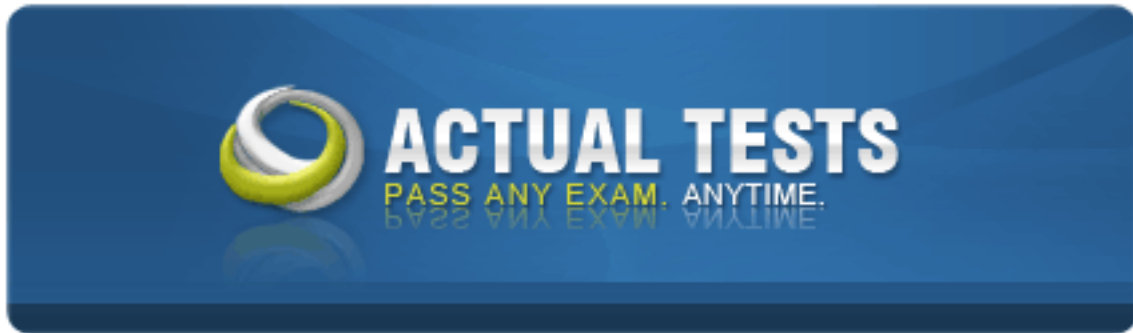


**Oracle 1z0-062**



**Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration**  
**Version: 4.03**

**QUESTION NO: 1**

Examine the parameters for your database instance:

NAMETYPE VALUE

-----

undo\_management string AUTO

undo\_retentioninteger 12 00

undo\_tablespace string UNDOTBS1

You execute the following command:

SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE undotbs1 RETENTION NOGUARANTEE;

Which statement is true in this scenario?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 2**

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

1. The user account must be locked after five unsuccessful login attempts.
2. Data read per session must be limited for the user.
- 3- The user cannot have more than three simultaneous sessions.
4. The user must have a maximum of 10 minutes session idle time before being logged off automatically.

How would you accomplish this?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

### QUESTION NO: 3

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

Which command would you execute to create the database link?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

### QUESTION NO: 4

What happens if a maintenance window closes before a job that collects optimizer statistics completes?

- A. The job is terminated and the gathered statistics are not saved.
- B. The job is terminated but the gathered statistics are not published.
- C. The job continues to run until all statistics are gathered.
- D. The job is terminated and statistics for the remaining objects are collected the next time the maintenance window opens.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 5**

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

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

Which DBCA option must you choose to create the database?

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

**Answer: C**

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

**QUESTION NO: 6**

Which two statements are true about the logical storage structure of an Oracle database?

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

**Answer: B,D**

Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e40540/logical.htm#CNCPT250](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e40540/logical.htm#CNCPT250)

**QUESTION NO: 7**

Which two statements correctly describe the relationship between data files and logical database structures?

- A. A segment cannot span data files.
- B. A data file can belong to only one tablespace.
- C. An extent cannot span data files.
- D. The size of an Oracle data block in a data file should be the same as the size of an OS block.

**Answer: B,C**

Reference: <https://mohibalvi.wordpress.com/tag/alter-tablespace/>

**QUESTION NO: 8**

Which statement is true about the Log Writer process?

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

**Answer: D**

Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14220/process.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/process.htm) (see log writer process (LGWR))

**QUESTION NO: 9**

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

Which connection method guarantees that this requirement is met?

- A. connecting by using an external naming method
- B. connecting by using the easy connect method
- C. creating a service in the database by using the `dbms_service.create_service` procedure and using this service for creating a local naming service"

- D. connecting by using the local naming method with the server = dedicated parameter set in the tnsnames.ora file for the net service
- E. connecting by using a directory naming method

**Answer: C,E**

**Explanation:**

#### QUESTION NO: 10

Which two tasks can be performed on an external table?

- A. partitioning the table
- B. creating an invisible index
- C. updating the table by using an update statement
- D. creating a public synonym
- E. creating a view

**Answer: C,D**

**Explanation:**

#### QUESTION NO: 11

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

#### QUESTION NO: 12

The hr user receiver, the following error while inserting data into the sales table:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01653; unable to extend table HR.SALES by 128 in tablespace USERS

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

Which two methods would you use to resolve this error?

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

**Answer: A,D**

**Explanation:**

#### QUESTION NO: 13

Which three factors influence the optimizer's choice of an execution plan?

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

**Answer: A,B,C**

Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14211/optimops.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14211/optimops.htm)

#### QUESTION NO: 14

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;

NAMEACTIVE\_SESSIONS QUEUE\_LENGTH CONSUMED\_CPU\_WAITS

CPU\_WAIT\_TIME

-----

OLTP\_\_ORDER\_\_ENTRY1029690 467

6709

OTHE\_\_GROUPS 0 059823664089

60425

SYS\_GROUP 1 02420704 914

19540

DS.S\_QUERIES4245946603004

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: 15

Which action takes place when a file checkpoint occurs?

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



- B. All buffers for a checkpointed file that were modified before a specific SCN are written to disk by DBWn and the SCN is stored in the control file.
- C. The Database Writer process (DBWn) writes all dirty buffers in the buffer cache to data files.
- D. The Log Writer process (LGWR) writes all redo entries in the log buffer to online redo log files.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

#### QUESTION NO: 16

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

NameNull?Type

-----

PROD\_IDNOT NULL NUMBER

CUST\_IDNOT NULL NUMBER

TIME\_IDNOT NULL DATE

CHANNEL\_IDNOT NULL NUMBER

PROMO\_IDNOT NULL NUMBER

QUANTITY\_\_\_\_SOLDNOT NULL NUMBER (10, 2) AMOUNT\_SOLDNOT NULL NUMBER (10, 2)

You want to perform online segment shrink to reclaim fragmented free space below the high water mark.

What should you ensure before the start of the operation?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 17**

Which task would you recommend before using the Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA) to upgrade a single-instance Oracle 11g R2 database to Oracle Database 12c?

- A. shutting down the database instance that is being upgraded
- B. executing the catctl.pl script to run the upgrade processes in parallel
- C. running the Pre-Upgrade Information Tool
- D. copying the listener.ora file to the new ORACLE\_HOME

**Answer: C**

Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e23633/upgrade.htm#UPGRD12395](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e23633/upgrade.htm#UPGRD12395)

**QUESTION NO: 18**

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

```
LSNRCTL> RELOAD
```

What is the effect of reload on sessions that were originally established by listener?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 19**

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

- A. The instance does not start up normally and requires manual media recovery after a shutdown using the abort option.

- B.** Uncommitted transactions are rolled back during the startup of the database instance after a shutdown using the immediate option.
- C.** There is no difference in the underlying mechanics of the startup whether the database is shut down by using the immediate option or the abort option.
- D.** Media recovery is required when the database is shut down by using either the immediate option or the abort option.
- E.** Instance recovery is not required if the database instance was shut down by using SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE.

**Answer: B**

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

### QUESTION NO: 20

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

memory\_max\_target=6G

memory\_target=5G

pga\_aggregate\_target=500M

sga\_max\_size=0

sga\_target=0

Which statement is true?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

### QUESTION NO: 21

Which two statements are true about extents?

- A. Blocks belonging to an extent can be spread across multiple data files.
- B. Data blocks in an extent are logically contiguous but can be non-contiguous on disk.
- C. The blocks of a newly allocated extent, although free, may have been used before.
- D. Data blocks in an extent are automatically reclaimed for use by other objects in a tablespae when all the rows in a table are deleted.

**Answer: B,C**

**Explanation:**

#### QUESTION NO: 22

You execute the commands:

```
SQL>CREATE USER sidney
```

```
IDENTIFIED BY out_standing1
```

```
DEFAULT TABLESPACE users
```

```
QUOTA 10M ON users
```

```
TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp
```

```
ACCOUNT UNLOCK;
```

```
SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION TO Sidney;
```

Which two statements are true?

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

**Answer: C,E**

Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28286/statements\\_8003.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28286/statements_8003.htm)

#### QUESTION NO: 23

Examine the query and its output:

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

```
REASONMETRIC_VALUE
```

```
-----
```

Tablespace [TEST] is [28 perce 28.125

nt] full

Metrics "Current Logons Count"29

Metrics "Database Time Spent99.0375405

waiting (%)" is at 99.03754 for

event class "Application"

db\_recovery\_file\_dest\_size of97

4294967296 bytes is 97.298 used

and has 116228096 remaining

bytes available.

After 30 minutes, you execute the same query:

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

```
REASONMETRIC_VALUE
```

```
-----
```

Tablespace [TEST] is [28 percs 28.125

nt] full

What might have caused three of the alerts to disappear?

- A.** The threshold alerts were cleared and transferred to d0A\_alert\_history.
- B.** An Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot was taken before the execution of the

second

**C.** An Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADOM) report was generated before the execution of the second query.

**D.** The database instance was restarted before the execution of the second query.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### QUESTION NO: 24

Which two statements are true?

**A.** A role cannot be assigned external authentication.

**B.** A role can be granted to other roles.

**C.** A role can contain both system and object privileges.

**D.** The predefined resource role includes the unlimited\_tablespace privilege.

**E.** All roles are owned by the sys user.

**F.** The predefined connect role is always automatically granted to all new users at the time of their creation.

**Answer: B,C**

Reference:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/network.112/e36292/authorization.htm#DBSEG99878](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/network.112/e36292/authorization.htm#DBSEG99878) (the functionality of roles)

#### QUESTION NO: 25

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

**A.** Use the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to create a PDB using the files from the SEED.

**B.** Use the CREATE DATABASE . . . ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to provision a PDB by copying file from the SEED.

**C.** Use the DBMS\_PDB package to clone an existing PDB.

**D.** Use the DBMS\_PDB package to plug an Oracle 12c non-CDB database into an existing CDB.

**E.** Use the DBMS\_PDB package to plug an Oracle 11 g Release 2 (11.2.0.3.0) non-CDB database into an existing CDB.

**Answer: A,C,D**

**Explanation:** Use the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to create a pluggable database (PDB).

This statement enables you to perform the following tasks:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## QUESTION NO: 26

Your database supports a DSS workload that involves the execution of complex queries: Currently, the library cache contains the ideal workload for analysis. You want to analyze some of the queries for an application that are cached in the library cache.

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

- A.** Create a SQL Tuning Set (STS) that contains the queries cached in the library cache and run the SQL Tuning Advisor (STA) on the workload captured in the STS.
- B.** Run the Automatic Workload Repository Monitor (AWRM).
- C.** Create an STS that contains the queries cached in the library cache and run the SQL

Performance Analyzer (SPA) on the workload captured in the STS.

**D.** Create an STS that contains the queries cached in the library cache and run the SQL Access Advisor on the workload captured in the STS.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** \* SQL Access Advisor is primarily responsible for making schema modification recommendations, such as adding or dropping indexes and materialized views. SQL Tuning Advisor makes other types of recommendations, such as creating SQL profiles and restructuring SQL statements.

\* The query optimizer can also help you tune SQL statements. By using SQL Tuning Advisor and SQL Access Advisor, you can invoke the query optimizer in advisory mode to examine a SQL statement or set of statements and determine how to improve their efficiency. SQL Tuning Advisor and SQL Access Advisor can make various recommendations, such as creating SQL profiles, restructuring SQL statements, creating additional indexes or materialized views, and refreshing optimizer statistics.

Note:

\* Decision support system (DSS) workload

\* The library cache is a shared pool memory structure that stores executable SQL and PL/SQL code. This cache contains the shared SQL and PL/SQL areas and control structures such as locks and library cache handles.

Reference: Tuning SQL Statements

## QUESTION NO: 27

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

OPTIMIZER\_CAPTURE\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINES=FALSE

OPTIMIZER\_USE\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINES=TRUE

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

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



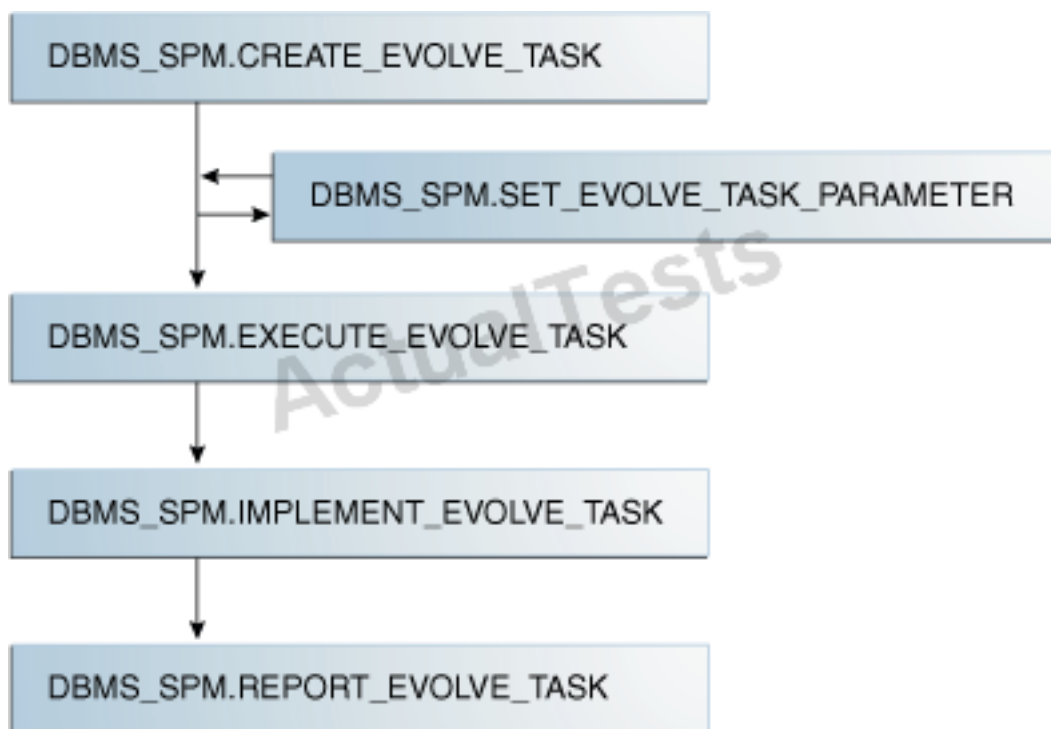
4. Execute the evolve task by using the DBMS\_SPM.EXECUTE\_EVOLVE\_TASK function.
5. Report the task outcome by using the DBMS\_SPM.REPORT\_EVOLVE\_TASK function.

Identify the correct sequence of steps:

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** \* Evolving SQL Plan Baselines



\*

2. Create the evolve task by using the DBMS\_SPM.CREATE\_EVOLVE\_TASK function. This function creates an advisor task to prepare the plan evolution of one or more plans for a specified SQL statement. The input parameters can be a SQL handle, plan name or a list of plan names, time limit, task name, and description.

