
5. Data Organization

**BE**

**Can I specify the amount of memory I want for my database?**

 No, ADB configures the database memory (SGA and PGbased on the number of CPUs you provision. Memory scales linearly with the number of CPUs.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ATP：  customers can create any type of partitioned table.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | customers can create both B-Tree or Bitmap indexes on any table.   |  | | --- | | customers can create any materialized view. | | |

3.

When using Data Pump to migrate your Oracle database to Autonomous Database,which two objects are exported?

1. Tablespaces
2. Schemas
3. Data
4. Reports

**BC**

Oracle Data Pump offers very fast bulk data and metadata movement between Oracle databases and Autonomous Data Warehouse.

Data Pump Import lets you import data from Data Pump files residing on the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Classic, and AWS S3. You can save your data to your Cloud Object Store and use Oracle Data Pump to load data to Autonomous Data Warehouse.

Oracle Data Pump Export provides several export modes, Oracle recommends using the schema mode for migrating to Autonomous Data Warehouse. You can list the schemas you want to export by using the schemas parameter.

Data Pump Export (hereinafter referred to as Export for ease of reading) is a utility for unloading data and metadata into a set of operating system files called a dump file set.

The dump file set can be imported only by the Data Pump Import utility. The dump file set can be imported on the same system or it can be moved to another system and loaded there.

The dump file set is made up of one or more disk files that contain table data, database object metadata, and control information. The files are written in a proprietary, binary format. During an import operation, the Data Pump Import utility uses these files to locate each database object in the dump file set.

Because the dump files are written by the server, rather than by the client, the database administrator (DBA) must create directory objects that define the server locations to which files are written.

Data Pump Export enables you to specify that a job should move a subset of the data and metadata, as determined by the export mode. This is done using data filters and metadata filters, which are specified through Export parameters.

4.

Which file is NOT a component of the client credentials wallet used to connect to an ATP Database?

1. sqlnet.ora
2. cwallet.sso
3. trustore.jks
4. keystore.jks
5. ewallet.p12
6. protocol.ora

**F**

The zip file includes the following:

* tnsnames.ora and sqlnet.ora: Network configuration files storing connect descriptors and SQL\*Net client side configuration.
* cwallet.ora and ewallet.p12: Auto-open SSO wallet and PKCS12 file. PKCS12 file is protected by the wallet password provided in the UI.
* keystore.jks and truststore.jks: JKS Truststore and Keystore that is protected by the wallet passport provided while downloading the wallet.
* ojdbc.properties: Contains the wallet related connection property required for JDBC connection. This should be in the same path as tnsnames.ora.

5.

A customers wants to migrate to Autonomous Database(ADB) but only allows for a very small window of downtime.Golden Gate was advised to be used during the migration.For maximum reassurance of their enduser,the customer also would like to use Golden Gate ad a fall-back scenario for the first 6 months the migration.If customers complain,the on-premise data can be synchronized with the ADB instance for a switch back.

Which statement about the migration using Golden Gate is correct?

1. The fallback scenario is not possible using Golden Gate because the capture-process cannot be installed on ADB
2. Migration to ADB is not possible using Golden Gate because the apply-process cannot be installed on ADB
3. The described scenario is correct,can be used for migration and fallback scenarios
4. Only the migration to ADB is possible from an op-premise installation of Golden Gate
5. Golden Gate on premise is not certified with ADB because Golden Gate Cloud Service exists for this

**D**

FAQ

**Is GoldenGate on-premise and GoldenGate Cloud Service supported with ADB?**

 Yes, both GoldenGate on-premise and GoldenGate Cloud Service support ADB as a target system only. ADB cannot be used as a source system for GoldenGate. Please see the GoldenGate or the GoldenGate Cloud Service documentation for configuring GoldenGate for replication to ADB.

### Use Oracle GoldenGate to Replicate Data to Autonomous Data Warehouse

You can replicate data to Autonomous Data Warehouse using Oracle GoldenGate On Premises and Oracle GoldenGate Cloud Service.

6.

Which is the correct subset of services offered via OCI-CLI(command line interface) for Autonomous Database(ADB) via calls made to the OCI API’s?

1. Create, Query,List,Stop,Restore
2. Create, Query,Update,List,Start
3. **Create, Get,List,Stop,Restore**
4. Start, Delete,Update,Query,Stop

**C**

# db

## Description

The CLI for the Database Service.

## Available Commands

* [autonomous-data-warehouse](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-data-warehouse.html)
  + [create](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-data-warehouse/create.html)
  + [delete](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-data-warehouse/delete.html)
  + [generate-wallet](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-data-warehouse/generate-wallet.html)
  + [get](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-data-warehouse/get.html)
  + [list](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-data-warehouse/list.html)
  + [restore](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-data-warehouse/restore.html)
  + [start](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-data-warehouse/start.html)
  + [stop](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-data-warehouse/stop.html)
  + [update](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-data-warehouse/update.html)
* [autonomous-data-warehouse-backup](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-data-warehouse-backup.html)
  + [create](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-data-warehouse-backup/create.html)
  + [get](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-data-warehouse-backup/get.html)
  + [list](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-data-warehouse-backup/list.html)
* [autonomous-database](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-database.html)
  + [create](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-database/create.html)
  + [create-from-clone](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-database/create-from-clone.html)
  + [delete](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-database/delete.html)
  + [generate-wallet](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-database/generate-wallet.html)
  + [get](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-database/get.html)
  + [list](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-database/list.html)
  + [restore](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-database/restore.html)
  + [start](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-database/start.html)
  + [stop](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-database/stop.html)
  + [update](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-database/update.html)
* [autonomous-database-backup](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-database-backup.html)
  + [create](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-database-backup/create.html)
  + [get](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-database-backup/get.html)
  + [list](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/autonomous-database-backup/list.html)
* [backup](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/backup.html)
  + [create](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/backup/create.html)
  + [delete](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/backup/delete.html)
  + [get](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/backup/get.html)
  + [list](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/backup/list.html)
* [data-guard-association](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/data-guard-association.html)
  + [create](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/data-guard-association/create.html)
    - [from-existing-db-system](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/data-guard-association/create/from-existing-db-system.html)
    - [with-new-db-system](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/data-guard-association/create/with-new-db-system.html)
  + [failover](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/data-guard-association/failover.html)
  + [get](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/data-guard-association/get.html)
  + [list](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/data-guard-association/list.html)
  + [reinstate](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/data-guard-association/reinstate.html)
  + [switchover](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/data-guard-association/switchover.html)
* [database](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/database.html)
  + [create](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/database/create.html)
  + [create-from-backup](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/database/create-from-backup.html)
  + [delete](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/database/delete.html)
  + [get](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/database/get.html)
  + [list](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/database/list.html)
  + [patch](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/database/patch.html)
  + [restore](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/database/restore.html)
  + [update](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/database/update.html)
* [external-backup-job](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/external-backup-job.html)
  + [complete](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/external-backup-job/complete.html)
  + [create](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/external-backup-job/create.html)
  + [get](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/external-backup-job/get.html)
* [node](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/node.html)
  + [get](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/node/get.html)
  + [list](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/node/list.html)
  + [reset](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/node/reset.html)
  + [soft-reset](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/node/soft-reset.html)
  + [start](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/node/start.html)
  + [stop](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/node/stop.html)
* [patch](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/patch.html)
  + [get](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/patch/get.html)
    - [by-database](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/patch/get/by-database.html)
    - [by-db-system](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/patch/get/by-db-system.html)
  + [list](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/patch/list.html)
    - [by-database](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/patch/list/by-database.html)
    - [by-db-system](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/patch/list/by-db-system.html)
* [patch-history](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/patch-history.html)
  + [get](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/patch-history/get.html)
    - [by-database](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/patch-history/get/by-database.html)
    - [by-db-system](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/patch-history/get/by-db-system.html)
  + [list](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/patch-history/list.html)
    - [by-database](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/patch-history/list/by-database.html)
    - [by-db-system](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/patch-history/list/by-db-system.html)
* [system](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/system.html)
  + [get](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/system/get.html)
  + [get-exadata-iorm-config](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/system/get-exadata-iorm-config.html)
  + [launch](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/system/launch.html)
  + [launch-from-backup](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/system/launch-from-backup.html)
  + [list](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/system/list.html)
  + [patch](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/system/patch.html)
  + [terminate](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/system/terminate.html)
  + [update](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/system/update.html)
  + [update-exadata-iorm-config](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/system/update-exadata-iorm-config.html)
* [system-shape](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/system-shape.html)
  + [list](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/system-shape/list.html)
* [version](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/version.html)
  + [list](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/tools/oci-cli/latest/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/db/version/list.html)

7.

