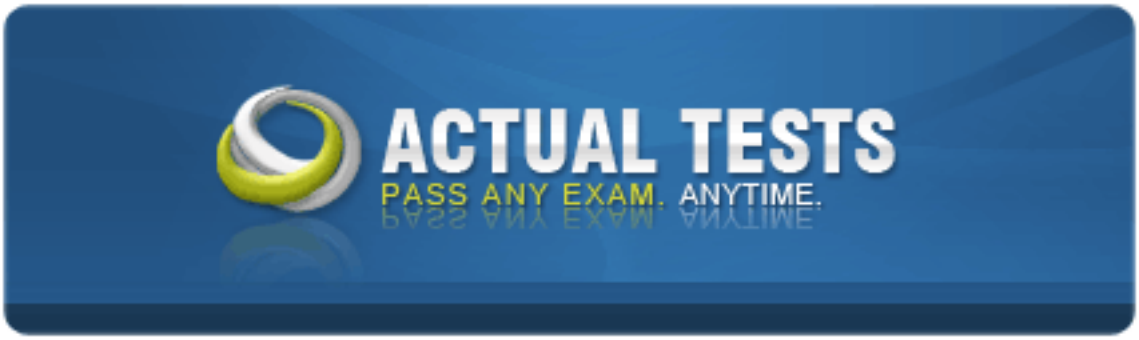
Oracle 1z0-067



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

Version: 4.2

QUESTION NO: 1

Which two statements are true about scheduling operations in a pluggable database (PDB)?

A. Scheduler jobs for a PDB can be defined only at the container database (CDB) level.
B. A job defined in a PDB runs only if that PDB is open.
C. Scheduler attribute setting is performed only at the CDB level.
D. Scheduler objects created by users can be exported or imported using Data Pump.
E. Scheduler jobs for a PDB can be created only by common users.

Answer: B,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 2

A complete database backup to media is taken for your database every day. Which three actions would you take to improve backup performance?

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

Answer: B,C,D
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14191/rcmtunin.htm

QUESTION NO: 3

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

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

Answer: A,B,D

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14192/bkup007.htm

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmreprt.htm#BRADV89585

The primary purpose of the LIST command is to list backup and copies. For example, you can list:

– Backups and proxy copies of a database, tablespace, datafile, archived redo log, or control file

– Backups that have expired

– Backups restricted by time, path name, device type, tag, or recoverability

– Archived redo log files and disk copies

QUESTION NO: 4

You notice performance degradation in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know what caused this performance difference.

Which method or feature should you use?

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

Answer: B
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24628_01/server.121/e17635/tdppt_degrade.htm

QUESTION NO: 5

Which three statements are true about a job chain?

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

Answer: A,B,E
Reference:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/scheduse009.htm#ADMIN12459

QUESTION NO: 6

Because of logical corruption of data in a table, you want to recover the table from an RMAN backup to a specified point in time.

Examine the steps to recover this table from an RMAN backup:

1.Determine which backup contains the table that needs to be recovered.

2.Issue the recover table RMAN command with an auxiliary destination defined and the point in time specified.

3.Import the Data Pump export dump file into the auxiliary instance.

4.Create a Data Pump export dump file that contains the recovered table on a target database.

Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: D
Explanation: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmresind.htm#BRADV689

QUESTION NO: 7

Examine the command:

SQL> RECOVER DATABASE USING BACKUP CONTROLFILE UNTIL CANCEL;

In which two scenarios is this command required?

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

E. All the data files are missing.

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

QUESTION NO: 8

Which two are prerequisites for setting up Flashback Data Archive?

A. Fast Recovery Area should be defined.
B. Undo retention guarantee should be enabled.
C. Supplemental logging should be enabled.
D. Automatic Undo Management should be enabled.
E. All users using Flashback Data Archive should have unlimited quota on the Flashback Data Archive tablespace.
F. The tablespace in which the Flashback Data Archive is created should have Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) enabled.

Answer: D,F
Reference: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/focus-areas/storage/total-recall-whitepaper-171749.pdf (page 8)

QUESTION NO: 9

The environmental variable oracle_Base is set to /u01/app/oracle and oracle_home is set to /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0/db 1.

You want to check the diagnostic files created as part of the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR). Examine the initialization parameters set in your database.

NAMETYPEVALUE

---------- ---------- ----------

audit_file_deststring/u01/app/oracle/admin/eml2rep/adump

background_dump_deststring

core_dump_deststring

db_create_file_deststring

db_recovery_file_deststring/u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area

diagnostic_deststring

What is the location of the ADR base?

A. It is set to/u01/app/oracle/product:/12.1.0/db_1/log.
B. It is set to /u01/app/oracle/admin/enl2r&p/adump.
C. It is set to /u01/app/oracle.
D. It is set to /u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area.

Answer: C
Explanation:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/diag001.htm#ADMIN11008
The Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) is a directory structure that is stored outside of the database. It is therefore available for problem diagnosis when the database is down.
The ADR root directory is known as ADR base. Its location is set by the DIAGNOSTIC_DEST initialization parameter. If this parameter is omitted or left null, the database sets DIAGNOSTIC_DEST upon startup as follows:
If environment variable ORACLE_BASE is set, DIAGNOSTIC_DEST is set to the directory designated by ORACLE_BASE.
If environment variable ORACLE_BASE is not set, DIAGNOSTIC_DEST is set to ORACLE_HOME/log.

QUESTION NO: 10

You want to export the pluggable database (PDB) hr pdb1 from the multitenant container database (CDB)CDB1 and import it into the cdb2 CDB as the emp_pdb1 PDB.

Examine the list of possible steps required to perform the task:

1.Create a PDB named emp_pdb1.

2.Export the hr_pdb1 PDB by using the full clause.

3.Open the emp_pdb1 PDB.

4.Mount the emp_pdb1 PDB.

5.Synchronize the emp_pdb1 PDB in restricted mode.

6.Copy the dump file to the Data Pump directory.

7.Create a Data Pump directory in the emp_pdb1 PDB.

8.Import data into emp_pdb1 with the full and remap clauses.

9.Create the same tablespaces in emp_pdb1 as in hr_pdb1 for new local user objects.

Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 11

You wish to create jobs to satisfy these requirements:

1. Automatically bulk load data from a flat file.

2.Rebuild indexes on the SALES table after completion of the bulk load.

How would you create these jobs?

A. Create both jobs by using Scheduler raised events.
B. Create both jobs using application raised events.
C. Create one job to rebuild indexes using application raised events and another job to perform bulk load using Scheduler raised events.
D. Create one job to rebuild indexes using Scheduler raised events and another job to perform bulk load by using events raised by the application.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 12

Your Oracle 12c multitenant container database (CDB) contains multiple pluggable databases

(PDBs). In the PDB hr_pdb, the common user c##admin and the local user b_admin have only the connect privilege.

You create a common role c##role1 with the create table and select any table privileges.

You then execute the commands:

SQL> GRANTc##role1 TOcMadmin CONTAINER=ALL;

SQL>CONNsys/oracle@HR_PDB assysdba

SQL> GRANTc##role1TO b_admin CONTAINER=CURRENT;

Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: C,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 13

Examine the commands executed in the root container of your multitenant container database (CDB) that has multiple pluggable databases (PDBs):

SQL> CREATE USER c##a_admin IDENTIFIED BY orcl123;

SQL> CREATE ROLE c##role1 CONTAINER=ALL;

SQL> GRANT CREATE VIEW TO C##roleI CONTAINER=ALL;

SQL> GRANT c##role1 TO c##a_admin CONTAINER=ALL;

SQL> REVOKE c##role1 FROM c##a_admin;

What is the result of the revoke command?

A. It executes successfully and the c##role1 role is revoked from the c##a_admin user only in the root container.
B. It fails and reports an error because the container=all clause is not used.
C. It executes successfully and the c##rocl1 role is revoked from the c##a_admin user in the root database and all the PDBs.
D. It fails and reports an error because the comtainer=current clause is not used.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 14

Examine the RMAN command:

RMAN> CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION FOR DATABASE ON;

RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;

Which prerequisite must be met before accomplishing the backup?

A. The password for the encryption must be set up.
B. Oracle wallet for the encryption must be set up.
C. All the tablespaces in the database must be encrypted.
D. Oracle Database Vault must be enabled.

Answer: C
Reference:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/backup.1111/e10642/rcmbckad.htm#CEGEJABH

QUESTION NO: 15

A database is running in archivelog mode. The database contains locally managed tablespaces. Examine the RMAN command:

RMAN> BACKUP

AS COMPRESSED BACKUPSET

SECTION SIZE 1024M

DATABASE;

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

A. The backup succeeds only if all the tablespaces are locally managed.
B. The backup succeeds only if the RMAN default device for backup is set to disk.
C. The backup fails because you cannot specify section size for a compressed backup.
D. The backup succeeds and only the used blocks are backed up with a maximum backup piece size of 1024 MB.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 16

In your database, the tbs percent used parameter is set to 60 and the tbs percent free parameter is set to 20.

Which two storage-tiering actions might be automated when using Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) to automate data movement?

A. The movement of all segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds tbs percent used
B. Setting the target tablespace to read-only after the segments are moved
C. The movement of some segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds T3S percent used
D. Taking the target tablespace offline after the segments are moved
E. The movement of some blocks to a target tablespace with a lower degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds tbs percent used

Answer: A,B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 17

You want to consolidate backup information and centrally manage backup and recovery scripts for multiple databases running in your organization.

Which two backup solutions can be used?

A. RMAN recovery catalog
B. RMAN Media Management Library
C. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
D. Enterprise Manager Database Express
E. Oracle Secure Backup

Answer: A,C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 18

You want RMAN to make duplicate copies of data files when using the backup command.

What must you set using the RMAN configure command to achieve this?

A. MAXSETSIZE TO 2;
B. DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 2 BACKUP TYPE TO BACKUPSET;
C. CHANNEL DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/disk1/%U' , '/disk2/%U';
D. DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 2;

Answer: D
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B14117_01/server.101/b10734/rcmconfg.htm

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmconfa.htm#BRADV137

QUESTION NO: 19

You create a table with the period for clause to enable the use of the Temporal Validity feature of Oracle Database 12c.

Examine the table definition:

create table employees

(empno number, salary number,

deptid number, name varchar2(100),

period for employee_time);

Which three statements are true concerning the use of the Valid Time Temporal feature for the EMPLOYEES table?

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

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation: A: To implement Temporal Validity(TV), 12c offers the option to have two date columns in that table which is having TV enabled using the new clause Period For in the Create Table for the newly created tables or in the Alter Table for the existing ones. The columns that are used can be defined while creating the table itself and will be used in the Period For clause or you can skip having them in the table's definition in the case of which, the Period For clause would be creating them internally.

E: ENABLE_AT_VALID_TIME Procedure
This procedure enables session level valid time flashback.