1. Set the evolve task parameters.

SET\_EVOLVE\_TASK\_PARAMETER

This function updates the value of an evolve task parameter. In this release, the only valid parameter is TIME\_LIMIT.

4. Execute the evolve task by using the DBMS\_SPM.EXECUTE\_EVOLVE\_TASK function.

This function executes an evolution task. The input parameters can be the task name, execution name, and execution description. If not specified, the advisor generates the name, which is

returned by the function.

### 3: IMPLEMENT\_EVOLVE\_TASK

This function implements all recommendations for an evolve task. Essentially, this function is equivalent to using ACCEPT\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINE for all recommended plans. Input parameters include task name, plan name, owner name, and execution name.

### 5. Report the task outcome by using the DBMS\_SPM\_EVOLVE\_TASK function.

This function displays the results of an evolve task as a CLOB. Input parameters include the task name and section of the report to include.

Reference: Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide 12c, Managing SQL Plan Baselines

## QUESTION NO: 28

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

On further investigation, you find that buffer busy waits is caused by contention on data blocks.

Which option would you consider first to decrease the wait event immediately?

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

**Answer: D**

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

\* Oracle introduced Automatic Segment Storage Management (ASSM) as a replacement for traditional freelists management which used one-way linked-lists to manage free blocks with tables and indexes. ASSM is commonly called "bitmap freelists" because that is how Oracle implement the internal data structures for free block management.

Note:

- \* Buffer busy waits are most commonly associated with segment header contention outside the data buffer pool (db\_cache\_size, etc.).
- \* The most common remedies for high buffer busy waits include database writer (DBWR) contention tuning, adding freelists (or ASSM), and adding missing indexes.

## QUESTION NO: 29

Examine this command:

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

Which three statements are true about the effect of this command?

- A.** Statistics collection is not done for the CUSTOMERS table when schema stats are gathered.
- B.** Statistics collection is not done for the CUSTOMERS table when database stats are gathered.
- C.** Any existing statistics for the CUSTOMERS table are still available to the optimizer at parse time.
- D.** Statistics gathered on the CUSTOMERS table when schema stats are gathered are stored as pending statistics.
- E.** Statistics gathered on the CUSTOMERS table when database stats are gathered are stored as pending statistics.

**Answer: C,D,E**

**Explanation:** \* SET\_TABLE\_PREFS Procedure

This procedure is used to set the statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema.

\* Example:

Using Pending Statistics

Assume many modifications have been made to the employees table since the last time statistics were gathered. To ensure that the cost-based optimizer is still picking the best plan, statistics should be gathered once again; however, the user is concerned that new statistics will cause the optimizer to choose bad plans when the current ones are acceptable. The user can do the following:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS('hr', 'employees', 'PUBLISH', 'false');
```

By setting the employees tables publish preference to FALSE, any statistics gather from now on

will not be automatically published. The newly gathered statistics will be marked as pending.

### QUESTION NO: 30

Examine the following impdp command to import a database over the network from a pre-12c Oracle database (source):

```
$> impdp <user_name> full=Y network link=hrdb_test transportable=always
transport_datafiles=
'/u01/app/oracle/oradata/hrdb/sales01.dbf',
'/u01/app/oracle/oradata/hrdb/cust01.dbf',
'/u01/app/oracle/oradata/hrdb/emp01.dbf'
version=12 logfile=import.log
```

Which three are prerequisites for successful execution of the command?

- A. The import operation must be performed by a user on the target database with the DATAPUMP\_IMP\_FULL\_DATABASE role, and the database link must connect to a user on the source database with the DATAPUMP\_EXD\_FULL\_DATABASE role.
- B. All the user-defined tablespaces must be in read-only mode on the source database.
- C. The export dump file must be created before starting the import on the target database.
- D. The source and target database must be running on the same platform with the same endianness.
- E. The path of data files on the target database must be the same as that on the source database.
- F. The impdp operation must be performed by the same user that performed the expdp operation.

**Answer: A,B,D**

**Explanation:** In this case we have run the impdp without performing any conversion if endian format is different then we have to first perform conversion.

### QUESTION NO: 31

Which two are true concerning a multitenant container database with three pluggable database?

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

**Answer: D,E**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 32**

Examine the current value for the following parameters in your database instance:

SGA\_MAX\_SIZE = 1024M

SGA\_TARGET = 700M

DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE = 124M

LOG\_BUFFER = 200M

You issue the following command to increase the value of DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE=140M;
```

Which statement is true?

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

**Answer: D**

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

\* Example:

For example, suppose you have an environment with the following configuration:

SGA\_MAX\_SIZE = 1024M

SGA\_TARGET = 512M

DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE = 128M

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

the value of DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE remains fixed at all times at 128M

\* DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE

Size of cache for 8K buffers

\* For example, consider this configuration:

SGA\_TARGET = 512M

DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE = 128M

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

### QUESTION NO: 33

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

- A. The PDB must be open in read only mode.
- B. The PDB must be closed.
- 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/plugin 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: 34**

Examine the following command:

```
CREATE TABLE (prod_id number(4),  
Prod_name varchar2 (20),  
Category_id number(30),  
Quantity_on_hand number (3) INVISIBLE);
```

Which three statements are true about using an invisible column in the PRODUCTS table?

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

**Answer: A,B,E**

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

- \* SELECT \* FROM statements in SQL
- \* DESCRIBE commands in SQL\*Plus
- \* %ROWTYPE attribute declarations in PL/SQL
- \* Describes in Oracle Call Interface (OCI)

Incorrect:

Not D: You can make invisible columns visible.

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

Reference: Understand Invisible Columns

**QUESTION NO: 35**

You wish to enable an audit policy for all database users, except SYS, SYSTEM, and SCOTT.

You issue the following statements:

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

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

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

For which database users is the audit policy now active?

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

**Answer: B**

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

Note:

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

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

Example Auditing All Actions on a Table

```
CREATE AUDIT POLICY all_actions_on_hr_emp_pol  
ACTIONS ALL ON HR.EMPLOYEES;
```

```
AUDIT POLICY all_actions_on_hr_emp_pol EXCEPT pmulligan;
```

Reference: Oracle Database Security Guide 12c, About Enabling Unified Audit Policies

## QUESTION NO: 36

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



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

Which two statements are true regarding the command?

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

**Answer: A,C**

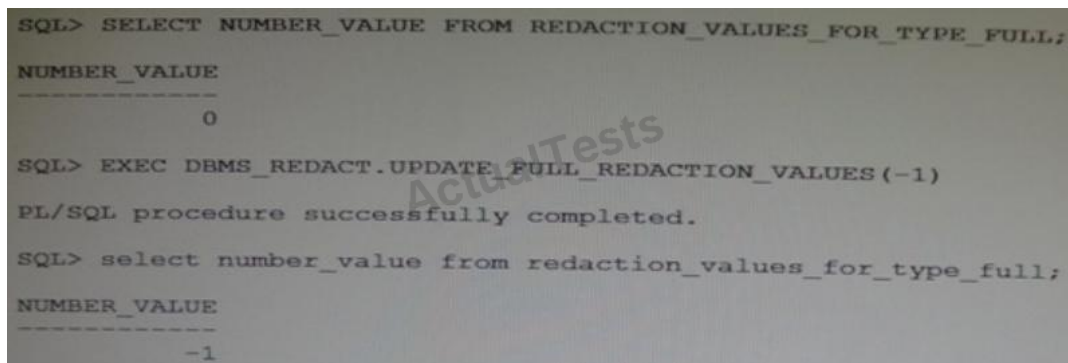
**Explanation:**

Note:

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

#### QUESTION NO: 37

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



```
SQL> SELECT NUMBER_VALUE FROM REDACTION_VALUES_FOR_TYPE_FULL;
NUMBER_VALUE
-----
0

SQL> EXEC DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES(-1)
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select number_value from redaction_values_for_type_full;
NUMBER_VALUE
-----
-1
```

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

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

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

**Answer: E**

**Explanation:** About Altering the Default Full Data Redaction Value

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

Note:

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

- \* UPDATE\_FULL\_REDACTION\_VALUES Procedure

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

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

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

- / Full redaction.
- / Partial redaction.
- / Regular expressions.
- / Random redaction.
- / No redaction.

Reference: Oracle Database Advanced Security Guide 12c, About Altering the Default Full Data Redaction Value

## QUESTION NO: 38

You must track all transactions that modify certain tables in the sales schema for at least three years.

Automatic undo management is enabled for the database with a retention of one day.

Which two must you do to track the transactions?

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

**Answer: D,E**

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

D: Creating a Flashback Data Archive

/ Create a Flashback Data Archive with the CREATE FLASHBACK ARCHIVE statement, specifying the following:

Name of the Flashback Data Archive

Name of the first tablespace of the Flashback Data Archive

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

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

```
CREATE FLASHBACK ARCHIVE fla2 TABLESPACE tbs2 RETENTION 2 YEAR;
```

### QUESTION NO: 39

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

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

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

- A. Oracle Data Pump.
- B. An ALTER TABLE MOVE to move the table and ALTER INDEX REBUILD to move the indexes.
- C. An ALTER TABLE MOVE to move the table and ALTER INDEX REBUILD ONLINE to move the indexes.
- D. Online Table Redefinition.
- E. Edition-Based Table Redefinition.

**Answer: D**

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

\* To redefine a table online:

Choose the redefinition method: by key or by rowid

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

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

You cannot use this method on index-organized tables.

Note:

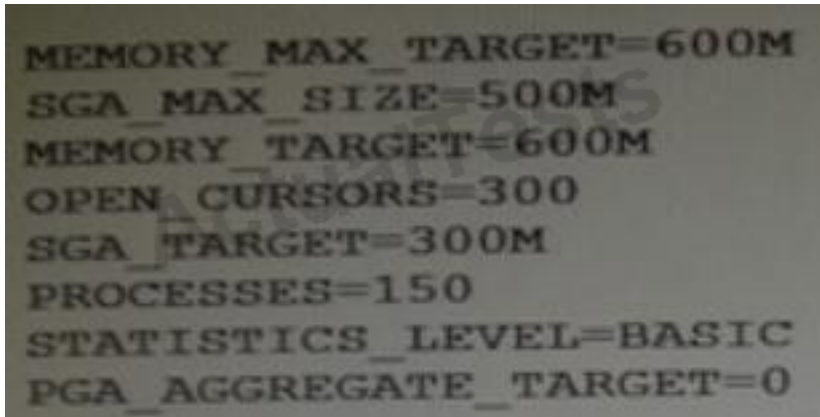
\* When you rebuild an index, you use an existing index as the data source. Creating an index in this manner enables you to change storage characteristics or move to a new tablespace. Rebuilding an index based on an existing data source removes intra-block fragmentation. Compared to dropping the index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

Incorrect:

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

**QUESTION NO: 40**

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



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

When you try to start the database instance with these parameter settings, you receive the following error message:

```
SQL > startup
```

ORA-00824: cannot set SGA\_TARGET or MEMORY\_TARGET due to existing internal settings, see alert log for more information.

Identify the reason the instance failed to start.

- A. The PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET parameter is set to zero.
- B. The STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter is set to BASIC.
- C. Both the SGA\_TARGET and MEMORY\_TARGET parameters are set.
- D. The SGA\_MAX\_SIZE and SGA\_TARGET parameter values are not equal.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Example:

```
SQL> startup force
```

ORA-00824: cannot set SGA\_TARGET or MEMORY\_TARGET due to existing internal settings

ORA-00848: STATISTICS\_LEVEL cannot be set to BASIC with SGA\_TARGET or MEMORY\_TARGET

**QUESTION NO: 41**

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

- A. Effectively implements role separation
- B. Enables you to take advantage of Oracle Managed Files.
- C. Automatically registers the database with Oracle Restart.
- D. Helps you to easily upgrade the database from a prior release.
- E. Enables the Installation of Grid Infrastructure files on block or raw devices.

**Answer: A,C**

**Explanation:** C: To use Oracle ASM or Oracle Restart, you must first install Oracle Grid Infrastructure

for a standalone server before you install and create the database. Otherwise, you must manually register the database with Oracle Restart.

#### Desupport of Block and Raw Devices

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

If you intend to upgrade an existing Oracle RAC database, or an Oracle RAC database with Oracle ASM instances, then you can use an existing raw or block device partition, and perform a rolling upgrade of your existing installation. Performing a new installation using block or raw devices is not allowed.

Reference: Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server, Oracle Database, Installation Guide, 12c

#### QUESTION NO: 42

Identify two correct statements about multitenant architectures.

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

**Answer: B,E**

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

E: New paradigms for rapid patching and upgrades.

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

Incorrect:

Not A:

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

\* Oracle Multitenant is a new option for Oracle Database 12c Enterprise Edition that helps customers reduce IT costs by simplifying consolidation, provisioning, upgrades, and more. It is supported by a new architecture that allows a container database to hold many pluggable databases. And it fully complements other options, including Oracle Real Application Clusters and Oracle Active Data Guard. An existing database can be simply adopted, with no change, as a pluggable database; and no changes are needed in the other tiers of the application.

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

not F:

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

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

### QUESTION NO: 43

You upgrade your Oracle database in a multiprocessor environment. As a recommended you execute the following script:

```
SQL > @utlrp.sql
```

Which two actions does the script perform?

- A. Parallel compilation of only the stored PL/SQL code
- B. Sequential recompilation of only the stored PL/SQL code
- C. Parallel recompilation of any stored PL/SQL code
- D. Sequential recompilation of any stored PL/SQL code
- E. Parallel recompilation of Java code
- F. Sequential recompilation of Java code

**Answer: C,E**

**Explanation:** utlrp.sql and utlprp.sql

The utlrp.sql and utlprp.sql scripts are provided by Oracle to recompile all invalid objects in the database. They are typically run after major database changes such as upgrades or patches. They are located in the \$ORACLE\_HOME/rdbms/admin directory and provide a wrapper on the UTL\_RECOMP package. The utlrp.sql script simply calls the utlprp.sql script with a command line parameter of "0". The utlprp.sql accepts a single integer parameter that indicates the level of parallelism as follows.

0 - The level of parallelism is derived based on the CPU\_COUNT parameter.

1 - The recompilation is run serially, one object at a time.

N - The recompilation is run in parallel with "N" number of threads.

Both scripts must be run as the SYS user, or another user with SYSDBA, to work correctly.

Reference: Recompiling Invalid Schema Objects

#### QUESTION NO: 44

Which statement is true concerning dropping a pluggable database (PDB)?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

#### QUESTION NO: 45



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

Identify three possible reasons for this.

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

**Answer: A,C,D**

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

#### QUESTION NO: 46

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

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

**Answer: A,C,E**

**Explanation:** \* In bind variable peeking (also known as bind peeking), the optimizer looks at the value in a bind variable when the database performs a hard parse of a statement.