When exporting a notebook,what type of file is created?

1. XML
2. SQL
3. ASCII
4. TXT
5. JSON

**E**

##### Export a Notebook

You can export a notebook as a .json (JavaScript Object Notation) file, and later import it in to the same or a different environment.

8.

Which statement is true in regards to database links?

1. Connect to Autonomous Database from remote database using database link.
2. You can call PL/SQL procedures and functions using a database link.
3. Create a database link from one Autonomous Database to another Autonomous Database instance.
4. Connect from Autonomous Database to remote database using a database link.

**A**

FAQ:

**Does Oracle Autonomous Database support database links?**

 Database links from other databases to ADB are supported. Database links from ADB to other databases are not allowed. Also, calling PL/SQL programs using database links is not supported.

Applications and tools connect to Autonomous Databases by using Oracle Net Services (also known as SQL\*Net). SQL\*Net supports a variety of connection types to Autonomous Databases, including Oracle Call Interface (OCI), ODBC drivers, JDBC OC, and JDBC Thin Driver.

To support connections of any type, you'll need to download the client security credentials and network configuration settings required to access your database. You'll also need to supply the applicable TNS names or connection strings for a connection, depending on the client application or tool, type of connection, and service level. You can view or copy the TNS names and connection strings in the DB Connection dialog for your Autonomous Database.

After you have created a database link, you can execute SQL statements that access objects on the remote database. You must also be authorized in the remote database to access specific remote objects..

Which can be Scaled independently of the number of CPUs in an Autonomous Database?

1. Concurency
2. Memory
3. Sessions
4. Storage
5. Paralleism

**D**

Scale compute and storage independently to fit your data warehouse workload with no downtime:

scale your Autonomous Data Warehouse on demand by adding CPU cores or storage (TB).

10.

When scaling OCPUs in Autonomous Database,which statement is true in regards to active transactions?

1. Active transactions are paused.
2. Scaling cannot happen while there are active transactions in the database.
3. Active transactions continue running unaffected.
4. Active transactions are terminated and rolled back.

**C**

Scale compute and storage independently to fit your data warehouse workload with no downtime:

11.

Which is NOT required to connect to Autonomous Database from SQL developer?

1. Username and password
2. **Wallet file**
3. Database name
4. Service name

**C**

## Connect with Oracle SQL Developer (18.2 or later)

Enter the following information:

* Connection Name: Enter the name for this connection.
* Username: Enter the database username. You can either use the default administrator database account (ADMIN) provided as part of the service or create a new schema, and use it.
* Password: Enter the password for the database user.
* Connection Type: Select Cloud Wallet (with the older version, SQL Developer 18.2, this is Cloud PDB)
* Configuration File : Click Browse, and select the client credentials zip file.
* Service: Enter the service name. The client credentials file provides the service names.

12.

Which two methods can you use to create users and grant roles in Autonomous Database services?

1. through SQL/Developer
2. through the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service console
3. using DBMS\_CLOUD\_ADMIN package
4. through SQLPlus

**AD**

### Create Users with Autonomous Data Warehouse

To create users in your database, connect to the database with the ADMIN user using any SQL client tool.

Autonomous Data Warehouse databases come with a predefined database role named DWROLE. This role provides the common privileges for the data warehouse developer.

To grant DWROLE role to your developers, connect to the database as ADMIN user using any SQL client tool.

This section covers the DBMS\_CLOUD\_ADMIN subprograms provided with Autonomous Data Warehouse.

Topics

* [DISABLE\_APP\_CONT Procedure](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/dbmscloud-reference.html#GUID-08B04722-49BA-4B4B-87AB-6050576E6E5C)
* [ENABLE\_APP\_CONT Procedure](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/dbmscloud-reference.html#GUID-42B9DDB0-12A7-4EE3-9860-30EFA41061E9)
* [GRANT\_TABLESPACE\_QUOTA Procedure](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/dbmscloud-reference.html#GUID-71CB6F7E-9F01-4FBF-B700-D38DB2D3443A)

13.

Where can a user’s public ssh key added on the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console in order to execute API calls?

1. Navigate to Identity, select Users panel on the console and select “Add Public Key“.
2. On the Autonomous Database Console
3. SSH Keys are not required in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.
4. SSH Keys cannot be added from console.They have to added using REST APIs only.

**A**

## API Signing Key

* **What it's for:** Using the API (see [Software Development Kits and Command Line Interface](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/API/Concepts/sdks.htm) and [Request Signatures](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/API/Concepts/signingrequests.htm)).
* **Format:** RSA key pair in PEM format (minimum 2048 bits required).
* **How to get one:** See [Required Keys and OCIDs](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/API/Concepts/apisigningkey.htm).
* **How to use it:** In the Console, copy and paste the contents of the PEM public key file from the key pair (see [How to Upload the Public Key](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/API/Concepts/apisigningkey.htm#How2)). Then use the private key with the SDK or with your own client to sign your API requests. Note that after you've uploaded your first API key in the Console, you can use the API to upload any additional ones you want to use. If you provide the wrong kind of key (for example, your instance SSH key, or a key that isn't at least 2048 bits), you'll get an InvalidKey error.

## How to Upload the Public Key

You can upload the PEM public key in the Console, located at [https://console.us-ashburn-1.oraclecloud.com](https://console.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/). If you don't have a login and password for the Console, contact an administrator.

1. Open the Console, and sign in.
2. View the details for the user who will be calling the API with the key pair:
   * If you're signed in as this user, click your username in the top-right corner of the Console, and then click **User Settings**.
   * If you're an administrator doing this for another user, instead click **Identity**, click **Users**, and then select the user from the list.
3. Click **Add Public Key**.
4. Paste the contents of the PEM public key in the dialog box and click **Add**.

The key's fingerprint is displayed (for example, 12:34:56:78:90:ab:cd:ef:12:34:56:78:90:ab:cd:ef).

Notice that after you've uploaded your first public key, you can also use the [UploadApiKey](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/api/#/en/identity/latest/ApiKey/UploadApiKey) API operation to upload additional keys. You can have up to three API key pairs per user. In an API request, you specify the key's fingerprint to indicate which key you're using to sign the request.

14.

Which two are correct actions to take in order to Download the Autonomous Database Credentials?

1. Click on the Autonomous Data Warehouse in the menu,click a database name,then Choose DB Connection button,then Download the Wallet.
2. Click on the Autonomous Data Warehouse section,pick a database,then Choose Actions,then Download the Wallet.
3. Find the Service Console for your Autonomous Database, then pick Administration, ,then Download the Client Credentials(Wallet).
4. Click on the Object Storage and find your Autonomous Bucket and Download the Wallet Credentials.
5. Click the Compute section of the menu,then choose Instance Configurations,the Download Wallet.

**AC**

False:DE

To download client credentials, do the following from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console:

1. Navigate to the Autonomous Data Warehouse details page.
2. Click DB Connection.
3. On the Database Connection page click Download.
4. In the Download Wallet dialog, enter a wallet password in the Password field and confirm the password in the Confirm Password field.

