Exam : **1z0-063**

Title : Oracle Database 12c: Advanced Administration

Vendor : Oracle

Version : V12.95

NO.1 You are performing regular backups of your production database by using a recovery catalog. You add two new tablespaces to your production database after performing a backup. They must be included in future backups.
Which action should you perform?
A. Synchronize the recovery catalog with the target database control file.
B. Create a new database incarnation record.
C. Add the tablespaces in the recovery catalog by using the CATALOG command.
D. Synchronize all the physical data files with the logical records in the recovery catalog by using the CROSSCHECK command.
Answer: A

NO.2 On your Oracle 12c database, you invoke SQL*Loader to load data into the employees table in the hr schema by issuing the command:
S>sqlldrhr/hr@pdb table=employees
Which two statements are true about the command? (Choose two.)
A. It succeeds with default settings if the employees table exists in the hr schema.
B. It fails because no SQL*Loader data file location is specified.
C. It fails if the hr user does not have the create any directory privilege.
D. It fails because no SQL*Loader control file location is specified.
E. It succeeds and creates the employees table in the HR schema.
Answer: A D

NO.3 In which three scenarios is media recovery required? (Choose three.)
A. when a tablespace is accidentally dropped from a database
B. when archived redo log files are lost
C. when data files are lost
D. when one of the online redo log members is corrupted
E. when all control files are lost
Answer: A C E

NO.4 Which two statements are true about encrypted backups performed by using RMAN? (Choose two.)
A. Transparent encryption of backups uses an encryption wallet.
B. A database uses the same encryption key for every encrypted backup.
C. A password encryption of backups uses the password while creating and restoring backups.
D. Image copy backups can be created by using password encryption.
E. Encrypted backups can only be written to disk.
Answer: A C

NO.5 Which two statements are true regarding SecureFile lobs? (Choose two.)
A. The amount of undo retained is user controlled.
B. They can be used only for nonpartitioned tables.
C. Fragmentation is minimized by using variable-sized chunks.

D. They support random reads and writes of encrypted LOB data.
Answer: C D

NO.6 Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)? (Choose two.)
A. The ADR base is shared across multiple instances.
B. The ADR base keeps all diagnostic information in binary format.
C. The ADR can be used to store statspack snapshots to diagnose database performance issues.
D. The ADR can be used for problem diagnosis even when the database instance is down.
E. The ADR is used to store Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots.
Answer: A D

NO.7 A database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. The database contains locally managed tablespaces. Examine the RMAN command:
RMAN> BACKUP
AS COMPRESSED BACKUPSET
SECTION SIZE 1024M
DATABASE;
Which statement is true about the execution of the command?
A. The backup succeeds only if all the tablespaces are locally managed.
B. The backup succeeds only if the RMAN default device for backup is set to disk.
C. The backup fails because you cannot specify section size for a compressed backup.
D. The backup succeeds and only the used blocks are backed up with a maximum backup piece size of
1024 MB.
Answer: D

NO.8 You execute the commands to configure settings in RMAN:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE sbt PARALLELISM 1;
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO sbt;
RMAN> CONFIGURE DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE sbt TO 2;
RMAN> CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE sbt TO 2;
RMAN> CONFIGURE DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 2;
```

Then, you issue the following command to take a backup:

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

Which statement is true about the execution of these commands?
A. The backup terminates because the backup destination for disk is not specified in the BACKUP command.
B. It backs up two copies each of the data files to disk and media, and two copies of archived logs to media.
C. It backup up the data files and archived logs, making one copy of each data file and archived log on disk and media.
D. It backs up the data files and archived logs to media, making two copies of each data file and archived logs.

Answer: D

NO.9 In your database, the user SCOTT wants to retrieve the dropped HR.EMPLOYEES table by using the command:
SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE HR.EMPLOYEES TO BEFORE DROP;
What are three prerequisites for this command to succeed? (Choose three.)
A. Undo retention guarantee must be enabled.
B. No other table with the same name should exist in the HR schema.
C. SCOTT should have the FLASHBACK ANY TABLE privilege.
D. SCOTT should have the SELECT privilege on the HR schema and its recyclebin.
E. No duplicates of the HR.EMPLOYEES table should exist in the recyclebin of the HR schema.
F. The recycle bin should be enabled.
Answer: B C F

NO.10 Examine the following set of RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL dcl DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/u02/backup/%U';
RMAN> RUN
  {
   ALLOCATE CHANNEL ch1 DEVICE TYPE DISK;
   EXECUTE SCRIPT arc_backup;
  }
```

Which statement is true about the RMAN RUN block execution?
A. The script is executed and both DC1 and CH1 channels are used for script execution.
B. The execution of the script fails because multiple channels cannot exist simultaneously.
C. The persistent configuration parameter, DC1, is overridden because a new channel is allocated in the RMAN RUN block.
D. The new channel, CH1, is ignored because a channel has been configured already.
Answer: C

NO.11 You issue the command:
SQL> ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE;
Which statement is true about the command?
A. It creates a copy of the control file and stores it in the location specified in the diagnostic_dest initialization parameter.
B. It creates a file that contains the SQL statement, which is required to re-create the control file.
C. It updates the alert log file with the location and contents of the control file.
D. It creates a binary backup of the control file.
Answer: B

NO.12 Which two statements are true about a common user? (Choose two.)
A. A common user connected to a pluggable database (PDB) can exercise privileges across other PDBs.
B. A common user with the CREATE USER privilege can create other common users, as well as local users.

C. A common user can be granted only a common role.
D. A common user can have a local schema in a PDB.
E. A common user always uses the global temporary tablespace that is defined at the CDB level as the default temporary tablespace.
Answer: B D

NO.13 Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You use RMAN to take image copies and you update these copies incrementally every six hours. After a regular maintenance task, when you attempt to restart the instance, it halts in MOUNT state with an error indicating that one of the data files belonging to the EXAMPLE tablespace is lost.
You want to recover the data file as quickly as possible while maximizing availability for the database.
Examine the possible steps involved in the recovery process:
1. Mount the database.
2. Take the data file offline.
3. Bring the tablespace online.
4. Use the RMAN SWITCH command to switch to the image copy.
5. Recover the tablespace.
6. Open the database.
7. Use the RMAN RESTORE command to switch to the image copy.
Identify the correct sequence of the required steps.
A. 2, 6, 4, 5, 3
B. 2, 4, 5, 3, 6
C. 1, 2, 4, 6, 3
D. 1, 2, 7, 5, 3, 6
E. 2, 7, 5, 3
Answer: B

NO.14 Which three statements are true about the SQL*Loader utility? (Choose three.)
A. It can be used to load data from multiple external files into multiple tables.
B. It can be used to extract and reorganize data from external files, and then load it into a table.
C. It can be used to load data from external files using direct path only.
D. It can be used to create tables using data that is stored in external files.
E. It can be used to generate unique sequential values in specified columns while loading data.
Answer: A B E

NO.15 Examine the initialization parameter that is set in the PFILE:
DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST ='/u01/app/oracle/oradata/'
You execute the following command to create CDB1 container database (CDB):
SQL>CREATE DATABASE CDB1
DEFAULT TABLESPACE users
DEFAULT TEMPORARY TABLESPACE
temp
UNDO TABLESPACE
Undotbsl ENABLE

PLUGGABLE DATABASE SEED
SYSTEM DATAFILES SIZE 125M AUTOEXTEND ON NEXT 10M MAXSIZE
UNLIMITED SYSAUX DATAFILES SIZE 100M;
Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. It creates a multitenant container database with a root and a seed pluggable database (PDB) that are opened in read-write and read-only modes, respectively.

B. The files created for both the root and seed databases use Oracle Managed Files (OMF).

C. It creates a multitenant container database with the root and seed databases opened and one PDB mounted.

D. It sets the users tablespace as the default for both the root and seed databases.

E. undotbs1 is used as the undo tablespace for both the root and seed databases.

F. It creates a multitenant container database with the root database opened and the seed database mounted.

Answer: A B E

NO.16 Examine the RMAN command:
RMAN> CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION FOR DATABASE ON;
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;
Which prerequisite must be met before accomplishing the backup?

A. The password for the encryption must be set up.

B. Oracle wallet for the encryption must be set up.

C. All the tablespaces in the database must be encrypted.

D. Oracle Database Vault must be enabled.

Answer: B

NO.17 Which two statements are true about roles in multitenant container databases (CDBs)? (Choose two.)

A. Local roles can be granted to local and common users.

B. A common role can be granted only to a common user.

C. A common user can create a local role by default in any pluggable database (PDB) that is plugged in to a CDB.

D. A common role can be granted only system privileges.

E. The root container can have both local and common roles.

F. A local role can be assigned to a common role in a PDB.

Answer: A F

NO.18 Identify three benefits of unified auditing. (Choose three.)

A. It helps to reduce disk space used to store an audit trail in a database.

B. It guarantees zero-loss auditing.

C. It reduces overhead on a database caused by auditing, by having a single audit trail.

D. An audit trail cannot be modified because it is read-only.

E. It automatically audits Recovery Manager (RMAN) events.

Answer: C D E

NO.19 Which four actions are possible during an Online Datafile Move operation? (Choose four.)
A. Creating and dropping tables in the datafile being moved
B. Performing file shrink of the data file being moved
C. Querying tables in the datafile being moved
D. Performing Block Media Recovery for a data block in the datafile being moved
E. Flashing back the database
F. Executing DML statements on objects stored in the datafile being moved
Answer: A C D F

NO.20 Examine these Data Pump commands to export and import objects from and to the same database.
The dba has not yet created users hr1 and oe1.
$expdp system/manager
schemas = hr.oe
directory = EXP_DIR
dumpfile = export.dat
include = table
$ impdpsysten/manager
schemas = hr1,oe1
directory = EXP_DIR
dumpfile = export.dat
remap_schena=hr:hrl, oe:oe1
What will happen when running these commands?
A. expdp will fail because no path has been defined for the dumpfile.
B. expdp will succeed but impdp will fail because the users do not exist.
C. inpdp will create two users called hr1 and oe1 and import all objects to the new schemas.
D. impdp will create two users called hr1 and oe1 and import only the tables owned by hr and oe schemas to ht1 and oe1 schemas, respectively.
Answer: B

NO.21 You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) that contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). You are connected to cdb$root as the sys user. You execute the commands:
SQL> CREATE USER C##ADMIN IDENTIFIED BY orcll23;
SQL> CREATE ROLE C##CONNECT;
SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION, CREATE TABLE, SELECT ANY TABLE TO C##CONNECT; SQL> GRANT C##CONNECT to C##ADMIN CONTAINER=ALL; Which statement is true about the c##connect role?
A. It is created only in cdb$root and cannot be granted to the c##admin user with the container=all clause.
B. It is granted to the c##admin user only in the CDB.
C. It is granted to the c##admin user in all PDBs and can be granted only to a local user in a PDB.
D. It is granted to the c##admin user in all PDBs and can be granted object and system privileges for a PDB.

Answer: D

NO.22 Which two statements are true about unified auditing? (Choose two.)
A. A unified audit trail captures audit information from unified audit policies and audit settings.
B. Unified auditing is enabled by executing make -f ins_rdbms.mk uniaud_on ioracle ORACLE_HOME=$ORACLE_HOME.
C. Audit records are created for all users except sys.
D. Audit records are created only for the DML and DDL operations performed on database objects.
E. Unified auditing is enabled by setting the audit_trail parameter to db, extended.
F. A unified audit trail resides in a read-only table in the audsys schema in the system tablespace.
Answer: A B

NO.23 Examine the steps/operations performed during the RMAN backup operation by using Oracle Secure Backup (OSB):
1. Start the RMAN client by using the RMAN TARGET / command.
2. Start the RMAN client by using the OSB user.
3. RMAN creates the backup pieces.
4. Run the RMAN BACKUP command with the SBT channels.
5. OSB creates a backup job and assigns a unique identifier.
6. OSB creates a backup job request through the OSB SBT library.
7. OSB stores metadata about RMAN backup pieces in the OSB catalog.
8. OSB starts the backup operation.
9. OSB updates the RMAN catalog.
Identify the required steps/operations performed in correct order.
A. 1, 4, 6, 5, 8, 3, 9
B. 1, 6, 4, 5, 8, 3, 9
C. 2, 4, 6, 5, 8, 3, 7
D. 2, 4, 5, 8, 3, 7, 9
Answer: C

NO.24 Which two statements are true about dropping a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose two.)
A. A PDB must be in mount state or it must be unplugged.
B. The data files associated with a PDB are automatically removed from disk.
C. A dropped and unplugged PDB can be plugged back into the same multitenant container database (CDB) or other CDBs.
D. A PDB must be in closed state.
E. The backups associated with a PDB are removed.
F. A PDB must have been opened at least once after creation.
Answer: A D

NO.25 In which three situations must you use a recovery catalog? (Choose three.)
A. when you want to store RMAN global scripts that can be used across multiple databases
B. when you want to restrict the amount of space used by backups
C. when you want to perform incremental backups by using a block change tracking file

D. when you want to list data files that were in a target database at a given time by using the AT clause with the REPORT SCHEMA command

E. when you want to maintain backup metadata longer than the period specified by the CONTROL_FILE_RECORD_KEEP_TIME parameter

Answer: A D E

Explanation

A: Some RMAN features function only when you use a recovery catalog. For example, you can store RMAN scripts in a recovery catalog. The chief advantage of a stored script is that it is available to any RMAN client that can connect to the target database and recovery catalog. Command files are only available if the RMAN client has access to the file system on which they are stored.