When a query uses literals, the optimizer can use the literal values to find the best plan. However, when a query uses bind variables, the optimizer must select the best plan without the presence of literals in the SQL text. This task can be extremely difficult. By peeking at bind values the optimizer can determine the selectivity of a WHERE clause condition as if literals had been used, thereby improving the plan.

C: Oracle 11g/12g uses Adaptive Cursor Sharing to solve this problem by allowing the server to compare the effectiveness of execution plans between executions with different bind variable values. If it notices suboptimal plans, it allows certain bind variable values, or ranges of values, to use alternate execution plans for the same statement. This functionality requires no additional configuration.

#### QUESTION NO: 47

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: 48

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

Examine the following steps:

1. Issue the SELECT DBMS\_STATS.CREATE\_EXTENDED\_STATS ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS')

FROM dual statement.

2. Execute the DBMS\_STATS.SEED\_COL\_USAGE (null, 'SH', 500) procedure.
3. Execute the required queries on the CUSTOMERS table.
4. Issue the SELECT DBMS\_STATS.REPORT\_COL\_USAGE ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS') FROM dual statement.

Identify the correct sequence of steps.

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Step 1 (2). Seed column usage

Oracle must observe a representative workload, in order to determine the appropriate column groups. Using the new procedure DBMS\_STATS.SEED\_COL\_USAGE, you tell Oracle how long it should observe the workload.

Step 2: (3) You don't need to execute all of the queries in your work during this window. You can simply run explain plan for some of your longer running queries to ensure column group information is recorded for these queries.

Step 3. (1) Create the column groups

At this point you can get Oracle to automatically create the column groups for each of the tables based on the usage information captured during the monitoring window. You simply have to call the DBMS\_STATS.CREATE\_EXTENDED\_STATS function for each table. This function requires just two arguments, the schema name and the table name. From then on, statistics will be maintained for each column group whenever statistics are gathered on the table.

Note:

\* DBMS\_STATS.REPORT\_COL\_USAGE reports column usage information and records all the SQL operations the database has processed for a given object.

\* The Oracle SQL optimizer has always been ignorant of the implied relationships between data columns within the same table. While the optimizer has traditionally analyzed the distribution of values within a column, he does not collect value-based relationships between columns.

\* Creating extended statistics Here are the steps to create extended statistics for related table columns with *dbms\_stats.create\_extended\_stats*:

1 - The first step is to create column histograms for the related columns. 2 – Next, we run *dbms\_stats.create\_extended\_stats* to relate the columns together.

Unlike a traditional procedure that is invoked via an execute ("exec") statement, Oracle extended

statistics are created via a select statement.

**QUESTION NO: 49**

Which three statements are true about Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)?

- A. All AWR tables belong to the SYSTEM schema.
- B. The AWR data is stored in memory and in the database.
- C. The snapshots collected by AWR are used by the self-tuning components in the database
- D. AWR computes time model statistics based on time usage for activities, which are displayed in the v\$SYS time model and V\$SESS\_TIME\_MODEL views.
- E. AWR contains system wide tracing and logging information.

**Answer: B,C,E**

**Explanation:** \* A fundamental aspect of the workload repository is that it collects and persists database performance data in a manner that enables historical performance analysis.

The mechanism for this is the AWR snapshot. On a periodic basis, AWR takes a “snapshot” of the current statistic values stored in the database instance’s memory and persists them to its tables residing in the SYSAUX tablespace.

\* AWR is primarily designed to provide input to higherlevel components such as automatic tuning algorithms and advisors, but can also provide a wealth of information for the manual tuning process.

**QUESTION NO: 50**

You upgraded your database from pre-12c to a multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable databases (PDBs).

Examine the query and its output:

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

USERNAME	SYSDB	SYSOP	SYSAS	SYSBA	SYSDBG	SYSKM	CON_ID
SYS	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	0

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

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

**Answer: B,D**

**Explanation:**

\* orapwd

/ You can create a database password file using the password file creation utility, ORAPWD.

The syntax of the ORAPWD command is as follows:

```
orapwd FILE=filename [ENTRIES=numusers] [FORCE={y|n}] [ASM={y|n}]
[DBUNIQUENAME=dbname] [FORMAT={12|legacy}] [SYSBACKUP={y|n}] [SYSDG={y|n}]
[SYSKM={y|n}] [DELETE={y|n}] [INPUT_FILE=input-fname]
```

force - whether to overwrite existing file (optional),

\* v\$PWFIL\_users

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

/ 10c: sts users who have been granted SYSDBA and SYSOPER privileges as derived from the password file.

ColumnDatatypeDescription

USERNAMEVARCHAR2(30)The name of the user that is contained in the password file

SYSDBAVARCHAR2(5)If TRUE, the user can connect with SYSDBA privileges

SYSOPERVARCHAR2(5)If TRUE, the user can connect with SYSOPER privileges

Incorrect:

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

**QUESTION NO: 51**

An application accesses a small lookup table frequently. You notice that the required data blocks are getting aged out of the default buffer cache.

How would you guarantee that the blocks for the table never age out?

- A. Configure the KEEP buffer pool and alter the table with the corresponding storage clause.
- B. Increase the database buffer cache size.
- C. Configure the RECYCLE buffer pool and alter the table with the corresponding storage clause.
- D. Configure Automatic Shared Memory Management.
- E. Configure Automatic Memory Management-

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Schema objects are referenced with varying usage patterns; therefore, their cache behavior may be quite different. Multiple buffer pools enable you to address these differences. You can use a KEEP buffer pool to maintain objects in the buffer cache and a RECYCLE buffer pool to prevent objects from consuming unnecessary space in the cache. When an object is allocated to a cache, all blocks from that object are placed in that cache. Oracle maintains a DEFAULT buffer pool for objects that have not been assigned to one of the buffer pools.

**QUESTION NO: 52**

You conned using SQL Plus to the root container of a multitenant container database (CDB) with SYSDBA privilege.

The CDB has several pluggable databases (PDBs) open in the read/write mode.

There are ongoing transactions in both the CDB and PDBs.

What happens after issuing the SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL statement?

- A. The shutdown proceeds immediately.

The shutdown proceeds as soon as all transactions in the PDBs are either committed or rolled

hack.

**B.** The shutdown proceeds as soon as all transactions in the CDB are either committed or rolled back.

**C.** The shutdown proceeds as soon as all transactions in both the CDB and PDBs are either committed or rolled back.

**D.** The statement results in an error because there are open PDBs.

**Answer: B**

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

Shuts down a currently running Oracle Database instance, optionally closing and dismounting a database. If the current database is a pluggable database, only the pluggable database is closed. The consolidated instance continues to run.

Shutdown commands that wait for current calls to complete or users to disconnect such as SHUTDOWN NORMAL and SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL have a time limit that the SHUTDOWN command will wait. If all events blocking the shutdown have not occurred within the time limit, the shutdown command cancels with the following message:

ORA-01013: user requested cancel of current operation

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

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

SHUTDOWN

Database closed.

Database dismounted.

Oracle instance shut down.

To shutdown a PDB, you must log into the PDB to issue the SHUTDOWN command.

SHUTDOWN

Pluggable Database closed.

Note:

\* Prerequisites for PDB Shutdown

When the current container is a pluggable database (PDB), the SHUTDOWN command can only be used if:

The current user has SYSDBA, SYSOPER, SYSBACKUP, or SYSDBG system privilege.

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

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

To close a PDB, the PDB must be open.

### QUESTION NO: 53

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

You plan to create the database using SQL statements.

Which three techniques can you use to achieve this?

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

**Answer: A,B,C**

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

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

### QUESTION NO: 54

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



The characteristics of the non-CDB are as follows:

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

The characteristics of the CDB are as follows:

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** \* Overview, example:

- Log into ncdb12c as sys
- Get the database in a consistent state by shutting it down cleanly.
- Open the database in read only mode
- Run DBMS\_PDB.DESCRIBE to create an XML file describing the database.
- Shut down ncdb12c
- Connect to target CDB (CDB2)
- Check whether non-cdb (NCDB12c) can be plugged into CDB(CDB2)
- Plug-in Non-CDB (NCDB12c) as PDB(NCDB12c) into target CDB(CDB2).
- Access the PDB and run the noncdb\_to\_pdb.sql script.
- Open the new PDB in read/write mode.

\* You can easily plug an Oracle Database 12c non-CDB into a CDB. Just create a PDB manifest file for the non-CDB, and then use the manifest file to create a cloned PDB in the CDB.

\* Note that to plugin a non-CDB database into a CDB, the non-CDB database needs to be of version 12c as well. So existing 11g databases will need to be upgraded to 12c before they can be part of a 12c CDB.

**QUESTION NO: 55**

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

What should you use to achieve this?

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

**Answer: D**

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

- Database upgrades
- Configuration changes to the operating system, hardware, or database
- Database initialization parameter changes
- Schema changes, such as adding new indexes or materialized views
- Gathering optimizer statistics
- SQL tuning actions, such as creating SQL profiles

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28318/intro.htm#CNCPT961](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/intro.htm#CNCPT961)

**QUESTION NO: 56**

An administrator account is granted the CREATE SESSION and SET CONTAINER system privileges.

A multitenant container database (CDB) instance has the following parameter set:

THREADED\_EXECUTION = FALSE

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

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

**Answer: C,D,E,F**

**Explanation:**

\* The choice of threading model is dictated by the `THREADED_EXECUTION` initialization parameter.

`THREADED_EXECUTION=FALSE` : The default value causes Oracle to run using the multiprocess model.

`THREADED_EXECUTION=TRUE` : Oracle runs with the multithreaded model.

\* OS Authentication is not supported with the multithreaded model.

\* `THREADED_EXECUTION`

When this initialization parameter is set to `TRUE`, which enables the multithreaded Oracle model, operating system authentication is not supported. Attempts to connect to the database using operating system authentication (for example, `CONNECT / AS SYSDBA` or `CONNECT /` ) when this initialization parameter is set to `TRUE` receive an `ORA-01031` "insufficient privileges" error.

F: The new SET CONTAINER statement within a call back function:

The advantage of SET CONTAINER is that the pool does not have to create a new connection to a PDB, if there is an existing connection to a different PDB. The pool can use the existing connection, and through SET CONTAINER, can connect to the desired PDB. This can be done using:

`ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=<PDB Name>`

This avoids the need to create a new connection from scratch.

**QUESTION NO: 57**

Examine the following query output:

```
SQL> SELECT name, force_logging FROM v$databases;
NAME          FORCE_LOGGING
-----
PROD          NO
```

You issue the following command to import tables into the hr schema:

```
$ > impdp hr/hr directory = dumpdir dumpfile = hr_new.dmp schemas=hr  
TRANSFORM=DISABLE_ARCHIVE_LOGGING: Y
```

Which statement is true?

- A.** All database operations performed by the impdp command are logged.
- B.** Only CREATE INDEX and CREATE TABLE statements generated by the import are logged.
- C.** Only CREATE TABLE and ALTER TABLE statements generated by the import are logged.
- D.** None of the operations against the master table used by Oracle Data Pump to coordinate its activities are logged.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Oracle Data Pump disable redo logging when loading data into tables and when creating indexes.

The new TRANSFORM option introduced in data pumps import provides the flexibility to turn off the redo generation for the objects during the course of import. The Master Table is used to track the detailed progress information of a Data Pump job.

The Master Table is created in the schema of the current user running the Pump Dump export or import, and it keeps tracks of lots of detailed information.

## QUESTION NO: 58

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

You generate the Compare Period Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) report to further investigation.

Which three findings would you get from the report?

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

F. It gives information about statistics collection in both time periods.

**Answer: A,B,D**

**Explanation:** Keyword: shows the difference.

\* Full ADDM analysis across two AWR snapshot periods

Detects causes, measure effects, then correlates them

Causes: workload changes, configuration changes

Effects: regressed SQL, reach resource limits (CPU, I/O, memory, interconnect)

Makes actionable recommendations along with quantified impact

\* Identify what changed

/ Configuration changes, workload changes

\* Performance degradation of the database occurs when your database was performing optimally in the past, such as 6 months ago, but has gradually degraded to a point where it becomes noticeable to the users. The Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) Compare Periods report enables you to compare database performance between two periods of time.

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

Reference: Resolving Performance Degradation Over Time

## QUESTION NO: 59

Examine the parameter for your database instance:

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

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

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

30 rows selected.
```

Identify the reason why the optimizer chose different execution plans.

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** \* optimizer\_dynamic\_sampling

OPTIMIZER\_DYNAMIC\_SAMPLING controls both when the database gathers dynamic statistics, and the size of the sample that the optimizer uses to gather the statistics.

Range of values 0 to 11

## QUESTION NO: 60

Which three statements are true about adaptive SQL plan management?

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

**Answer: A,D,E**

**Explanation:** With adaptive SQL plan management, DBAs no longer have to manually run the verification or evolve process for non-accepted plans. When automatic SQL tuning is in COMPREHENSIVE mode, it runs a verification or evolve process for all SQL statements that have non-accepted plans during the nightly maintenance window. If the non-accepted plan performs better than the existing accepted plan (or plans) in the SQL plan baseline, then the plan is

automatically accepted and becomes usable by the optimizer. After the verification is complete, a persistent report is generated detailing how the non-accepted plan performs compared to the accepted plan performance. Because the evolve process is now an AUTOTASK, DBAs can also schedule their own evolve job at end time.

Note:

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

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

Reference: SQL Plan Management with Oracle Database 12c

### QUESTION NO: 61

You create a new pluggable database, HR\_PDB, from the seed database. Which three tablespaces are created by default in HR\_PDB?

- A. SYSTEM
- B. SYSAUX
- C. EXAMPLE
- D. UNDO
- E. TEMP
- F. USERS

**Answer: A,B,E**

**Explanation:** \* A PDB would have its SYSTEM, SYSAUX, TEMP tablespaces. It can also contain other user created tablespaces in it.

\*

\* Oracle Database creates both the SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces as part of every database.

\* tablespace\_datafile\_clauses

Use these clauses to specify attributes for all data files comprising the SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces in the seed PDB.

Incorrect:

Not D: a PDB can not have an undo tablespace. Instead, it uses the undo tablespace belonging to the CDB.

Note:

\* Example:

CONN pdb\_admin@pdb1