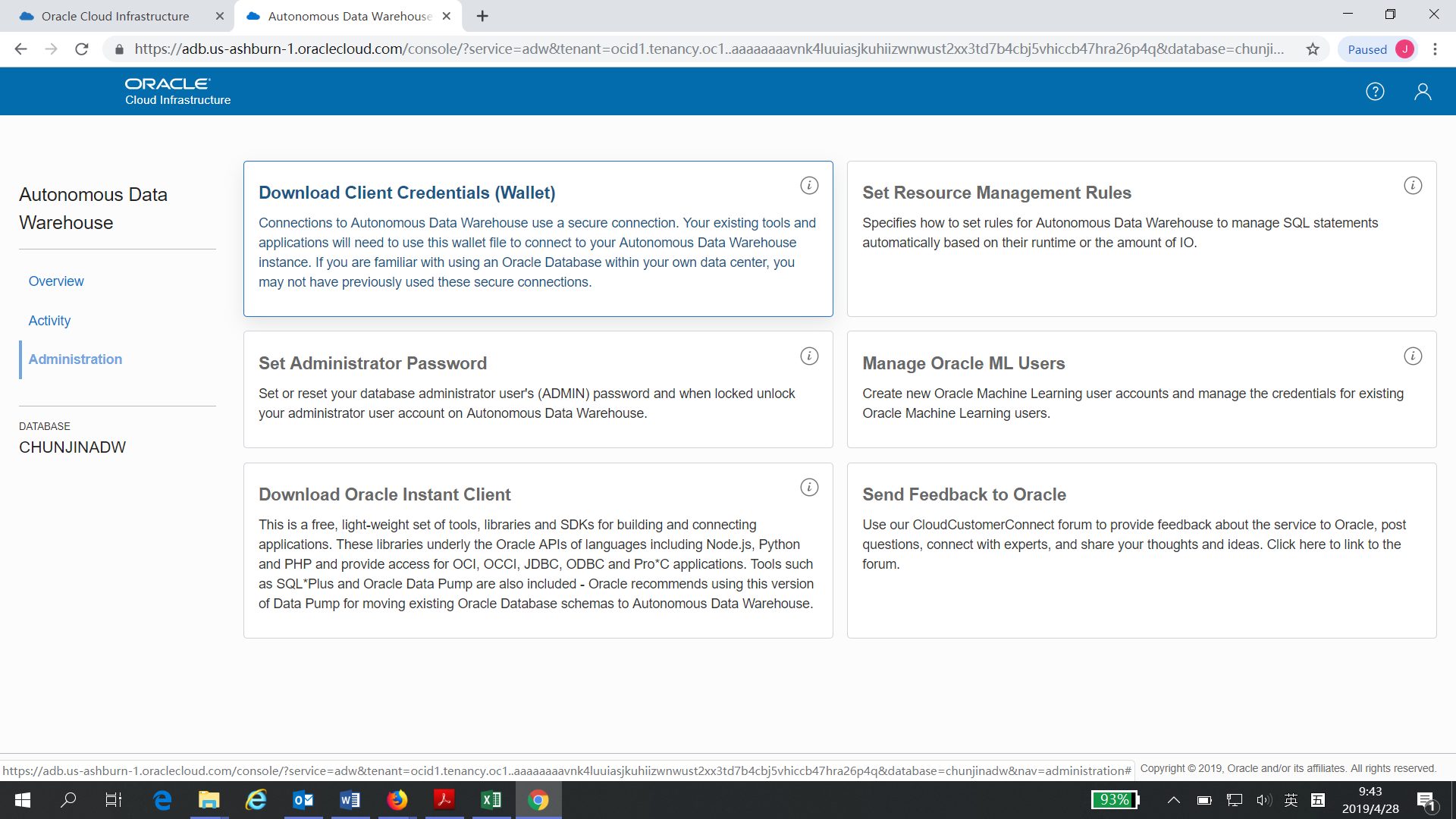
The password must be at least 8 characters long and must include at least 1 letter and either 1 numeric character or 1 special character.

Note:

This password protects the downloaded Client Credentials wallet. This wallet is not the same as the Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) wallet for the database; therefore, use a different password to protect the Client Credentials wallet.

1. Click Download to save the client security credentials zip file.

By default the filename is: Wallet\_databasename.zip. You cans save this file as any filename you want.

You must protect this file to prevent unauthorized database access.

15.

Which two statements are true about the The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure(OCI)?

1. An OCI region is a localized geographic area,and an availability domain is one or more data centers located with a region.
2. Because availability domains do not share infrastructure such as power or cooling, or the internal availability domain network,a failure at one availability domain within a region is unlikely to impact the availability of the others within the same region
3. A single fault domain can be associated with multiple regions and availability doamins
4. Regions are dependent on other regions and must be located with 5 thousand kilometers of each other.

**AB**

regions and availability domains

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure is *physically* hosted in regions and availability domains. A region is a localized geographic area, and an availability domain is one or more data centers located within a region. A region is composed of one or more availability domains. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources are either region-specific, such as a virtual cloud network, or availability domain-specific, such as a compute instance.

Availability domains are isolated from each other, fault tolerant, and very unlikely to fail simultaneously or be impacted by the failure of another availability domain. When you configure your cloud services, use multiple availability domains to ensure high availability and to protect against resource failure. Be aware that some resources must be created within the same availability domain, such as an instance and the storage volume attached to it.

Availability domains are isolated from each other, fault tolerant, and very unlikely to fail simultaneously. Because availability domains do not share infrastructure such as power or cooling, or the internal availability domain network, a failure at one availability domain within a region is unlikely to impact the availability of the others within the same region.

Regions are completely independent of other regions and can be separated by vast distances—across countries or even continents. Generally, you would deploy an application in the region where it is most heavily used, because using nearby resources is faster than using distant resources.

A fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain. Each availability domain contains three fault domains. Fault domains let you distribute your instances so that they are not on the same physical hardware within a single availability domain. A hardware failure or Compute hardware maintenance that affects one fault domain does not affect instances in other fault domains.

16.

The default eight day retention period for Autonomous Database performance data can be modified using which DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY subprogram procedure?

1. CREATE\_BASELINE\_TEMPLATE
2. MODIFY\_SNAPSHOT\_SETTINGS
3. UPADTE\_OBJECT\_INFO
4. UPDATE\_OBJECT\_INFO

**B**

The default retention period for performance data is eight days. So, the CPU utilization, running statements, and average SQL response time charts show data for the last eight days by default.

The retention time can be changed by modifying the Automatic Workload Repository retention setting with the PL/SQL procedure DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY.MODIFY\_SNAPSHOT\_SETTINGS. Be aware that increasing the retention time will result in more storage usage for performance data. 7.

Which operating system can Data Visualization Desktop be run on?

1. Linux
2. Windows
3. AIX
4. Solaris

**B**

**System requirements:**

* Operating System: Microsoft Windows x64 (64-bit) 7 SP1+, 8.1, or 10; Windows Server 2012 R2; Sierra (10.12), High Sierra (10.13)
* CPU: Intel(R) Core(TM)2 Duo CPU E8400 @ 3.00GHz, 2992 Mhz 2 Cores, 2 Logical Processors or faster
* Memory: 4.00 GB Memory or more
* Minimum free disk space: 2GB; plus space for any uploaded data files
* User privileges - User needs Admin privileges to install

macOS Mojave or macOS High Sierra

18.

What are three methods to load data into the Autonomous Database?

1. Transprotable Tablespace
2. Oracle Data Pump
3. SQL\*Loader
4. RMAN Restore
5. Oracle GoldenGate

**BCE**

You load data into Autonomous Data Warehouse using Oracle Database tools, and Oracle or other 3rd party data integration tools.

In general you load data from files local to your client computer or from files stored in a cloud-based object store. For data loading from files in the cloud, Autonomous Data Warehouse provides a new PL/SQL package, DBMS\_CLOUD.

For the fastest data loading experience Oracle recommends uploading the source files to a cloud-based object store, such as Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage, before loading the data into your Autonomous Data Warehouse. Oracle provides support for loading files that are located locally in your data center, but when using this method of data loading you should factor in the transmission speeds across the Internet which may be significantly slower.