A local stored script is associated with the target database to which RMAN is connected when the script is created, and can only be executed when you are connected to this target database. A global stored script can be run against any database registered in the recovery catalog.

D: If you use a recovery catalog, then you can use the atClause to specify a past time, SCN, or log sequence number, as shown in these examples of the command:

RMAN> REPORT SCHEMA AT TIME 'SYSDATE-14'; # schema 14 days ago

RMAN> REPORT SCHEMA AT SCN 1000; # schema at scn 1000

RMAN> REPORT SCHEMA AT SEQUENCE 100 THREAD 1; # schema at sequence 100

RMAN> REPORT SCHEMA FOR DB_UNIQUE_NAME standby1;

E: The CONTROL_FILE_RECORD_KEEP_TIME initialization parameter determines the minimum number of days that records are retained in the control file before they are candidates for being overwritten. Thus, you must ensure that you resynchronize the recovery catalog with the control file records before these records are erased.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmcatdb.htm

https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmreprt.htm#BRADV90911

NO.26 Which two statements are true about Resource Manager plans for individual pluggable databases (PDB plans) in a multitenant container database (CDB)? (Choose two.)

A. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, all sessions for that PDB are treated to an equal share of resources.

B. To enable a resource plan for a PDB, a CDB resource plan must be created and enabled.

C. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, Resource Manager uses the resource allocation at the PDB level and ignores the limits set at the CDB level.

D. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, the PDB uses the CDB plan.

E. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, 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: A CDB resource plan determines the amount of resources allocated to each PDB. A PDB resource plan determines how the resources allocated to a specific PDB are allocated to consumer groups within that PDB.

Resource Manager allocates the resources in two steps:

E: A PDB resource plan allocates resource among the consumer groups within a PDB.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb_dbrm.htm

NO.27 Examine the commands executed to monitor database operations:
$> conn sys/oracle@prod as sysdba
SQL> VAR eid NUMBER
SQL>EXEC :eid :
DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.BEGIN_OPERATION('batch_job',FORCED_TRACKING=>'Y');
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Database operations will be monitored only when they consume a significant amount of resource.

B. Database operations for all sessions will be monitored.

C. Database operations will be monitored only if the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to TYPICAL and CONTROL_MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS is set DIAGNISTIC + TUNING.

D. Only DML and DDL statements will be monitored for the session.

E. All subsequent statements in the session will be treated as one database operation and will be monitored.

Answer: C E

Explanation
C: Setting the CONTROL_MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS initialization parameter to DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING (default) enables monitoring of database operations. Real-Time SQL Monitoring is a feature of the Oracle Database Tuning Pack.
Note:
* The DBMS_SQL_MONITOR package provides information about Real-time SQL Monitoring and Real-time Database Operation Monitoring.
*(not B) BEGIN_OPERATION Function starts a composite database operation in the current session.
/ (E) FORCE_TRACKING - forces the composite database operation to be tracked when the operation starts.
You can also use the string variable 'Y'.
/ (not A) NO_FORCE_TRACKING - the operation will be tracked only when it has consumed at least 5 seconds of CPU or I/O time. You can also use the string variable 'N'.

NO.28 You want to export the pluggable database (PDB) HR_PDB1 from the multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 and import it into the CDB2 CDB as the EMP_PDB1 PDB.
Examine the list of possible steps required to perform the task:
1. Create a PDB named EMP_PDB1.
2. Export the HR_PDB1 PDB by using the FULL clause.
3. Open the EMP_PDB1 PDB.
4. Mount the EMP_PDB1 PDB.
5. Synchronize the EMP_PDB1 PDB in restricted mode.
6. Copy the dump file to the Data Pump directory.
7. Create a Data Pump directory in the EMP_PDB1 PDB.
8. Import data into EMP_PDB1 with the FULL and REMAP clauses.
9. Create the same tablespaces in EMP_PDB1 as in HR_PDB1 for new local user objects.
Identify the required steps in the correct order.

A. 2, 1, 3, 7, 6, and 8

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

C. 2, 1, 3, 7, 6, 9, and 8

D. 2, 1, 3, 5, 7, 6, and 8
Answer: C

NO.29 You use RMAN to take regular backups for your database.
Examine the RMAN commands:
RMAN> CROSSCHECK BACKUP;
RMAN> DELETE EXPITED BACKUP;
Which statement is true?
A. All backups and archived redo log files that are not required for the recovery are deleted and the repository is updated.
B. All metadata, for backups and archived redo log files that are recorded in the repository but do not exist on disk or media, is deleted.
C. All backups that have exceeded the age set by the RMAN retention policy are deleted.
D. All metadata pertaining to backups and archived redo log files that have exceeded the age set by the RMAN retention policy are deleted from the repository.
Answer: B

NO.30 Examine the command to duplicate a database:
RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO cdb
PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1, pdb5;
Which two statements are true about the DUPLICATE command? (Choose two.)
A. The SPFILE is copied along with the data files of the pluggable databases (PDBs).
B. A backup of pdb1 and pdb5 must exist before executing the command.
C. The DUPLICATE command first creates a backup, and then duplicates the PDBs by using the backup.
D. The root and the seed database in the container database (CDB) are also duplicated.
E. An auxiliary instance must be started with the initialization parameter ENABLE_PLUGGABLE_DATABASE set to TRUE.
Answer: B D

NO.31 Examine the statements that use flashback technologies:
1. FLASHBACK TABLE customers TO TIMESTAMP TO_TIMESTAMP ('2013-02-04 09:30:00', 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS');
2. SELECT * FROM customers AS OF SCN 123456;
3. FLASHBACK TABLE customers TO BEFORE DROP;
4. FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIMESTAMP TO_TIMESTAMP ('2013-02-04 09:30:00', 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS');
5. SELECT * FROM customers VERSIONS BETWEEM SCN 123456 AND 123999;
6. ALTER TABLE customer FLASHBACK ARCHIVE;
Which set of statements depends on the availability of relevant undo data in the undo tablespace?
A. 1, 2, 5
B. 1, 3, 6
C. 2, 3, 5, 6
D. 3, 4, 5

Answer: A

NO.32 In a database supporting an OLTP workload, tables are frequently updated on both key and non-key columns.
Reports are also generated by joining multiple tables.
Which table organization or type would provide the best performance for this hybrid workload?
A. heap table with a primary key index
B. external table
C. hash clustered table
D. global temporary table
E. index clustered table
Answer: E

NO.33 You plan to use the In-Database Archiving feature of Oracle Database 12c, and store rows that are inactive for over three months, in Hybrid Columnar Compressed (HCC) format.
Which three storage options support the use of HCC? (Choose three.)
A. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of Exadata Grid Disks.
B. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of LUNS on any Storage Area Network array
C. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of any zero padded NFS-mounted files
D. Database files stored in ZFS and accessed using conventional NFS mounts.
E. Database files stored in ZFS and accessed using the Oracle Direct NFS feature
F. Database files stored in any file system and accessed using the Oracle Direct NFS feature
G. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of LUNs on Pillar Axiom Storage arrays
Answer: A E G
Explanation
HCC requires the use of Oracle Storage - Exadata (A), Pillar Axiom (G) or Sun ZFS Storage Appliance (ZFSSA).
Note:
* Hybrid Columnar Compression, initially only available on Exadata, has been extended to support Pillar Axiom and Sun ZFS Storage Appliance (ZFSSA) storage when used with Oracle Database Enterprise Edition
11.2.0.3 and above
* Oracle offers the ability to manage NFS using a feature called Oracle Direct NFS (dNFS). Oracle Direct NFS implements NFS V3 protocol within the Oracle database kernel itself. Oracle Direct NFS client overcomes many of the challenges associated with using NFS with the Oracle Database with simple configuration, better performance than traditional NFS clients, and offers consistent configuration across platforms.

NO.34 A database is running in archivelog mode. You want to back up a 10 TB data file belonging to the users tablespace. The backup of the data file is too slow.
What type of backup do you recommend to improve the performance of the backup?
A. image copy backup by using RMAN
B. multisection parallel backup by using RMAN
C. cold backup after placing the tablespace in backup mode

D. multisection image copy backup by using RMAN

E. cold backup after taking the tablespace offline

Answer: A

NO.35 You want to create a duplicate database DUP_DB from your production database PROD on the same host.
The PROD database uses Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storage. Regular backups are taken using RMAN connected to a recovery catalog.
You create an auxiliary instance and want to execute the command:

```
RMAN>     DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dup_db
          FROM ACTIVE DATABASE;
```

What is a prerequisite for the successful execution of this command?

A. The target database must be in MOUNT state.

B. RMAN must be connected to the target database instance and the auxiliary instance.

C. A most recent backup set of the PROD database must exist.

D. Flashback must be enabled for the PROD database.

Answer: B

Explanation
Assume that the source database prod is on host1 and stores its data files in a non-ASM file system. The control files for prod are located in /oracle/oradata/prod/.
You want to duplicate the source database to database dupdb on remote host host2.
You want to store the duplicate database files in ASM disk group +DISK1.
After connecting RMAN to the target, duplicate, and recovery catalog databases, run the following RMAN script to duplicate the database.
DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dupdb
FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
SPFILE
PARAMETER_VALUE_CONVERT '/oracle/oradata/prod/', '+DISK1'
SET DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST +DISK1;
When the DUPLICATE command completes, the duplicate database is created, with data files, online redo log files, and control files in ASM disk group +DISK1.
References: Oracle Database, Backup and Recovery User's Guide, 12 Release 2 (January 2017), page 26-7

NO.36 You execute the commands on a multitenant container database CDB1 that has multiple pluggable databases:

```
$ . oraenv
ORACLE_SID = [oracle] ? cdb1
The Oracle base for ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0/dbhome_1 is /u01/app/oracle
$ rman target  /
Recovery Manager: Release 12.1.0.0.2 - Production on Fri Jul 19  05:18:33:  2013
Copyright (c) 1982,  2013, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Connected to target database: CDB1 (DBID=782249327)
RMAN> SELECT name FROM v$tablespace;
```

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

A. It succeeds and displays all the tablespaces that belong to the root database.

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

NO.37 Which three statements are true about automated maintenance tasks?
A. Predefined maintenance tasks consist of automatic optimizer statistics collection, running Automatic Segment Advisor, and running Automatic SQL Tuning Advisor.
B. A repository is maintained in the SYSTEM tablespace to store the history of execution of all tasks.
C. They run at predefined time intervals that are intended to occur during a period of low system loads.
D. An Oracle Scheduler job is created for each maintenance tasks that is scheduled to run in a maintenance window.
E. A maintenance window is automatically extended until all the maintenance tasks defined are completed.
Answer: A C D

NO.38 You create two Resource Manager plans, one for night time workloads, the other for day time.
How would you make the plans switch automatically?
A. Use job classes.
B. Use scheduler windows.
C. Use the mapping rule for the consumer groups.
D. Set the switch_time plan directive for both plans.
E. Use scheduler schedules.
Answer: B

NO.39 Which three statements are true about Flashback Data Archive? (Choose three.)
A. Flashback Data Archive prevents flashback queries from getting a snapshot-too-old error.
B. A table enabled for Flashback Data Archive cannot be dropped unless Flashback Data Archive is disabled or disassociated first.
C. To enable Flashback Data Archive for a table, it is mandatory to have a default Flashback Data Archive for a database.
D. While enabling Flashback Data Archive for a table, if no name is provided for Flashback Data Archive, it is enabled using the default Flashback Data Archive.
E. To use Flashback Data Archive, users must have unlimited quota on the Flashback Data Archive tablespace.
Answer: B C D

NO.40 You are required to migrate your 11.2.0.3 database to an Oracle 12c database.
Examine the list of steps that might be used to accomplish this task:
1. Place all user-defined tablespaces in read-only mode on the source database.
2. Use the RMAN convert command to convert data files to the target platform's endian format, if required.