QUESTION NO: 20

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

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

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 21

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

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

Answer: C,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 22

Which three types of failures are detected by the Data Recovery Advisor (DRA)?

A. loss of a non-critical data file
B. loss of a control file
C. physical data block corruption
D. logical data block corruption
E. loss of an archived redo log file

Answer: B,D,E
Reference:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmrepai.htm#BRADV89728

QUESTION NO: 23

You want to capture column group usage and gather extended statistics for better cardinality estimates for the customers table in the SH schema.

Examine the following steps:

1. Issue the SELECTDBMS_STATS. CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS(‘SH’, 'CUSTOMERS')from dual statement.

2.Execute the dbms_stats.seed_col_usage (null,‘SH’,500) procedure.

3.Execute the required queries on the customers table.

4.Issue the select dbms_stats.reportwcol_usage(‘SH’, 'customers') from dual statement.

Identify the correct sequence of steps.

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

Answer: B
Explanation: Step 1 (2). Seed column usage
Oracle must observe a representative workload, in order to determine the appropriate column groups. Using the new procedure DBMS_STATS.SEED_COL_USAGE, you tell Oracle how long it should observe the workload.
Step 2: (3) You don't need to execute all of the queries in your work during this window. You can simply run explain plan for some of your longer running queries to ensure column group information is recorded for these queries.
Step 3. (1) Create the column groups
At this point you can get Oracle to automatically create the column groups for each of the tables based on the usage information captured during the monitoring window. You simply have to call the DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function for each table.This function requires just two arguments, the schema name and the table name. From then on, statistics will be maintained for each column group whenever statistics are gathered on the table.

Note:
* DBMS_STATS.REPORT_COL_USAGE reports column usage information and records all the SQL operations the database has processed for a given object.

* The Oracle SQL optimizer has always been ignorant of the implied relationships between data columns within the same table. While the optimizer has traditionally analyzed the distribution of values within a column, he does not collect value-based relationships between columns.
* Creating extended statistics
Here are the steps to create extended statistics for related table columns withdbms_stats.created_extended_stats:
1 - The first step is to create column histograms for the related columns.

2 – Next, we run dbms_stats.create_extended_stats to relate the columns together.
Unlike a traditional procedure that is invoked via an execute (“exec”) statement, Oracle extended statistics are created via a select statement.

QUESTION NO: 24

Examine the initialization parameter that is set in the PFILE:

DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST ='/u01/app/oracle/oradata/'

You execute the following command to create theCDB1. container database (CDB):

SQL>CREATEDATABASECDB1

DEFAULTTABLESPACE users

DEFAULTTEMPORARY TABLESPACEtemp

UNDO TABLESPACEundotbsl

ENABLEPLUGGA3LEDATABASE

SEED

SYSTEMDATAFILESSIZE125M AUTOEXTEND ON NEXT10M MAXSIZEUNLIMITED

SYSAUXDATAFILESSIZE100M;

Which three statements are true?

A. It creates a multitenant container database with a root and a seed pluggable database (PDB) that are opened in read-write and read-only modes, respectively.
B. The files created for both the root and seed databases use Oracle Managed Files (OMF).
C. It creates a multitenant container database with the root and seed databases opened and one PDB mounted.
D. It sets the users tablespace as the default for both the root and seed databases.
E. undotbs1 is used as the undo tablespace for both the root and seed databases.
F. It creates a multitenant container database with the root database opened and the seed database mounted.

Answer: A,B,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 25

Examine the steps to configure Oracle Secure Backup (OSB) for use with RMAN:

1.Create media families for data files and archived redo log files.

2.Configure database backup storage selectors or RMAN media management parameters.

3.Create an OSB user preauthorized for RMAN operations.

4.Configure RMAN Access to the OSB SBT.

5.Disable Non-Uniform Memory Access (NUMA) awareness by setting the ob_ignore_numa parameter to 0.

Identify the steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 26

Examine the RMAN command:

RMAN> SET ENCRYPTION IDENTIFIED BY <password> ON FOR ALL TABLESPACES; RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;

Which type of encryption is used for the backup performed by using this command?

A. password-mode encryption
B. dual-mode encryption
C. transparent encryption
D. default encryption

Answer: A
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmbckad.htm#CEGEJABH (to make password –encrypted backups)

QUESTION NO: 27

The following parameters are set for your Oracle 12c database instance:

OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=FALSE
OPTIMIZER_USE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=TRUE

You want to manage the SQL plan evolution task manually. Examine the following steps:

1.Set the evolve task parameters.

2.Create the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOVLE_TASK function.

3.Implement the recommendations in the task by using the DBMS_SPM.IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK function.

4.Execute the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK function.

5.Report the task outcome by using the DBMS_SPM.REPORT_EVOLVE_TASK function.

Identify the correct sequence of steps.

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

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 28

You created a database with DBCA by using one of the Oracle supplied templates.

Which is the default permanent tablespace for all users except DBSNMP and OUTLN?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

QUESTION NO: 29

Your database is running in archivelog mode. Examine the parameters for your database instance:

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_l ='LOCATION=/disk1/arch MANDATORY'

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_2 ='LOCATION=/disk2/arch'

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_3 ='LOCATIO=/disk3/arch'

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST _4 ='LOCATIONs/disk4/arch'

LOG_ARCHIVE _MIN_SUCCEED_DEST = 2

While the database is open, you notice that the destination set by the log_archive_dest_1 parameter is not available. All redo log groups have been used.

What happens at the next log switch?

A. The database instance hangs and the redo log files are not overwritten.
B. The archived redo log files are written to the fast recovery area until the mandatory destination is made available.
C. The database instance is shutdown immediately.
D. The destination set by the log_archive_dest parameter is ignored and the archived redo log files are created in the next two available locations to guarantee archive log success.

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 30

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

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

Answer: A,C,D
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmdupdb.htm#BRADV298

QUESTION NO: 31

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

A. Tables or table partitions can be recovered by using an auxiliary instance only.
B. Tables or table partitions with a foreign key cannot be recovered.
C. Tables or table partitions can be recovered only when the database is in mount state.
D. Tables or table partitions from the system and sysauxtablespaces cannot be recovered.
E. Tables with not null constraints cannot be recovered.

Answer: A,D
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmresind.htm#BRADV695 (Limitations of Recovering Tables and Table Partitions from RMAN Backups)

QUESTION NO: 32

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

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

1. Set D3ID of the target database in RMAN.

2.Start the database instance by using the startup force nomount command in RMAN.

3.Restore the control files from the backup.

4.Mount the database.

5.Restore the SPFILE from the autobackup.

6.Create a PFILE from the recovered SPFILE.

7.Restart the instance in nomount state.

Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 33

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

SQL> SELECT NUMBER_VALUE FROM REDACTION_VALUES_FOR_TYPE_FULL;
NUMBER_VALUE

0

SQL> EXEC DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTI0N_VALUES(-1)

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select number_value from redaction_values_for_type_full;

NUMBER VALUE

-1

After changing the value, you notice that FULL redaction continues to redact numeric data with a zero.

What must you do to activate the new default value for numeric full redaction?

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

Answer: E
Explanation: About Altering the Default Full Data Redaction Value
You can alter the default displayed values for full Data Redaction polices. By default, 0 is the redacted value when Oracle Database performs full redaction (DBMS_REDACT.FULL) on a column of the NUMBER data type. If you want to change it to another value (for example, 7), then you can run the DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES procedure to modify this value. The modification applies to all of the Data Redaction policies in the current database instance. After you modify a value, you must restart the database for it to take effect.

QUESTION NO: 34

You want to create a guaranteed restore point for your database by executing the command:

SQL> CREATE RESTORE POINT dbrsp1 GUARANTEE FLASHBACK DATABASE;

Identify two prerequisites for the successful execution of this command.

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

Answer: A,C
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14192/rpfbdb002.htm

QUESTION NO: 35

Your database has a table customers that contains the columns cust_name, amt_due, and old_status.

Examine the commands executed and their output:

SQL>UPDATEcustomersSETamt_due=amt_due+amt_due*l. 1WHEREcust_name='JAMES';

1row updated.

SQL> ALTER TABLE customers DROP COLUMN old_status;

Table Altered

SQL> UPDATE customers SET amt_due=amt_due+amt_due*1.5 WHERE cust_r.ame='JAMES';

1 row updated.

SQL> COMMIT;

SQL> SELECT versions_xid AS XID, versior.s_startscr. AS START_SCN,

versions_er.cscn AS END_SCN, versior.s_operatior. AS OPERATION', amt_due

FROM customers VERSIONS BETWEEN SCN MINVALULEAND MAXVALUE WHERE custname='JAMES';.

XIDSTART_SCNEND_SCNOPERATIONAMT_DUE

---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------

07002f00cl030000170633717063337 U3300

Why is it that only one update is listed by the Flashback Version Query?

A. Supplemental logging is not enabled for the database.
B. The undo data that existed for versions of rows before the change to the table structure is invalidated.
C. The db_flash3ACK_reteni:on_target parameter is set to a lower value and the undo data pertaining to the first transaction is flushed out.
D. Undo retention guarantee is not enabled.
E. Flashback Data Archive is full after the first update statement.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 36

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

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

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 37

In which three scenarios is media recovery required?

A. when a tablespace is accidentally dropped from a database
B. when archived redo log files are lost
C. when data files are lost
D. when one of the online redo log members is corrupted
E. when all control files are lost

Answer: A,C,E
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/A87860_01/doc/server.817/a76993/recoscen.htm

QUESTION NO: 38

In the SPFILE, UNDOJTABLESPACEis Set to UNDOTBS.

You rename the undotbs undo tablespace:

ALTER TABLESPACE undotbs RENAME TO undotbs_old;

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 39

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

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

Answer: A,D
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb_plug.htm#ADMIN13858

QUESTION NO: 40

On your Oracle 12c database, you invoke SQL*Loader to load data into the employees table in the hr schema by issuing the command:

S>sqlldrhr/hr@pdb table=employees

Which two statements are true about the command?

A. It succeeds with default settings if the employees table exists in the hr schema.
B. It fails because no SQL*Loader data file location is specified.
C. It fails if the hr user does not have the create any directory privilege.
D. It fails because no SQL*Loader control file location is specified.
E. It succeeds and creates the employees table in the HR schema.

Answer: B,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 41

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

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

Answer: A,B,D
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14192/setup004.htm#i1019739

QUESTION NO: 42

Your production database is running in archivelog mode. You use RMAN with a recovery catalog to back up your database to media and the database is uniquely identified in the recovery catalog.

You want to create a test database from the production database and allow the production database to remain open during the duplicate process. You restore the database backups to a new host with the same directory structure as the production database and want to use the recovery catalog for future backups after the database is successfully restored to the new host.

How would you achieve this?