### Import Data Using Oracle Data Pump on Autonomous Data Warehouse

### Use Oracle GoldenGate to Replicate Data to Autonomous Data Warehouse

### Load Data from Local Files Using SQL\*Loader

19.

Which three data dictionary views contain information about analytic view objects?

1. ALL\_ANALYTIC\_VIEW\_KEYS
2. ALL\_ANALYTIC\_VIEW\_LVLGRPS
3. ALL\_ANALYTIC\_VIEW\_\_PATHS
4. ALL\_ANALYTIC\_VIEW\_ID\_ATTRS
5. ALL\_ANALYTIC\_VIEW\_DIM\_CLASS

**ABE**

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/refrn/ALL_ANALYTIC_VIEWS.html#GUID-DA5210A9-C25C-4EEC-B1D6-B7217FB532A7>

ALL\_ANALYTIC\_VIEW\_KEYS describes the key columns of the attribute dimensions in the analytic views accessible to the current user.

ALL\_ANALYTIC\_VIEW\_LVLGRPS describes the analytic view measure and level groups of the analytic views accessible to the current user.

ALL\_ANALYTIC\_VIEW\_DIM\_CLASS describes the classifications of the attribute dimensions in all analytic views accessible to the current user.

20.

What is the default retention period of both Automatic and Manual Autonomous Database Backups?

A)7 days

B)90 days

C)One Year

D)30 days

E)60 days

**E**

Autonomous Data Warehouse automatically backs up your database for you. The retention period for backups is 60 days. You can restore and recover your database to any point-in-time in this retention period.

21.

What are the two methods that could be used during the migration of your existing Oracle database to Autonomous Database?

1. Data Pump
2. CSV files copied to Autonomous Database block storage
3. Recovery Manager(RMAN)
4. Golden Gate

**AD**

22.

Which Java Database Connectivity(JDBC) thin Client version supports the use of HTTP proxy settings that does NOT support TCP to connect to Autonomous Data Warehouse?

A)12c Release 2 onwards

B)Any version

C)17.4 onwards

D)18.1 onwards

**D**

### JDBC Thin Connections with an HTTP Proxy

If the client is behind a firewall and your network configuration requires an HTTP proxy to connect to the internet, you need to use the JDBC Thin Client 18.3 which enables connections through HTTP proxies.

JDBC Thin Client versions earlier than 18.1 also do not support connections through HTTP proxies. In such cases contact your network administrator to open outbound connections to hosts in the oraclecloud.com domain using port 1522 without going through an HTTP proxy.

23.

As a database architect you are tasked with configuring a high concurrency,production OLTP application to connect to an Autonomous Transaction Processing database with a requirement to have some reporting queries run in parallel mode.

Which connect service is appropriate for such a workload?

1. MEDIUM
2. TP
3. TPURGENT
4. HIGH

**C**

OLTP/ some reporting queries in parallel mode.

The basic characteristics of these consumer groups are:

* TPURGENT: The highest priority application connection service for time critical transaction processing operations. This connection service supports manual parallelism.
* TP: A typical application connection service for transaction processing operations. This connection service does not run with parallelism.
* HIGH: A high priority application connection service for reporting and batch operations. All operations run in parallel and are subject to queuing.
* MEDIUM: A typical application connection service for reporting and batch operations. All operations run in parallel and are subject to queuing. Using this service the degree of parallelism is limited to four (4).
* LOW: A lowest priority application connection service for reporting or batch processing operations. This connection service does not run with parallelism.

24.

Users are required to select a service when connecting to Autonomous Data Warehouse and these services match to one of three different consumer groups:High,Medium, and Low.

Which statement about these consumer groups is correct?

1. Low provides highest concurrency,lowest resources, and DoP=1.
2. High provides highest concurrency and lowest resources, and DoP is 1.
3. Medium provides intermediate resource and concurrency,and queries run in a serial.
4. High provides highest resources,lowest concurrency, and DoP is 1.

**A**

The basic characteristics of these consumer groups are:

* HIGH: Highest resources, lowest concurrency. Queries run in parallel.
* MEDIUM: Less resources, higher concurrency. Queries run in parallel.
* LOW: Least resources, highest concurrency. Queries run serially.

25.

Migrating an op-premise database to Autonomous Database(ADB) for a large amounts of data involves multiple steps like creating a credential object,creating (access to)a storage object/location,running datapump export and running a datapump import.

Which three statements are true for SQL Developer(18.3 and up) in combination with ADB Data Loading?

1. SQL Developer can be started from ADB Cloud console but only for data loading scenarios.
2. SQL Developer can be used to export/import of a database to ADB in 1 set of wizard steps.
3. SQL Developer can import .csv files into ADB which are located on the system where SQL Developer is running.
4. SQL Developer can only export/move/import files using datapump from databases running on Linux systems.
5. SQL Developer can import files(.dmp and .csv for example) into ADB which are located on Amazon S3 Object Storage.

**BCE**

### About Data Loading

You load data into Autonomous Data Warehouse using Oracle Database tools, and Oracle or other 3rd party data integration tools.

In general you load data from files local to your client computer or from files stored in a cloud-based object store. For data loading from files in the cloud, Autonomous Data Warehouse provides a new PL/SQL package, DBMS\_CLOUD.

Oracle Data Pump offers very fast bulk data and metadata movement between Oracle databases and Autonomous Data Warehouse.

Data Pump Import lets you import data from Data Pump files residing on the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Classic, and AWS S3. You can save your data to your Cloud Object Store and use Oracle Data Pump to load data to Autonomous Data Warehouse.

26．While Autonomous Transaction Processing and Autonomous Data Warehouse use the same Oracle database,which statement is true about the workloads?

1. Autonomous Data Warehouse workloads are optimized for mixed workloads.
2. Data that is bulk loaded,by default,uses the row format in Autonomous Transaction Processing where Autonomous Data Warehouse data format is columnar.
3. Autonomous Transaction Processing workloads are optimized for data warehouse, data mart,and data lake.
4. Autonomous Transaction Processing memory usage optimizes workloads for parallel joins and aggregations.

**D**

Autonomous Data Warehouse provides an easy-to-use, fully autonomous data warehouse that scales elastically, delivers fast query performance and requires no database administration. It is designed to support all standard SQL and business intelligence (BI) tools, and provides all of the performance of the market-leading Oracle Database in an environment that is tuned and optimized for data warehouse workloads.(X A)

**Is Database In-Memory option available in ADW?**

 Customers cannot use the features of the database In-Memory option. ADW uses Database In-Memory option features like in-memory columnar flash cache under the covers. (X B)

X C

27.When you connect Oracle Analytics Cloud to the Autonomous Data Warehouse,what file needs to be uploaded?

1. TNSNAMES.ORA
2. CWALLET.SSO
3. SQLNET.ORA
4. OJDBC.PROPERTIES

**B**

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/connect-oracle-analytics-cloud.html#GUID-D123456F-30E4-47C3-AB46-DD65CB38510B>

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/analytics-cloud/acubi/create-connections-oracle-adw.html>

To enable secure communication between Oracle Analytics Cloud and Oracle Autonomous Data Warehouse, you must upload trusted SSL certificates from Oracle Autonomous Data Warehouse to Oracle Analytics Cloud.

28.

The 3rd party application that your customer wants to migrate to Autonomous Database(ADB) has some specific demands like tablespace names,usernames and init.ora parameters.The decision was made to adhere to the suggested migration method using an instant client and the datapump version that was suggested（and came with it）.

Which statement is true about the migration of the application’s database success?

1. The suggested datapump version will create an alias for non-standard tablespace names so the migration is successful.
2. The migration can be success,both technically and functional due to datapump enhancements.
3. The migration can be technically a success but the 3-rd party vendor needs to support the result.
4. The tablespace names will result in a blocking error during datapump import because of ADB limitations.