3. Perform a full transportable export on the source database with the parameters VERSI0N=12, TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS, and FULL=Y.
4. Transport the data files for all the user-defined tablespaces.
5. Transport the export dump file to the target database.
6. Perform an import on the target database by using the full, network_link, and transportable_datafiles parameters.
7. Perform an import on the target database by using the full and transportable_datafiles parameters.
Identify the required steps in the correct order.

A. 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, and 7

B. 1, 2, 4, 6, 5, 3, and 7

C. 1, 2, 4, and 7

D. 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7

Answer: A

NO.41 Users report this error message when inserting rows into the orders table:
ERROR at line1:
ORA-01654f:unable to extend index USERS.ORDERS_IND by 8 in tablespace INDEXES You determine that the indexes tablespace is out of space and there is no free space on the filesystem used by the Oracle database.
Which two must you do to fix this problem without affecting currently executing queries? (Choose two.)

A. drop and re-create the index

B. coalesce the order.ind index

C. coalesce the indexes tablespace

D. perform an on line table rebuild using dbms_redefinition

E. rebuild the index online moving it to another tablespace that has enough free space for the index

Answer: B E

NO.42 You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 that is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and contains pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB_1 and PDB_2.
While opening PDB_1, you get an error:
SQL> alter pluggable database pdb_1 open;
ORA-01157: cannot identify/lock data file 11-see DBWR trace file
ORA-01110: data file 11: '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/pcb_1/example01.dbf' To repair the failure, you open an RMAN session for the target database CDB$ROOT. You execute the following as the first command:
RMAN> REPAIR FAILURE;
Which statement describes the consequence of the command?

A. The command performs the recovery and closes the failure.

B. The command produces an error because RMAN is not connected to the target database PDB_1.

C. The command produces an error because the ADVISE FAILURE command was not executed before the REPAIR FAILURE command.

D. The command executes successfully, performs recovery, and opens PDB_1.

Answer: C

NO.43 For which two requirements would you use the Database Resource Manager? (Choose two.)
A. limiting the CPU used per database call
B. specifying the maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for a user
C. specifying the amount of private space a session can allocate in the shared pool of the SGA
D. limiting the degree of parallelism of operations performed by a user or group of users
E. specifying an idle time limit that applies to sessions that are idle and blocking other sessions
Answer: D E

NO.44 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 statistics feedback?
(Choose three.)
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 E

NO.45 Which three statements are true about the startup and shutdown of multitenant container databases (CDBs) and pluggable databases (PDBs)? (Choose three.)
A. A PDB opened in restricted mode allows only local users to connect.
B. When a CDB is open in restricted mode, PDBs must also be opened in restricted mode.
C. When a CDB is in MOUNT state, PDBs are automatically placed in MOUNT state.
D. All PDBs must be shut down before shutting down a CDB instance.
E. When a CDB instance is started, PDBs can be placed in OPEN state by using database triggers or by executing the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE command.
Answer: B C E

NO.46 As part of a manual upgrade process, after installing the software for Oracle Database 12c and preparing the new Oracle home, you shut down the existing single-instance database.
Which step should you perform next to start the upgrade of the database?
A. Start up the database instance by using the new location of the server parameter file and run the

catuppst.sqi script to generate informational messages and log files during the upgrade.

B. Start up the database instance by using the new location of the server parameter file and run the cact1.pl script from the new Oracle home to use parallel upgrade options that reduce down time.

C. Start up the database instance by using the STARTUP UPGRADE command and gather fixed object statistics to minimize the time needed for recompilation.

D. Start up the database instance by using the STARTUP UPGRADE command, which opens the existing database, and then performs additional upgrade operations.

Answer: B

NO.47 You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1.
Examine the command and its output:
SQL>show parameterfile
NAME TYPE VALUE
---------- db_create_file_dest string
db_file_name_convert string db_files integer 200 You verify that sufficient disk space is available and that no file currently exists in the
'/u0l/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/salesdb' location.
You plan to create a new pluggable database (PDB) by using the command:
SQL>CREATEPLUGGABLEDATABASESALESPDB
ADMINUSER salesadm IDENTIFIED BY password;
ROLES=(dba)
DEFAULTTABLESPACE sales
DATAFILE' /u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/salesdb/sales01.dbf'SIZE 250M AUTOEXTEND ON
FILE_NAME_CONVERT=('/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/pdbseed/',
'/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/salesdb/')
STORAGE(MAXSIZE2G)
PATK_PREFIX='/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/SALESPDB';
Which statement is true?

A. SALESPDB is created and is in mount state.

B. PDB creation fails because the db_file_name_convert parameter is not set in the CDB.

C. SALESPDB is created and is in read/write mode.

D. PDB creation fails because a default temporary tablespace is not defined for SALESPDB.

Answer: A

NO.48 Which two statements are true about service creation for pluggable databases (PDBs)? (Choose two.)

A. When a PDB is created, a service is automatically started in the instance with the same name as the PDB.

B. The default service that is automatically created by a database at the time of PDB creation can be dropped, provided a new additional service is created.

C. A database managed by Oracle Restart can have additional services created or existing services modified by using the SRVCTL utility for each PDB.

D. Only a common user can create additional services for a PDB.

E. When a PDB is created, a service with the same name as the PDB is created in the PDB.

Answer: A C

NO.49 You want to consolidate databases for the CRM, ERP, and SCM applications by migrating them to pluggable databases (PDBs).
You have already created a test system to support the consolidation of databases in a multitenant container database (CDB) that has multiple PDBs.
What is the easiest way to perform capacity planning for consolidation?
A. capturing the most resource-intensive SQL statements in a SQL Tuning Set on the production system and using the SQL Performance Analyzer on the test system
B. capturing the workload on the production system and replaying the workload for one PDB at a time on the test system
C. capturing the workload on the production system and using Consolidated Database Replay to replay the workload of all production systems simultaneously for all PDBs
D. capturing the most resource-intensive SQL statements in a SQL Tuning Set on the production system and using the SQL Tuning Advisor on the test system
Answer: C

NO.50 Automatic Undo Management is enabled for your database. You want a user to retrieve metadata and historical data for a given transaction or for transactions in a given time interval.
Which three are prerequisites to fulfill this requirement? (Choose three.)
A. Minimal supplemental logging must be enabled.
B. The database must be running in archivelog mode.
C. Flashback Data Archive must be created and the flashback archive administer system privilege must be granted to the user.
D. The flashback any table privilege must be granted to the user.
E. The select any transaction privilege must be granted to the user.
F. The recycle bin parameter must be set to on.
Answer: A B E

NO.51 You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) that contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). RMAN is connected to CDB$ROOT.
Examine the command:
RMAN> LIST FAILURE;
Which statement is true about this command?
A. It lists failures only for the CDB root database.
B. It lists failures for a PDB only when RMAN is connected to a recovery catalog.
C. It lists failures for the CDB and all the PDBs in this CDB.
D. It lists failures only if RMAN is connected to a PDB.
Answer: A
Explanation
In the current release, Data Recovery Advisor can only be used to diagnose and repair data corruptions in non-CDBs and the root of a multitenant container database (CDB). Data Recovery Advisor is not supported for pluggable databases (PDBs).
Note: You can run the LIST FAILURE command to show all known failures.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmrepai.htm

NO.52 Which two are prerequisites for setting up Flashback Data Archive? (Choose two.)
A. Fast Recovery Area should be defined.
B. Undo retention guarantee should be enabled.
C. Supplemental logging should be enabled.
D. Automatic Undo Management should be enabled.
E. All users using Flashback Data Archive should have unlimited quota on the Flashback Data Archive tablespace.
F. The tablespace in which the Flashback Data Archive is created should have Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) enabled.
Answer: D F

NO.53 Examine the probable steps involved in the basic backup process of RMAN and Oracle Secure Backup (OSB):
1. RMAN initiates backup and passes the database backup storage selector to OSB.
2. RMAN creates the backup job.
3. OSB creates the backup job with an OSB user.
4. RMAN updates its repository.
5. RMAN executes the job and transfers data from a client to media.
6. OSB executes the job and transfers data from a client to media.
7. OSB updates its repository.
Identify the required steps in the correct order.
A. 1, 3, 6, 7, 4
B. 2, 1, 6, 4, 7
C. 1, 3, 5, 7, 4
D. 1, 3, 6, 4, 7
Answer: A
Explanation
The storage selector act as a layer between RMAN, which accesses the database, and the Oracle Secure Backup software, which manages the backup media.
For backups, Oracle Secure Backup stores metadata about RMAN backup pieces in the Oracle Secure Backup catalog.
The Oracle Secure Backup catalog is stored and managed completely separately from the RMAN recovery catalog. Oracle Secure Backup stores each backup piece and corresponding metadata about the piece.
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16926_01/doc.121/e16564/osb_rman_backup.htm

NO.54 LDAP_DIRECTORY_SYSAUTH is set to YES.
Users requiring DBAs access have been granted the sysdba enterprise role in Oracle Internet Directory (OID).
SSL has been configured for the database and OID and the password file has been configured for the database.
User scott with sysdba privilege tries to connect remotely using this command:
$sqlplusscott/tiger@DB0l As sysdba where DB01 is the net service name.

Which authentication method will be attempted first?
A. authentication by password file
B. authentication by using certificates over SSL
C. authentication by using the Oracle Internet Directory
D. authentication by using the local OS of the database server
Answer: A

NO.55 What can be automatically implemented after the SQL Tuning Advisor is run as part of the Automated Maintenance Task?
A. statistics recommendations
B. SQL profile recommendations
C. SQL statement restructure recommendations
D. creation of materialized views to improve query performance
Answer: B

NO.56 You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) that has no startup triggers and contains three pluggable databases (PDBs).
You execute the command to start up the CDB.
SQL> STARTUP
Which statement is true?
A. CDB$ROOT, PDB$SEED, and the PDBs are opened in read-only mode.
B. CDB$ROOT and PDB$SEED are opened in read-only mode, but the PDBs are in closed mode.
C. CDB$ROOT is opened in read/write mode, but PDB$SEED and the PDBs are in closed mode.
D. CDB$ROOT is opened in read/write mode, PDB$SEED in read-only mode, and the PDBs in MOUNT state.
E. CDB$ROOT, PDB$SEED, and the PDBs are opened in read/write mode.
Answer: D
Explanation
If neither READ WRITE nor READ ONLY is specified, a PDB will be opened in READ ONLY if a CDB to which it belongs is used as a physical standby database, otherwise the PDB will be opened READ WRITE.
Prerequisites for a PDB STARTUP
When the current container is a pluggable database (PDB), the STARTUP command can only be used if:
* The PDB is in MOUNTED mode, excluding the use of the FORCE option.
* The PDB must be in READ ONLY or READ WRITE mode to be in mounted mode.
Etc.
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQPUG/ch_twelve045.htm

NO.57 Examine the resources consumed by a database instance whose current Resource Manager plan is displayed.
SQL> SELECT name, active_sessions, queue_length,
consumed_cpu_time, cpu_waits, cpu_wait_time
FROM v$rsrc_consumer_group;

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. An attempt to start a new session by a user belonging to DSS_QUERIES fails with an error.

B. An attempt to start a new session by a user belonging to 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

NO.58 In your database, there are tablespaces that were read-only when the last backup was taken. These tablespaces have not been made read/write since then. You want to perform an incomplete recovery on the database by using a backup control file.