A. by using the RMAN switch command to set the new location for the data files
B. by using the RMAN duplicate command with nofilenamecheck to recover the database to the new host
C. by using the RMAN duplicate command with dbid and set nekname for tablespace to recover the database to the new host
D. by creating a new database in the new host, and then using the RMAN recover command

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 43

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

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

Answer: C,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 44

A database is running in archivelog mode. You want to back up a 10 TB data file belonging to the users tablespace. The backup of the data file is too slow.

What type of backup do you recommend to improve the performance of the backup?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 45

Automatic Undo Management is enabled for your database. You want a user to retrieve metadata and historical data for a given transaction or for transactions in a given time interval.

Which three are prerequisites to fulfill this requirement?

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

Answer: C,D,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 46

Examine these Data Pump commands to export and import objects from and to the same database.

The dba has not yet created users hr1 and oe1.

$expdp system/manager

schemas = hr.oe

directory = EXP_DIR

dumpfile = export.dat

include = table

$ impdpsysten/manager

schemas = hr1,oe1

directory = EXP_DIR

dumpfile = export.dat

remap_schena=hr:hrl, oe:oe1

What will happen when running these commands?

A. expdp will fail because no path has been defined for the dumpfile.
B. expdp will succeed but impdp will fail because the users do not exist.
C. inpdp will create two users called hr1 and oe1 and import all objects to the new schemas.
D. impdp will create two users called hr1 and oe1 and import only the tables owned by hr and oe schemas to ht1 and oe1 schemas, respectively.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 47

Which two statements are true about a multitenant architecture?

A. Each pluggable database (PDB) has its own initialization parameter file.
B. A PDB can have a private undo tablespace.
C. Log switches occur only at the container database level.
D. A PDB can have a private temporary tablespace.
E. Each PDB has a private control file.

Answer: C,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 48

Examine the command to create a pluggable database (PDB):

SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb2 FROM pdb1

FILE_NAME-_CONVERT = ('/disk1/oracle/pdb1/', '/disk2/oracle/pdb2/') PATH_PREFIX = '/disk2/oracle/pdb2';

Which two statements are true?

A. The pluggable database pdb2 is created by cloning pdb1 and is in mount state.
B. Details about the metadata describing pdb2 are stored in an XML file in the '/disk2/oracle/pdb2/' directory.
C. The tablespace specifications of pdb2 are the same as pdb1.
D. All database objects belonging to common users in PD3I are cloned in PD32.
E. pdb2 is created with its own private undo and temp tablespaces.

Answer: A,C
Reference: http://oracle-info.com/2013/07/27/12c-database-create-pdbs-plug-unplug/ (see the table, 4th row)

QUESTION NO: 49

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

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

Answer: A,B,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 50

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

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

Answer: B,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 51

Examine the steps/operations performed during the RMAN backup operation by using Oracle Secure Backup (OSB):

1.Start the RMAN client by using the RMAN target / command.

2.Start the RMAN client by using the OSB user.

3.RMAN creates the backup pieces.

4.Run the RMAN backup command with the sbt channels.

5.OSB creates a backup job and assigns a unique identifier.

6.OSB creates a backup job request through the OSB sbt library.

7.OSB stores metadata about RMAN backup pieces in the OSB catalog.

8.OSB starts the backup operation.

9. OSB updates the RMAN catalog.

Identify the required steps/operations performed in correct order.

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

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 52

You want to back up a database such that only formatted blocks are backed up. Which statement is true about this backup operation?

A. The backup must be performed in mount state.
B. The tablespace must be taken offline.
C. All files must be backed up as backup sets.
D. The database must be backed up as an image copy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 53

You wish to enable an audit policy for all database users, except sys, system, and scott. You issue the following statements:

SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER EXCEPT SYS;

SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER EXCEPT SYSTEM;

SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER EXCEPT SCOTT;

For which database users is the audit policy now active?

A. all users except sys
B. all users except scott
C. all users except sys and scott
D. all users except sys, system, and scott

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 54

Your database instance is started using an SPFILE. You are connected to cdb$root, as a DBA. You issue:

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS_LEVEL=ALL SCOPE=BOTH;

Which two statements are true about the statistics level parameter?

A. It is immediately set to all in the SPFILE and the CDB instance.
B. It is immediately set to all in only those pluggable databases (PDBs) where the value is set to typical.
C. It is immediately set to all only for cd3Sroot.
D. It is immediately set to all in all PDBs where the statistics_level parameter is not set.
E. It is set to all for all PDBs only in the SPFILE.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 55

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB).

Identify two ways to access a pluggable database (PDB) that is open in read-only mode.

A. by using the connect statement as a local user having only the set container privilege
B. by using easy connect
C. by using external authentication
D. as a common user with the set container privilege
E. by executing the alter session set container command as a local user

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 56

In which situation can you use Flashback Database?

A. when undoing a shrink data file operation
B. when retrieving a dropped tablespace
C. when returning to a point in time before the restoration or re-creation of a control file
D. when returning to a point in time before the most recent open resetlogs operation

Answer: B
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28273/rcmsynta023.htm (prerequisites, third para)

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28273/rcmsynta023.htm#RCMRF194

QUESTION NO: 57

For your database, an incremental level 1 backup is taken every week day. On Tuesday, before the backup is performed, you add a new tablespace.

You execute the command:

RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 FOR RECOVER OF COPY WITH TAG WEEKLY DATABASE;

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

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

Answer: B
Reference: http://www.oracle-base.com/articles/misc/incrementally-updated-image-copy-backups.php

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

QUESTION NO: 58

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

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

Answer: A,B,D
Reference:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10642/rcmcncpt.htm#BRADV89481 (See unused block compression)

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10642/rcmcncpt.htm#BRADV89481

QUESTION NO: 59

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

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

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

Answer: B
Reference:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28275/tdppt_sqltune.htm#TDPPT160 (4th para)

QUESTION NO: 60

You install "Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server" on a host on which the orcl1 and orcl2 databases both have their instances running.

Which two statements are true?

A. Both orcl1 and orcl2 are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
B. All database listeners running from the database home are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
C. The srvct1 add database command must be used to add orcl1 and orcl2 to the Oracle Restartconfiguration.
D. The crsct1 start has command must be used to start software services for Oracle AutomaticStorage Management (ASM) after the "Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server" installation is complete.
E. All databases subsequently created by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.

Answer: C,E
Explanation: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/restart001.htm

QUESTION NO: 61

In your multitenant container database (CDB) that contains pluggable databases (PDBs), the hr user executes the following commands to create and grant privileges on a procedure:

CREATEORREPLACEPROCEDUREcreate_test_v(v_emp_idNUMBER,v_enameVARCHAR2,v_SALARYNUMBER,v_dept_idNUMBER)

BEGIN

INSERT INTO hr.test VALUES (v_emp_id, v_ename, v salary, v_dept_id);

END;

/

GRANT EXECUTE ON CREATE_TEST TO John, jim, smith, king;

How can you prevent users having the execute privilege on the create_test_v procedure from inserting values into tables on which they do not have any privileges?

A. Create the create_test procedure with definer's rights.
B. Grant the execute privilege to users with grant option on the create_test procedure.
C. Create the create_test procedure with invoker's rights.
D. Create the create_test procedure as part of a package and grant users the execute privilege on the package.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 62

You must unload data from the orders, order_items, and products database tables to four files using the External Tables.

CREATE TABLE orders_ext

(order_id, order_date, product_id, product_name,quantity)

ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL

(

TYPE ORACLE_DATAPUMP

DEFAULT DIRECTORY ext.dir

LOCATION (‘ordersl.dmp','orders2.dmp’,’orders3.dmp’,’lorders4.dmp')

)

PARALLEL

AS

SELECT o.order_id,o.order_date,p.product_id,p.product_name,i.quantity

FROM orders o,productsp,order_itemsi

WHERE o.orderjd = i.order_id and i.product_id = p.product_id;

You execute the command shown in the Exhibit, but only two files are created. Which parameter must be changed so that four files are created?

A. TYPE
B. LOCATION
C. PARALLEL
D. DEFAULT DIRECTORY
E. ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 63

Users report this error message when inserting rows into the orders table:

ERROR atline1:

ORA-01654f:unable to extend index USERS.ORDERS_IND by 8in tablespace INDEXES

You determine that the indexes tablespace is out of space and there is no free space on the filesystem used by the Oracle database.

Which two must you do to fix this problem without affecting currently executing queries?

A. drop and re-create the index
B. coalesce the orders„ind index

C. coalesce the indexes tablespace
D. perform an on line table rebuild using dbns_redefir.ition.
E. rebuild the index online moving it to another tablespace that has enough free space for the index

Answer: A,C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 64

Evaluate these statements:

CREATE TABLE purchase_orders

(po_idNUMBER(4),

po_dateTIMESTAMP,

supplier_idNUM8ER(6),

po_totalNUMBER(8,2), CONSTRAINT order_pk PRIMARY KEY(po_id))

PARTITIONBYRANGE(po_date)

(PARTITIONQ1 VALUESLESSTHAN (TO_DATE('01-apr-2007','dd-mon-yyyy')),
PARTITIONQ2VALUESLESSTHAN(TO_DATE('01-jul-2007','dd-mon-yyyy')),
PARTITIONQ3VALUESLESSTHAN (TO~DATE('01-oct-2007','dd-non-yyyy')),
PARTITIONQ4VALUESLESSTHAN (TO_DATE('Ol-jan-2008','dd-non-yyyy')));

CREATETABLEpurchase_order_items

(po_idNUM3ER(4)NOTNULL,

product_idNUMBER(6)NOTNULL,

unit_prlceNUMBER(8,2),

quantity NUMBER(8),

CONSTRAINTpo_items_f k

FOREIGNKEY(po_id)REFERENCESpurchase_orders(po_id))

PARTITIONBYREFERENCE(po_items_fk);

Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 65

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

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

Answer: A,C,E,F

Explanation: You can now move On line Datafile without hove to stop Monoged Recovery and manually copy and rename Files. This can even be used to move Datafiles from or to ASM.
- New in Oracle Database 12c: FROM METAUNK. Physical Standby Database is in Active Data Guard Mode (opened READ ONLY and Managed Recovery is running):
It is now possible to online move a Datafile while Managed Recovery is running, ie. the Physical Standby Database is in Active Data Guard Mode. You con use this Command to move the Datafile
- A flashback operation does not relocate a moved data file to its previous location. If you move a data file online from one location to another and later flash back the database to a point in time before the move, then the Data file remains in the new location, but the contents of the Data file ore changed to the contents at the time specified in the flashback. Oracle0 Database Administrator's Guide 12c Release 1 (12.1)

QUESTION NO: 66

Examine the command used to perform an incremental level-0 backup:

RMAN>BACKUPINCREMENTALLEVEL0DATABASE;

To enable block change tracking, after the incremental level 0 backup, you issue the command:

SQL>ALTERDATABASEENABLEBLOCKCHANGETRACKINGUSING

FILE'/mydir/rman_change_track.f';

To perform an incremental level-1 cumulative backup, you issue the command:

RMAN>BACKUPINCREMENTALLEVEL1CUMULATIVEDATABASE;

Which two statements are true in the preceding situation?