**B**

#### Import Data Using Oracle Data Pump Version 18.3 or Later

Oracle recommends using the latest Oracle Data Pump version for importing data from Data Pump files into your Autonomous Data Warehouse as it contains enhancements and fixes for a better experience.

29.

Your customer has upgraded their on premise 11.2 database to 12.2.During this migration the database was migrated to a pluggable database and is now in production.

How should the customer unplug their database to migrate to Autonomous Database(ADB)?

1. Unplug into a pdb archive which can be uploaded to object storage.
2. Pluggable databases cannot be migrated to ADB using plug,unplug or clone.
3. Create a database link from source database to the ADB environment and clone the PDB.
4. Unplug to an XML file so database files and xml file can be uploaded to object storage.

**B**

FAQ:

How can I migrate my existing Oracle Database to Oracle Autonomous Database?

•

Since an ADB database has some restrictions on the object types and Oracle Database Options you need to use a logical

migration method rather than a physical one.

•

The

main migration tool for migrating to ADB is Data Pump. You can export your schemas and import them into ADB using Data

Pump. To sync up the additional/incremental changes on the source database during the export/import process you can use

GoldenGate or Go

ldenGate Cloud Service to replicate those changes to ADB.

•

In the current release you cannot use physical migration methods like backup/restore, Data Guard, database clones, and

transportable tablespaces to move your existing database to ADB.

30.

Which open source orchestration tool can be used to provision autonomous database in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

1. Enterprise Manager
2. Terraform
3. Dlocker
4. REST API

**B**

31.

What two methods can you use to define Machine Learning Users?

1. Client tools
2. Use DBMS\_CLOUD\_ADMIN package
3. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console
4. SQL/Developer

**CD**

32.

What are two security features enabled by default by the Autonomous Database?

1. Encrypted Database Links
2. One SYSDBA account
3. Read Only access to OS Audit logs
4. SQL Net Encryption
5. Transparent Data Encryption

**DE**

FAQ:

How does Oracle Autonomous Database provide data security?

•

Oracle Autonomous Database protects against both external attacks and malicious internal users:

o

All data encrypted at rest using transparent data encryption. (E)

o

Network connections from clients to ADB are also encrypted using the client credentials wallet. Using client credential wallets includes both server and client-side authentication and provides the highest level of security. (D)

o

Oracle automatically applies all security updates to ensure data is not vulnerable to known attack vectors

o

Customers are not given OS logons or SYSDBA privileges to prevent phishing attacking. (X B)

o

Additional in-database features like Virtual Private Database and Data Redaction are also available

33.

Which is correct about security features that are available in Oracle Autonomous Database?

1. Neither Data Redaction nor TDE are supported
2. Data Redaction but not TDE
3. TDE but not Data Redaction
4. Data Redaction and TDE are both supported.

**D**

34.

Which two PL/SQL functions can be used to validate an analytic view?

1. VALIDATE\_LEVELS
2. VALIDATE\_DIMENSION
3. VALIDATE\_MEASURES
4. VALIDATE\_ANALYTIC\_VIEW
5. VALIDATE\_HIERARCHY

**DE**

https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/dwhsg/overview-analytic-views.html#GUID-D384C4EE-1671-4F89-BC69-2D3133194869

### Validation of Data

To ensure the accuracy of query results, the data of hierarchies and analytic views must be validated.

To validate the data for a hierarchy or analytic view, use the functions in the PL/SQL package DBMS\_HIERARCHY. The VALIDATE\_HIERARCHY and VALIDATE\_ANALYTIC\_VIEW functions validate the data and store the results in a table.

35.

Which Autonomous Database Cloud service ignores hints in SQL Statements by default?

1. Neither service ignores hints by default
2. Autonomous Transaction Processing
3. Autonomous Data Warehouse
4. Both services ignore hints by default

**C**

### Manage Optimizer Statistics on Autonomous Data Warehouse

Describes Autonomous Data Warehouse commands to run when you need to gather optimizer statistics or enable optimizer hints.

Managing Optimizer Hints

Autonomous Data Warehouse ignores optimizer hints and PARALLEL hints in SQL statements by default. If your application relies on hints you can enable optimizer hints by setting the parameter OPTIMIZER\_IGNORE\_HINTS to FALSE at the session or system level using ALTER SESSION or ALTER SYSTEM.

Managing Optimizer Hints

Autonomous Transaction Processing honors optimizer hints and PARALLEL hints in SQL statements by default. You can disable optimizer hints by setting the parameter OPTIMIZER\_IGNORE\_HINTS to TRUE at the session or system level using ALTER SESSION or ALTER SYSTEM.

36.

Once you have a connection to the Autonomous Data Warehouse,how do you import tables into the Oracle Analytics Cloud(OAC)?

1. Import Table
2. Load data using Data Pump
3. Create a Data Set
4. Replicate the table using Golden Date

**C**

37.

What predefined user is created when an Autonomous Database(ADB) instance is created that you connect to in order to create other users and grant roles?

1. DWDEV
2. SCOTT
3. SYS
4. ADMIN

**D**

38.

When you choose to scale your Autonomous Database,which statement is true in regards to OCPUs and storage?

1. Storage in TB cannot be larger than the number of OCPUs.
2. OCPUs and storage can be scaled indepently
3. OCPUs and storage must remain in sync
4. Increasing OCPUs will automatically increase storage

**B**

39.

In which way can a SQL Developer help you test your data loading scenario to Autonomous Database(ADB)?

1. In the Column Definition Phase,the system cross-references with the file-contents and shows the conflicts with the definition.
2. In the TEST phase of the wizard,a subset of accepted records are displayed based on your definition
3. In the TEST phase of the wizard a list is generated containing the records that would be rejected during import
4. In the TEST phase,a temporary table will be populated with the records before inserting them in the destination table.

**D**

https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/sql-developer/19.1/rptug/sql-developer-dialogs.html#GUID-8CA3C91B-3BE7-40DA-B905-6ACE5C9D8F6E

### 6.51 Data Import Wizard

#### Column Definition

Enables you to specify information about the columns in a database table into which to import the data.(X A)

#### 6.51.7 Test

This page of the wizard is only applicable for cloud storage files. You can validate the properties for the load, view the results, preview the external table data and definition, and identify and resolve errors.

Test Row Count: Enter the number of rows to load and test.

A temporary external table is created according to the properties identified in the wizard and then a validate is done. The number of rows specified in Test Row Count is used to limit both the number of successfully returned rows and the rejected rows. This is to ensure that the validation will limit the number of tested rows even in the extreme case of not returning a single valid row. In case of rejected rows, the number of tested rows can be higher than the specified test size.

40.

Which two statements are true when running DBMS\_CLOUD.COPY\_DATA?

1. The source file can be in either Oracle Standard Storage or Oracle Archive Storage bucket in the Object Store
2. The source file can be automatically removed after the DBMS\_CLOUD.COPY\_DATA procedure finishes successfully
3. The source file can reside in Oracle Object Storage,Amazon S3 Object storage, or Azure Blob storage
4. The target table will be created in Autonomous Database if it does not already exist
5. A valid credential must be created prior to running the DBMS\_ClOUD.COPY\_DATA procedure

**CE**

The name of the target table on the Autonomous Data Warehouse database. The target table needs to be created before you run COPY\_DATA.(X D)

The name of the credential to access the Cloud Object Storage.(E)

41.

Which statement about the Export Wizard used to export database objects and data is NOT correct?

1. If “Clipboard” is selected as the “Output”,the output will be placed on the system clipboard,so that it can be pasted into a file,a command line,or other location appropriate for the format.
2. If “Grants” is checked as a DDL Option,GRANT statements are included for any grant objects on the exported objects,including those owned by the SYS schema.
3. Export DDL includes features such as “Show schema,””Storage,”and “Terminator”.
4. If “Dependents” is checked as a DDL Option,for non-privileged users,only dependent objects in their schema are exported.