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

A. All the read-only tablespaces should be taken offline.

B. All the read-only tablespaces should be restored separately.

C. All the read-only tablespaces should be renamed to have the MISSINGnnnn format.

D. All the read-only tablespaces should be made online with logging disabled.

Answer: A

NO.59 Your database supports an OLTP workload. Examine the output of the query:

```
SQL> SELECT target_mttr, estimated_mttr
     FROM v$instance_recovery
TARGET_MTTR ESTIMATED_MTTR
----------- --------------
          0             76
```

To ensure faster instance recovery, you set the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter to
30.

What is the effect of this setting on the database?

A. Automatic checkpoint tuning is disabled.

B. The frequency of log switches is increased.

C. The overhead on database performance is increased because of frequent writes to disk.
D. The MTTR advisor is disabled.
Answer: C

NO.60 You plan to duplicate the multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1 that contains the pluggable database (PDB) SALES:

```
RMAN>     DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO cdbdup
          PLUGGABLE DATABASE sales
          FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
          PASSWORD FILE
          SPFILE
          NOFILENAMECHECK;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)
A. The root and seed databases are included in the duplication.
B. Only the SALES PDB is duplicated as the non-CDB CDBDUP.
C. A backup of the SALES PDB must exist before the execution of the command.
D. An auxiliary instance must have been started with the initialization parameter ENABLE_PLUGGABLE_DATABASE set to TRUE.
E. RMAN must be connected to a recovery catalog for the execution of the command.
Answer: A D
Explanation
D: When duplicating a whole CDB or one more PDBs:
You must create the auxiliary instance as a CDB. To do so, start the instance with the following declaration in the initialization parameter file:
enable_pluggable_database=TRUE
A: To duplicate PDBs, you must create the auxiliary instance as a CDB. To do so, start the instance with the declaration enable_pluggable_database=TRUE in the initialization parameter file. When you duplicate one or more PDBs, RMAN also duplicates the root (CDB$ROOT) and the seed database (PDB$SEED). The resulting duplicate database is a fully functional CDB that contains the root, the seed database, and the duplicated PDBs.
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmdupdb.htm

NO.61 You are administering a database that supports a data warehousing workload and is running in noarchivelog mode. You use RMAN to perform a level 0 backup on Sundays and level 1 incremental backups on all the other days of the week.
One of the data files is corrupted and the current online redo log file is lost because of a media failure.
Which action must you take for recovery?
A. Restore the data file, recover it by using the recover datafilenoredo command, and use the resetlogs option to open the database.
B. Restore the control file and all the data files, recover them by using the recover database noredo command, and use the resetlogs option to open the database.
C. Restore all the data files, recover them by using the recover database command, and open the database.

D. Restore all the data files, recover them by using the recover database noredo command, and use the resetlogs option to open the database.
Answer: B

NO.62 Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and flashback is enabled.
In which scenario must you use RMAN backups for recovering tables and table partitions?
A. when recovering a table to a point in time
B. when recovering a table that has been logically corrupted
C. when recovering dropped tables that are present in the recyclebin
D. when recovering the data of a table to the desired point in time, which is more recent that the oldest available undo
E. when recovering data that was lost after a DDL operation modified the structure of a table
Answer: A

NO.63 You must unload data from the orders, order_items, and products database tables to four files using the External Tables.

```
CREATE TABLE orders_ext
(order_id, order_date, product_id, product_name,quantity)
ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
(
TYPE ORACLE_DATAPUMP
DEFAULT DIRECTORY ext.dir
LOCATION ('ordersl.dmp','orders2.dmp','orders3.dmp','lorders4.dmp')
)
PARALLEL
AS
SELECT o.order_id,o.order_date,p.product_id,p.product_name,i.quantity
FROM orders o,productsp,order_items
WHERE o.orderid = i.order_id and i.product_id = p.product_id;
```

You execute the command shown in the Exhibit, but only two files are created. Which parameter must be changed so that four files are created?
A. TYPE
B. LOCATION
C. PARALLEL
D. DEFAULT DIRECTORY
E. ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
Answer: C

NO.64 Your database has a table CUSTOMERS that contains the columns CUST_NAME, AMT_DUE, and OLD_STATUS.
Examine the commands executed and their output:

```
SQL> UPDATE customers SET amt_due=amt_due+amt_due*1.1 WHERE cust_name=*'JAMES';
1 row updated.
SQL> ALTER TABLE customers DROP COLUMN old_status;
Table Altered
SQL> UPDATE customers SET amt_due=amt_due+amt_due*1.5 WHERE cust_name=*'JAMES';
1 row updated.
SQL> COMMIT;
SQL> SELECT versions_xid AS XID, versions_startscn AS START_SCN,
           versions_endscn AS END_SCN, versions_operation AS OPERATION, amt_due
     FROM customers VERSIONS BETWEEN SCN MINVALUE AND MAXVALUE
     WHERE cust_name='JAMES';
XID              START_SCN     END_SCN      OPERATION    AMT_DUE
--------         ----------    ---------    ------------ ----------
07002f00c1030000 1706337       1706337      U            3300
```

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

A. Supplemental logging is not enabled for the database.

B. The undo data that existed for versions of rows before the change to the table structure is invalidated.

C. The DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET parameter is set to a lower value and the undo data pertaining to the first transaction is flushed out.

D. Undo retention guarantee is not enabled.

E. Flashback Data Archive is full after the first update statement.

Answer: B

NO.65 Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and a nightly backup of the database, along with an autobackup of the control file, is taken by using RMAN. Because of a media failure, the SPFILE and the control files are lost.

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

1. Set DBID of the target database in RMAN.
2. Start the database instance by using the STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT command in RMAN.
3. Restore the control files from the backup.
4. Mount the database.
5. Restore the SPFILE from the autobackup.
6. Create a PFILE from the recovered SPFILE.
7. Restart the instance in NOMOUNT state.

Identify the required steps in the correct order.

A. 1, 2, 5, 3, 6, 4

B. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 4

C. 2, 1, 5, 7, 3, 4

D. 2, 1, 5, 6, 7, 4, 3

Answer: C

NO.66 Your database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) workload and it needs to be up 24 x 7. You want to perform a complete database backup by using RMAN.

Identify the minimum requirement for accomplishing the task.

A. An RMAN channel must be configured to device-type disk.
B. The database must be configured in ARCHIVELOG mode.
C. Redo log groups must have at least two members each.
D. All tablespaces in the database must be locally managed.
Answer: B

NO.67 You want to create a guaranteed restore point for your database by executing the command:
SQL> CREATE RESTORE POINT dbrsp1 GUARANTEE FLASHBACK DATABASE;
Identify two prerequisites for the successful execution of this command. (Choose two.)
A. The database must be running in ARCHIVELOG mode.
B. Flashback Database must be enabled.
C. Fast Recovery Area must be enabled.
D. The recyclebin must be enabled for the database.
E. Undo retention guarantee must be enabled.
F. A database backup must be taken.
Answer: A C

NO.68 You issue the RMAN command:
RMAN> BACKUP SECTION SIZE 300M TABLESPACE users;
Which statement is true about the execution of the command?
A. The resulting backupset has backup pieces that cannot exceed 300 MB.
B. RMAN uses multiplexing to perform the backup.
C. RMAN always performs this type of backup in parallel.
D. The backup succeeds only if the USERS tablespace is locally managed.
E. The backup set size is limited to 300 MB.
Answer: A

NO.69 Your multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 has two pluggable databases, PDB1 and PDB2. The local net service name CDB1 connects to the root database, and the service names PDB1 and PDB2 connect to the pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB1 and PDB2, respectively.
Examine the commands to change the value of the PDB modifiable initialization parameter:
$> sqlplus sys/oracle_4U@pdb1 AS SYSDBA
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines=FALSE SCOPE=BOTH; SQL> CONN sys/oracle_4U@pdb2 AS SYSDBA SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines= TRUE SCOPE = BOTH; SQL> CONN sys/oracle _4U@cdbl AS SYSDBA SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET optimizer_use_sql_plan_baseline=TRUE SCOPE=BOTH; Which statement is true about the OPTIMIZER_USE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES parameter?
A. It gives an error because it cannot be set for the root database.
B. It is set to TRUE for the root database and the pluggable database PDB2, because values can be set for this parameter at the PDB level in a PDB.
C. It is set to TRUE for the root database and all the PDBs, because the value set at the root level has higher precedence.
D. It is set to TRUE for the root database and all the PDBs, but is effective only when the CDB is restarted and the PDBs are reopened.

Answer: B

NO.70 The CATDB12c database contains an Oracle Database version 12c catalog schema owned by the RC12C user.
The RCAT11 database contains an Oracle Database version 11g catalog schema owned by the RC11 user in which several databases are registered. Both databases are open.
You execute the RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG rc12c/pass12c@catdb12c
RMAN> IMPORT CATALOG rc11/pwdcat11@ract11
```

Which two tasks are performed as part of the import? (Choose two.)
A. All databases registered in the RC11 catalog are registered in the RC12C catalog.
B. Databases from the RC12C catalog are implicitly unregistered if the RC11 catalog has registered databases with same name.
C. Local and global stored scripts that have the same name as existing scripts in the RC12C catalog are automatically renamed.
D. Imported databases are unregistered from the RC11 catalog.
E. Recovery catalog is resynchronized with the control files of the registered databases.
Answer: A D

NO.71 You have installed two 64G flash devices to support the Database Smart Flash Cache feature on your database server that is running on Oracle Linux.
You have set the db_smart_flash_file parameter:
DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE= ' /dev/f lash_device_1',' /dev/f lash_device_2'
How should the D3_flash_cache_size be configured to use both devices?
A. Set DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=64G.
B. Set D3_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=64G, 64G.
C. Set D3_FLASK_CACKE_SI2E=128G.
D. db_flash_cache_SI2E is automatically configured by the instance at startup.
Answer: B
Explanation
* Smart Flash Cache concept is not new in Oracle 12C - DB Smart Flash Cache in Oracle 11g.
In this release Oracle has made changes related to both initialization parameters used by DB Smart Flash cache. Now you can define many files|devices and its sizes for "Database Smart Flash Cache" area. In previous releases only one file|device could be defined.
DB_FLASH_CACHE_FILE = /dev/sda, /dev/sdb, /dev/sdc
DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE = 32G, 32G, 64G
So above settings defines 3 devices which will be in use by "DB Smart Flash Cache"
/dev/sda - size 32G
/dev/sdb - size 32G
/dev/sdc - size 64G
New view V$FLASHFILESTAT - it's used to determine the cumulative latency and read counts of each file|device and compute the average latency

NO.72 Which two statements are true about scheduling operations in a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose two.)

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

NO.73 Which three types of failures are detected by the Data Recovery Advisor (DRA)? (Choose three.)
A. loss of a non-critical data file
B. loss of a control file
C. physical data block corruption
D. logical data block corruption
E. loss of an archived redo log file
Answer: B C E

NO.74 Examine the commands executed in the root container of your multitenant container database (CDB) that has multiple pluggable databases (PDBs):
SQL> CREATE USER c##a_admin IDENTIFIED BY orcl123;
SQL> CREATE ROLE c##role1 CONTAINER=ALL;
SQL> GRANT CREATE VIEW TO C##roleI CONTAINER=ALL;
SQL> GRANT c##role1 TO c##a_admin CONTAINER=ALL;
SQL> REVOKE c##role1 FROM c##a_admin;
What is the result of the revoke command?
A. It executes successfully and the c##role1 role is revoked from the c##a_admin user only in the root container.
B. It fails and reports an error because the container=all clause is not used.
C. It executes successfully and the c##rocl1 role is revoked from the c##a_admin user in the root database and all the PDBs.
D. It fails and reports an error because the container=current clause is not used.
Answer: B

NO.75 You create a default Flashback Data Archive FLA1 and enable it for the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema.
After a few days, you want to alter the EMPLOYEES table by executing the command:
SQL> ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES ADD PHONE NUMBER(12);
Which statement is true about the execution of the command?
A. It gives an error because DDL statements cannot be executed on a table that is enabled for Flashback Data Archive.
B. It executes successfully and all metadata related to the EMPLOYEES table before altering the table definition is purged from Flashback Data Archive.
C. It executes successfully and continues to store metadata related to the EMPLOYEES table.
D. It executes successfully but Flashback Data Archive is disabled for the EMPLOYEES table.
Answer: C

NO.76 You accidentally drop the CUSTOMERS table, and then recover it by using the FLASHBACK TABLE command.
Which two statements are true about the dependent objects of the CUSTOMERS table? (Choose two.)
A. Only the primary key constraint created for the table is flashed back, whereas all other indexes must be retrieved separately.
B. All the constraints defined on the table, except the referential integrity constraints, are flashed back.
C. All the triggers associated with the table are flashed back but are disabled.
D. Materialized views that use the CUSTOMERS table are flashed back.
E. LOB segments associated with the CUSTOMERS table are flashed back.
Answer: B E
Explanation
B: Oracle Database retrieves all indexes defined on the table except for bitmap join indexes, and all triggers and constraints defined on the table except for referential integrity constraints that reference other tables.