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

Answer: C,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 67

You specified the warning and critical thresholds for a locally managed tablespace to be 60% and 70%, respectively.

From the tablespace space usage metrics, you find that the space usage has reached the specified warning threshold value, but no alerts have been generated.

What could be the reason for this?

A. The event parameter was not set.
B. The sql_trace parameter is set to false.
C. Enterprise Manager was not used.

D. The statistics_level parameter is set to basic.
E. The t:kid_statistics parameter is set to false.

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 68

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1 that is running in archivelog mode and contains pluggable databases (PDBs), pdb_i and pdb_2.

While opening pdb_1, you get an error:

SQL> alter pluggable database pdb_1 open;

ORA-011S7:cannotidentify/lockdatafile11-seeDBWRtracefile

ORA-01110:data file 11:'/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/pcb_1/example01.dbf'

To repair the failure, you open an RMAN session for the target database CDBSROOT. You execute the following as the first command:

RMAN>REPAIRFAILURE;

Which statement describes the consequence of the command?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 69

What can be automatically implemented after the SQL Tuning Advisor is run as part of the

Automated Maintenance Task?

A. statistics recommendations
B. SQL profile recommendations
C. SQL statement restructure recommendations
D. creation of materialized views to improve query performance

Answer: C
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e16638/sql_tune.htm#PFGRF028

QUESTION NO: 70

You use RMAN with a recovery catalog to back up your database. The backups and the archived redo log files are backed up to media daily. Because of a media failure, the entire database along with the recovery catalog database is lost.

Examine the steps required to recover the database:

1.Restore an autobackup of the server parameter file.

2.Restore the control file.

3. Start up the database instance in nomount state.

4.Mount the database.

5.Restore the data files.

6.Open the database with the resetlogs option.

7.Recover the data files.

8.Set D3ID for the database.

Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 71

Which three statements are true about the startup and shutdown of multitenant container databases (CDBs) and pluggable databases (PDBs)?

A. A PDB opened in restricted mode allows only local users to connect.
B. When a CDB is open in restricted mode, PDBs must also be opened in restricted mode.
C. When a CDB is in mount state, PDBs are automatically placed in mount state.
D. All PDBs must be shut down before shutting down a CDB instance.
E. When a CDB instance is started, PDBs can be placed in open state by using database triggers or by executing the alter pluggable database command.

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 72

A telecom company wishes to generate monthly bills to include details of customer calls, listed in order of time of call.

Which table organization allows for generating the bills with minimum degree of row sorting?

A. a hash cluster
B. an index cluster
C. a partitioned table
D. a sorted hash cluster
E. a heap table with a rowid column

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 73

Examine the following steps of privilege analysis for checking and revoking excessive, unused privileges granted to users:

1. Create a policy to capture the privileges used by a user for privilege analysis.

2. Generate a report with the data captured for a specified privilege capture.

3.Start analyzing the data captured by the policy.

4.Revoke the unused privileges.

5. Compare the used and unused privileges' lists.

6. Stop analyzing the data.

Identify the correct sequence of steps.

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

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

QUESTION NO: 74

Your multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1 that is running in archivelog mode contains two pluggable databases (PDBs), pdb2_1 and pdb2_2, both of which are open. RMAN is connected to the target database pdb2_1.

RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG DELETE INPUT;

Which statement is true about the execution of this command to back up the database?

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

connected to the root database.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 75

You notice that the performance of your production 24/7 Oracle 12c database has significantly degraded. Sometimes you are not able to connect to the instance because it hangs. You do not want to restart the database instance.

How can you detect the cause of the degraded performance?

A. Enable Memory Access Mode, which reads performance data from SGA.
B. Use emergency monitoring to fetch data directly from SGA for analysis.
C. Run Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) to fetch information from the latest Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots.
D. Use Active Session History (ASH) data and hang analysis in regular performance monitoring,
E. Run ADDM in diagnostic mode.

Answer: C
Explanation: * In most cases, ADDM output should be the first place that a DBA looks when notified of a performance problem.
* Performance degradation of the database occurs when your database was performing optimally in the past, such as 6 months ago, but has gradually degraded to a point where it becomes noticeable to the users. The Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) Compare Periods report enables you to compare database performance between two periods of time.

While an AWR report shows AWR data between two snapshots (or two points in time), the AWR Compare Periods report shows the difference between two periods (or two AWR reports with a total of four snapshots). Using the AWR Compare Periods report helps you to identify detailed performance attributes and configuration settings that differ between two time periods.

Reference: Resolving Performance Degradation Over Time

QUESTION NO: 76

You issue commands in SQL*Plus as the Oracle owner, to enable multithreading for your UNIX-

based Oracle 12c database:

CONNECT/AS SYSDBA

ALTER SYSTEMSETTHREADED__EXECUTION= TRUESCOPE=SPFILE;

SHUTDOWNIMMEDIATE

You then restart the instance and get an error:

STARTUP

ORA-01031:insufficientprivileges

Why does the startup command return the error shown?

A. because the threaded architecture requires exiting from sql*plus and reconnecting with sql*Plus / as sysdba before issuing a startup command
B. because the threaded architecture requires issuing a new connect / as sysdba from within sql*plus before issuing a startup command
C. because the threaded architecture requires authentication using a password file before issuing a startup command
D. because the threaded architecture requires connecting to the instance via a listener before issuing a startup command
E. because the threaded architecture requires restarting the listener before issuing a startup command

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 77

Your multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1, which has no startup triggers and contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs), is started up by using the command:

SQL>STARTUP

Which two statements are true about the successful execution of the command?

A. All redo log files are opened.
B. The root, the seed, and all the PDBs are opened in read-write mode.
C. All the PDBs are opened in read-write mode.

D. All the PDBs are in closed state.
E. Only the root database is opened in read-write mode.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 78

Examine the resources consumed by a database instance whose current Resource Manager plan is displayed.

SQL> SELECT name, active_sessions, queue_length,

consumed_cpu_time, cpu_waits, cpu_wait_time

FROM v$rsrc_consumer_group;

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

Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 79

Examine the commands executed to monitor database operations:

$> conn sys/oracle@prod as sysdba

SQL> VAR eid NUMBER

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

Which two statements are true?

A. Database operations will be monitored only when they consume a significant amount of resource.
B. Database operations for all sessions will be monitored.
C. Database operations will be monitored only if the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to TYPICAL and CONTROL_MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS is set DIAGNISTIC + TUNING.
D. Only DML and DDL statements will be monitored for the session.
E. All subsequent statements in the session will be treated as one database operation and will be monitored.

Answer: C,E
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'.

QUESTION NO: 80

Examine the command:

$expdp SYSTEM FULL=YES DUMPFILE=dpump_dir1:fulll%U.dmp, dpump_dir2:full2% U.dmp, dpump_dir3:full3%U.djnp FILESIZE=400M PARALLEL=3 JOB_NAME=expfull

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

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

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 81

You notice that the performance of your production 24x7 Oracle 12c database has significantly degraded. Sometimes, you are not able to connect to the database instance because it hangs.

How can you detect the cause of the degraded performance?

A. by performing emergency monitoring using Real-Time Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) to fetch data directly from SGA for analysis
B. by running ADDM to fetch information from the latest Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots
C. by using Active Session History (ASH) data and performing hang analysis
D. by running ADDM in diagnostic mode

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 82

Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMm) is enabled for your database instance, but parameters for the managed components are not defined.

You execute this command:

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE = 100M;

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 83

You created a tablespace with this statement:

CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE adtbs

DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbs.dbf' SIZE 10G;

The tablespace is nearly full and you need to avoid any out of space errors for the load of a 5 gig table.

Which two alter statements will achieve this?

A. ALTER TA3LESPACE adtbs RESI2E 20G;
B. ALTER TA3LESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE;
C. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs AUTOEXTEND ON;
D. ALTER TA3LESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbsl.dbf' SIZE 1QG;
E. ALTER TA3LESPACE adtbs MODIFY DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbs.dbf AUTOEXTEND ON;

Answer: A,C
Explanation: http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/tablespaces/alter_tablespace.php

QUESTION NO: 84

Which two statements are true regarding the Oracle Data Pump export and import operations?

A. You cannot export data from a remote database.
B. You can rename tables during import.
C. You can overwrite existing dump files during export.
D. You can compress data but not metadata during export.

Answer: A,B
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28319/dp_import.htm#BEHFFDCD

QUESTION NO: 85

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/f lash_device_1‘,‘ /dev/f lash_device_2‘

How should the D3_flash_cache_size be configured to use both devices?

A. Set DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=64G.
B. Set D3_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=64G, 64G.
C. Set D3_FLASK_CACKE_SI2E=i28G.
D. db_flash_cache_SI2E 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

QUESTION NO: 86

You are required to migrate your 11.2.0.3 database to an Oracle 12c database.

Examine the list of steps that might be used to accomplish this task:

1.Place all user-defined tablespaces in read-only mode on the source database.

2.Use the RMAN convert command to convert data files to the target platform's endian format, if required.

3.Perform a full transportable export on the source database with the parameters

VERSI0N=I2, TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS, and FULL=Y.

4. Transport the data files for all the user-defined tablespaces.

5. Transport the export dump file to the target database.

6.Perform an import on the target database by using the full, network_link, and transportable_datafiles parameters.

7.Perform an import on the target database by using the full and transportable_datafiles parameters.

Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 87
Your multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1 that is running in archivelog mode contains two

pluggable databases (PDBs), pdb2_1 and pdb2_2. RMAN is connected to the target database pdb2_1.

Examine the command executed to back up pdb2_1:

RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;

Which statement is true about the execution of this command?

A. It fails because archive log files cannot be backed up using a connection to a PDB.
B. It succeeds but only the data files belonging to the pdb2_i pluggable database are backed up.
C. It succeeds and all data files belonging to PD32_i are backed up along with the archive log files.
D. It fails because the pluggable clause is missing.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 88

View the Exhibit showing steps to create a database resource manager plan.

SQL>executedbms_resource_manager.create_pendingarea();

PL/SQLproceduresuccessfully completed.

3QL>execdbms_resource_manager,create_consumergroup
(consumer_group=>'OLTP,,comment=>,onlineuser')

PL/SQLproceduresuccessfullycompleted.

SQL>execdbras_resource_raanager.create_plan(plan=>'PRIU3ER3',comment=>'dssprio');

SQL>exec

Dbms_resource_manager.create_plan_directive(plan=>'PRIU3ER3',group_or_subplan=>'OLTP',comraent=>'onlinegrp'CPU_Pl=>60);

PL/3QLproceduresuccessfullycompleted.

After execting the steps in the exhibit you execute this procedure, which results in an error:

SQL> EXECUTEdbms_resource_manager. validate_pending_area ();

What is the reason for the error?