**A**

Granted Roles tab(B)

Specifies roles to be granted to the role being created or modified. For each listed role, you can check Granted to grant the specified role to this role, Admin to permit the role to grant this role to other users or roles, and Default to use the default settings for Granted and Admin.

For convenience, you can click buttons to affect all settings (Grant All, Revoke All, Admin All, Admin None, Default All, Default None); then, you can specify other settings for individual roles.

System Privileges tab

Specifies privileges to be granted to the user. For each privilege, you can check Granted to grant the privilege, and Admin Option to permit the user to grant the privilege to other users.

For convenience, you can click buttons to affect all settings (Grant All, Revoke All, Admin All, Admin None); then, you can specify other settings for individual privileges.

42.

Your customer receives information in various formats like .csv files from their suppliers.The business user would like to collect all of this information and store it in a ATP environment.The Oracle adviser recommends to use Oracle Data Sync for this.

Which statement is true regarding Oracle Data Sync?

1. Data Sync can only load files into tables(insert-only),the customer has to write the additional code.
2. Data Sync can load a combination of data source,such ad .csv,.xslx and Oracle relational files.
3. Data Sync can not transform your data while loading it into the destination table.
4. Data Sync can only load data from one source into one destination table.

**B**

With Data Sync, it’s easy to upload on-premises data to your cloud database. Data Sync loads data directly from relational sources (tables, views, SQL statements), files (CSV and XLSX), and other sources such as OTBI, Oracle RightNow, Greenplum, MongoDB, Salesforce, Amazon Redshift, Hive, PostgresSQL, and more.

Some key terms and concepts:

* Connection — Defines data sources and target databases.
* Project — Workspace that defines and helps to organize your data uploads. For example, you could upload human resources and finance data under a single project (called “My Data”) or create two projects (called “My HR Data” and “My Finance Data”). Such partitions may be helpful if there is more than one user working on each system.
* Job — Uploads all the data defined in a project to your target Cloud database.

43.

Which task is NOT automatically performed by the Oracle Autonomous Database?

1. Backing up the database
2. Patching the database
3. Mask your sensitive data
4. Automatically optimize the workload

**C**

44.

Which three tasks by default are taken care of the Autonomous Database?

1. Data Loading
2. Firmware Patching
3. Backups
4. Application User Creation
5. Database Upgrades

**BCE**

45.

If you need to connect to Autonomous Data Warehouse(ADW) using Java Database Connectivity(JDBC) via an HTTP proxy,where do you set the proxy details?

1. sqlnet.ora
2. keystore.jks
3. tnsnames.ora
4. cwallet.sso
5. ojdbc.properties

**C**

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/connect-jdbc-thin-wallet.html#GUID-D583E056-CB47-4860-B303-039DEDEC49B8>

If the client is behind a firewall and your network configuration requires an HTTP proxy to connect to the internet, you need to use the JDBC Thin Client 18.3 which enables connections through HTTP proxies.

To connect to Autonomous Data Warehouse through an HTTPS proxy, open and update your tnsnames.ora file. Add the HTTP proxy hostname(https\_proxy) and port (https\_proxy\_port) to the connection string. Replace the values with your HTTPS proxy information.

46.

Which three statements are true regarding how Autonomous Database provides data security?

1. Network connections from clients to Autonomous Database are encrypted using the client credentials wallet.
2. Users are given OS logons or SYSDBA privileges to prevent phishing attacking.
3. Oracle automatically applies security updates to ensure data is not vulnerable to konown attack vectors
4. Data is encrypted at rest using transparent data encryption

**ACD**

FAQ:

**How does Oracle Autonomous Database provide data security?**

* 1. • Oracle Autonomous Database protects against both external attacks and malicious internal users: o All data encrypted at rest using transparent data encryption.
  2. o Network connections from clients to ADB are also encrypted using the client credentials wallet. Using client credential wallets includes both server and client-side authentication and provides the highest level of security.
  3. o Oracle automatically applies all security updates to ensure data is not vulnerable to known attack vectors
  4. o Customers are not given OS logons or SYSDBA privileges to prevent phishing attacking.
  5. o Additional in-database features like Virtual Private Database and Data Redaction are also available.

47.

What two tasks can be executed from the service cnsole for Autonomous Databases?

1. Wizard to download connection wallet for connection from desktop tools
2. Creating schemas
3. Creating and scaling of Autonomous Database service
4. Autonomous Databases monitoring for usage and query performance

**CD**

48.

Which two statements are true with regards to Oracle Data Sync?

1. Data Sync has default drivers available that supported loading data from DB2,Microsoft SQL Server,MySQL and Teradata
2. Data Sync can load your data in parallel in order to speed up the loading process
3. Data Sync can use a normal OCI(thick) client connection to connect to an Oracle database
4. Data Sync can connect to any jdbc compatible source like MongoDB,RedShift and Sybase

**AB**

Database Support

Data Sync supports the following databases:

* Oracle
* Microsoft SQL Server
* DB2
* Teradata
* MySQL
* Oracle TimesTen
* Generic JDBC with prepackaged drivers for MongoDB, Salesforce, Redshift, Hive and PostgreSQL
* Other sources that support JDBC
* Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence:
  + Oracle Financials Cloud
  + Oracle HCM Cloud
  + Oracle Procurement Cloud
  + Oracle Project Management Cloud
  + Oracle Sales Cloud
  + Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud
* Oracle Service Cloud (RightNow)

With Data Sync, it’s easy to upload on-premises data to your cloud database. Data Sync loads data directly from relational sources (tables, views, SQL statements), files (CSV and XLSX), and other sources such as OTBI, Oracle RightNow, Greenplum, MongoDB, Salesforce, Amazon Redshift, Hive, PostgresSQL, and more.

Some key terms and concepts:

* Connection — Defines data sources and target databases.
* Project — Workspace that defines and helps to organize your data uploads. For example, you could upload human resources and finance data under a single project (called “My Data”) or create two projects (called “My HR Data” and “My Finance Data”). Such partitions may be helpful if there is more than one user working on each system.
* Job — Uploads all the data defined in a project to your target Cloud database.

49.

What are two advantages of using Data Pump to migrate your Oracle Databases to Autonomous Database?

1. Data Pump is platform independent-it can migrate Oracle Databases running on any platform
2. Data Pump is faster to migrate database than using RMAN
3. Data Pump can exclude migration of objects like indexs and materialized views that are not needed by Autonomous Database
4. Data Pump create the tablespaces used by your Autonomous Database

**AC**

The exclude and data\_options parameters ensure that the object types not required in Autonomous Data Warehouse are not exported and table partitions are grouped together so that they can be imported faster during the import to Autonomous Data Warehouse. If you want to migrate your existing indexes, materialized views, and materialized view logs to Autonomous Data Warehouse and manage them manually, you can remove those object types from the exclude list which will export those object types too. Similarly, if you want to migrate your existing partitioned tables as-is without converting them into non-partitioned tables and manage them manually you can remove the data\_options argument which will export your partitioned tables as-is.(C)

50.

Which two options are available to restore an Autonomous Data Warehouse?

1. Sepcify the point in time(timestamp) to restore
2. Backup and recovery must be doen using Recovery Manager(RMAN)
3. Select the backup from which restore needs to be done
4. Select the snaphost of the backup
5. Select the archived redo logs

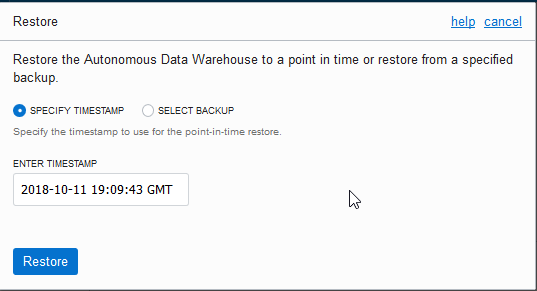
**AC**

Recovery

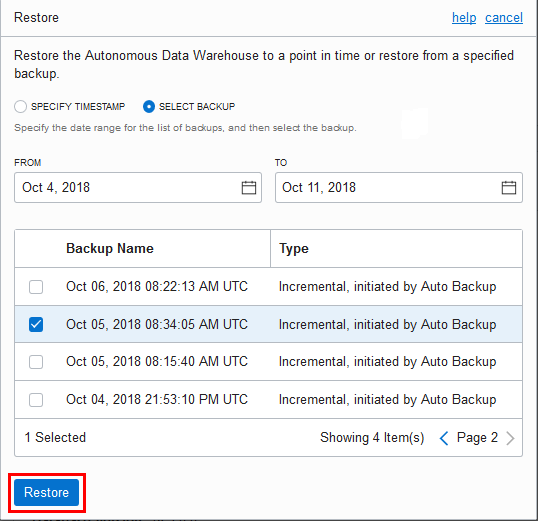
You can initiate recovery for your Autonomous Data Warehouse database using the cloud console. Autonomous Data Warehouse automatically restores and recovers your database to the point-in-time you specify.