```
SELECT tablespace_name FROM dba_tablespaces;
```

```
TABLESPACE_NAME
```

```
-----
```

```
SYSTEM
```

```
SYSAUX
```

```
TEMP
```

```
USERS
```

```
SQL>
```

## QUESTION NO: 62

Which two statements are true about variable extent size support for large ASM files?

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

**Answer: A,C**

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

C: You don't have to worry about the sizes; the ASM instance automatically allocates the



appropriate extent size.

Note:

\* The contents of ASM files are stored in a disk group as a set, or collection, of data extents that are stored on individual disks within disk groups. Each extent resides on an individual disk.

Extents consist of one or more allocation units (AU). To accommodate increasingly larger files, ASM uses variable size extents.

\* The size of the extent map that defines a file can be smaller by a factor of 8 and 64 depending on the file size. The initial extent size is equal to the allocation unit size and it increases by a factor of 8 and 64 at predefined thresholds. This feature is automatic for newly created and resized datafiles when the disk group compatibility attributes are set to Oracle Release 11 or higher.

### QUESTION NO: 63

You executed a DROP USER CASCADE on an Oracle 11g release 1 database and immediately realized that you forgot to copy the OCA.EXAM\_RESULTS table to the OCP schema.

The RECYCLE\_BIN enabled before the DROP USER was executed and the OCP user has been granted the FLASHBACK ANY TABLE system privilege.

What is the quickest way to recover the contents of the OCA.EXAM\_RESULTS table to the OCP schema?

- A. Execute FLASHBACK TABLE OCA.EXAM\_RESULTS TO BEFORE DROP RENAME TO OCP.EXAM\_RESULTS; connected as SYSTEM.
- B. Recover the table using traditional Tablespace Point In Time Recovery.
- C. Recover the table using Automated Tablespace Point In Time Recovery.
- D. Recovery the table using Database Point In Time Recovery.
- E. Execute FLASHBACK TABLE OCA.EXAM\_RESULTS TO BEFORE DROP RENAME TO EXAM\_RESULTS; connected as the OCP user.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** RMAN tablespace point-in-time recovery (TSPITR).

Recovery Manager (RMAN) TSPITR enables quick recovery of one or more tablespaces in a database to an earlier time without affecting the rest of the tablespaces and objects in the database.

Fully Automated (the default)

In this mode, RMAN manages the entire TSPITR process including the auxiliary instance. You specify the tablespaces of the recovery set, an auxiliary destination, the target time, and you allow RMAN to manage all other aspects of TSPITR.

The default mode is recommended unless you specifically need more control over the location of recovery set files after TSPITR, auxiliary set files during TSPITR, channel settings and parameters or some other aspect of your auxiliary instance.

### QUESTION NO: 64

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

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE create_test_v (v_emp_id NUMBER, v_ename  
VARCHAR2, v_SALARY NUMBER, v_dept_id NUMBER)
```

```
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 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 the package.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** If a program unit does not need to be executed with the escalated privileges of the definer, you should specify that the program unit executes with the privileges of the caller, also known as the invoker. Invoker's rights can mitigate the risk of SQL injection.

Incorrect:

Not A: By default, stored procedures and SQL methods execute with the privileges of their owner, not their current user. Such definer-rights subprograms are bound to the schema in which they reside.

not B: Using the GRANT option, a user can grant an Object privilege to another user or to PUBLIC.

### QUESTION NO: 65

You created a new database using the "create database" statement without specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE" clause.

What are two effects of not using the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE database" clause?

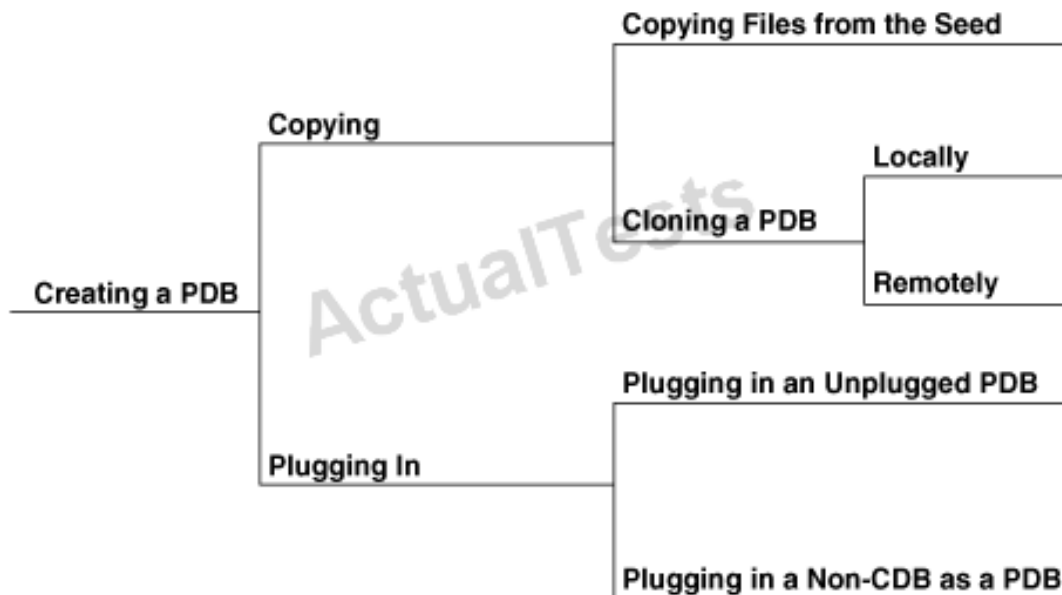
- A.** The database is created as a non-CDB and can never contain a PDB.
- B.** The database is treated as a PDB and must be plugged into an existing multitenant container database (CDB).
- C.** The database is created as a non-CDB and can never be plugged into a CDB.
- D.** The database is created as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

**Answer: A,D**

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

D: You can create a PDB by plugging in a Non-CDB as a PDB.

The following graphic depicts the options for creating a PDB:



Incorrect:

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

#### QUESTION NO: 66

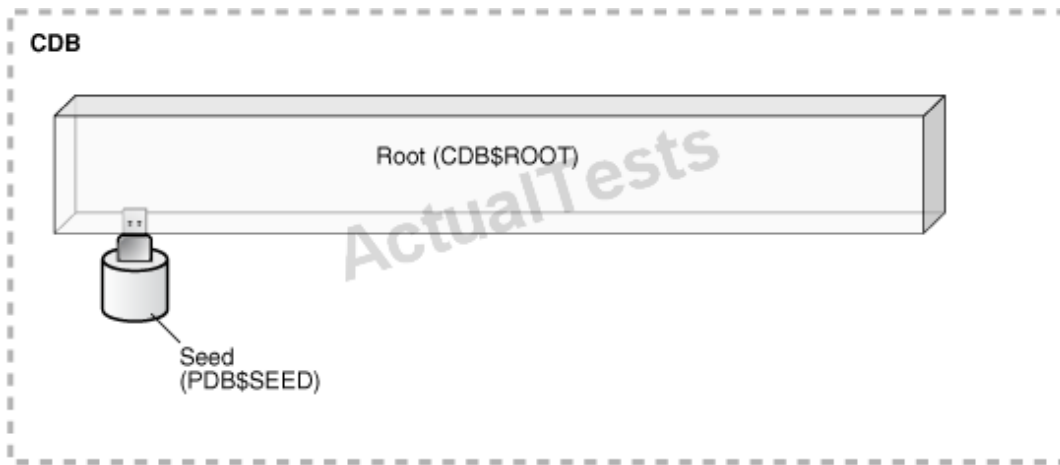
What is the effect of specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE" clause in a "CREATE DATABASE" statement?

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

**Answer: B**

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

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



### \* Creating a PDB

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

### QUESTION NO: 67

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

You have set the DB\_SMART\_FLASH\_FILE parameter:

```
DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE= '/dev/flash_device_1 ',' /dev/flash_device_2'
```

How should the DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_SIZE be configured to use both devices?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** \* Smart Flash Cache concept is not new in Oracle 12C - DB Smart Flash Cache in

Oracle 11g.

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

DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_FILE = /dev/sda, /dev/sdb, /dev/sdc

DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_SIZE = 32G, 32G, 64G

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

/dev/sda – size 32G

/dev/sdb – size 32G

/dev/sdc – size 64G

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

### QUESTION NO: 68

Examine the following parameters for a database instance:

MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET=0

MEMORY\_TARGET=0

SGA\_TARGET=0

PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET=500m

Which three initialization parameters are not controlled by Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM)?

- A. LOG\_BUFFER
- B. SORT\_AREA\_SIZE
- C. JAVA\_POOL\_SIZE
- D. STREAMS\_POOL\_SIZE
- E. DB\_16K\_CACHE\_SIZE
- F. DB\_KEEP\_CACHE\_SIZE

**Answer: A,E,F**

**Explanation:** Manually Sized SGA Components that Use SGA\_TARGET Space  
SGA Component, Initialization Parameter

/ The log buffer

LOG\_BUFFER

/ The keep and recycle buffer caches

DB\_KEEP\_CACHE\_SIZE

DB\_RECYCLE\_CACHE\_SIZE

/ Nonstandard block size buffer caches

DB\_nK\_CACHE\_SIZE

Note:

\* In addition to setting SGA\_TARGET to a nonzero value, you must set to zero all initialization parameters listed in the table below to enable full automatic tuning of the automatically sized SGA components.

\* Table, Automatically Sized SGA Components and Corresponding Parameters

SGA Component	Initialization Parameter
Fixed SGA and other internal allocations needed by the Oracle Database instance	N/A
The shared pool	SHARED_POOL_SIZE
The large pool	LARGE_POOL_SIZE
The Java pool	JAVA_POOL_SIZE
The buffer cache	DB_CACHE_SIZE
The Streams pool	STREAMS_POOL_SIZE

## QUESTION NO: 69

Examine the contents of SQL loader control file:

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

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

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

**Answer: A,B,E**

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

B (not D):

Note:

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

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

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



E:

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

\* Fields with embedded commas must be quoted.

Example:

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

Note:

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

## QUESTION NO: 70

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

```
SQL > REVOKE create table FROM C ## A_ADMIN;
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** REVOKE ..FROM

If the current container is the root:

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

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

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

Reference: Oracle Database SQL Language Reference 12c, Revoke

### QUESTION NO: 71

Which two statements are true concerning the 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: 72

You use a recovery catalog for maintaining your database backups.

You execute the following command:

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

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

Which two statements are true?

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

**Answer: B,D**

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

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

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

D: You can use the VALIDATE keyword of the BACKUP command to do the following:

Check datafiles for physical and logical corruption

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

Note:

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

### QUESTION NO: 73

Which three statements are true concerning the multitenant architecture?

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

**Answer: B,D,G**

**Explanation: B:**

\* A PDB would have its **SYSTEM**, **SYSAUX**, **TEMP** tablespaces. It can also contain other user created tablespaces in it.

\* There is one default temporary tablespace for the entire CDB. However, you can create additional temporary tablespaces in individual PDBs.

**D:**

\* There is a single redo log and a single control file for an entire CDB

\* A log switch is the point at which the database stops writing to one redo log file and begins writing to another. Normally, a log switch occurs when the current redo log file is completely filled and writing must continue to the next redo log file.

**G: instance recovery**

The automatic application of redo log records to uncommitted data blocks when a database instance is restarted after a failure.

Incorrect:

Not A:

- \* There is one set of background processes shared by the root and all PDBs. –
- \* High consolidation density. The many pluggable databases in a single container database share its memory and background processes, letting you operate many more pluggable databases on a particular platform than you can single databases that use the old architecture.

Not C: There is a separate SYSAUX tablespace for the root and for each PDB.

Not F: There is a separate SYSTEM tablespace for the root and for each PDB. -

#### QUESTION NO: 74

You notice that the elapsed time for an important database scheduler Job is unacceptably long.

The job belongs to a scheduler job class and window.

Which two actions would reduce the job's elapsed time?

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

**Answer: B,C**

**Explanation:** B: Job priorities are used only to prioritize among jobs in the same class.

Note: Group jobs for prioritization

Within the same job class, you can assign priority values of 1-5 to individual jobs so that if two jobs in the class are scheduled to start at the same time, the one with the higher priority takes precedence. This ensures that you do not have a less important job preventing the timely completion of a more important one.

C: Set resource allocation for member jobs

Job classes provide the link between the Database Resource Manager and the Scheduler, because each job class can specify a resource consumer group as an attribute. Member jobs then belong to the specified consumer group and are assigned resources according to settings in the current resource plan.

### QUESTION NO: 75

You plan to migrate your database from a File system to Automata Storage Management (ASM) on same platform.

Which two methods or commands would you use to accomplish this task?

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

**Answer: A,D**

**Explanation:** A:

1. Get the list of all datafiles.

Note: RMAN Backup of ASM Storage

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

D: Migrating a Database into ASM

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

\* Example:

Back up your database files as copies to the ASM disk group.

```
BACKUP AS COPY INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE  
FORMAT '+DISK' TAG 'ORA_ASM_MIGRATION';
```

Reference: Migrating Databases To and From ASM with Recovery Manager

### QUESTION NO: 76

You run a script that completes successfully using SQL\*Plus that performs these actions:

1. Creates a multitenant container database (CDB)
2. Plugs in three pluggable databases (PDBs)
3. Shuts down the CDB instance
4. Starts up the CDB instance using STARTUP OPEN READ WRITE

Which two statements are true about the outcome after running the script?

- A. The seed will be in mount state.
- B. The seed will be opened read-only.
- C. The seed will be opened read/write.
- D. The other PDBs will be in mount state.
- E. The other PDBs will be opened read-only.
- F. The PDBs will be opened read/write.

**Answer: B,D**

**Explanation:** B: The seed is always read-only.

D: Pluggable databases can be started and stopped using SQL\*Plus commands or the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE command.

### QUESTION NO: 77

You execute the following piece of code with appropriate privileges:

```

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

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

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

```

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

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

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

**Answer: A,C**

**Explanation:**

Note:

- \* DBMS\_REDACT.FULL completely redacts the column data.
- \* DBMS\_REDACT.NONE applies no redaction on the column data. Use this function for development testing purposes. LOB columns are not supported.
- \* The DBMS\_REDACT package provides an interface to Oracle Data Redaction, which enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by low-privileged users or an application.
- \* If you create a view chain (that is, a view based on another view), then the Data Redaction policy also applies throughout this view chain. The policies remain in effect all of the way up through this view chain, but if another policy is created for one of these views, then for the columns affected in the subsequent views, this new policy takes precedence.

**QUESTION NO: 78**



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

```
1snrctl > STOP
```

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

- A. They are able to perform only queries.
- B. They are not affected and continue to function normally.
- C. They are terminated and the active transactions are rolled back.
- D. They are not allowed to perform any operations until the listener LISTENER is started.

**Answer: B**

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

#### QUESTION NO: 79

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

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

**Answer: B,D,E**

**Explanation:**

#### QUESTION NO: 80

You execute the following PL/SQL:

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

Which two statements are true?

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

**Answer: A,B**

**Explanation:** DBMS\_FGA.add\_policy

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

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

Incorrect:

Not C: object\_schema

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

## QUESTION NO: 81

You execute the following commands to audit database activities:

```
SQL > ALTER SYSTEM SET AUDIT_TRIAL=DB, EXTENDED SCOPE=SPFILE;
```

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

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Note:

\* BY SESSION

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

\* BY ACCESS

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

Note:

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

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

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

Reference: Oracle Database SQL Language Reference 12c

**QUESTION NO: 82**

You support Oracle Database 12c Oracle Database 11g, and Oracle Database log on the same server.