A. The pending area is automatically submitted when creating plan directives.
B. The procedure must be executed before creating any plan directive.
C. The sys_group group is not included in the resource plan.
D. The other_groups group is not included in the resource plan.
E. Pending areas can not be validated until submitted.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 89

Your database is running in noarchivelog mode. One of the data files belonging to the system tablespace is corrupted. You notice that all online redo logs have been overwritten since the last backup.

Which method would you use to recover the data file?

A. Shut down the instance if not already shut down, restore all data files belonging to the system tablespace from the last backup, and restart the instance.
B. Shut down the instance if not already shut down, restore the corrupted data file belonging to the system tablespace from the last backup, and restart the instance.
C. Shut down the instance if not already shut down, restore all data files for the entire database from the last backup, and restart the instance.
D. Mount the database, restore all data files belonging to the system tablespace from the last backup, and open the database.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 90

You execute the RMAN commands:

RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE;

RMAN> RECOVER CORRUPTION LIST;

Which task is performed by these commands?

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

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 91

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

What is the outcome?

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

Answer: A
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb_pdb_admin.htm#ADMIN13652

QUESTION NO: 92

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

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

Answer: A,D,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 93

While performing database backup to tape via the media manager interface, you notice that tape streaming is not happening because RMAN is not sending data blocks fast enough to the tape drive.

Which two actions would you take for tape streaming to happen during the backup?

A. Configure backup optimization.
B. Configure the channel to increase maxopenfiles.
C. Configure a backup policy by using incremental backups.
D. Configure the channel to increase capacity with the rate parameter.
E. Configure the channel to adjust the tape buffer size by using the 3LKSIZE option.
F. Configure large_pool, if not done already. Alternatively, you can increase the size of
G. LARGE_POOL.

Answer: A,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 94

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1.

Examine the command and its output:

SQL>show parameterfile

NAMETYPEVALUE

---

db_create_file_deststring

db_file_name_convertstring

db_filesinteger200

You verify that sufficient disk space is available and that no file currently exists in the ‘/u0l/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/salesdb' location.

You plan to create a new pluggable database (PDB) by using the command:

SQL>CREATEPLUGGABLEDATABASESALESPDB

ADMINUSERsalesadmIDENTIFIED 3Y password

ROLES=(dba)

DEFAULTTABLESPACEsales

DATAFILE' /u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/salesdb/sales01 .dbf'SIZE 250M AUTOEXTEND ON

FILE_NAME_CONVERT=('/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/pdbseed/',

'/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/salesdb/')

STORAGE(MAXSIZE2G)

PATK_PREFIX='/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/SALESPDB';

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 95

You want to migrate your Oracle 11g database as a pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database (CDB).

The following are the possible steps to accomplish this task:

1. Place all the user-defined tablespace in read-only mode on the source database.

2. Upgrade the source database to a 12c version.

3. Create a new PDB in the target container database.

4. Perform a full transportable export on the source database with the VERSION parameter set to 12 using the expdp utility.

5. Copy the associated data files and export the dump file to the desired location in the target database.

6. Invoke the Data Pump import utility on the new PDB database as a user with the DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE role and specify the full transportable import options.

7. Synchronize the PDB on the target container database by using the DBMS_PDS.SYNC_ODB function.

Identify the correct order of the required steps.

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

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 96

You want to consolidate databases for the CRM, ERP, and SCM applications by migrating them to pluggable databases (PDBs).

You have already created a test system to support the consolidation of databases in a multitenant container database (CDB) that has multiple PDBs.

What is the easiest way to perform capacity planning for consolidation?

A. capturing the most resource-intensive SQL statements in a SQL Tuning Set on the production system and using the SQL Performance Analyzer on the test system
B. capturing the workload on the production system and replaying the workload for one PDB at a time on the test system
C. capturing the workload on the production system and using Consolidated Database Replay to replay the workload of all production systems simultaneously for all PDBs
D. capturing the most resource-intensive SQL statements in a SQL Tuning Set on the production system and using the SQL Tuning Advisor on the test system

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 97

Identify three benefits of unified auditing.

A. It helps to reduce disk space used to store an audit trail in a database.
B. It guarantees zero-loss auditing.
C. It reduces overhead on a database caused by auditing, by having a single audit trail.
D. An audit trail cannot be modified because it is read-only.
E. It automatically audits Recovery Manager (RMAN) events.

Answer: C,D,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 98

Examine the backup requirement for your company:

1) Every Sunday, a backup of all used data file blocks is performed.

2) Every Wednesday and Friday, a backup of all the changed blocks since last Sunday's backup is performed.

3) On all the other days, a backup of only the changed blocks since the last day's backup is performed.

Which backup strategy satisfies the requirements?

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

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 99

Your database is running in archivelog mode. Examine the initialization parameters you plan to set for your database instance.

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 = 'LOCATION=/disk1/arch'

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_2 = 'L0CATI0N=/disk2/3rch'

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_3 = 'LOCATION=/disk3/arch'

L0G_ARCHIVE_DEST_4 = 'L0CATI0N=/disk4/3rch MANDATORY'

Identify the statement that correctly describes these settings.

A. An online redo log file is not allowed to be overwritten if the archived log file cannot be created in any of the log_archive_dest_.n destinations.
B. Optional destinations cannot use the fast recovery area.
C. An online redo log file is not allowed to be overwritten if the archived log file cannot be created in the location specified for log_archive_dest_4.
D. These settings work only if log__archive_min_succeed_dest is set to a value of 4.

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 100

Which three statements correctly describe the relationship amongst jobs, programs, and schedules within the Oracle Job Scheduler?

A. A job is specified as part of a program definition.
B. A program can be used in the definition of multiple jobs.
C. A program and job can be specified as part of a schedule definition.
D. A program and schedule can be specified as part of a job definition.
E. A program and window can be specified as part of a job definition.

Answer: B,C,D
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/schedover.htm#ADMIN13371

QUESTION NO: 101

Which two statements describe the relationship between a window, a resource plan, and a job

class?

A. A window specifies a resource plan that will be activated when that window becomes active.
B. A window specifies a job class that will be activated when that window becomes active.
C. A job class specifies a window that will be open when that job class becomes active.
D. A window in association with a resource plan controls a job class allocation.
E. A window in association with a job class controls a resource allocation.

Answer: A,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 102

Which two are prerequisites for creating a backup-based duplicate database?

A. connecting to the target database and a recovery catalog to execute the duplicate command
B. creating a password file for an auxiliary instance
C. connecting to an auxiliary instance
D. matching the database identifier (DBID) of the source database and the duplicate database
E. creating an SPFILE for the target database

Answer: A,B
Reference:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10643/rcmsynta020.htm#CHDEDFFH

QUESTION NO: 103

Which three statements are true about Oracle Secure Backup (OSB)?

A. It can encrypt client data written to tape.
B. It can be used to take image copy backups to tape.
C. It can be used to manage tape backup and restore operations for multiple databases.
D. It can be used along with an RMAN recovery catalog for maintaining records of backups in a tape library.
E. It can be used to perform file system backups at the file, directory, file system, or raw partition level.

Answer: A,C,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 104

LDAP_DIRECTORY_SYSAUTH is set to YES.

Users requiring DBAs access have been granted the sysdba enterprise role in Oracle Internet Directory(OID).

SSL has been configure for the database and OLD and the password file has been configured for the database.

User scott with sysdba privilege tries to connect remotely using this command:

$sqlplusscott/tiger@DB0l As sysdba where DB01 is the net service name.

Which authentication method will be attempted first?

A. authentication by password file
B. authentication by using certificates over SSL
C. authentication by using the Oracle Internet Directory
D. authentication by using the local OS of the database server

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 105

Your database is running in archivelog mode and regular nightly backups are taken. Due to a media failure, the current online redo log group, which has one member, is lost and the instance is aborted.

Examine the steps to recover the online redo log group and move it to a new location.

1.Restore the corrupted redo log group.

2.Restore the database from the most recent database backup.

3.Perform an incomplete recovery.

4.Relocate the member of the damaged online redo log group to a new location.

5.Open the database with the resetlogs option.

6. Issue a checkpoint and clear the log.

Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 106

You are administering a multitenant container database (COB) that contains two pluggable databases (PDBs), pdb1 and pdb2. You are connected to pdb2 as a common user with DBA privileges.

The statistics_level parameter is PDB modifiable.

As the user sys, execute the following command on pdb2:

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS_LEVEL=ALL SID='*' SCOPE=SPFILE;

Which statement is true about the result of this command?

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

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 107

Examine the command to back up the ASM metadata:

ASMCMD>md_backup /backup/ASM_backup

In which three situations can you use the backup?

A. when one or more disks in an ASM disk group are lost
B. when the data file on an ASM disk group gets corrupted
C. when one of the disks in a disk group is accidentally unplugged
D. when one or more file directory paths are accidentally deleted from an ASM disk group
E. when all the ASM disk groups for the ASM instance are lost

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 108

You are administering a database that supports data warehousing workload and Is running in noarchivelog mode. You use RMAN to perform a level 0 backup on Sundays and level 1 Incremental backups on all the other days of the week.

One of the data files is corrupted and the current online redo log file is lost because of a media failure.

You want to recover the data file.

Examine the steps involved in the recovery process:

1.Shut down the database instance.

2.Start up the database instance in nomount state.

3.Mount the database.

4.Take the data file offline.

5.Put the data file online.

6.Restore the control file.

7.Restore the database.

8.Restore the data file.

9.Open the database with the resetlog option.

10.Recover the database with the noredo option.

11.Recover the data file with the noredo option.

Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 109

Examine the commands:

SQL> ALTER SESSION SET RECYCLBIN = ON;

Session altered.

SQL> DROP TABLE emp; --(First EMP table)

Total dropped.

SQL> CREATE TABLE emp (id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_idx PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR2 (15), salary NUMBER(7,2));

Table created.

You then execute multiple INSERT statements to insert rows into EMP table and drop the table again:

SQL> DROP TABLE emp; -- (Second EMP table)

Table dropped.

SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE emp TO BEFORE DROP;

Which statement is true about the FLASHBACK command?

A. It recovers the structure, data, and indexes of the first emp table.
B. It recovers only the structure of the second emp table.
C. It returns an error because two tables with the same name exist in the recycle bin.
D. It recovers the structure, data, and indexes of the second emp table.

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 110

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

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

Answer: A,D,F
Reference: http://oradb-srv.wlv.ac.uk/E16655_01/network.121/e17729/asotrans.htm#CHDEABCA (benefits of the keystore storage framework)

QUESTION NO: 111

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

i.Long-running queries are not affected.

ii.No extra space is used.

iii.Data manipulation language (DML) operations on the table succeed at all times throughout theprocess.

iv.Unused space is reclaimed both above and below the high water mark.

Which alter TABLE option would you recommend?

A. DEALLOCATE UNUSED
B. SHRINK SPACE CASCADE
C. SHRINK SPACE COMPACT
D. ROW STORE COMPRESS BASIC

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 112

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

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

The steps in random order:

1.Create directory structures similar to the production database on all new machines.