NO.77 Your database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode. One of the data files belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace is corrupted. You notice that all online redo logs have been overwritten since the last backup.
Which method would you use to recover the data file?
A. Shut down the instance if not already shut down, restore all data files belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace from the last backup, and restart the instance.
B. Shut down the instance if not already shut down, restore the corrupted data file belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace from the last backup, and restart the instance.
C. Shut down the instance if not already shut down, restore all data files for the entire database from the last backup, and restart the instance.
D. Mount the database, restore all data files belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace from the last backup, and open the database.
Answer: C

NO.78 Which two are prerequisites for performing Flashback Transaction? (Choose two.)
A. A supplemental log must be enabled for the primary key.
B. Undo retention guarantee must be configured for the database.
C. Fast Recovery Area must be enabled for the database.
D. The EXECUTE privilege must be granted to a user on the DBMS_FLASHBACK package.
E. Row movement must be enabled.
Answer: A D

NO.79 Which three types of backups can be performed for a database running in NOARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose three.)
A. consistent whole database backup
B. backup of noncritical tablespaces without shutting down the instance

C. backup of the database without shutting down the instance
D. backup of only those blocks that have changed since the last backup while database is mounted
E. backup of only the used blocks in a critical tablespace (SYSTEM or SYSAUX) while the database is open
Answer: A C D

NO.80 Which three statements are true about Oracle Restart? (Choose three.)
A. It can be configured to automatically attempt to restart various components after a hardware or software failure.
B. While starting any components, it automatically attempts to start all dependencies first and in proper order.
C. It can be configured to automatically restart a database in case of normal shutdown of the database instance.
D. It can be used to only start Oracle components.
E. It runs periodic check operations to monitor the health of Oracle components.
Answer: A B E

NO.81 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

NO.82 Identify three reasons for using a recovery catalog with Recovery Manager (RMAN). (Choose three.)
A. to store backup information of multiple databases in one place
B. to restrict the amount of space that is used by backups
C. to maintain a backup for an indefinite period of time by using the KEEP FOREVER clause
D. to store RMAN scripts that are available to any RMAN client that can connect to target databases registered in the recovery catalog
E. to automatically delete obsolete backups after a specified period of time
Answer: A C D

NO.83 You specified the warning and critical thresholds for a locally managed tablespace to be 60% and 70%, respectively.
From the tablespace space usage metrics, you find that the space usage has reached the specified warning threshold value, but no alerts have been generated.
What could be the reason for this?
A. The event parameter was not set.
B. The sql_trace parameter is set to false.

C. Enterprise Manager was not used.
D. The statistics_level parameter is set to basic.
E. The timed_statistics parameter is set to false.
Answer: D

NO.84 The environmental variable oracle_Base is set to /u01/app/oracle and oracle_home is set to /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0/db 1.
You want to check the diagnostic files created as part of the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).
Examine the initialization parameters set in your database.
NAME TYPE VALUE
---------- ---------- ----------
audit_file_dest string /u01/app/oracle/admin/eml2rep/adump
background_dump_dest string
core_dump_dest string
db_create_file_dest string
db_recovery_file_dest string /u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area
diagnostic_dest string
What is the location of the ADR base?
A. It is set to /u01/app/oracle/product:/12.1.0/db_1/log.
B. It is set to /u01/app/oracle/admin/enl2r&p/adump.
C. It is set to /u01/app/oracle.
D. It is set to /u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area.
Answer: C

NO.85 A user issues a query on the sales table and receives the following error:
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01565: error in identifying file '/u0l/app/oracle/oradata/ORCL/temp01.dbf' ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status Which two actions would you take to recover the temporary tablespace? (Choose two.)
A. Drop the tenp01.dbf file, and then re-create the temp file.
B. Add a new temp file to the temporary tablespace and drop the temp01.dbf file.
C. Shut down the database instance, start up the database instance in mount state, create a new temporary tablespace, and then open the database.
D. Take the temporary tablespace offline, recover the missing temp file, and then bring the temporary tablespace online.
E. Create a new temporary tablespace and assign it as the default to the user.
Answer: B E

NO.86 Which two statements are true regarding Oracle Data Pump? (Choose two.)
A. EXPDP and IMPDP are the client components of Oracle Data Pump.
B. DBMS_DATAPUMP PL/SQL packages can be used independently of the Data Pump clients.
C. Oracle Data Pump export and import operations can be performed only by users with the SYSDBA privilege.
D. Oracle Data Pump imports can be done from the export files generated in the Original Export

Utility.
E. EXPDP and IMPDP use the procedures provided by DBMS_METADATA to execute export and import commands.
Answer: A B

NO.87 Which three statements are true about the database instance startup after an instance failure?
A. Online redo log files and archived redo log files are required to complete the rollback stage of instance recovery.
B. The SMON process automatically performs the database recovery.
C. Changes committed before the failure, which were not written to the data files, are reapplied.
D. The RECO process recovers the uncommitted transactions at the next instance startup.
E. Uncommitted changes are rolled back to ensure transactional consistency.
F. Media recovery is required to complete the database recovery.
Answer: B,D,E

NO.88 Examine the command to create a pluggable database (PDB):
SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb2 FROM pdb1
FILE_NAME-_CONVERT = ('/disk1/oracle/pdb1/', '/disk2/oracle/pdb2/') PATH_PREFIX
'/disk2/oracle/pdb2';
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)
A. The pluggable database pdb2 is created by cloning pdb1 and is in mount state.
B. Details about the metadata describing pdb2 are stored in an XML file in the '/disk2/oracle/pdb2/' directory.
C. The tablespace specifications of pdb2 are the same as pdb1.
D. All database objects belonging to common users in PDB1 are cloned in PDB2.
E. pdb2 is created with its own private undo and temp tablespaces.
Answer: A C

NO.89 In the SPFILE, UNDO TABLESPACE is Set to UNDOTBS.
You rename the undotbs undo tablespace:
ALTER TABLESPACE undotbs RENAME TO undotbs_old;
Which statement is true?
A. The tablespace will be renamed but the data file headers will not be updated.
B. The statement will fail because you cannot rename an undo tablespace.
C. The tablespace will be renamed and all the changes will be logged in the alert log.
D. The tablespace will be renamed and a message written to the alert log indicating that you should change the corresponding initialization parameter.
E. You must set the undo_tablespace parameter to some other tablespace name before renaming undotbs.
Answer: C

NO.90 Consider the following scenario for your database:
Backup optimization is enabled in RMAN.

The recovery window is set to seven days in RMAN.
The most recent backup to disk for the tools tablespace was taken on March 1, 2013.
The tools tablespace is read-only since March 2, 2013.
On March 15, 2013, you issue the RMAN command to back up the database to disk.
Which statement is true about the backup of the tools tablespace?
A. The RMAN backup fails because the tools tablespace is read-only.
B. RMAN skips the backup of the tools tablespace because backup optimization is enabled.
C. RMAN creates a backup of the tools tablespace because backup optimization is applicable only for the backups written to media.
D. RMAN creates a backup of the tools tablespace because no backup of the tablespace exists within the seven-day recovery window.
Answer: D

NO.91 When is the UNDO_RETENTION parameter value ignored by a transaction?
A. when the data file of the undo tablespace is autoextensible
B. when there are multiple undotablespaces available in a database
C. when the undo tablespace is of a fixed size and retention guarantee is not enabled
D. when Flashback Database is enabled
Answer: C

NO.92 Examine the output:
SQL> ARCHIVE LOG LIST
Database log modeArchive Mode
Automatic archival Enabled
Archive DestinationUSE_DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST
Oldest online log sequence376
Next log sequence to archive378
Current log sequence378
Which three types of files are automatically placed in the fast recovery area? (Choose three.)
A. Flashback data archives (FDA)
B. Archived redo log files
C. Control file autobackups
D. Server parameter file (SPFILE)
E. Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup pieces
Answer: B C E

NO.93 Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMm) is enabled for your database instance, but parameters for the managed components are not defined.
You execute this command:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE = 100M;
Which statement is true?
A. The minimum size for the standard buffer cache is 100 MB.
B. The maximum size for the standard buffer cache is 100 MB.
C. The minimum space guaranteed in the buffer cache for any server process is 100 MB.

D. The maximum space in the buffer cache that can be released for dynamic distribution is 100 MB.
E. The minimum size for all buffer caches is 100 MB.
Answer: A

NO.94 Which three conditions must be met before you create a Virtual Private Catalog (VPC)? (Choose three.)
A. A base recovery catalog should exist.
B. The owner of VPC cannot own recovery catalog.
C. At least one target database should be registered in the recovery catalog.
D. The register database privilege should be granted to the virtual catalog owner.
E. The recovery_catalog_owner role should be granted to the virtual catalog owner.
Answer: A D E

NO.95 Which three conditions must be met before you Virtual Private Catalog (VPC) can be created and used by an Administrator? (Choose three.)
A. A base recovery catalog must exist.
B. The owner of the VPC cannot own recovery catalog.
C. At least one target database should be registered in the recovery catalog.
D. The REGISTER DATABASE privilege should be granted to the virtual catalog owner.
E. The DBA role must be granted to the virtual catalog owner.
Answer: A B E

NO.96 You want RMAN to make duplicate copies of data files when using the BACKUP command. What must you set using the RMAN CONFIGURE command to achieve this?
A. MAXSETSIZE TO 2;
B. DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 2 BACKUP TYPE TO BACKUPSET;
C. CHANNEL DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/disk1/%U' , '/disk2/%U';
D. DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 2;
Answer: D

NO.97 A telecom company wishes to generate monthly bills to include details of customer calls, listed in order of time of call.
Which table organization allows for generating the bills with minimum degree of row sorting?
A. a hash cluster
B. an index cluster
C. a partitioned table
D. a sorted hash cluster
E. a heap table with a rowid column
Answer: D

NO.98 Which statement is true about the ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER command to switch between containers?
A. It can be executed only from CDB$ROOT.

B. It rolls back any pending transactions in the container from which it is executed.
C. It will not fire login triggers for the specified container.
D. It cannot be used to connect to PDB$SEED.
E. It cannot be used to connect to CDB$ROOT from a pluggable database (PDB).
Answer: D
Explanation
The current container can be the root or a PDB.
The current container can be CDB$ROOT (root) only for common users. The current container can be a particular PDB for both common users and local users.
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb_admin.htm

NO.99 RMAN is connected to the target database prod1 and an auxiliary instance in nomount state. Examine the command to create a duplicate database:
RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dup1
FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
NOFILENAMECHECK
PASSWORD FILE
SPFILE;
Which two statements are true about the execution of the duplicate command?
A. The duplicate database is created by using the backups created during the execution of
B. The duplicate database has the same directory structure as the source database.
C. All archive redo log files are automatically copied to the duplicate database.
D. the duplicate command.
E. The duplicate database is created without using RMAN backups and prod: is allowed to remain open during duplication.
F. The password file and SPFILE for theduplicate database dup1 are created in their respective default locations.
Answer: C,E

NO.100 Examine the command:

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

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

NO.101 RMAN is connected to the target database PROD1 and an auxiliary instance in NOMOUNT state. Examine the command to create a duplicate database:

```
RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dup1
      FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
      NOFILENAMECHECK
      PASSWORD FILE
      SPFILE;
```

Which two statements are true about the execution of the DUPLICATE command? (Choose two.)

A. All archive redo log files are automatically copied to the duplicate database.

B. The duplicate database has the same directory structure as the source database.

C. The duplicate database is created by using the backups created during the execution of the DUPLICATE command.

D. The password file and SPFILE for the duplicate database DUP1 are created in their respective default locations.

E. The duplicate database is created without using RMAN backups and PROD: is allowed to remain open during duplication.

Answer: B E

NO.102 View the SPFILE parameter settings in the Exhibit.