All databases of all versions use Automatic Storage Management (ASM).

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

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

**Answer: A,B,D**

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

B: The value for the disk group COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute determines the minimum COMPATIBLE database initialization parameter setting for any database instance that is allowed to use the disk group. Before advancing the COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute, ensure that the values for the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter for all of the databases that access the disk group are set to at least the value of the new setting for COMPATIBLE.RDBMS.

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

Not E:

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

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

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

Note:

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

### QUESTION NO: 83

To enable the Database Smart Flash Cache, you configure the following parameters:

DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_FILE = '/dev/flash\_device\_1' , '/dev/flash\_device\_2'

DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_SIZE=64G

What is the result when you start up the database instance?

- A. It results in an error because these parameter settings are invalid.
- B. One 64G flash cache file will be used.
- C. Two 64G flash cache files will be used.
- D. Two 32G flash cache files will be used.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 84**

You executed this command to create a password file:

```
$ orapwd file = orapworcl entries = 10 ignorecase = N
```

Which two statements are true about the password file?

- A.** It will permit the use of uppercase passwords for database users who have been granted the SYSOPER role.
- B.** It contains username and passwords of database users who are members of the OSOPER operating system group.
- C.** It contains usernames and passwords of database users who are members of the OSDBA operating system group.
- D.** It will permit the use of lowercase passwords for database users who have granted the SYSDBA role.
- E.** It will not permit the use of mixed case passwords for the database users who have been granted the SYSDBA role.

**Answer: A,D**

**Explanation:** \* You can create a password file using the password file creation utility, ORAPWD.

\* Adding Users to a Password File

When you grant SYSDBA or SYSOPER privileges to a user, that user's name and privilege information are added to the password file. If the server does not have an EXCLUSIVE password file (that is, if the initialization parameter REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORDFILE is NONE or SHARED, or the password file is missing), Oracle Database issues an error if you attempt to grant these privileges.

A user's name remains in the password file only as long as that user has at least one of these two privileges. If you revoke both of these privileges, Oracle Database removes the user from the password file.

\* The syntax of the ORAPWD command is as follows:

```
ORAPWD FILE=filename [ENTRIES=numusers]
[FORCE={Y|N}] [IGNORECASE={Y|N}] [NOSYSDBA={Y|N}]
```

\* IGNORECASE

If this argument is set to y, passwords are case-insensitive. That is, case is ignored when comparing the password that the user supplies during login with the password in the password file.

**QUESTION NO: 85**

Identify three valid methods of opening, pluggable databases (PDBs).

- A. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN ALL ISSUED from the root
- B. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN ALL ISSUED from a PDB
- C. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB OPEN issued from the seed
- D. ALTER DATABASE PDB OPEN issued from the root
- E. ALTER DATABASE OPEN issued from that PDB
- F. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB OPEN issued from another PDB
- G. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN issued from that PDB

**Answer: A,E,G**

**Explanation:** E: You can perform all ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE tasks by connecting to a PDB and running the corresponding ALTER DATABASE statement. This functionality is provided to maintain backward compatibility for applications that have been migrated to a CDB environment.

AG: When you issue an ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN statement, READ WRITE is the default unless a PDB being opened belongs to a CDB that is used as a physical standby database, in which case READ ONLY is the default.

You can specify which PDBs to modify in the following ways:

List one or more PDBs.

Specify ALL to modify all of the PDBs.

Specify ALL EXCEPT to modify all of the PDBs, except for the PDBs listed.

**QUESTION NO: 86**

You administer an online transaction processing (OLTP) system whose database is stored in Automatic Storage Management (ASM) and whose disk group use normal redundancy.

One of the ASM disks goes offline, and is then dropped because it was not brought online before DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME elapsed.

When the disk is replaced and added back to the disk group, the ensuing rebalance operation is too slow.

Which two recommendations should you make to speed up the rebalance operation if this type of failure happens again?

- A. Increase the value of the ASM\_POWER\_LIMIT parameter.
- B. Set the DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME disk attribute to a lower value.
- C. Specify the statement that adds the disk back to the disk group.
- D. Increase the number of ASMB processes.
- E. Increase the number of DBWR\_IO\_SLAVES in the ASM instance.

**Answer: A,D**

**Explanation:** A: ASM\_POWER\_LIMIT specifies the maximum power on an Automatic Storage Management instance for disk rebalancing. The higher the limit, the faster rebalancing will complete. Lower values will take longer, but consume fewer processing and I/O resources.

D:

\* Normally a separate process is fired up to do that rebalance. This will take a certain amount of time. If you want it to happen faster, fire up more processes. You tell ASM it can add more processes by increasing the rebalance power.

\* ASMB

ASM Background Process

Communicates with the ASM instance, managing storage and providing statistics

Incorrect:

Not B: A higher, not a lower, value of DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME would be helpful here.

Not E: If you implement database writer I/O slaves by setting the DBWR\_IO\_SLAVES parameter, you configure a single (master) DBWR process that has slave processes that are subservient to it. In addition, I/O slaves can be used to "simulate" asynchronous I/O on platforms that do not support asynchronous I/O or implement it inefficiently. Database I/O slaves provide non-blocking, asynchronous requests to simulate asynchronous I/O.

## QUESTION NO: 87

You are administering a database and you receive a requirement to apply the following restrictions:

1. A connection must be terminated after four unsuccessful login attempts by user.
2. A user should not be able to create more than four simultaneous sessions.
3. User session must be terminated after 15 minutes of inactivity.
4. Users must be prompted to change their passwords every 15 days.



How would you accomplish these requirements?

- A. by granting a secure application role to the users
- B. by creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the REMOTE\_OS\_AUTHENT parameter to FALSE
- C. By creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the SEC\_MAX\_FAILED\_LOGIN\_ATTEMPTS parameter to 4
- D. By Implementing Fine-Grained Auditing (FGA) and setting the REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORD\_FILE parameter to NONE.
- E. By implementing the database resource Manager plan and setting the SEC\_MAX\_FAILED\_LOGIN\_ATTEMPTS parameters to 4.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** You can design your applications to automatically grant a role to the user who is trying to log in, provided the user meets criteria that you specify. To do so, you create a secure application role, which is a role that is associated with a PL/SQL procedure (or PL/SQL package that contains multiple procedures). The procedure validates the user: if the user fails the validation, then the user cannot log in. If the user passes the validation, then the procedure grants the user a role so that he or she can use the application. The user has this role only as long as he or she is logged in to the application. When the user logs out, the role is revoked.

Incorrect:

Not B: REMOTE\_OS\_AUTHENT specifies whether remote clients will be authenticated with the value of the OS\_AUTHENT\_PREFIX parameter.

Not C, not E: SEC\_MAX\_FAILED\_LOGIN\_ATTEMPTS specifies the number of authentication attempts that can be made by a client on a connection to the server process. After the specified number of failure attempts, the connection will be automatically dropped by the server process.

Not D: REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORDFILE specifies whether Oracle checks for a password file.

Values:

shared

One or more databases can use the password file. The password file can contain SYS as well as non-SYS users.

exclusive

The password file can be used by only one database. The password file can contain SYS as well as non-SYS users.

none

Oracle ignores any password file. Therefore, privileged users must be authenticated by the operating system.

Note:

The REMOTE\_OS\_AUTHENT parameter is deprecated. It is retained for backward compatibility only.

### QUESTION NO: 88

A senior DBA asked you to execute the following command to improve performance:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE subscribe log STORAGE (BUFFER_POOL recycle);
```

You checked the data in the SUBSCRIBE\_LOG table and found that it is a large table containing one million rows.

What could be a reason for this recommendation?

- A. The keep pool is not configured.
- B. Automatic Workarea Management is not configured.
- C. Automatic Shared Memory Management is not enabled.
- D. The data blocks in the SUBSCRIBE\_LOG table are rarely accessed.
- E. All the queries on the SUBSCRIBE\_LOG table are rewritten to a materialized view.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The most of the rows in SUBSCRIBE\_LOG table are accessed once a week.

### QUESTION NO: 89

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 a table block

- E. Tracking the most recent read time for a table segment in the SYSAUX tablespace
- F. Tracking the most recent write time for a table segment in the SYSAUX tablespace

**Answer: A,B,D**

**Explanation:**

Incorrect:

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

\* To implement your ILM strategy, you can use Heat Map in Oracle Database to track data access and modification.

Heat Map provides data access tracking at the segment-level and data modification tracking at the segment and row level.

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

Reference: Automatic Data Optimization with Oracle Database 12c

with Oracle Database 12c

## QUESTION NO: 90

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

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

**Answer: C,E**

**Explanation:** Asynchronous Global Index Maintenance for DROP and TRUNCATE PARTITION

This feature enables global index maintenance to be delayed and decoupled from a DROP and TRUNCATE partition without making a global index unusable. Enhancements include faster DROP and TRUNCATE partition operations and the ability to delay index maintenance to off-peak time.

**QUESTION NO: 91**

You configure your database Instance to support shared server connections.

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

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

**Answer: A,C**

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

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

Note:

\* System global area (SGA)

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

\* Program global area (PGA)

A PGA is a memory region that contains data and control information for a server process. It is nonshared memory created by Oracle Database when a server process is started. Access to the PGA is exclusive to the server process. There is one PGA for each server process. Background

processes also allocate their own PGAs. The total memory used by all individual PGAs is known as the total instance PGA memory, and the collection of individual PGAs is referred to as the total instance PGA, or just instance PGA. You use database initialization parameters to set the size of the instance PGA, not individual PGAs.

Reference: Oracle Database Concepts 12c

## QUESTION NO: 92

Which two statements are true about Oracle Managed Files (OMF)?

- A.** OMF cannot be used in a database that already has data files created with user-specified directions.
- B.** The file system directions that are specified by OMF parameters are created automatically.
- C.** OMF can be used with ASM disk groups, as well as with raw devices, for better file management.
- D.** OMF automatically creates unique file names for table spaces and control files.
- E.** OMF may affect the location of the redo log files and archived log files.

**Answer: D,E**

### Explanation:

D: The database internally uses standard file system interfaces to create and delete files as needed for the following database structures:

Tablespaces  
Redo log files  
Control files  
Archived logs  
Block change tracking files  
Flashback logs  
RMAN backups

Note:

\* Using Oracle-managed files simplifies the administration of an Oracle Database. Oracle-managed files eliminate the need for you, the DBA, to directly manage the operating system files that make up an Oracle Database. With Oracle-managed files, you specify file system directories in which the database automatically creates, names, and manages files at the database object level. For example, you need only specify that you want to create a tablespace; you do not need to specify the name and path of the tablespace's datafile with the DATAFILE clause.

<http://www.oracle-base.com/articles/9i/oracle-managed-files.php>

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10500\\_01/server.920/a96521/omf.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10500_01/server.920/a96521/omf.htm)

Reference: What Are Oracle-Managed Files?

### QUESTION NO: 93

Which four actions are possible during an Online Data file Move operation?

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

**Answer: A,C,E,F**

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

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

It is now possible to online move a Datafile while Managed Recovery is running, ie. the Physical Standby Database is in Active Data Guard Mode. You can 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 are changed to the contents at the time specified in the flashback. Oracle Database

Administrator's Guide 12c Release 1 (12.1)

### QUESTION NO: 94

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

You want to issue the following RMAN command:

```
RMAN > BACKUP TABLESPACE hr_pdb:userdata;
```

Which task should you perform before issuing the command?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### QUESTION NO: 95

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

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

**Answer: A,C,E**

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

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

#### QUESTION NO: 96

Which two statements are true about the RMAN validate database command?

- A. It checks the database for intrablock corruptions.

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

**Answer: A,C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

VALIDATE Command Output ➡ List of Control File and SPFILE.

File TYPE ➡ SPFILE or Control File.

Status ➡ OK if no corruption, or FAILED if block corruption is found.

Blocks Failing ➡ The number of blocks that fail the corruption check. These blocks are newly corrupt.

Blocks Examined ➡ Total number of blocks in the file.

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

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

**QUESTION NO: 97**

You install a non-RAC Oracle Database. During installation, the Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) prompts you to enter the path of the inventory directory and also to specify an operating system group name.

Which statement is true?

- A. The ORACLE\_BASE base parameter is not set.
- B. The installation is being performed by the root user.
- C. The operating system group that is specified should have the root user as its member.
- D. The operating system group that is specified must have permission to write to the inventory directory.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Note:

Providing a UNIX Group Name



If you are installing a product on a UNIX system, the Installer will also prompt you to provide the name of the group which should own the base directory.

You must choose a UNIX group name which will have permissions to update, install, and deinstall Oracle software. Members of this group must have write permissions to the base directory chosen.

Only users who belong to this group are able to install or deinstall software on this machine.

### QUESTION NO: 98

You are required to migrate your 11.2.0.3 database as a pluggable database (PDB) to 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:**

1. Set user tablespaces in the source database to READ ONLY.
  2. From the Oracle Database 11g Release 2 {11.2.0.3} environment, export the metadata and any data residing in administrative tablespaces from the source database using the FULL=Y and TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS parameters. Note that the VER\$ION=12 parameter is required only when exporting from an Oracle Database 11g Release 2 database:
  3. Copy the tablespace data files from the source system to the destination system. Note that the log file from the export operation will list the data files required to be moved.
  4. Create a COB on the destination system, including a PDB into which you will import the source database.
  5. In the Oracle Database 12c environment, connect to the pre-created PDB and import the dump file. The act of importing the dump file will plug the tablespace data files into the destination PDB
- Oracle White Paper - Upgrading to Oracle Database 12c -August 2013

**QUESTION NO: 99**

In your multitenant container database (CDB) with two pluggable database (PDBs). You want to create a new PDB by using SQL Developer.

Which statement is true?

- A. The CDB must be open.
- B. The CDB must be in the mount stage.
- C. The CDB must be in the nomount stage.
- D. All existing PDBs must be closed.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

\* Creating a PDB

Rather than constructing the data dictionary tables that define an empty PDB from scratch, and then populating its Obj\$ and Dependency\$ tables, the empty PDB is created when the CDB is created. (Here, we use empty to mean containing no customer-created artifacts.) It is referred to as the seed PDB and has the name PDB\$Seed. Every CDB non-negotiably contains a seed PDB; it is non-negotiably always open in read-only mode. This has no conceptual significance; rather, it is just an optimization device. The create PDB operation is implemented as a special case of the clone PDB operation. The size of the seed PDB is only about 1 gigabyte and it takes only a few seconds on a typical machine to copy it.

**QUESTION NO: 100**

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

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

**Answer: C,E**

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

Note:

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

Incorrect:

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

Not B:

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

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

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

Note:

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

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

### QUESTION NO: 101

Examine the parameters for your database instance:

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

Which three statements are true about the process of automatic optimization by using cardinality 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: 102

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

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

**Answer: A,D,E**

**Explanation:**

### QUESTION NO: 103

Which three operations can be performed as multipartition operations in Oracle?

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

**Answer: A,B,F**

**Explanation:** Multipartition maintenance enables adding, dropping, truncate, merge, split

operations on multiple partitions.

**A: Merge Multiple Partitions:**

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

**B: Drop Multiple Partitions:**

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

Example:

view plaincopy to clipboardprint?

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE Tab_tst1 DROP PARTITIONS  
Tab_tst1_PART5, Tab_tst1_PART6, Tab_tst1_PART7;
```

Table altered

SQL>

Restrictions :

- You can't drop all partitions of the table.
- If the table has a single partition, you will get the error: ORA-14083: cannot drop the only partition of a partitioned.