2.Create a response file for Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) with the same configurations as the production database.

3.Create a database clone template for the database.

4.Run the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create the database.

5.Run OUI in graphical mode on each machine.

6.Run OUI in silent mode using the OUI response file.

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 113

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

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

Answer: B,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 114

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). You execute the command to create a common user:

SQL> CREATE USER c##a_admin

IDENTIFIED BY password

DEFAULT TABLESPACE users

QUOTA I00M ON users

TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp;

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

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

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 115

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

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

Answer: C,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 116

user_data is a nonencryptedtablespace containing tables with data.

You must encrypt ail data in this tablespace.

Which three methods can do this?

A. Use Data Pump.
B. Use ALTERTABLE. . .MOVE
C. Use CREATE TABLE AS SELECT
D. Use alter tablespace to encrypt the tablespace after enabling row movement on all its
E. Use altertablespace to encrypt the tablespace.

Answer: A,B,C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 117

Which two statements are true about a common user?

A. A common user connected to a pluggable database (PDB) can exercise privileges across other PDBs.

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

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 118

You are administering a database that supports a data warehousing workload and is running in noarchivelog mode. You use RMAN to perform a level 0 backup on Sundays and level 1 incremental backups on all the other days of the week.

One of the data files is corrupted and the current online redo log file is lost because of a media failure.

Which action must you take for recovery?

A. Restore the data file, recover it by using the recover datafilenoredo command, and use the resetlogs option to open the database.
B. Restore the control file and all the data files, recover them by using the recover database noredo command, and use the resetlogs option to open the database.
C. Restore all the data files, recover them by using the recover database command, and open the database.
D. Restore all the data files, recover them by using the recover database noredo command, and use the resetlogs option to open the database.

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 119

Which three statements are true about Oracle Restart?

A. It can be configured to automatically attempt to restart various components after a hardware or software failure.
B. While starting any components, it automatically attempts to start all dependencies first and in

proper order.
C. It can be configured to automatically restart a database in case of normal shutdown of the database instance.
D. It can be used to only start Oracle components.
E. It runs periodic check operations to monitor the health of Oracle components.

Answer: A,B,E
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/restart001.htm

QUESTION NO: 120

Examine the parameters for your database instance:

NAMETYPEVALUE

---

optimizer_adaptive_reporting_onlybooleanFALSE

optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselinesbooleanFALSE

optimizer_dynamic_samplinginteger2

optimizer_features_enablestring12.1.0.1

Which three statements are true about the process of automatic optimization by using statistics feedback?

A. The optimizer automatically changes a plan during subsequent execution of a SQL statement if there is a huge difference in optimizer estimates and execution statistics.
B. The optimizer can re optimize a query only once using cardinality feedback.
C. The optimizer enables monitoring for cardinality feedback after the first execution of a query.
D. The optimizer does not monitor cardinality feedback if dynamic sampling and multicolumn statistics are enabled.
E. After the optimizer identifies a query as a re-optimization candidate, statistics collected by the collectors are submitted to the optimizer.

Answer: A,C,D
Explanation: C: During the first execution of a SQL statement, an execution plan is generated as usual.
D: if multi-column statistics are not present for the relevant combination of columns, the optimizer can fall back on cardinality feedback.

(not B)* Cardinality feedback. This feature, enabled by default in 11.2, is intended to improve plans for repeated executions.

optimizer_dynamic_sampling
optimizer_features_enable

Dynamic sampling or multi-column statistics allow the optimizer to more accurately estimate selectivity of conjunctive predicates.

Note:
* OPTIMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING controls the level of dynamic sampling performed by the optimizer.
Range of values. 0 to 10

Cardinality feedback was introduced in Oracle Database 11gR2. The purpose of this feature is to automatically improve plans for queries that are executed repeatedly, for which the optimizer does not estimate cardinalities in the plan properly. The optimizer may misestimate cardinalities for a variety of reasons, such as missing or inaccurate statistics, or complex predicates. Whatever the reason for the misestimate, cardinality feedback may be able to help.

QUESTION NO: 121

RMAN is connected to the target database prod1 and an auxiliary instance in nomount state.
Examine the command to create a duplicate database:

RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dup1

FROM ACTIVE DATABASE

NOFILENAMECHECK

PASSWORD FILE

SPFILE;

Which two statements are true about the execution of the duplicate command?

A. All archive redo log files are automatically copied to the duplicate database.
B. The duplicate database has the same directory structure as the source database.
C. The duplicate database is created by using the backups created during the execution of

D. the duplicate command.
E. The password file and SPFILE for the duplicate database dup1 are created in their respective default locations.
F. The duplicate database is created without using RMAN backups and prod: is allowed to remain open during duplication.

Answer: A,F
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 122

A user issues a query on the sales table and receives the following error:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01565: error in identifying file '/u0l/app/oracle/oradata/ORCL/temp01.dbf'

ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status

Which two actions would you take to recover the temporary tablespace?

A. Drop the tenpOi.dbf file, and then re-create the temp file.
B. Add a new temp file to the temporary tablespace and drop the tempOi.dbf file.
C. Shut down the database instance, start up the database instance in mount state, create a new temporary tablespace, and then open the database.
D. Take the temporary tablespace offline, recover the missing temp file, and then bring the temporary tablespace online.
E. Create a new temporary tablespace and assign it as the default to the user.

Answer: D,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 123

Your database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) workload in which one of the applications creates a temporary table for a session and performs transactions on it. This consumes a lot of undo tablespace and is affecting undo retention.

Which two actions would you take to solve this problem?

A. Enable temporary undo for the database.
B. Enable undo retention guarantee.
C. Increase the size of the redo log buffer.
D. Enable Automatic Memory Management (AMM).
E. Increase the size of the temporary tablespace.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 124

Which two statements are true about service creation for pluggable databases (PDBs)?

A. When a PDB is created, a service is automatically started in the instance with the same name as the PDB.
B. The default service that is automatically created by a database at the time of PDB creation can be dropped, provided a new additional service is created.
C. A database managed by Oracle Restart can have additional services created or existing services modified by using the srvctl utility for each PDB.
D. Only a common user can create additional services for a PDB.
E. When a PDB is created, a service with the same name as the PDB is created in the PDB.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 125

You want to move your existing recovery catalog to another database.

Examine the steps:

1)Export the catalog data by using the Data Pump Export utility in the source database.

2) Create a recovery catalog user and grant the necessary privileges in the target database.

3) Create a recovery catalog by using the create catalog command.

4)Import the catalog data into the new recovery catalog by using the Data Pump Import utility in the target database.

5)Import the source recovery catalog schema by using the import catalog command.

6)Connect to the destination database.

7) Connect as catalog to the destination recovery catalog schema.

Identify the option with the correct sequence for moving the recovery catalog.

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

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 126

Examine the command and its output:

SQL> DROP TABLE EMPLOYEE;

SQL> SELECT object_name AS recycle_name, original_name, type FROM recyclebin;

RECYCLE_NAMEORIGINAL_NAMETYPE

---

binsgk31sj/3akk5hg3j21kl5j3d==$0EMPLOYEE TABLE

You then successfully execute the command:

SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE "BINSgk31sj/3akk5hg3j21kl5j3d==$0" TO BEFORE DROP;

Which two statements are true?

A. It flashes back the employee table and all the constraints associated with the table.
B. It automatically flashes back all the indexes on the employes table.
C. It automatically flashes back any triggers defined on the table.
D. It flashes back only the structure of the table and not the data.
E. It flashes back the data from the recycle bin and the existing data in the original table is permanently lost.

Answer: B,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 127

You want the execution of large database operations to suspend, and then resume, in the event of space allocation failures.

You set the value of the initialization parameter resumable_timeout to 3600.

Which two statements are true?

A. A resumable statement can be suspended and resumed only once during execution.
B. Data Manipulation Language (DML) operations are resumable, provided that they are not embedded in a PL/SQL block.
C. A suspended statement will report an error if no corrective action has taken place during a timeout period.
D. Before a statement executes in resumable mode, the alter session enable resumable statement must be issued in its session.
E. Suspending a statement automatically results in suspending a transaction and releasing all the resources held by the transaction.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 128

Your database is running in archivelog mode and Automatic Undo Management is enabled.

Which two tasks should you perform before enabling Flashback Database?

A. Enable minimal supplemental logging.
B. Ensure that the db_flashback_retention_target parameter is set to a point in time (in minutes) to which the database can be flashed back.
C. Enable the recyclebin.
D. Enable undo retention guarantee.
E. Enable Fast Recovery Area.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 129

Consider the following scenario for your database:

- Backup optimization is enabled in RMAN.
- The recovery window is set to seven days in RMAN.
- The most recent backup to disk for the tools tablespace was taken on March 1, 2013.
- The tools tablespace is read-only since March 2, 2013.

On March 15, 2013, you issue the RMAN command to back up the database to disk.

Which statement is true about the backup of the tools tablespace?

A. The RMAN backup fails because the tools tablespace is read-only.
B. RMAN skips the backup of the tools tablespace because backup optimization is enabled.
C. RMAN creates a backup of the tools tablespace because backup optimization is applicable only for the backups written to media.
D. RMAN creates a backup of the tools tablespace because no backup of the tablespace exists within the seven-day recovery window.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 130

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

NEMORY_MAX_TARGET=0

MEMORY__TARGET=500M

PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=90M

SGA_TARGET=270M

Which two statements are true?

A. The memory_max_target parameter is automatically set to 500 MB.
B. The pga_aggregate_target and sga_target parameters are automatically set to zero.
C. The value of the memory_max_target parameter remains zero for the database instance.
D. The lower limits of the pga_aggregate_target and sga_target parameters are set to 90 MB and 270 MB respectively.

E. The instance does not start up because Automatic Memory Management (AMM) is enabled but pga_aggregate_target and sga_target parameters are set to nonzero values.

Answer: C,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 131

Your database supports an OLTP workload. Examine the output of the query:

SQL> SSLECT target_mttr, estimated_mttr

FROM v$instance_recovery

Target_mttrestimated_mttr

---------- ----------

076

To ensure faster instance recovery, you set the fast_start_mttrjtargh:t initialization parameter to

30.

What is the effect of this setting on the database?

A. Automatic checkpoint tuning is disabled.
B. The frequency of log switches is increased.
C. The overhead on database performance is increased because of frequent writes to disk.
D. The MTTR advisor is disabled.

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 132

Which three statements are true about persistent lightweight jobs?

A. A user cannot set privileges on them.
B. They generate large amounts of metadata.
C. They may be created as fully self-contained jobs.

D. They must reference an existing Scheduler Program.
E. The are useful when users need to create a large number of jobs quickly.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 133

You restore and recover your database to a new host by using an existing RMAN open database backup.

Which step must you perform next?