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

You issue this command and get errors:

SQL> startup

ORA-00824:cannot set SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET due to existing internal settings, see alert

log for more information Why did the instance fail to start?
A. because pga_aggregate_target is not set
B. because statistics_level is set to basic
C. because memory_target and memory_max_target cannot be equal
D. because sga_target and memory_target are both set
Answer: B

NO.103 The HR user updates the salary of one of the employees in the EMPLOYEES table, but does not commit the transaction.
Which type of lock would this scenario lead to?
A. Exclusive table-level lock on the EMPLOYEES table
B. Row-exclusive lock on the row being updated
C. Null lock on the EMPLOYEES table
D. Null lock on the row being updated
Answer: B

NO.104 You have set the value of the NLS_TIMESTAMP_TZ_FORMAT parameterto YYYY-MMDD. The default format of which two data types would be affected by this setting?
A. TIMESTAMP
B. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE
C. DATE
D. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
E. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
Answer: A,B

NO.105 You install "Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server" on a host on which the orcl1 and orcl2 databases both have their instances running.
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)
A. Both orcl1 and orcl2 are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
B. All database listeners running from the database home are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
C. The srvct1 add database command must be used to add orcl1 and orcl2 to the Oracle Restart configuration.
D. The crsct1 start has command must be used to start software services for Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) after the "Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server" installation is complete.
E. All databases subsequently created by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) are automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
Answer: C E
Explanation
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/restart001.htm

NO.106 Which two statements are true about Flashback Version Query? (Choose two.)
A. The result of a query can be used as part of a DML statement.

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

NO.107 Examine the RMAN command:
RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE;
Which statement is true about the execution of the command?
A. Block change tracking must be enabled before executing this command.
B. The database must be running in ARCHIVELOG mode for the successful execution of this command.
C. A complete database backup must exist before executing this command.
D. The command checks for blocks containing all zeros, an invalid checksum, or a corrupt block header.
E. The command checks for blocks that contain a valid checksum and matching headers and footers, but that has logically inconsistent contents.
Answer: D

NO.108 Which three statements are true regarding the use of the Database Migration Assistant for Unicode (DMU)?
(Choose three.)
A. A DBA can check specific tables with the DMU
B. The database to be migrated must be opened read-only.
C. The release of the database to be converted can be any release since 9.2.0.8.
D. The DMU can report columns that are too long in the converted characterset
E. The DMU can report columns that are not represented in the converted characterset
Answer: A D E
Explanation
A: In certain situations, you may want to exclude selected columns or tables from scanning or conversion steps of the migration process.
D: Exceed column limit
The cell data will not fit into a column after conversion.
E: Need conversion
The cell data needs to be converted, because its binary representation in the target character set is different than the representation in the current character set, but neither length limit issues nor invalid representation issues have been found.

NO.109 You want to migrate your Oracle 11g database as a pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database (CDB).
The following are the possible steps to accomplish this task:
1. Place all the user-defined tablespace in read-only mode on the source database.
2. Upgrade the source database to a 12c version.

3. Create a new PDB in the target container database.
4. Perform a full transportable export on the source database with the VERSION parameter set to 12 using the expdp utility.
5. Copy the associated data files and export the dump file to the desired location in the target database.
6. Invoke the Data Pump import utility on the new PDB database as a user with the DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE role and specify the full transportable import options.
7. Synchronize the PDB on the target container database by using the DBMS_PDS.SYNC_ODB function.
Identify the correct order of the required steps.

A. 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6

B. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

C. 1, 4, 3, 5, 6, 7

D. 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

E. 1, 5, 6, 4, 3, 2

Answer: C

Explanation
This example example is a dumpfile-based full transportable export/import operation. In this case the metadata from the source database is exported to a dump file, and both the dump file and the tablespace data files are transferred to a new system. The steps would be as follows:
* (1) Set user tablespaces in the source database to READ ONLY.
* (3) Create a CDB on the destination system, including a PDB into which you will import the source database.
* (4) 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 VERSION=12 parameter is required only when exporting from an Oracle Database 11g Release 2 database.
* (5) Copy the tablespace data files from the source system to the destination system.
* (6) In the Oracle Database 12c environment, connect to the pre-created PDB and import the dump file.
References:
http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/upgrade/upgrading-oracle-database-wp-12c-1896123.pdf, page
11

NO.110 Examine the RMAN commands executed in your database:
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO disk;
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK BACKUP TYPE TO BACKUPSET;
RKAN> CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON;
You issue the command:
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE;
Which two statements are true about the command? (Choose two.)

A. It performs a log switch.

B. It creates compressed backup sets by using binary compression by default.

C. It backs up only the used blocks in data files.

D. It backs up data files, the control file, and the server parameter file.
E. It creates a backup of only the control file whenever the database undergoes a structural change.
Answer: C D

NO.111 Which two statements are true about a multitenant architecture? (Choose two.)
A. Each pluggable database (PDB) has its own initialization parameter file.
B. A PDB can have a private undo tablespace.
C. Log switches occur only at the container database level.
D. A PDB can have a private temporary tablespace.
E. Each PDB has a private control file.
Answer: C D

NO.112 Examine the following steps of privilege analysis for checking and revoking excessive, unused privileges granted to users:
1. Create a policy to capture the privileges used by a user for privilege analysis.
2. Generate a report with the data captured for a specified privilege capture.
3. Start analyzing the data captured by the policy.
4. Revoke the unused privileges.
5. Compare the used and unused privileges' lists.
6. Stop analyzing the data.
Identify the correct sequence of steps.
A. 1, 3, 5, 6, 2, 4
B. 1, 3, 6, 2, 5, 4
C. 1, 3, 2, 5, 6, 4
D. 1, 3, 5, 2, 6, 4
Answer: B
Explanation
1. Create a policy to capture the privilege used by a user for privilege analysis.
3. Start analyzing the data captured by the policy.
6. Stop analyzing the data.
2. Generate a report with the data captured for a specified privilege capture.
5. Compare the used and unused privileges' lists.
4. Revoke the unused privileges.

NO.113 You wish to create jobs to satisfy these requirements:
1. Automatically bulk load data from a flat file.
2. Rebuild indexes on the SALES table after completion of the bulk load.
How would you create these jobs?
A. Create both jobs by using Scheduler raised events.
B. Create both jobs using application raised events.
C. Create one job to rebuild indexes using application raised events and another job to perform bulk load using Scheduler raised events.
D. Create one job to rebuild indexes using Scheduler raised events and another job to perform bulk load by using events raised by the application.

Answer: C

NO.114 Which two methods can be used to add an Oracle 11g database to a multitenant container database (CDB) as a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose two.)

A. Use the DBMS_PDB package to plug the Oracle 11g database into the existing CDB as a PDB.

B. Use the CREATE DATABASE ... ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to create a PDB by copying data files from PDB$SEED and use data pump to load data from the Oracle 11g database into the newly created PDB.

C. Pre-create a PDB in CDB and use data pump to load data from the complete database export of the Oracle 11g database into the newly created PDB.

D. Pre-create a PDB in CDB and use the NETWORK_LINK and PARALLEL parameters with data pump import to import data from the Oracle 11g database to the newly created PDB.

E. Upgrade the Oracle 11g database to a 12c non-CDB and use the DBMS_PDB.DESCRIBE procedure to plug the database as a new PDB into the CDB.

Answer: D E

NO.115 Your database instance is abnormally terminated because of a power outage. At the next startup, from which point in the redo log does the recovery start?

A. from the last complete checkpoint position

B. from the beginning of the current redo log file until the instance failure

C. from the last committed transaction

D. from the beginning of the current redo log file to the checkpoint position

E. from the most recent incremental checkpoint

Answer: E

NO.116 You execute the command to recover your database:

```
RMAN>     RUN
          {
               SET UNTIL TIME '2015-02-28:16:45:00';
               RESTORE DATABASE;
               RECOVER DATABASE;
          }
```

Which statement is true?

A. It restores all data files from the specified time, and then applies the redo logs.

B. It restores all data files, redo log files, and control files, and then applies the redo logs up to the specified time.

C. It restores all data files and control files from the most recent backup taken before the "until time", and then recovers up to the "until time" using any restored archive logs that are needed to complete the task.

D. It restores the control file and all data files from the most recent backups, and then applies the redo logs up to the "until time".

Answer: C

Explanation

UNTIL TIME = 'date_string' specifies a time as an upper limit. RMAN selects only files that can be used

to restore and recover up to but not including the specified time.
RMAN can perform recovery of the whole database to a specified past time, SCN, or log sequence number.
This type of recovery is sometimes called incomplete recovery because it does not completely use all of the available redo. Incomplete recovery of the whole database is also called database point-in-time recovery (DBPITR).
DBPITR requires restoring your database from an older backup, then performing media recovery until your specified target time, SCN or log sequence number. Note that because you need your archived redo log files to perform this process, you cannot perform database point-in-time recovery if you have been running your database in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B13789_01/server.101/b10734/rcmrecov.htm

NO.117 Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and regular nightly backups are taken. Due to a media failure, the current online redo log group, which has one member, is lost and the instance is aborted.
Examine the steps to recover the online redo log group and move it to a new location.
1. Restore the corrupted redo log group.
2. Restore the database from the most recent database backup.
3. Perform an incomplete recovery.
4. Relocate the member of the damaged online redo log group to a new location.
5. Open the database with the RESETLOGS option.
6. Issue a checkpoint and clear the log.
Identify the required steps in the correct order.
A. 1, 3, 4, 5
B. 6, 3, 4, 5
C. 2, 3, 4, 5
D. 6, 4, 3, 5
Answer: C

NO.118 Examine the backup requirement for your company:
1) Every Sunday, a backup of all used data file blocks is performed.
2) Every Wednesday and Friday, a backup of all the changed blocks since last Sunday's backup is performed.
3) On all the other days, a backup of only the changed blocks since the last day's backup is performed.
Which backup strategy satisfies the requirements?
A. level 0 backup on Sunday, cumulative incremental backup on Wednesday and Friday, and differential incremental level 1 backup on all the other days
B. level 0 backup on Sunday, differential incremental backup on Wednesday and Friday, and cumulative incremental level 1 backup on all the other days
C. full database backup on Sunday, level 0 backup on Wednesday and Friday, and cumulative incremental level 1 backup on all the other days
D. full database backup on Sunday, level 0 backup on Wednesday and Friday, and differential incremental level 1 backup on all the other days
Answer: A

NO.119 Which three requirements must be met before a tablespace can be transported across different platforms?
(Choose three.)
A. Both the source and target databases must use the same character set.
B. The platforms of both the source and target databases must have the same endian format.
C. The COMPATIBLE parameter value must be the same in the source and target databases.
D. The minimum compatibility level for both the source and target databases must be 10.0.0.
E. The tablespace to be transported must be in read-only mode.
Answer: A D E

NO.120 Which two can be backed up by using RMAN in a database that is in ARCHIVELOG mode?
(Choose two.)
A. online redo log files while the database is open
B. data files while the database is open
C. PFILE and password file in MOUNT state
D. data blocks in data files that have changed since the previous backup
E. data files while the database is in NOMOUNT state
Answer: B D

NO.121 You regularly take backups of your database using RMAN with a recovery catalog. Your database is currently open and the temp01.dbf temp file belonging to the TEMP tablespace is corrupted.
Identify two methods to recover the temp file with the least disruption to database availability.
(Choose two.)
A. Drop the TEMP tablespace, and then re-create it with new temp files.
B. Restart the database instance to create the temp file automatically.
C. Take the TEMP tablespace offline, drop the missing temp file, and then create a new temp file.
D. Add a new temp file to the TEMP tablespace with a new name, and then drop the temp file that is corrupted.
Answer: B C
Explanation
Temp files are a special class of data files that are associated only with temporary tablespaces.
B: After restore and recovery of a whole database, when the database is open, missing temporary tablespaces that were recorded in the control file are re-created with their previous creation size, AUTOEXTEND, and MAXSIZE attributes. Only temporary tablespaces that are missing are re-created.
If a temp file exists at the location recorded in the RMAN repository but has an invalid header, then RMAN does not re-create the temp file.
If the temp files were created as Oracle-managed files, then they are re-created in the current DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST location. Otherwise, they are re-created at their previous locations.
C: If a data file becomes missing or corrupted. You must take it offline before you can open the database.
References:
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/dfiles.htm

https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmcomre.htm

NO.122 You want to consolidate backup information and centrally manage backup and recovery scripts for multiple databases running in your organization.
Which two backup solutions can be used? (Choose two.)
A. RMAN recovery catalog
B. RMAN Media Management Library
C. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
D. Enterprise Manager Database Express
E. Oracle Secure Backup
Answer: A C

NO.123 Which activity is audited by default and recorded in the operating system audit trail irrespective of whether or not database auditing is enabled?
A. configuration of unified auditing mode
B. execution of SQL statements by users connected with the SYSDBA privilege
C. usage of the AUDIT statement
D. creation of a fine grained audit policy
Answer: C

NO.124 You use RMAN with a recovery catalog to back up your database. The backups and the archived redo log files are backed up to media daily. Because of a media failure, the entire database along with the recovery catalog database is lost.
Examine the steps required to recover the database:
1. Restore an autobackup of the server parameter file.
2. Restore the control file.
3. Start up the database instance in NOMOUNT state.
4. Mount the database.
5. Restore the data files.
6. Open the database with the RESETLOGS option.
7. Recover the data files.
8. Set DBID for the database.
Identify the required steps in the correct order.
A. 1, 8, 3, 2, 4, 5, 7, 6
B. 8, 1, 3, 2, 4, 5, 7, 6
C. 1, 3, 2, 4, 8, 5, 6, 7
D. 8, 3, 2, 4, 5, 7, 6
E. 8, 1, 3, 2, 4, 5, 6
Answer: B

NO.125 While performing database backup to tape via the media manager interface, you notice that tape streaming is not happening because RMAN is not sending data blocks fast enough to the tape drive.
Which two actions would you take for tape streaming to happen during the backup? (Choose two.)