**QUESTION NO: 104**

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

```

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

SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE NEW_PDB OPEN;
Pluggable database altered.
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER = NEW_PDB;
Session altered.
SQL> GRANT CONNECT TO PDB_ADMIN;
Grant succeeded.
SQL> CONNECT PDB_ADMIN/SECRET@LOCALHOST/NEW_PDB
Connected.
SQL> SELECT * FROM SESSION_PRIVS;

PRIVILEGE
-----
CREATE SESSION
SET CONTAINER

SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER = PDB$SEED;

```

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

#### QUESTION NO: 105

Examine the details of the Top 5 Timed Events in the following Automatic Workloads Repository (AWR) report:

Event	Waits	Time(s)	Avg wait (ms)	% DB time	Wait Class
DB CPU	67	67	0	98.21	
db file sequential read	8,371	0	0	0.52	User I/O
latch row cache objects	16	0	8	0.19	Concurrency
latch shared pool	956	0	0	0.15	Concurrency
log file sync	25	0	2	0.06	Commit

What are three possible causes for the latch-related wait events?

- A. The size of the shared pool is too small.
- B. Cursors are not being shared.
- C. A large number COMMITS are being performed.
- D. There are frequent logons and logoffs.
- E. The buffers are being read into the buffer cache, but some other session is changing the buffers.

**Answer: A,B,E**

**Explanation:**

### QUESTION NO: 106

You enabled an audit policy by issuing the following statements:

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

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

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

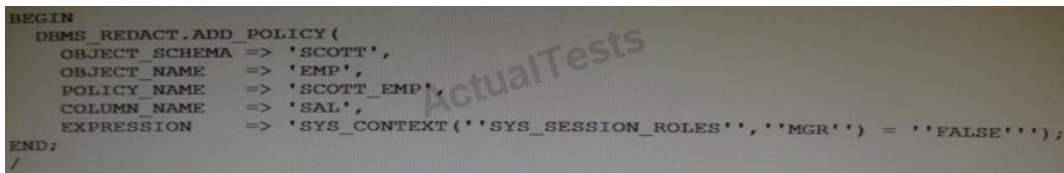
- A. SYS, SYSTEM
- B. SCOTT
- C. Only for successful executions
- D. Only for failed executions
- E. Both successful and failed executions

**Answer: A,E**

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

### QUESTION NO: 107

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



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

All users have their default set of system privileges.

For which three situations will data not be redacted?

- A. SYS sessions, regardless of the roles that are set in the session



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

**Answer: A,D,F**

**Explanation:**

\* SYS\_CONTEXT

This is a twist on the SYS\_CONTEXT function as it does not use USERENV. With this usage SYS\_CONTEXT queries the list of the user's current default roles and returns TRUE if the role is granted.

Example:

```
SYS_CONTEXT('SYS_SESSION_ROLES', 'SUPERVISOR')
conn scott/tiger@pdborcl
```

```
SELECT sys_context('SYS_SESSION_ROLES', 'RESOURCE')
FROM dual;
```

```
SYS_CONTEXT('SYS_SESSION_ROLES','SUPERVISOR')
-----
FALSE
```

```
conn sys@pdborcl as sysdba
```

```
GRANT resource TO scott;
```

```
conn scott/tiger@pdborcl
```

```
SELECT sys_context('SYS_SESSION_ROLES', 'RESOURCE')
FROM dual;
```

```
SYS_CONTEXT('SYS_SESSION_ROLES','SUPERVISOR')
-----
TRUE
```

## QUESTION NO: 108

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** You cannot roll back a TRUNCATE TABLE statement, nor can you use a FLASHBACK TABLE statement to retrieve the contents of a table that has been truncated.

### QUESTION NO: 109

Which three activities are supported by the Data Recovery Advisor?

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

**Answer: A,B,E**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**QUESTION NO: 110**

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: 111**

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 character set.
- E. The DMU can report columns that are not represented in the converted character set.

**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.

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

Incorrect:

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

## QUESTION NO: 112

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

Examine the following command and its output:

```
$ crsctl config has
```

CRS-4622: Oracle High Availability Services auto start is enabled.

What does this imply?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** About Startup Dependencies

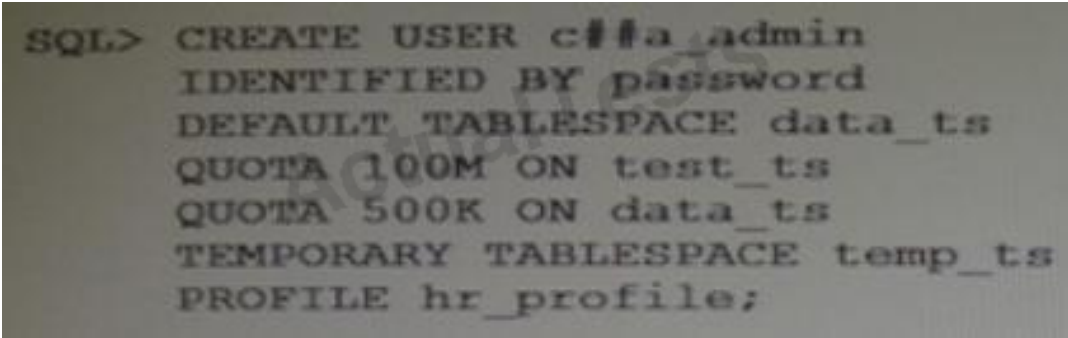
Oracle Restart ensures that Oracle components are started in the proper order, in accordance with component dependencies. For example, if database files are stored in Oracle ASM disk groups, then before starting the database instance, Oracle Restart ensures that the Oracle ASM instance is started and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

Oracle Restart also manages the weak dependency between database instances and the Oracle Net listener (the listener): When a database instance is started, Oracle Restart attempts to start the listener. If the listener startup fails, then the database is still started. If the listener later fails, Oracle Restart does not shut down and restart any database instances.

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655\\_01/server.121/e17636/restart.htm#ADMIN12710](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/server.121/e17636/restart.htm#ADMIN12710)

## QUESTION NO: 113

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains some pluggable databases (PDBs), you execute the following command in the root container:



```
SQL> CREATE USER c##a_admin  
IDENTIFIED BY password  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE data_ts  
QUOTA 100M ON test_ts  
QUOTA 500K ON data_ts  
TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp_ts  
PROFILE hr_profile;
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. Schema objects owned by the C##A\_ADMIN common user can be shared across all PDBs.
- B. The C##A\_ADMIN user will be able to use the TEMP\_TS temporary tablespace only in root.
- C. The command will, create a common user whose description is contained in the root and each PDB.
- D. The schema for the common user C##A\_ADMIN can be different in each container.
- E. The command will create a user in the root container only because the container clause is not used.

**Answer: C,D**

**Explanation:**

#### QUESTION NO: 114

You performed an incremental level 0 backup of a database:

RMAN > BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE;

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

```
SQL > ALTER DATABASE ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING USING FILE  
'/mydir/rman_change_track.f';
```

To perform an incremental level 1 cumulative backup, you issued this command:

RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 CUMULATIVE DATABASE;

Which three statements are true?

- A. Backup change tracking will sometimes reduce I/O performed during cumulative incremental backups.
- B. The change tracking file must always be backed up when you perform a full database backup.
- C. Block change tracking will always reduce I/O performed during cumulative incremental backups.
- D. More than one database block may be read by an incremental backup for a change made to a single block.
- E. The incremental level 1 backup that immediately follows the enabling of block change tracking will not read the change tracking file to discover changed blocks.

**Answer: A,D,E**

**Explanation:** A: In a cumulative level 1 backup, RMAN backs up all the blocks used since the

most recent level 0 incremental backup.

**E: Oracle Block Change Tracking**

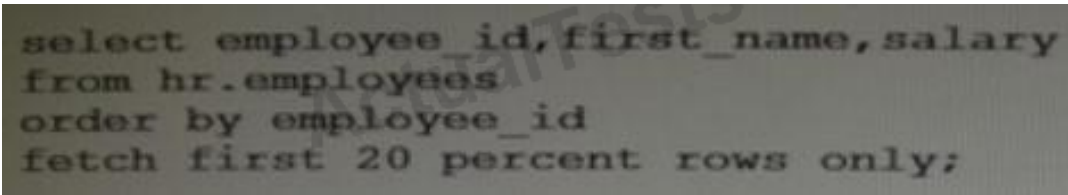
Once enabled; this new 10g feature records the modified since last backup and stores the log of it in a block change tracking file using the CTW (Change Tracking Writer) process. During backups RMAN uses the log file to identify the specific blocks that must be backed up. This improves RMAN's performance as it does not have to scan whole datafiles to detect changed blocks. Logging of changed blocks is performed by the CTRW process which is also responsible for writing data to the block change tracking file.

Note:

\* An incremental level 0 backup backs up all blocks that have ever been in use in this database.

**QUESTION NO: 115**

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



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

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 116**

Which three resources might be prioritized between competing pluggable databases when

creating a multitenant container database plan (CDB plan) using Oracle Database Resource Manager?

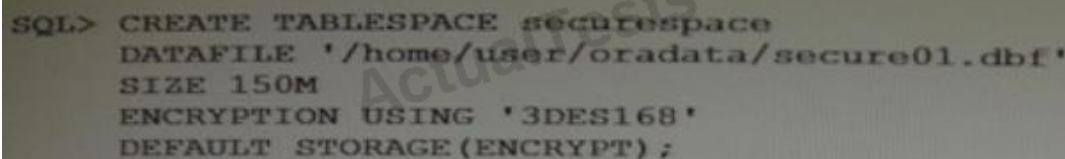
- A. Maximum Undo per consumer group
- B. Maximum Idle time
- C. Parallel server limit
- D. CPU
- E. Exadata I/O
- F. Local file system I/O

**Answer: A,C,D**

**Explanation:**

#### QUESTION NO: 117

You created an encrypted tablespace:



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

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

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

Which is true about the result?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

\* The environment setup for tablespace encryption is the same as that for transparent data encryption. Before attempting to create an encrypted tablespace, a wallet must be created to hold



the encryption key.

\* Setting the tablespace master encryption key is a one-time activity. This creates the master encryption key for tablespace encryption. This key is stored in an external security module (Oracle wallet) and is used to encrypt the tablespace encryption keys.

\* Before you can create an encrypted tablespace, the Oracle wallet containing the tablespace master encryption key must be open. The wallet must also be open before you can access data in an encrypted tablespace.

\* Salt is a way to strengthen the security of encrypted data. It is a random string added to the data before it is encrypted, causing repetition of text in the clear to appear different when encrypted. Salt removes the one common method attackers use to steal data, namely, matching patterns of encrypted text.

\* ALT | NO SALT By default the database appends a random string, called "salt," to the clear text of the column before encrypting it. This default behavior imposes some limitations on encrypted columns:

/ If you specify SALT during column encryption, then the database does not compress the data in the encrypted column even if you specify table compression for the table. However, the database does compress data in unencrypted columns and encrypted columns without the SALT parameter.

## QUESTION NO: 118

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

```
SQL > CREATE INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix1 ON oe.orders (customer_id, sales_rep_id)
INVISIBLE;
```

```
SQL> CREATE BITMAP INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix2 ON oe.orders (customer_id, sales_rep_id);
```

Which two statements are true?

- A.** Only the ORD\_CUSTOMER\_IX1 index created.
- B.** Both the indexes are updated when a row is inserted, updated, or deleted in the ORDERS table.
- C.** Both the indexes are created: however, only ORD\_CUSTOMERS\_IX1 is used by the optimizer

for queries on the ORDERS table.

**D.** The ORD\_CUSTOMER\_IX1 index is not used by the optimizer even when the OPTIMIZER\_USE\_INVISIBLE\_INDEXES parameter is set to true.

**E.** Both the indexes are created and used by the optimizer for queries on the ORDERS table.

**F.** Both the indexes are created: however, only ORD\_CUSTOMERS\_IX2 is used by the optimizer for queries on the ORDERS table.

**Answer: B,F**

**Explanation:** Not A: Both indexes are created fine.

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

F: Since ORD\_CUSTOMERS\_IX1 is invisible only ORD\_CUSTOMERS\_IX2 is used by the query optimizer.

Not C, Not D, Not E:

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

\* VISIBLE | INVISIBLE Use this clause to specify whether the index is visible or invisible to the optimizer. An invisible index is maintained by DML operations, but it is not be used by the optimizer during queries unless you explicitly set the parameter OPTIMIZER\_USE\_INVISIBLE\_INDEXES to TRUE at the session or system level.

Note: Specify BITMAP to indicate that index is to be created with a bitmap for each distinct key, rather than indexing each row separately. Bitmap indexes store the rowids associated with a key value as a bitmap. Each bit in the bitmap corresponds to a possible rowid. If the bit is set, then it means that the row with the corresponding rowid contains the key value. The internal representation of bitmaps is best suited for applications with low levels of concurrent transactions, such as data warehousing.

## QUESTION NO: 119

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

**A.** The ORA\_ARCHIVE\_STATE column visibility is controlled by the ROW ARCHIVAL VISIBILITY session parameter.

**B.** The ORA\_ARCHIVE\_STATE column is updated manually or by a program that could reference activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.

**C.** The ROW ARCHIVAL VISIBILITY session parameter defaults to active rows only.

**D.** The ORA\_ARCHIVE\_STATE column is visible if referenced in the select list of a query.

**E.** The ORA\_ARCHIVE\_STATE column is updated automatically by the Oracle Server based on activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.

**Answer: A,B**

**Explanation:** A: Below we see a case where we set the row archival visibility parameter to "all" thereby allowing us to see all of the rows that have been logically deleted:

```
alter session set row archival visibility = all;
```

We can then turn-on row invisibility back on by changing row archival visibility = "active":

```
alter session set row archival visibility = all;
```

B: To use ora\_archive\_state as an alternative to deleting rows, you need the following settings and parameters:

1. Create the table with the row archival clause