A. Execute catproc.sqi to recompile invalid PL/SQL modules.
B. Open the database with the resetlogs option.
C. Set a new database identifier (DBID) for the newly restored database.
D. Use the RMAN set newname and switch commands to switch to new files.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 134

Which two statements are true about unified auditing?

A. A unified audit trail captures audit information from unified audit policies and audit settings.
B. Unified auditing is enabled by executing make-fins_rdbms.mk uniaud_onioracle ORACLE_HOME=SORACLE_HOME.
C. Audit records are created for all users except sys.
D. Audit records are created only for the DML and DDL operations performed on database objects.
E. Unified auditing is enabled by setting the audit_trail parameter to db, extended.
F. A unified audit trail resides in a read-only table in the audsys schema in the system tablespace.

Answer: A,F

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 135

Your database is running in archivelog mode. You are taking a backup of your database by using RMAN with a recovery catalog. Because of a media failure, one of the data files and all the control files are lost.

Examine the steps to recover the database:

1.Restore the control files by using the RMAN restore controlfile command.

2.Mount the database.

3.Restore the data files by using the RMAN restore database command.

4.Open the database with the resetlogs option.

5.Recover the data files by using the RMAN recover using backup controlfile command.

6. Start the database instance in nomount state.

7. Connect to the target database by using a recovery catalog.

8.Open the database.

9.Restore the data file.

10.Recover the data file.

Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 136

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

Which three storage options support the use of HCC?

A. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of Exadata Grid Disks.

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

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

QUESTION NO: 137

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: B
Explanation: The awrddrpt.sql report is the Automated Workload Repository Compare Period Report. The awrddrpt.sql script is located in the $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin directory.

Incorrect:
Not A: Compare Period ADDM
Use this report to perform a high-level comparison of one workload replay to its capture or to another replay of the same capture. Only workload replays that contain at least 5 minutes of

database time can be compared using this report.

QUESTION NO: 138

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

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

Answer: C
Reference:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/memory004.htm#ADMIN11233

QUESTION NO: 139

Examine the following set of RMAN commands:

RKAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL del DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT ' /u02/backup/%U' ; RKAN> RUN

{

ALLOCATE CHANNEL chl DEVICE TYPE DISK;

EXECUTE SCRIPT arc_backup;

}

Which statement is true about the RMAN run block execution?

A. The script is executed and both DC1 and chi channels are used for script execution.
B. The execution of the script fails because multiple channels cannot exist simultaneously.
C. The persistent configuration parameter, DC1, is overridden because a new channel is allocated in the RMAN run block.
D. The new channel, chi, is ignored because a channel has been configured already.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 140

You create two Resource Manager plans, one for night time workloads, the other for day time.

How would you make the plans switch automatically?

A. Use job classes.
B. Use scheduler windows.
C. Use the mapping rule for the consumer groups.
D. Set the switch_time plan directive for both plans.
E. Use scheduler schedules.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 141

Which three statements are true about Consolidated Database Replay?

A. The workload capture and replay systems must have the same operating system (OS).
B. Multiple workload captures from multiple databases can be replayed simultaneously on all pluggable databases (PDBs) in a multitenant container database (CDB).
C. A subset of the captured workload can be replayed.
D. The number of captured workloads must be the same as the number of PDBs in a multitenant CDB.
E. Multiple replay schedules can be defined for a consolidated replay and during replay initialization, you can select from any of the existing replay schedules.

Answer: B,C,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 142

Which two statements are true about Flashback Version Query?

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

Answer: A,C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 143

Which three statements are true about unplugging a pluggable database (PDB)?

A. The PDB must be open in read only mode.
B. The PDB must be dosed.
C. The unplugged PDB becomes a non-CDB.
D. The unplugged PDB can be plugged into the same multitenant container database (CDB)
E. The unplugged PDB can be plugged into another CDB.
F. The PDB data files are automatically removed from disk.

Answer: B,D,E
Explanation: B, not A: The PDB must be closed before unplugging it.

D: An unplugged PDB contains data dictionary tables, and some of the columns in these encode information in an endianness-sensitive way. There is no supported way to handle the conversion of such columns automatically. This means, quite simply, that an unplugged PDB cannot be moved across an endianness difference.

E (not F): To exploit the new unplug/plug paradigm for patching the Oracle version most effectively, the source and destination CDBs should share a filesystem so that the PDB’s datafiles can remain in place.

Reference: Oracle White Paper, Oracle Multitenant

QUESTION NO: 144

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) that contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). You are connected to cdb$root as the sys user. You execute the commands:

SQL> CREATE USER C##ADMIN IDENTIFIED BY orcll23;

SQL> CREATE ROLE C##CONNECT;

SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION, CREATE TABLE, SELECT ANY TABLE TO C##CONNECT;

SQL> GRANT C##CONNECT to C##ADMIN CONTAINER=ALL;

Which statement is true about the c##connect role?

A. It is created only in cdb$root and cannot be granted to the c##admin user with the container=all clause.
B. It is granted to the c##admin user only in the CDB.
C. It is granted to the c##admin user in all PDBs and can be granted only to a local user in a PDB.
D. It is granted to the c##admin user in all PDBs and can be granted object and system privileges for a PDB.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 145

Examine the RMAN command:

RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE;

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

A. Block change tracking must be enabled before executing this command.
B. The database must be running in archivelog mode for the successful execution of this command.
C. A complete database backup must exist before executing this command.
D. The command checks for blocks containing all zeros, an invalid checksum, or a corrupt block header.
E. The command checks for blocks that contain a valid checksum and matching headers and footers, but that has logically inconsistent contents.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 146

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

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

Answer: C,D,E
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28273/rcmsynta013.htm

QUESTION NO: 147

Which two statements are true regarding SecureFile lobs?

A. The amount of undo retained is user controlled.
B. They can be used only for nonpartitioned tables.
C. Fragmentation is minimized by using variable-sized chunks.
D. They support random reads and writes of encrypted LOB data.

Answer: C,D
Reference:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/appdev.112/e18294/adlob_smart.htm#ADLOB46113

QUESTION NO: 148

Which three statements are true about compression of backup sets?

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

Answer: B,C,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 149

Which three statements are true about the database instance startup after an instance failure?

A. The RECO process recovers the uncommitted transactions at the next instance startup.
B. Online redo log files and archived redo log files are required to complete the rollback stage of instance recovery.
C. Uncommitted changes are rolled back to ensure transactional consistency.
D. The SMON process automatically performs the database recovery.
E. Media recovery is required to complete the database recovery.
F. Changes committed before the failure, which were not written to the data files, are re-applied.

Answer: A,C,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 150

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1 that has multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). As the sys user on cdb$root, you execute the commands:

SQL> CREATE USER C##ADMIN IDENTIFIED BY orc1123;

SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION to C##ADMIN CONTAINER=ALL;

SQL> GRANT CREATE USER TO C##ADMIN CONTAINER=ALL;

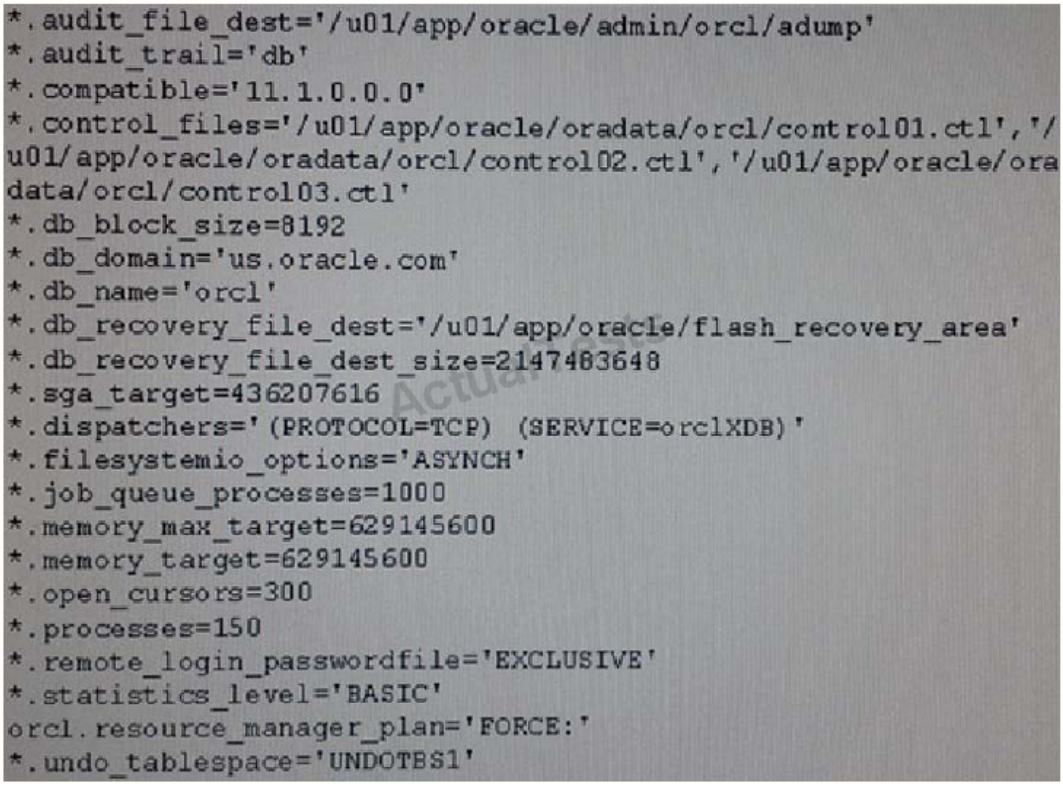
Which two statements are true about the c##admin user that is created in all PDBs?

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

Answer: A,B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 151

View the SPFILE parameter settings in the Exhibit.



```
*.audit_file_dest='/u01/app/oracle/admin/orcl/adump'
*.audit_trail='db'
*.compatible='11.1.0.0.0'
*.control_files='/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/control01.ctl','/
u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/control02.ctl','/u01/app/oracle/ora
data/orcl/control03.ctl'
*.db_block_size=8192
*.db_domain='us.oracle.com'
*.db_name='orcl'
*.db_recovery_file_dest='/u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area'
*.db_recovery_file_dest_size=2147483648
*.sga_target=436207616
*.dispatchers='(PROTOCOL=TCP) (SERVICE=orclXDB)'
*.filesystemio_options='ASYNCH'
*.job_queue_processes=1000
*.memory_max_target=629145600
*.memory_target=629145600
*.open_cursors=300
*.processes=150
*.remote_login_passwordfile='EXCLUSIVE'
*.statistics_level='BASIC'
orcl.resource_manager_plan='FORCE:'
*.undo_tablespace='UNDOTBS1'
```

You issue this command and get errors:

SQL> startup

ORA-00824:cannotsetSGAJTARGET or MEMORY_TARGET dueto existing internalsettings,seealertlog for moreinformation

Why did the instance fail to start?