In the Restore prompt, select Specify Timestamp or Select Backup to restore to a point in time or to restore from a specified backup.

* SPECIFY TIMESTAMP: Enter a timestamp to restore to in the ENTER TIMESTAMP calendar field.

  
[Description of the illustration dwcs\_oci\_restore\_timestamp.png](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/img_text/dwcs_oci_restore_timestamp.html)

* SELECT BACKUP: Select a backup from the list of backups. Limit the number of backups you see by specifying a period using the FROM and TO calendar fields.

  
[Description of the illustration dwcs\_oci\_restore\_backup.png](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/img_text/dwcs_oci_restore_backup.html)

51.

How can an Autonomous Database resource be provisioned without logging into the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console?

1. Using Database Configuration Assistant(DBCA) on the database server
2. Connecting to the Cloud Infrastructure Command console via SSH wallet
3. It cannot be done
4. Using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Command Line interface tool or REST API calls

**D**

# create

## Description

**Deprecated.** To create a new Autonomous Data Warehouse, use the [CreateAutonomousDatabase](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/api/#/en/database/20160918/AutonomousDatabase/CreateAutonomousDatabase) operation and specify DW as the workload type.

## Usage

oci db autonomous-data-warehouse create [OPTIONS]

52.

Which two system privileges does a user need to create analytic views?

1. CREATE ANALYTIC MEASURE
2. CREATE ANALYTIC HIERARCHY
3. CREATE ANALYTIC VIEW
4. CREATE ATTRIBUTE DIMENSION
5. CREATE ANALYTIC LEVEL

**CD**

The privileges in DWROLE are the following:

CREATE ANALYTIC VIEW

CREATE ATTRIBUTE DIMENSION

ALTER SESSION

CREATE HIERARCHY

CREATE JOB

CREATE MINING MODEL

CREATE PROCEDURE

CREATE SEQUENCE

CREATE SESSION

CREATE SYNONYM

CREATE TABLE

CREATE TRIGGER

CREATE TYPE

CREATE VIEW

UNLIMITED TABLESPACE

READ,WRITE ON directory DATA\_PUMP\_DIR

EXECUTE privilege on the PL/SQL package DBMS\_CLOUD

53.

A Corrporation is building a web application to allow its customers to schedule service requests online.There is also a need to run operational reports at times during non-peak hours.The architecture team is debating whether such reports should be run on the OLTP database or in a separate data mart.The DBA Manager does not want to add anymore admin responsibility to the team and is looking for a database option that’s low to zero maintenance,but meets their strict performance requirements as well.

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure database service is appropriate for this scenario?

1. It is best to build a separate data warehouse, and move the OLTP data on a nightly basis.
2. ADW since operational reporting is a higher priority in this scenario.
3. Since the application needs to be highly available,it should to be deployed on a kubernetes Cluster
4. ATP,Using ‘tpurgent’ and ‘high’TNS services to separate connection types

**D**

The basic characteristics of these consumer groups are:

* TPURGENT: The highest priority application connection service for time critical transaction processing operations. This connection service supports manual parallelism.
* TP: A typical application connection service for transaction processing operations. This connection service does not run with parallelism.
* HIGH: A high priority application connection service for reporting and batch operations. All operations run in parallel and are subject to queuing.
* MEDIUM: A typical application connection service for reporting and batch operations. All operations run in parallel and are subject to queuing. Using this service the degree of parallelism is limited to four (4).
* LOW: A lowest priority application connection service for reporting or batch processing operations. This connection service does not run with parallelism.

54.

Which statement is true regarding database client credentials file required to connect to your Autonomous Database?

1. When you share the credential files with authorized users,mail the wallet password and the file in the same email
2. The Transparent Data Encryption(TDE)wallet can be used for your client credentials to connect to your database
3. Place the credential files on a share drive that all users can use to connect to the database
4. Store credential files in a secure location and share the files only with authorized users to prevent unauthorized access to the database

**D**

55.

Which three statements are true about procedures in the DBMS\_CLOUD package?

1. The DBMS\_CLOUD.DELETE\_FILE procedure removes the credentials file from the Autonomous Data Warehouse database
2. The DBMS\_CLOUD.CREATE\_CREDENTIAL procedure stores Cloud Object Storage credentials in the Autonomous Data Warehouse database
3. The DBMS\_CLOUD.PUT\_OBJECT procedure copies a file from Cloud Object Storage to the Autonomous Data Warehouse
4. The DBMS\_CLOUD.VALIDATE\_EXTERNAL\_TABLE procedure validates the source files for an external table,generates log information,and stores the rows that do not match the format options specified for the external table in a badfile table on Autonomous Data Warehose
5. The DBMS\_CLOUD.CREATE\_EXTERNAL\_TABLE procedure create an external table on files in the cloud.You can run quries on external data from the Autonomous Data Warehouse

**ADE**

#### DELETE\_FILE Procedure

This procedure removes the specified file from the specified directory on Autonomous Data Warehouse. (X A)

#### CREATE\_CREDENTIAL Procedure

This procedure stores Cloud Object Storage credentials in the Autonomous Data Warehouse database.

#### PUT\_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure copies a file from Autonomous Data Warehouse to the Cloud Object Storage. The maximum file size allowed in this procedure is 5 gigabytes (GB).

#### VALIDATE\_EXTERNAL\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure validates the source files for an external table, generates log information, and stores the rows that do not match the format options specified for the external table in a badfile table on Autonomous Data Warehouse.

#### CREATE\_EXTERNAL\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates an external table on files in the Cloud. This allows you to run queries on external data from Autonomous Data Warehouse.

This section covers the DBMS\_CLOUD subprograms provided with Autonomous Data Warehouse.

Topics

* [COPY\_DATA Procedure](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/dbmscloud-reference.html#GUID-9428EA51-5DDD-43C2-B1F5-CD348C156122)
* [COPY\_DATA Procedure for Parquet or Avro Files](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/dbmscloud-reference.html#GUID-55DE445F-50E6-430D-87AB-C8DDC6D9810F)
* [CREATE\_CREDENTIAL Procedure](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/dbmscloud-reference.html#GUID-742FC365-AA09-48A8-922C-1987795CF36A)
* [CREATE\_EXTERNAL\_TABLE Procedure](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/dbmscloud-reference.html#GUID-2AFBEFA4-992E-4F53-96DB-F560084C7DA9)
* [CREATE\_EXTERNAL\_TABLE Procedure for Parquet or Avro Files](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/dbmscloud-reference.html#GUID-D23C5CEF-770C-436D-B856-4C6C318FA045)
* [DELETE\_ALL\_OPERATIONS Procedure](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/dbmscloud-reference.html#GUID-CEC0CA63-B77F-4D64-B70F-1E8476AE3ED6)
* [DELETE\_FILE Procedure](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/dbmscloud-reference.html#GUID-930632E1-B7BF-4ECA-8F78-5E5A205C0865)
* [DROP\_CREDENTIAL Procedure](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/dbmscloud-reference.html#GUID-7373D043-C3AE-4D86-87BE-4F7ACC8B3EB5)
* [LIST\_FILES Function](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/dbmscloud-reference.html#GUID-78F49B25-C072-45E1-BE83-E306ACC998EE)
* [PUT\_OBJECT Procedure](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/dbmscloud-reference.html#GUID-716F0DE7-C669-477E-8AB8-EA42E41ACB12)
* [VALIDATE\_EXTERNAL\_TABLE Procedure](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/dbmscloud-reference.html#GUID-604173CA-1428-486D-99F2-54BE7F8E3B75)

56.