```
create table mytab (col1 number, col2 char(200)) row archival;
```

2. Now that the table is marked as row archival, you have two methods for removing rows, a permanent solution with the standard delete DML, plus the new syntax where you set ora\_archive\_state to a non-zero value:

```
update mytab set ora_archive_state=2 where col2='FRED';
```

3. To make "invisible rows" visible again, you simply set the rows ora\_archive\_state to zero:

```
update mytab set ora_archive_state=0 where col2='FRED';
```

Note:

\* Starting in Oracle 12c, Oracle provides a new feature that allow you to "logically delete" a row in a table without physically removing the row. This effectively makes deleted rows "invisible" to all SQL and DML, but they can be revealed at any time, providing a sort of "instant" rollback method.

To use ora\_archive\_state as an alternative to deleting rows.

## QUESTION NO: 120

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

The table has a local prefixed, range partitioned index.

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

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

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

Which three methods could transparently help to achieve this result?

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

**Answer: B,C,E**

**Explanation:**

Note:

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

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

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

**QUESTION NO: 121**

You use the segment advisor to help determine objects for which space may be reclaimed.

Which three statements are true about the advisor given by the segment advisor?

- A.** It may advise the use of online table redefinition for tables in dictionary managed tablespace.
- B.** It may advise the use of segment shrink for tables in dictionary managed tablespaces if the no chained rows.
- C.** It may advise the use of online table redefinition for tables in locally managed tablespaces
- D.** It will detect and advise about chained rows.
- E.** It may advise the use of segment shrink for free list managed tables.

**Answer: B,C,D**

**Explanation:** The Segment Advisor generates the following types of advice:

\* If the Segment Advisor determines that an object has a significant amount of free space, it recommends online segment shrink. If the object is a table that is not eligible for shrinking, as in the case of a table in a tablespace without automatic segment space management, the Segment Advisor recommends online table redefinition (C).

\* (D) If the Segment Advisor encounters a table with row chaining above a certain threshold, it records that fact that the table has an excess of chained rows.

**QUESTION NO: 122**

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

Which two are possible if table updates are performed which affect the invisible index columns?

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

**Answer: A,E**

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

Note:

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

### QUESTION NO: 123

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

```
SQL> CREATE ROLE c##role1;
SQL> GRANT create view, create procedure to c##role1;
SQL> GRANT c##role1 to c##a_admin;
```

Which two statements are true?

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

**Answer: A,C**

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

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

/ CONTAINER = ALL

Creates a common role.

/ CONTAINER = CURRENT

Creates a local role in the current PDB.

### QUESTION NO: 124

The persistent configuration settings for RMAN have default for all parameters.

Identify four RMAN commands that produce a multi-section backup.

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

**Answer: A,B,C,G**

**Explanation:**

#### QUESTION NO: 125

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

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

```
SQL > SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE
```

```
SQL > STARTUP MOUNT
```

```
SQL > FLASHBACK DATABASE to TIME "TO_DATE ('08/20/12' , 'MM/DD/YY')";
```

Examine following commands:

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Example (see step23):

Step 1:

Run the RMAN FLASHBACK DATABASE command.

You can specify the target time by using a form of the command shown in the following examples:

FLASHBACK DATABASE TO SCN 46963;

FLASHBACK DATABASE  
TO RESTORE POINT BEFORE\_CHANGES;

FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIME  
"TO\_DATE('09/20/05','MM/DD/YY')";

When the FLASHBACK DATABASE command completes, the database is left mounted and recovered to the specified target time.

Step 2:

Make the database available for updates by opening the database with the RESETLOGS option. If the database is currently open read-only, then execute the following commands in SQL\*Plus:

SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE  
STARTUP MOUNT  
ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

## QUESTION NO: 126

Examine the commands executed to monitor database operations:

\$> conn sys oracle/oracle@prod as sysdba

SQL > VAR eid NUMBER

SQL > EXEC: eid := DBMS\_SQL\_MONITOR.BEGIN\_OPERATION ('batch\_job' ,



FORCED\_TRACKING => 'Y');

Which two statements are true?

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

**Answer: 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: 127

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

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

**Answer: A,C,E**

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

C: A user can only perform common operations on a common role, for example, granting privileges commonly to the role, when the following criteria are met:

The user is a common user whose current container is root.

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

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

Incorrect:

Note:

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

## **QUESTION NO: 128**

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

The characteristics of the non-CDB are as follows:

- Version: Oracle Database 12c Releases 1 64-bit
- Character set: WE8ISO8859P15
- National character set: AL16UTF16
- O/S: Oracle Linux 6 64-bit

The characteristics of the CDB are as follows:

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

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Note:

\* Generating a Pluggable Database Manifest File for the Non-CDB

Execute the dbms\_pdb.describe procedure to generate the manifest file.

```
exec dbms_pdb.describe(pdb_descr_file=>'/u01/app/oracle/oradata/noncdb/noncdb.xml');
```

Shut down the noncdb instance to prepare to copy the data files in the next section.

```
shutdown immediate
```

```
exit
```

### QUESTION NO: 129

Your database has the SRV1 service configured for an application that runs on middle-tier application server. The application has multiple modules. You enable tracing at the service level by executing the following command:

```
SQL > exec DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE ('SRV1');
```

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

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

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

Incorrect:

Not 1: Parameter service\_name

Name of the service for which tracing is enabled.

module\_name

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

Note:

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

\* SERV\_MOD\_ACT\_TRACE\_ENABLE Procedure

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

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

## QUESTION NO: 130

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains pluggable databases (PDBs), you are

connected to the HR\_PDB. You execute the following command:

```
SQL > CREATE UNDO TABLESPACE undotb01  
  
DATAFILE 'u01/oracle/rddb1/undotbs01.dbf' SIZE 60M AUTOEXTEND ON;
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer: E**

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

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

## QUESTION NO: 131

Which three statements are true about SQL plan directives?

- A. They are tied to a specific statement or SQL ID.
- B. They instruct the maintenance job to collect missing statistics or perform dynamic sampling to generate a more optimal plan.
- C. They are used to gather only missing statistics.
- D. They are created for a query expression where statistics are missing or the cardinality estimates by the optimizer are incorrect.
- E. They instruct the optimizer to create only column group statistics.
- F. Improve plan accuracy by persisting both compilation and execution statistics in the SYSAUX tablespace.

**Answer: B,D,E**

**Explanation:** During SQL execution, if a cardinality misestimate occurs, then the database creates SQL plan directives. During SQL compilation, the optimizer examines the query

corresponding to the directive to determine whether missing extensions or histograms exist (D). The optimizer records any missing extensions. Subsequent DBMS\_STATS calls collect statistics for the extensions.

The optimizer uses dynamic sampling whenever it does not have sufficient statistics corresponding to the directive. (B, not C)

E: Currently, the optimizer monitors only column groups. The optimizer does not create an extension on expressions.

Incorrect:

Not A: SQL plan directives are not tied to a specific SQL statement or SQL ID.

Note:

\* A SQL plan directive is additional information and instructions that the optimizer can use to generate a more optimal plan. For example, a SQL plan directive can instruct the optimizer to record a missing extension.

## QUESTION NO: 132

You want to flash back a test database by five hours.

You issue this command:

```
SQL > FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIMESTAMP (SYSDATE - 5/24);
```

Which two statements are true about this flashback scenario?

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

**Answer: B,E**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 133**

Examine these two statements:

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

Tablespace created.

SQL> ALTER DATABASE DEFAULT TABLESPACE MRKT;

Database altered.
```

Which three are true about the MRKT tablespace?

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

**Answer: B,C,D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 134**

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

How would you accomplish this?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** An Oracle session is sniped when you set the idle\_time parameter to disconnect inactive sessions. (It's only like sniping on ebay in that a time is set for an action to occur.)

Oracle has several ways to disconnect inactive or idle sessions, both from within SQL\*Plus via resources profiles (connect\_time, idle\_time), and with the SQL\*net expire time parameter. Here are two ways to disconnect an idle session:

Set the idle\_time parameter in the user profile

Set the sqlnet.ora parameter expire\_time

### QUESTION NO: 135

You Execute the Following command to create a password file in the database server:

```
$ orapwd file = '+DATA/PROD/orapwprod entries = 5 ignorecase = N format = 12'
```

Which two statements are true about the password file?

- A. It records the usernames and passwords of users when granted the DBA role.
- B. It contains the usernames and passwords of users for whom auditing is enabled.
- C. Is used by Oracle to authenticate users for remote database administration.
- D. It records the usernames and passwords of all users when they are added to the OSDBA or OSOPER operating system groups.
- E. It supports the SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM system privileges.

**Answer: C,E**

**Explanation:**

### QUESTION NO: 136

Identify two situations in which the alert log file is updated.

- A. Running a query on a table returns ORA-600: Internal Error.
- B. Inserting a value into a table returns ORA-01722: invalid number.
- C. Creating a table returns ORA-00955: name us already in used by an existing objects.
- D. Inserting a value into a table returns ORA-00001: unique constraint (SYS.OK\_TECHP) violated.
- E. Rebuilding an index using ALTER INDEX . . . REBUILD fails with an ORA-01578: ORACLE data block corrupted (file # 14, block # 50) error.



**Answer: A,E**

**Explanation:** The alert log is a chronological log of messages and errors, and includes the following items:

- \* All internal errors (ORA-600), block corruption errors (ORA-1578), and deadlock errors (ORA-60) that occur
- \* Administrative operations, such as CREATE, ALTER, and DROP statements and STARTUP, SHUTDOWN, and ARCHIVELOG statements
- \* Messages and errors relating to the functions of shared server and dispatcher processes
- \* Errors occurring during the automatic refresh of a materialized view
- \* The values of all initialization parameters that had nondefault values at the time the database and instance start

Note:

- \* The alert log file (also referred to as the ALERT.LOG) is a chronological log of messages and errors written out by an Oracle Database. Typical messages found in this file is: database startup, shutdown, log switches, space errors, etc. This file should constantly be monitored to detect unexpected messages and corruptions.

### QUESTION NO: 137

Which three statements are true about Oracle Data Pump export and import operations?

- A. You can detach from a data pump export job and reattach later.
- B. Data pump uses parallel execution server processes to implement parallel import.
- C. Data pump import requires the import file to be in a directory owned by the oracle owner.
- D. The master table is the last object to be exported by the data pump.
- E. You can detach from a data pump import job and reattach later.

**Answer: A,B,D**

**Explanation:** B: Data Pump can employ multiple worker processes, running in parallel, to increase job performance.

D: For export jobs, the master table records the location of database objects within a dump file set. / Export builds and maintains the master table for the duration of the job. At the end of an export

job, the content of the master table is written to a file in the dump file set.

/ For import jobs, the master table is loaded from the dump file set and is used to control the sequence of operations for locating objects that need to be imported into the target database.

### QUESTION NO: 138

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer: B,D,E**

**Explanation:**

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

D: SYSASM

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

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

Incorrect:

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

Note:

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

### QUESTION NO: 139

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

**Answer: B,C**

**Explanation:**

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

### QUESTION NO: 140

Which three statements are true about Flashback Database?

- A. Flashback logs are written sequentially, and are archived.
- B. Flashback Database uses a restored control file to recover a database.
- C. The Oracle database automatically creates, deletes, and resides flashback logs in the Fast

Recovery Area.

- D.** Flashback Database can recover a database to the state that it was in before a reset logs operation.
- E.** Flashback Database can recover a data file that was dropped during the span of time of the flashback.
- F.** Flashback logs are used to restore to the blocks' before images, and then the redo data may be used to roll forward to the desired flashback time.

**Answer: B,C,F**

**Explanation:** \* Flashback Database uses its own logging mechanism, creating flashback logs and storing them in the fast recovery area (C). You can only use Flashback Database if flashback logs are available. To take advantage of this feature, you must set up your database in advance to create flashback logs.

\* To enable Flashback Database, you configure a fast recovery area and set a flashback retention target. This retention target specifies how far back you can rewind a database with Flashback Database.

From that time onwards, at regular intervals, the database copies images of each altered block in every data file into the flashback logs. These block images can later be reused to reconstruct the data file contents for any moment at which logs were captured. (F)

Incorrect:

Not E: You cannot use Flashback Database alone to retrieve a dropped data file. If you flash back a database to a time when a dropped data file existed in the database, only the data file entry is added to the control file. You can only recover the dropped data file by using RMAN to fully restore and recover the data file.

Reference: Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide 12c R

## QUESTION NO: 141

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 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: 142

Examine the following command;

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET enable_ddl_logging = TRUE;
```

Which statement is true?

- A.** Only the data definition language (DDL) commands that resulted in errors are logged in the alert log file.
- B.** All DDL commands are logged in the alert log file.
- C.** All DDL commands are logged in a different log file that contains DDL statements and their execution dates.
- D.** Only DDL commands that resulted in the creation of new segments are logged.
- E.** All DDL commands are logged in XML format in the alert directory under the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) home.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Once DDL logging is turned on, every DDL command will be logged in the alert log file and also the log.xml file.

Note:

\* By default Oracle database does not log any DDL operations performed by any user. The default settings for auditing only logs DML operations.

\* Oracle 12c DDL Logging – ENABLE\_DDL\_LOGGING

The first method is by using the enabling a DDL logging feature built into the database. By default it is turned off and you can turn it on by setting the value of ENABLE\_DDL\_LOGGING initialization parameter to true.

\* We can turn it on using the following command. The parameter is dynamic and you can turn it on/off on the go.

```
SQL> alter system set ENABLE_DDL_LOGGING=true;
```

System altered.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.05

```
SQL>
```

Once it is turned on, every DDL command will be logged in the alert log file and also the log.xml file.

### QUESTION NO: 143

In which two scenarios do you use SQL\* Loader to load data?

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

**Answer: A,D**

**Explanation:** You can use SQL\*Loader to do the following:

/ (A) Manipulate the data before loading it, using SQL functions.

/ (D) Generate unique sequential key values in specified columns.

etc:

/ Load data into multiple tables during the same load session.

/ Load data across a network. This means that you can run the SQL\*Loader client on a different system from the one that is running the SQL\*Loader server.

/ Load data from multiple datafiles during the same load session.

/Specify the character set of the data.

/ Selectively load data (you can load records based on the records' values).

/Use the operating system's file system to access the datafiles.

/ Load data from disk, tape, or named pipe.

/ Generate sophisticated error reports, which greatly aid troubleshooting.

/ Load arbitrarily complex object-relational data.

/ Use secondary datafiles for loading LOBs and collections.

/ Use either conventional or direct path loading. While conventional path loading is very flexible, direct path loading provides superior loading performance.

Note:

\* SQL\*Loader loads data from external files into tables of an Oracle database. It has a powerful data parsing engine that puts little limitation on the format of the data in the datafile.