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

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 152

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

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

Answer: B,C,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 153

Examine the output:

SQL > ARCHIVE LOGLIST

Database log modeArchive Mode

Automatic archival Enabled

Archive DestinationUSE_DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST

Oldest online log sequence376

Next log sequence to archive378

Current log sequence378

Which three types of files are automatically placed in the fast recovery area?

A. Flashback data archives (FDA)
B. Archived redo log files
C. Control file autobackups
D. Server parameter file (SPFILE)
E. Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup pieces

Answer: B,C,E
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10642/glossary.htm#BRADV526

QUESTION NO: 154

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

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

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

QUESTION NO: 155

In a database supporting an OLTP workload, tables are frequently updated on both key and non-keycolumns.

Reports are also generated by joining multiple tables.

Which table organization or type would provide the best performance for this hybrid workload?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 156

In your database, there are tablespaces that were read-only when the last backup was taken. These tablespaces have not been made read/write since then. You want to perform an incomplete recovery on the database by using a backup control file.

What precaution must you take for the read-only tablespaces before performing an incomplete recovery?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 157

Examine the RMAN commands executed in your database:

RMAN>CONFIGUREDEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO disk;

RMAN>CONFIGURE DEVICETYPE DISK BACKUP TYPE TO BACKUPSET;

RKAN> CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON;

You issue the command:

RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE;

Which two statements are true about the command?

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

Answer: B,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 158

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

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

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 159

You execute the commands on a multitenant container database CDB1 that has multiple pluggable databases:

$. oraenv

ORACLE-_SID = [oracle] ? cdb1

The oraclebasefor ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0/dbhome_1 is /u01/app/oracle

$ rman target /

Recovery Manager : Release 12.1.0.0.2 - production on Fri Ju1 19 05:18:33: 2013

Coppyright (c) 1982, 2013, oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Connected to target database:CDB1 (DBID=782249327)

RMAN>SELECT name FROMv$tablespace;

Which statement is true about the execution of the last command?

A. It succeeds and displays all the tablespaces that belong to the root database.
B. It fails and returns an error because a connection is not made by using the sysdba privilege.
C. It succeeds and displays all the tablespaces that belong to the root and pluggable databases.
D. It fails and returns an error because SQL commands cannot be executed at the RMAN prompt.

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 160

Which Oracle Database component is audited by default if the Unified Auditing option is enabled?

A. Oracle Data Pump
B. Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN)
C. Oracle Label Security
D. Oracle Database Vault

E. Oracle Real Application Security

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 161

Which two statements are true about tablespaces in multitenant container databases (CDBs)?

A. Default permanent tablespaces can be shared across pluggable databases (PDBs).
B. The current container must be set to root to create or modify the default temporary tablespace or tablespace group for a CDB.
C. Each PDB can have its own default temporary tablespace.
D. The default permanent tablespace for a PDB can be changed only by a local user with the required permissions.
E. The amount of space that each PDB can use in a shared temporary tablespace must be set at the CDB level.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 162

When is the UNDO_RETENTION parameter value ignored by a transaction?

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

Answer: C
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14231/undo.htm (undo retention, see the bullets)

QUESTION NO: 163

Which two options can be configured for an existing database by using the Database

Configuration Assistant (DBCA)?

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

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 164

You have set the value of the NLS_TIMESTAMP_TZ_FORMAT parameter to YYYY-MM-DD. The default format of which two data types would be affected by this setting?

A. DATE
B. TIMESTAMP
C. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
D. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
E. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 165

Which statement is true about Enterprise Manager (EM) express in Oracle Database 12c?

A. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation.
B. You can use EM express to manage multiple databases running on the same server.
C. You can perform basic administrative tasks for pluggable databases by using the EM express interface.
D. You cannot start up or shut down a database instance by using create and configure pluggable databases by using EM express.
E. You can create and configure pluggable databases by using EM express.

Answer: A

Explanation: EM Express is built inside the database.

Note:
Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express) is a web-based database management tool that is built inside the Oracle Database. It supports key performance management and basic database administration functions. From an architectural perspective, EM Express has no mid-tier or middleware components, ensuring that its overhead on the database server is negligible.

QUESTION NO: 166

You issue the RMAN commands:

RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO disk;

RKAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK BACKUP TYPE TO COPY;

RMAN>CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON;

RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG DELETE INPUT;

Which three tasks are performed by the BACKUP DATABASE command?

A. switching the online redo log file
B. backing up all data files as image copies and archive log files, and deleting those archive log files
C. backing up only the used blocks in the data files
D. backing up all used and unused blocks in the data files
E. backing up all archived log files and marking them as obsolete

Answer: A,C,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 167

As part of a manual upgrade process, after installing the software for Oracle Database 12c and preparing the new Oracle home, you shut down the existing single-instance database.

Which step should you perform next to start the upgrade of the database?

A. Start up the database instance by using the new location of the server parameter file and run

the catuppst.sqi script to generate informational messages and log files during the upgrade.
B. Start up the database instance by using the new location of the server parameter file and run the cact1.pl script from the new Oracle home to use parallel upgrade options that reduce down time.
C. Start up the database instance by using the STARTUP UPGRADE command and gather fixed object statistics to minimize the time needed for recompilation.
D. Start up the database instance by using the STARTUP UPGRADE command, which opens the existing database, and then performs additional upgrade operations.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 168

Examine the command to duplicate a database:

RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO cdb

PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1, pdb5;

Which two statements are true about the DUPLICATE command?

A. The SPFILE is copied along with the data files of the pluggable databases (PDBs). The root and the seed database in the container database (CDB) are also duplicated.
B. A backup of pdbi and pd35 must exist before executing the command.
C. The duplicate command first creates a backup, and then duplicates the PDBs by using the
D. backup.
E. An auxiliary instance must be started with the initialization parameter ENABLE_PLUGGABLE_DATABASE set to TRUE.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 169

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

A. A DBA can check specific tables with the DMU

B. The database to be migrated must be opened read-only.
C. The release of the database to be converted can be any release since 9.2.0.8.
D. The DMU can report columns that are too long in the converted characterset
E. The DMU can report columns that are not represented in the converted characterset

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

D: Exceed column limit
The cell data will not fit into a column after conversion.

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

QUESTION NO: 170

Identify three reasons for using a recovery catalog with Recovery Manager (RMAN).

A. to store backup information of multiple databases in one place
B. to restrict the amount of space that is used by backups
C. to maintain a backup for an indefinite period of time by using the KEEP FOREVER clause
D. to store RMAN scripts that are available to any RMAN client that can connect to target databasesregistered in the recovery catalog
E. to automatically delete obsolete backups after a specified period of time

Answer: A,C,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 171

Which two statements are true regarding Oracle Data Pump?

A. EXPDP and IMPDP are the client components of Oracle Data Pump.
B. DBMS_DATAPUMP PL/SQL packages can be used independently of the Data Pump clients.
C. Oracle Data Pump export and import operations can be performed only by users with the SYSDBA privilege.

D. Oracle Data Pump imports can be done from the export files generated in the Original Export Utility.
E. EXPDP and IMPDP use the procedures provided by DBMS_METADATA to execute export and import commands.

Answer: A,B
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14215/dp_overview.htm

QUESTION NO: 172

The CATDB12C database contains an Oracle Database 12c catalog schema owned by the rci2c user.

The CATD3H database contains an Oracle Database Ug catalog schema owned by the rch user.

A database with dbid=H2324I is registered in the catdbII catalog. Both the recovery catalog databases are open.

In the CATD3i2c database, you execute the commands:

: r-ar.

RKAN> CONNECT CATALOG rci2c/passI2c@catdbi2c

RKAN> IMPORT CATALOG rcii/pwdcatUQcatdfoil DBI2=142324i;

What is the outcome of the import?

A. It fails because the target database and recovery catalog database are of different versions.
B. It succeeds and all global scripts in the rci: catalog that have the same name as existing global scripts in the RCI2C catalog are automatically renamed.
C. It succeeds but the database is not automatically registered in the rc:2c catalog.
D. It fails because RMAN is not connected to the target database with r3:T=:42324:.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 173

The CATDBI2c database contains an Oracle Database 12c catalog schema owned by the rc12c user.

The CATDB11 database contains an Oracle Database l1g catalog schema owned by the RCII user.

A database with DBID=1423241 is registered in the CATDB11 catalog. Both the recovery catalog databases are open.

In the CATDB12c database, you execute the commands:

Srman

RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG rc12c/pass12c8catdbI2c

RMAN> IMPOST CATALOG rc1l/pwdcatl19catdbl1 DBID=I423241;

What is the outcome of the import?

A. It fails because the target database and recovery catalog database are of different versions.
B. It succeeds and all global scripts in the sc:: catalog that have the same name as existing global scripts in the RC12C catalog are automatically renamed.
C. It succeeds but the database is not automatically registered in the Rc12c catalog.
D. It fails because RMAN is not connected to the target database with DBID=1423241.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 174

You issue the command:

SQL> ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE;

Which statement is true about the command?

A. It creates a copy of the control file and stores it in the location specified in the diagnostic_dest initialization parameter.
B. It creates a file that contains the SQL statement, which is required to re-create the control file.
C. It updates the alert log file with the location and contents of the control file.
D. It creates a binary backup of the control file.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 175

You create a default Flashback Data Archive FLA1and enable it for the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema.

After a few days, you want to alter the EMPLOYEES table by executing the command:

SQL> ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES ADD PHONE NUMBER(12);

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

A. It gives an error because DDL statements cannot be executed on a table that is enabled for Flashback Data Archive.
B. It executes successfully and all metadata related to the EMPLOYEES table before altering the table definition is purged from Flashback Data Archive.
C. It executes successfully and continues to store metadata related to the EMPLOYEES table.
D. It executes successfully but Flashback Data Archive is disabled for the EMPLOYEES table.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 176

Examine the commands executed in CDBS ROOT of your multitenant container database (CDB) that has multiple pluggable databases (PDB):

SQL> CREATE ROLE c ##role1 CONTAINER-ALL;

SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION, CREATE TABLE TO c##role1 CONTAINER'ALL;

SQL>CREATE USER c##adnin IDENTIFIED BY orcl123;

SQL>GRANT c##role1 TO c##admin CONTAINER=ALL;

SQL> GRANT SELECT ON DBA_USERS to c##rola1 CONTAINER*ALL;

Which statement is true about granting the select privilege on the DBA_users view to the c##ROLE1role?

A. The command fails and gives an error because object privileges cannot be granted to a common user.
B. The command fails because container is not set to current.
C. The command succeeds and the common user cmadnxn can create a session and query the

D3A_users view in cdbssoo? and all the PDBs.

D. The command succeeds and the common user ct (admin can create a session in cdbSroot and all the PDBs, but can only query the dba_users view in ct3S?cdt.

E. The command succeeds and the common user c#(admin can create a session and query the D3A users view only in cdbsrooi.

Answer: C