Which Autonomous Database Service is NOT used to connect to Autonomous Transaction Processing instance?

1. MEDIUM
2. TPURGENT
3. TPPERFORMANT
4. LOW
5. HIGH

**C**

The basic characteristics of these consumer groups are:

* TPURGENT: The highest priority application connection service for time critical transaction processing operations. This connection service supports manual parallelism.
* TP: A typical application connection service for transaction processing operations. This connection service does not run with parallelism.
* HIGH: A high priority application connection service for reporting and batch operations. All operations run in parallel and are subject to queuing.
* MEDIUM: A typical application connection service for reporting and batch operations. All operations run in parallel and are subject to queuing. Using this service the degree of parallelism is limited to four (4).
* LOW: A lowest priority application connection service for reporting or batch processing operations. This connection service does not run with parallelism.

57.

Given the steps:

1.Create Oracle Machine Learning User

2.Create Projects

3.Create workspaces

4.Create Notebooks

5.Run SQL Scripts

Which two steps are out of order when working with Oracle Machine Learning?

1. Create Notebooks
2. Create projects
3. Create workspaces
4. Run SQL Scripts
5. Create Oracle Machine Learning User

**BC**

### Typical Workflow For Using Notebooks

To begin with Oracle Machine Learning, refer to the tasks listed in the table as a guide.

| **Tasks** | **More Information** |
| --- | --- |
| Access Oracle Machine Learning | [Access Oracle Machine Learning](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/omlug/get-started-oracle-machine-learning.html#GUID-FBF3A773-FC2A-4A61-B37D-03B02B840B9C) |
| Create workspaces | [Create Projects and Workspaces](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/omlug/get-started-notebooks-data-analysis-and-data-visualization.html#GUID-AE043691-739F-4D84-B85F-9A287D2C1656) |
| Create projects | [Create Projects and Workspaces](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/omlug/get-started-notebooks-data-analysis-and-data-visualization.html#GUID-AE043691-739F-4D84-B85F-9A287D2C1656) |
| Create notebooks | [Create a Notebook](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/omlug/get-started-notebooks-data-analysis-and-data-visualization.html#GUID-F372F445-1036-403B-BEDF-D4ABF9E67407) |
| Run SQL scripts | [Run SQL Scripts](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/omlug/get-started-notebooks-data-analysis-and-data-visualization.html#GUID-C7E72167-82F0-41B0-A4E8-14B7412D96EB) |
| Run SQL statements | [Run SQL Statements](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/omlug/get-started-notebooks-data-analysis-and-data-visualization.html#GUID-1EE10D98-DEC3-4591-9D17-72DC5EDDD77D) |
| Create jobs to schedule notebooks | [Create Jobs to Schedule Notebook](https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/omlug/get-started-jobs.html#GUID-82BBB489-95AF-4F34-9CFB-9E0343622F08) |

58.

Autonomous Data Warehouse configures and optimizes your database for you,therefore you do not need to perform some of the administration operations for configuring the database.

Which statement is true regarding the default configuration of the Autonomous Data Warehouse?

1. Degree of parallelism for SQL statement is set based on the number of OPCUs in the system and the database service the user is connecting to.
2. In Autonomous Data Warehouse direct access to the database node and the local file system is allowed
3. Compression is not enabled by default and you must specify the compression method for your tables with the compression clause in your CREATE TABLE and ALTER TABLE commands.
4. Adding,removing,or modifying tablespces is allowed

**A**

In Autonomous Data Warehouse direct access to the database node and the local file system are not allowed.(X C)

Compression is enabled by default. Autonomous Data Warehouse uses Hybrid Columnar Compression for all tables by default. You can also use different compression methods for your tables by specifying the compression clause in your CREATE TABLE and ALTER TABLE commands.(X C)

The following SQL statements are not available in Autonomous Data Warehouse:

* ADMINISTER KEY MANAGEMENT
* ALTER PROFILE
* ALTER TABLESPACE
* CREATE DATABASE LINK
* CREATE PROFILE
* CREATE TABLESPACE
* DROP TABLESPACE

(X D)

When you make resource changes for your Autonomous Data Warehouse, the data warehouse resources automatically shrink or grow, without requiring any downtime or service interruptions.

59.

What REST verb is used to create an Autonomous Database service using REST APIs?

1. An “INSERT” REST call
2. A “POST” REST call
3. A “PUT” REST call
4. A “GET” REST call

**B**

## CreateAutonomousDatabase database

​post /20160918/autonomousDatabases

Creates a new Autonomous Database.

60.

Which method can be used to migrate on-premises databases to Autonomous Databases in cloud?

1. Data Pump
2. Physical migration method like database cloning
3. Original Import/Export tools
4. RMAN backup & restore

**A**

Oracle Data Pump offers very fast bulk data and metadata movement between Autonomous Data Warehouse and other Oracle databases.

61.

How many pre-defined service names are configured in tnsname.ora for a single Autonomous Transaction Processing database instance, and what are they called?

1. Five.They are called tpurgent,tp,high,medium and low
2. Two.They are called APT and ADW.
3. None.There are no pre-defined service names in tnsnames.ora
4. Three.They are called hig,medium and low.

**A**

62.

What is the predefined role that exists in Autonomous Database that includes common privileges that are used by a Data Warehouse developer?

1. ADBDEV
2. ADWC
3. ADMIN
4. DWROLE

**D**

Autonomous Data Warehouse databases come with a predefined database role named DWROLE. This role provides the common privileges for the data warehouse developer.

63.

Which three statements are correct when the Autonomous Database is stopped?

1. User with DWROLE can still access the database
2. In-flight transactions and queries are stopped
3. CPU billing is halted based on full-hour cycles of usage
4. Tools are no longer able to connect to a stopped instance.

**BCD**

When an Autonomous Data Warehouse instance is stopped, the following details apply:

* Tools are no longer able to connect to a stopped instance.
* Autonomous Data Warehouse in-flight transactions and queries are stopped.
* Autonomous Data Warehouse CPU billing is halted based on full-hour cycles of usage.

64.

On what infrastructure does the Autonomous Database run on?

1. Exadata on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure
2. VM on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure
3. Any Oracle Engineered system
4. Bare-metal on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

**A**

65.

Which statements is false about Autonomous Database Oracle Client Credentials(Wallets)?

1. The Oracle Client Credential file is downloaded as a ZIP file
2. In addition to the Oracle Client Credential Wallet,a user must have a username and password to connect to the Autonomous Database
3. The Wallet for the Autonomous Database is the same as the Transparent Data Encryption(TDE)wallet
4. You MUST have an Oracel Client Credential Wallet in order to connect to the Autonomous Database

**C**

66.

Which statement is correct about the version of Java that is recommended for use with tools that use Java Database Connectivity(JDBC)connections?

1. Java Development Kit Version 8 or higher
2. It doesn’t matter,but you must install the JCE Unlimited Strength Policy Files
3. JDBC drivers do NOT support multiple Java Developer Kit versions
4. JDBC .jar files are specific to each platform
5. Java Development Kit Version 7

**B**

### JDBC Thin Driver Connection Prerequisites

….Verify your JDK version for security: If you are using JDK11, JDK10, or JDK9 then you don’t need to do anything for this step. If your JDK version is less than JDK8u162 then you need to download the JCE Unlimited Strength Jurisdiction Policy Files. Refer to the README file for installation notes.

67.

ADB’s default port :

1522

tnsnames.ora