#### QUESTION NO: 144

You are connected to a pluggable database (PDB) as a common user with DBA privileges.

The STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter is PDB\_MODIFIABLE. You execute the following:

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

Which is true about the result of this command?

- A. The STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter is set to all whenever this PDB is re-opened.
- B. The STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter is set to ALL whenever any PDB is reopened.
- C. The STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter is set to all whenever the multitenant container database (CDB) is restarted.
- D. Nothing happens; because there is no SPFILE for each PDB, the statement is ignored.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Note:

\* In a container architecture, the parameters for PDB will inherit from the root database. That means if statistics\_level=all in the root that will cascade to the PDB databases.

You can over ride this by using Alter system set, if that parameter is pdb modifiable, there is a new column in v\$system\_parameter for the same.

### QUESTION NO: 145

Which two are prerequisites for performing a flashback transaction?

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

**Answer: A,C**

**Explanation:**

Reference: Oracle Database Advanced Application Developer's Guide 11g, Using Oracle Flashback Technology

### QUESTION NO: 146

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

```
SQL> CREATE DISKGROUP dgroup1 NORMAL REDUNDANCY  
FAILGROUP controller1 DISK '/devices/disk1', '/devices/disk2'  
FAILGROUP controller2 DISK '/devices/disk1', '/devices/disk2';
```

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

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



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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** CREATE DISKGROUP NORMAL REDUNDANCY

\* For Oracle ASM to mirror files, specify the redundancy level as NORMAL REDUNDANCY (2-way mirroring by default for most file types) or HIGH REDUNDANCY (3-way mirroring for all files).

#### QUESTION NO: 147

On your Oracle 12c database, you Issue the following commands to create indexes

```
SQL > CREATE INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix1 ON oe.orders (customers_id, sales_rep_id)
INVISIBLE;
```

```
SQL> CREATE BITMAP INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix2 ON oe.orders (customers_id, sales_rep_id);
```

Which two statement are correct?

- A.** Both the indexes are created; however, only the ORD\_COSTOMER index is visible.
- B.** The optimizer evaluates index access from both the Indexes before deciding on which index to use for query execution plan.
- C.** Only the ORD\_CUSTOMER\_IX1 index is created.
- D.** Only the ORD\_CUSTOMER\_IX2 index is created.
- E.** Both the indexes are updated when a new row is inserted, updated, or deleted In the orders table.

**Answer: A,E**

**Explanation:** 11G has a new feature called Invisible Indexes. An invisible index is invisible to the

optimizer as default. Using this feature we can test a new index without effecting the execution plans of the existing sql statements or we can test the effect of dropping an index without dropping it.

**QUESTION NO: 148**

Your multitenant container database has three pluggable databases (PDBs): PDB1, PDB2, and PDB3.

Which two RMAN commands may be; used to back up only the PDB1 pluggable database?

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

**Answer: A,C**

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

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

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

Reference: Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide 12c, About Backup and Recovery of CDBs

**QUESTION NO: 149**

Identify three benefits of Unified Auditing.

- A. Decreased use of storage to store audit trail rows in the database.
- B. It improves overall auditing performance.
- C. It guarantees zero-loss auditing.
- D. The audit trail cannot be easily modified because it is read-only.
- E. It automatically audits Recovery Manager (RMAN) events.

**Answer: A,B,E**

**Explanation:** A: Starting with 12c, Oracle has unified all of the auditing types into one single unit called Unified auditing. You don't have to turn on or off all of the different auditing types individually and as a matter of fact auditing is enabled by default right out of the box. The AUD\$ and FGA\$ tables have been replaced with one single audit trail table. All of the audit data is now stored in Secure Files table thus improving the overall management aspects of audit data itself. B: Further the audit data can also be buffered solving most of the common performance related problems seen on busy environments.

E: Unified Auditing is able to collect audit data for Fine Grained Audit, RMAN, Data Pump, Label Security, Database Vault and Real Application Security operations.

Note:

\* Benefits of the Unified Audit Trail

The benefits of a unified audit trail are many:

/ (B) Overall auditing performance is greatly improved. The default mode that unified audit works is Queued Write mode. In this mode, the audit records are batched in SGA queue and is persisted in a periodic way. Because the audit records are written to SGA queue, there is a significant performance improvement.

/ The unified auditing functionality is always enabled and does not depend on the initialization parameters that were used in previous releases

/ (A) The audit records, including records from the SYS audit trail, for all the audited components of your Oracle Database installation are placed in one location and in one format, rather than your having to look in different places to find audit trails in varying formats. This consolidated view enables auditors to co-relate audit information from different components. For example, if an error occurred during an INSERT statement, standard auditing can indicate the error number and the SQL that was executed. Oracle Database Vault-specific information can indicate whether this error happened because of a command rule violation or realm violation. Note that there will be two audit records with a distinct AUDIT\_TYPE. With this unification in place, SYS audit records appear with AUDIT\_TYPE set to Standard Audit.

/ The management and security of the audit trail is also improved by having it in single audit trail.

/ You can create named audit policies that enable you to audit the supported components listed at the beginning of this section, as well as SYS administrative users. Furthermore, you can build conditions and exclusions into your policies.

\* Oracle Database 12c Unified Auditing enables selective and effective auditing inside the Oracle database using policies and conditions. The new policy based syntax simplifies management of auditing within the database and provides the ability to accelerate auditing based on conditions.

\* The new architecture unifies the existing audit trails into a single audit trail, enabling simplified management and increasing the security of audit data generated by the database.

#### **QUESTION NO: 150**

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

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

How do you accomplish this?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** \* Monitoring database operations

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

**QUESTION NO: 151**

Your multitenant container (CDB) contains two pluggable databases (PDB), HR\_PDB and ACCOUNTS\_PDB, both of which use the CDB tablespace. The temp file is called temp01.tmp.

A user issues a query on a table on one of the PDBs and receives the following error:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01565: error in identifying file '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/CDB1/temp01.tmp'

ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status

Identify two ways to rectify the error.

- A.** Add a new temp file to the temporary tablespace and drop the temp file that that produced the error.
- B.** Shut down the database instance, restore the temp01.tmp file from the backup, and then restart the database.
- C.** Take the temporary tablespace offline, recover the missing temp file by applying redo logs, and then bring the temporary tablespace online.
- D.** Shutdown the database instance, restore and recover the temp file from the backup, and then open the database with RESETLOGS.
- E.** Shut down the database instance and then restart the CDB and PDBs.

**Answer: A,E**

**Explanation:** \* Because temp files cannot be backed up and because no redo is ever generated for them, RMAN never restores or recovers temp files. RMAN does track the names of temp files, but only so that it can automatically re-create them when needed.

\* If you use RMAN in a Data Guard environment, then RMAN transparently converts primary control files to standby control files and vice versa. RMAN automatically updates file names for data files, online redo logs, standby redo logs, and temp files when you issue RESTORE and RECOVER.

**QUESTION NO: 152**

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

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

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

Which two statements are true about redefining the table?

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

**Answer: B,C**

**Explanation:** C (not D): CONS\_VPD\_AUTO

Used to indicate to copy VPD policies automatically

\* DBMS\_RLS.ADD\_POLICY

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

Note:

\* CONS\_USE\_PK and CONS\_USE\_ROWID are constants used as input to the "options\_flag"

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

**\* DBMS\_REDEFINITION.START\_REDEF\_TABLE**

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

**\* START\_REDEF\_TABLE Procedure**

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

**QUESTION NO: 153**

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

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

**Answer: A,B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 154**

Which statement is true about Oracle Net Listener?

- A.** It acts as the listening endpoint for the Oracle database instance for all local and non-local user connections.
- B.** A single listener can service only one database instance and multiple remote client

connections.

**C.** Service registration with the listener is performed by the process monitor (PMON) process of each database instance.

**D.** The listener.ora configuration file must be configured with one or more listening protocol addresses to allow remote users to connect to a database instance.

**E.** The listener.ora configuration file must be located in the ORACLE\_HOME/network/admin directly.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Supported services, that is, the services to which the listener forwards client requests, can be configured in the listener.ora file or this information can be dynamically registered with the listener. This dynamic registration feature is called service registration. The registration is performed by the PMON process—an instance background process—of each database instance that has the necessary configuration in the database initialization parameter file. Dynamic service registration does not require any configuration in the listener.ora file.

Incorrect:

Not B: Service registration reduces the need for the SID\_LIST\_listener\_name parameter setting, which specifies information about the databases served by the listener, in the listener.ora file.

Note:

\* Oracle Net Listener is a separate process that runs on the database server computer. It receives incoming client connection requests and manages the traffic of these requests to the database server.

\* A remote listener is a listener residing on one computer that redirects connections to a database instance on another computer. Remote listeners are typically used in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) environment. You can configure registration to remote listeners, such as in the case of Oracle RAC, for dedicated server or shared server environments.

## QUESTION NO: 155

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

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

**A.** Use the MD\_RESTORE command to restore metadata for an existing disk group by passing the existing disk group name as an input parameter and use RMAN to restore the data.

**B.** Use the MKDGG command to restore the disk group with the same configuration as the backed-



up disk group and data on the disk group.

**C.** Use the MD\_RESTORE command to restore the disk group with the changed disk group specification, failure group specification, name, and other attributes and use RMAN to restore the data.

**D.** Use the MKDG command to restore the disk group with the same configuration as the backed-up disk group name and same set of disks and failure group configuration, and use RMAN to restore the data.

**E.** Use the MD\_RESTORE command to restore both the metadata and data for the failed disk group.

**F.** Use the MKDG command to add a new disk group DG1 with the same or different specifications for failure group and other attributes and use RMAN to restore the data.

**Answer: A,C,F**

**Explanation:** AC (not E):

The md\_restore command allows you to restore a disk group from the metadata created by the md\_backup command.

md\_restore can't restore data, only metadata.

## QUESTION NO: 156

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

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

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

**A.** Place CDB1 in the mount stage and then the USERDATA tablespace offline in ACCOUNTS\_PDB.

**B.** Place CDB1 in the mount stage and issue the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE accounts\_pdb CLOSE IMMEDIATE command.

**C.** Issue the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE accounts\_pdb RESTRICTED command.

**D.** Take the USERDATA tablespace offline in ACCOUNTS\_PDB.

**Answer: D**

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

tablespace.

**QUESTION NO: 157**

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: 158**

Your multitenant container (CDB) containing three pluggable databases (PDBs) is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You find that the SYSAUX tablespace is corrupted in the root container.

The steps to recover the tablespace are as follows:

1. Mount the CDB.
2. Close all the PDBs.
3. Open the database.
4. Apply the archive redo logs.
5. Restore the data file.
6. Take the SYSAUX tablespace offline.
7. Place the SYSAUX tablespace online.
8. Open all the PDBs with RESETLOGS.
9. Open the database with RESETLOGS.
10. Execute the command SHUTDOWN ABORT.

Which option identifies the correct sequence to recover the SYSAUX tablespace?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** RMAN> ALTER TABLESPACE sysaux OFFLINE IMMEDIATE;  
RMAN> RESTORE TABLESPACE sysaux;  
RMAN> RECOVER TABLESPACE sysaux;  
RMAN> ALTER TABLESPACE sysaux ONLINE;

\* Example:

While evaluating the 12c beta3 I was not able to do the recover while testing "all pdb files lost".  
Cannot close the pdb as the system datafile was missing...

So only option to recover was:

Shutdown cdb (10)

startup mount; (1)

restore pluggable database

recover pluggable database

alter database open;

alter pluggable database name open;

Oracle support says: You should be able to close the pdb and restore/recover the system tablespace of PDB.

\* Inconsistent backups are usually created by taking online database backups. You can also make an inconsistent backup by backing up data files while a database is closed, either:

/ Immediately after the crash of an Oracle instance (or, in an Oracle RAC configuration, all instances)

/ After shutting down the database using SHUTDOWN ABORT

Inconsistent backups are only useful if the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode and all archived redo logs created since the backup are available.

\* Open the database with the RESETLOGS option after finishing recovery:

SQL> ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

## QUESTION NO: 159

Which three 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 parallel Execution performance
- D. Improved Serial Execution performance
- E. Reduced physical I/O
- F. Reduced CPU utilization

**Answer: B,C,F**

**Explanation:** \* Multiprocess and Multithreaded Oracle Database Systems

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

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

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

## QUESTION NO: 160

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

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

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

Minimal disruption to availability is required.

Which three statements are true about this requirement?

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

**Answer: A,C,D**

**Explanation:** A: You can create and rebuild indexes online. Therefore, you can update base tables at

the same time you are building or rebuilding indexes on that table. You can perform DML operations while the index build is taking place, but DDL operations are not allowed. Parallel execution is not supported when creating or rebuilding an index online.

D: Moving (Rebuilding) Index-Organized Tables

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

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

Incorrect:

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

## QUESTION NO: 161

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

- A. The ADDM requires at least four AWR snapshots for analysis
- B. The ADDM runs after each AWR snapshot is collected automatically by MMON
- C. The results of the ADDM analysis are stored in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)
- D. The ADDM analysis provides only diagnostics information but does not provide recommendations
- E. The ADDM calls other advisors if required, but does not provide recommendations about the advisors

**Answer: B,C**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 162**

In your production database, data manipulation language (DML) operations are executed on the SALES table.

You have noticed some dubious values in the SALES table during the last few days. You are able to track users, actions taken, and the time of the action for this particular period but the changes in data are not tracked. You decide to keep track of both the old data and new data in the table long with the user information.

What action would you take to achieve this task?

- A. Apply fine-grained auditing.
- B. Implement value-based auditing.
- C. Impose standard database auditing to audit object privileges.
- D. Impose standard database auditing to audit SQL statements.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 163**

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

```
SQL> INSERT INTO cust VALUES(101, 'JACK');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO cust VALUES(102, 'SMITH');
```

1 row created.

As a DBA, you execute the following command from another session:

```
ALTER TABLESPACE sales READ ONLY;
```

Which statement is true regarding the effect of this command on the transaction in Scott's session?

- A. The command fails as a transaction is still pending.

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 164**

You plan to implement the distributed database system in your company. You invoke Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create a database on the server. During the installation, DBCA prompts you to specify the Global Database Name.

What must this name be made up of?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation: Using the DBCA to Create a Database (continued)**

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

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

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

#### **QUESTION NO: 165**

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

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

**Answer: A,B**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 166**

You executed the following command to create a password file in the database server:

```
$ orapwd file = orapworcl entries = 5 ignorecase=N
```

Which statement describes the purpose of the above password file?

- A. It records usernames and passwords of users when granted the DBA role
- B. It contains usernames and passwords of users for whom auditing is enabled
- C. It is used by Oracle to authenticate users for remote database administrator
- D. It records usernames and passwords of all users when they are added to OSDBA or OSOPER operating groups

**Answer: C**