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

NO.126 Your Oracle 12c multitenant container database (CDB) contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). In the PDB HR_PDB, the common user C##ADMIN and the local user B_ADMIN have only the CONNECT privilege.
You create a common role C##ROLE1 with the CREATE ANY TABLE and SELECT ANY TABLE privileges.
You then execute the commands:

```
SQL> GRANT c##role1 TO c##admin CONTAINER=ALL;
SQL> CONN sys/oracle@HR_PDB as sysdba
SQL> GRANT c##role1 TO b_admin CONTAINER=CURRENT;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)
A. C##ADMIN can create and select any table, and grant the C##ROLE1 role to users only in the root container.
B. B_ADMIN can create and select any table in both the root container and HR_PDB.
C. C##ADMIN can create and select any table in the root container and all the PDBs.
D. B_ADMIN can create and select any table only in HR_PDB.
E. The GRANT c##role1 TO b_admin command returns an error because CONTAINER should be set to ALL.
Answer: C D

NO.127 A database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You want to back up a 10 TB data file belonging to the users tablespace. The backup of the data file is too slow.
What type of backup do you recommend to improve the performance of the backup?
A. image copy backup by using RMAN
B. multisection image copy backup by using RMAN
C. multisection parallel backup by using RMAN
D. cold backup after taking the tablespace offline
E. cold backup after placing the tablespace in backup mode
Answer: C

NO.128 Which two resources might be prioritized between competing pluggable databases (PDBs) when creating a multitenant container database (CDB) plan using Oracle Database Resource Manager? (Choose two.)
A. maximum undo per consumer group
B. maximum idle time for a session in a PDB
C. parallel server limit
D. CPU
E. maximum number of sessions for a PDB

Answer: C D

NO.129 Your multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1, which has no startup triggers and contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs), is started up by using the command:
SQL> STARTUP
Which two statements are true about the successful execution of the command? (Choose two.)
A. All redo log files are opened.
B. The root, the seed, and all the PDBs are opened in read-write mode.
C. All the PDBs are opened in read-write mode.
D. All the PDBs are in closed state.
E. Only the root database is opened in read-write mode.
Answer: A E

NO.130 What is the benefit of running the catctl.pl script during an upgrade of a pre-12c database to an Oracle 12c database?
A. It generates a log file containing the fixes that can be made to the source database.
B. It recompiles all invalid PLSQL and Java code.
C. It provides parallel upgrade options to finish the upgrade process with a reduced down time.
D. It provides a summary of the upgrade results.
E. It generates fixup scripts to be run on the source database before upgrade.
Answer: C

NO.131 Your database is running in archivelog mode and Automatic Undo Management is enabled. Which two tasks should you perform before enabling Flashback Database? (Choose two.)
A. Enable minimal supplemental logging.
B. Ensure that the db_flashback_retention_target parameter is set to a point in time (in minutes) to which the database can be flashed back.
C. Enable the recyclebin.
D. Enable undo retention guarantee.
E. Enable Fast Recovery Area.
Answer: B E

NO.132 Which three statements are true about a job chain? (Choose three.)
A. It can contain a nested chain of jobs.
B. It can be used to implement dependency-based scheduling.
C. It cannot invoke the same program or nested chain in multiple steps in the chain.
D. It cannot have more than one dependency.
E. It can be executed using event-based or time-based schedules.
Answer: A B E

NO.133 Your multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 that is running in ARCHIVELOG mode contains two pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB2_1 and PDB2_2. RMAN is connected to the target database PDB2_1.

Examine the command executed to back up PDB2_1:
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;
Which statement is true about the execution of this command?

A. It fails because archive log files cannot be backed up using a connection to a PDB.

B. It succeeds but only the data files belonging to the PDB2_1 pluggable database are backed up.

C. It succeeds and all data files belonging to PDB2_1 are backed up along with the archive log files.

D. It fails because the PLUGGABLE clause is missing.

Answer: B

NO.134 Examine the commands executed in CDB$ROOT of your multitenant container database (CDB) that has multiple pluggable databases (PDB):

```
SQL> CREATE ROLE c##role1 CONTAINER=ALL;
SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION, CREATE TABLE TO c##role1 CONTAINER=ALL;
SQL> CREATE USER c##admin IDENTIFIED BY orcl123;
SQL> GRANT c##role1 TO c##admin CONTAINER=ALL;
SQL> GRANT SELECT ON DBA_USERS to c##role1 CONTAINER=ALL;
```

Which statement is true about granting the SELECT privilege on the DBA_USERS view to the c##ROLE1 role?

A. The command fails and gives an error because object privileges cannot be granted to a common user.

B. The command fails because CONTAINER is not set to CURRENT.

C. The command succeeds and the common user C##ADMIN can create a session and query the DBA_USERS view in CDB$ROOT and all the PDBs.

D. The command succeeds and the common user C##ADMIN can create a session in CDB$ROOT and all the PDBs, but can only query the DBA_USERS view in CDB$ROOT.

E. The command succeeds and the common user C##ADMIN can create a session and query the DBA_USERS view only in CDB$ROOT.

Answer: C

NO.135 Which three statements are true about unplugging a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose three.)

A. The PDB must be open in read only mode.

B. The PDB must be dosed.

C. The unplugged PDB becomes a non-CDB.

D. The unplugged PDB can be plugged into the same multitenant container database (CDB)

E. The unplugged PDB can be plugged into another CDB.

F. The PDB data files are automatically removed from disk.

Answer: B D E

Explanation
B (not A): The PDB must be closed before unplugging it.
D: An unplugged PDB contains data dictionary tables, and some of the columns in these encode information in an endianness-sensitive way. There is no supported way to handle the conversion of such columns automatically. This means, quite simply, that an unplugged PDB cannot be moved across an endianness difference.
E (not F): To exploit the new unplug/plug paradigm for patching the Oracle version most effectively,

the source and destination CDBs should share a filesystem so that the PDB's datafiles can remain in place.
References:

NO.136 Which two statements are true when row-archival management is enabled? (Choose two.)
A. Visibility of the ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is controlled by the row archival visibility session parameter.
B. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is updated manually or by a program that can reference activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.
C. The row archival visibility session parameter defaults to all rows.
D. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is visible if it is referenced in the select list of a query.
E. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is updated automatically by the database based on activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.
Answer: B D

NO.137 Examine the command to back up the ASM metadata:
ASMCMD>md_backup /backup/ASM_backup
In which three situations can you use the backup? (Choose three.)
A. when one or more disks in an ASM disk group are lost
B. when the data file on an ASM disk group gets corrupted
C. when one of the disks in a disk group is accidentally unplugged
D. when one or more file directory paths are accidentally deleted from an ASM disk group
E. when all the ASM disk groups for the ASM instance are lost
Answer: A D E

NO.138 You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB).
Identify two ways to access a pluggable database (PDB) that is open in read-only mode. (Choose two.)
A. by using the CONNECT statement as a local user having only the SET CONTAINER privilege
B. by using easy connect
C. by using external authentication
D. as a common user with the SET CONTAINER privilege
E. by executing the ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER command as a local user
Answer: B D

NO.139 Which two are prerequisites for creating a backup-based duplicate database? (Choose two.)
A. connecting to the target database and a recovery catalog to execute the DUPLICATE command
B. creating a password file for an auxiliary instance
C. connecting to an auxiliary instance
D. matching the database identifier (DBID) of the source database and the duplicate database
E. creating an SPFILE for the target database
Answer: A B

NO.140 Which three requirements must be met before a tablespace can be transported across

different platforms?

A. The minimum compatibility level for both the source and target databases must be 10.0.0.

B. The compatible parameter value must be the same in the source and target databases.

C. The platforms of both the source and target databases must have the same endian format.

D. The tablespace to be transported must be in read-only mode.

E. Both the source and target databases must use the same character set.

Answer: A,B,C

NO.141 Examine the RMAN command:

```
RMAN> RUN {
          ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt;
          ALLOCATE CHANNEL c2 DEVICE TYPE sbt;
          ALLOCATE CHANNEL c3 DEVICE TYPE sbt;
          BACKUP
          INCREMENTAL LEVEL = 0
        (DATAFILE 1,4,5 CHANNEL c1)
        (DATAFILE 2,3,9 CHANNEL c2)
        (DATAFILE 6,7,8 CHANNEL c3);
        SQL 'ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE LOG CURRENT';
        }
```

Which statement is true about the command?

A. It creates compressed backup sets.

B. It uses asynchronous I/O for the backup.

C. It uses parallelization for the backup set.

D. It uses multisection backup.

Answer: C

Explanation

SBT stands for Serial Backup Tape.

Configuring Parallel Channels for Disk and SBT Devices

The number of channels available for a device type when you run a command determines whether RMAN reads or writes in parallel. As a rule, the number of channels used in executing a command should match the number of devices accessed.

For tape backups, allocate one channel for each tape drive.

References: Oracle Database, Backup and Recovery User's Guide, 12 Release 2 (January 2017), page 5-6

NO.142 You want to capture column group usage and gather extended statistics for better cardinality estimates for the customers table in the SH schema.

Examine the following steps:

1. Issue the SELECTDBMS_STATS. CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS') from dual statement.
2. Execute the dbms_stats.seed_col_usage (null, 'SH', 500) procedure.
3. Execute the required queries on the customers table.
4. Issue the select dbms_stats.reportwcol_usage ('SH', 'customers') from dual statement.

Identify the correct sequence of steps.

A. 3, 2, 1, 4
B. 2, 3, 4, 1
C. 4, 1, 3, 2
D. 3, 2, 4, 1
Answer: B
Explanation
Step 1 (2). Seed column usage
Oracle must observe a representative workload, in order to determine the appropriate column groups. Using the new procedure DBMS_STATS.SEED_COL_USAGE, you tell Oracle how long it should observe the workload.
Step 2: (3) You don't need to execute all of the queries in your work during this window. You can simply run explain plan for some of your longer running queries to ensure column group information is recorded for these queries.
Step 3. (1) Create the column groups
At this point you can get Oracle to automatically create the column groups for each of the tables based on the usage information captured during the monitoring window. You simply have to call the DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function for each table.This function requires just two arguments, the schema name and the table name. From then on, statistics will be maintained for each column group whenever statistics are gathered on the table.
Note:
* DBMS_STATS.REPORT_COL_USAGE reports column usage information and records all the SQL operations the database has processed for a given object.
* The Oracle SQL optimizer has always been ignorant of the implied relationships between data columns within the same table. While the optimizer has traditionally analyzed the distribution of values within a column, he does not collect value-based relationships between columns.
* Creating extended statistics
Here are the steps to create extended statistics for related table columns withdbms_stats.created_extended_stats:
1 - The first step is to create column histograms for the related columns.
2 - Next, we run dbms_stats.create_extended_stats to relate the columns together.
Unlike a traditional procedure that is invoked via an execute ("exec") statement, Oracle extended statistics are created via a select statement.

NO.143 Which three statements are true about compression of backup sets? (Choose three.)
A. Compressed backups can only be written to media.
B. Binary compression creates performance overhead during a backup operation.
C. Unused blocks below the high-water mark are not backed up.
D. Compressed backups cannot have section size defined during a backup operation.
E. It works only for locally managed tablespaces.
Answer: B C E

NO.144 You create a new database by using the CREATE DATABASE command in SQL*Plus, with the ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE clause specified.
Which statement is true about the database that is created?
A. It is created as a container database (CDB) with CDB$ROOT, PDB$SEED, and a pluggable database

(PDB).
B. It is created as a non-CDB that becomes a CDB after the first PDB is plugged in.
C. It is created as a PDB that must be plugged into an existing CDB.
D. It is created as a CDB with the CDB$ROOT and PDB$SEED databases.
Answer: D
Explanation
The CREATE DATABASE command with the ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE clause indicates that a CDB is being created. The CDB will contain a root (CDB$ROOT) and a seed (PDB$SEED).
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/statements_5005.htm

NO.145 You want to create a database with a block size other than the default 8 KB by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA).
Which option should you use?
A. A custom database template
B. A Data Warehouse database template
C. Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storage of data files
D. A file system for storage of data files
Answer: A

NO.146 You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) that contains two pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB1 and PDB2. You are connected to PDB2 as a common user with DBA privileges.
The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is PDB modifiable.
As the user SYS, execute the following command on PDB2:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS_LEVEL=ALL SID='*' SCOPE=SPFILE;
Which statement is true about the result of this command?
A. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to ALL when any of the PDBs is reopened.
B. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to ALL only for PDB2 when it is reopened.
C. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to ALL when the root database is restarted.
D. The statement is ignored because there is no SPFILE for a PDB.
Answer: B

NO.147 The following parameters are set for your Oracle 12c database instance:
OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=FALSE
OPTIMIZER_USE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=TRUE
You want to manage the SQL plan evolution task manually. Examine the following steps:
1. Set the evolve task parameters.
2. Create the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOVLE_TASK function.
3. Implement the recommendations in the task by using the DBMS_SPM.IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK function.
4. Execute the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
5. Report the task outcome by using the DBMS_SPM.REPORT_EVOLVE_TASK function.
Identify the correct sequence of steps.
A. 2, 4, 5

B. 2, 1, 4, 3, 5
C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
D. 1, 2, 4, 5
Answer: B

NO.148 Which three conditions must be true for unused block compression to be used automatically while performing backups by using RMAN? (Choose three.)
A. The COMPATIBLE initialization parameter is set to 10.2 or higher.
B. There are no guaranteed restore points defined for the database.
C. The default device for the backup must be set to disk.
D. The tablespaces are locally managed.
E. The fast recovery area is less than 50 percent free.
Answer: A B D

NO.149 Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). You execute the command to create a common user:
SQL> CREATE USER c##a_admin
IDENTIFIED BY password
DEFAULT TABLESPACE users
QUOTA 100M ON users
TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp;
Which statement is true about the execution of the command?
A. The common user is created in the CDB and all the PDBs, and uses the USERS and TEMP tablespaces of the CDB to store schema objects.
B. The command succeeds only if all the PDBs have the USERS and TEMP tablespaces.
C. The command gives an error because the CONTAINER=ALL clause is missing.
D. The command succeeds and sets the default permanent tablespace of a PDB as the default tablespace for the C##A_ADMIN user if the USERS tablespace does not exist in that PDB.
Answer: B

NO.150 Your database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) workload in which one of the applications creates a temporary table for a session and performs transactions on it. This consumes a lot of undo tablespace and is affecting undo retention.
Which two actions would you take to solve this problem? (Choose two.)
A. Enable temporary undo for the database.
B. Enable undo retention guarantee.
C. Increase the size of the redo log buffer.
D. Enable Automatic Memory Management (AMM).
E. Increase the size of the temporary tablespace.
Answer: A E

NO.151 You issue the RMAN commands:
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO disk;
RKAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK BACKUP TYPE TO COPY;

RMAN> CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON;
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG DELETE INPUT;
Which three tasks are performed by the BACKUP DATABASE command? (Choose three.)
A. switching the online redo log file
B. backing up all data files as image copies and archive log files, and deleting those archive log files
C. backing up only the used blocks in the data files
D. backing up all used and unused blocks in the data files
E. backing up all archived log files and marking them as obsolete
Answer: A B D

NO.152 Examine the list of possible steps to transport a tablespace across platforms that have the same compatibility level, character sets, and endian format:
1. Make the tablespace read-only at the source database.
2. Export metadata from the source database.
3. Import metadata into the target database.
4. Transfer the dump file and data files to the target machine.
5. Convert data files by using Recovery Manager (RMAN).
6. Make the tablespace read-write at the target database.
Identify the required steps in the correct order.
A. 2, 4, and 3
B. 2, 4, 3, and 5
C. 1, 5, 2, 4, 3, and 6
D. 1, 2, 4, 3, and 6
Answer: D
Explanation
Step 1 (1): To copy tablespaces from one database to another using transportable tablespace, the source tablespaces are first kept in READ-ONLY mode (to ensure data consistency). Once the tablespaces are in READ-ONLY mode, the actual datafiles belonging to the source tablespaces are copied from source database to target database (using any available methods like scp, sftp, rcp, etc).
Step 2 (2): Once the tablespace is kept in READ-ONLY mode, we need to generate the metadata export of the tablespaces that needs to transported using the DataPump export utility.
Step 3 (4): Once the metadata export is generated on the source database for all the tablespaces that needs to be transported, we need to copy the Export Dump file as well as all the datafiles belonging to the tablespaces to be transported to the target database server.
References:
http://www.oraclebuffer.com/oracle/migrate-oracle-database-using-transportable-tablespace/

NO.153 Examine the command and its output:
SQL> DROP TABLE EMPLOYEE;
SQL> SELECT object_name AS recycle_name, original_name, type
FROM recyclebin; RECYCLE_NAMEORIGINAL_NAMETYPE
binsgk31sj/3akk5hg3j21kl5j3d==$0EMPLOYEE TABLE
You then successfully execute the command:
SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE "BINSgk31sj/3akk5hg3j21kl5j3d==$0" TO BEFORE DROP; Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

NO.154 Examine the steps to configure Oracle Secure Backup (OSB) for use with RMAN:
1. Create media families for data files and archived redo log files.
2. Configure database backup storage selectors or RMAN media management parameters.
3. Create an OSB user preauthorized for RMAN operations.
4. Configure RMAN Access to the OSB SBT.
5. Disable Non-Uniform Memory Access (NUMA) awareness by setting the ob_ignore_numa parameter to 0.
Identify the steps in the correct order.
A. 1, 4, 3, 2, 5
B. 1, 3, 4, 5, 2
C. 4, 3, 1, 2, 5
D. 4, 3, 5, 1, 2
Answer: C

NO.155 You execute the RMAN commands:
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO disk;
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE disk PARALLELISM 2;
RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL 1 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/disk1/%U;
RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL 2 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/disk2/%U;
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE;
Which statement is true about the backup set created by the BACKUP command?
A. The default channel is allocated and the backup set is created in only one destination.
B. Two channels are allocated and backup pieces for the backup set are created in both the specified destinations.
C. Two channels are allocated and two copies of the backup set are taken in parallel in both locations.
D. Two channels are allocated and a copy of the backup set is taken in the location specified by CHANNEL 2.
Answer: B

NO.156 A complete database backup to media is taken for your database every day. Which three actions would you take to improve backup performance? (Choose three.)
A. Set the backup_tape_io_slaves parameter to true.
B. Set the dbwr_io_slaves parameter to a nonzero value if synchronous I/O is in use.
C. Configure large pool if not already done.
D. Remove the rate parameter, if specified, in the allocate channel command.

E. Always use RMAN compression for tape backups rather than the compression provided by media manager.
F. Always use synchronous I/O for the database.
Answer: B C D

NO.157 You need to perform a block media recovery on the tools01.dbf data file in your database by using Recovery Manager (RMAN).
Which two are prerequisites for performing this operation? (Choose two.)
A. You must configure a block change tracking file.
B. You must use an incremental level-1 backup to restore blocks.
C. You must ensure that the database is mounted or open.
D. You must have full or level-0 backups to restore blocks.
E. You must take the tools01.dbf data file offline.
Answer: C D
Explanation
The target database must run in ARCHIVELOG mode and be open or mounted with a current control file.
The backups of the data files containing the corrupt blocks must be full or level 0 backups. They cannot be proxy copies or incremental backups.
References: Oracle Database, Backup and Recovery User's Guide, 12 Release 2 (January 2017), page 19-4

NO.158 Examine the RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONNECT TARGET "sbu@prod AS SYSBACKUP";

RMAN> CONNECT AUXILIARY "sbu@dup_db AS SYSBACKUP";

RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dup_db
      FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
      PASSWORD FILE
      SECTION SIZE 400M;
```

Which statement is true about the DUPLICATE command?
A. It fails because there is no connection to a recovery catalogue.
B. It fails because no parallel channels are allocated for the auxiliary database.
C. It succeeds only if the target database is in MOUNT state.
D. It succeeds and creates multisection backup sets that are used for active database duplication.
Answer: D

NO.159 You are administering a multitenant container database (COB) that contains two pluggable databases (PDBs), pdb1 and pdb2. You are connected to pdb2 as a common user with DBA privileges.
The statistics_level parameter isPDB modifiable.
As the user sys, execute the following command on pdb2:

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS_LEVEL=ALL SID='*' SCOPE=SPFILE;
Which statement is true about the result of this command?
A. The statistics_level parameter is set to all when anyof the PDBs is reopened.
B. The statement is ignored because there is no SPFILE for a PDB.
C. The statistics_level parameter is set to all only for PDB2 when it is reopened.
D. The statistics_level parameter is set to all when the root database is restarted.
Answer: C

NO.160 For which three pieces of information can you use the RMAN LIST command? (Choose three.)
A. stored scripts in the recovery catalog
B. available archived redo log files
C. backup sets and image copies that are obsolete
D. backups of tablespaces
E. backups that are marked obsolete according to the current retention policy
Answer: A B D

NO.161 You set the following parameters in the parameter file and restart the database instance:
NEMORY_MAX_TARGET=0
MEMORY__TARGET=500M
PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=90M
SGA_TARGET=270M
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)
A. The memory_max_target parameter is automatically set to 500 MB.
B. The pga_aggregate_target and sga_target parameters are automatically set to zero.
C. The value of the memory_max_target parameter remains zero for the database instance.
D. The lower limits of the pga_aggregate_target and sga_target parameters are set to 90 MB and 270 MB respectively.
E. The instance does not start up because Automatic Memory Management (AMM) is enabled but pga_aggregate_target and sga_target parameters are set to nonzero values.
Answer: A D

NO.162 Which two are direct benefits of the multiprocess, multithreaded architecture of Oracle Database 12c when it is enabled? (Choose two.)
A. Reduced logical I/O
B. Reduced virtual memory utilization
C. Improved Serial Execution performance
D. Reduced physical I/O
E. Reduced CPU utilization
Answer: B E

NO.163 Which three RMAN persistent settings can be set for a database? (Choose three.)
A. backup retention policy

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

NO.164 RMAN is connected to a target database instance and an auxiliary instance. You execute the command:

```
RMAN>     DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE
          TO dupdb
          FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
          SECTION SIZE 1G;
```

What is the outcome?
A. RMAN uses the push method to transfer image copies.
B. RMAN uses the push method to transfer backup sets.
C. RMAN uses the pull method to restore files using backup sets.
D. RMAN uses the pull method to restore files using image copies.
Answer: C
Explanation
When RMAN performs active database duplication using backup sets, a connection is established with the source database and the auxiliary database. The auxiliary database then connects to the source database through Oracle Net Services and retrieves the required database files from the source database. This method of active database duplication is also to as the pull-based method.
Example:
DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dupdb
FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
PASSWORD FILE
SPFILE
NOFILENAMECHECK;

NO.165 Which three statements are true about the keystore storage framework for transparent data encryption?
(Choose three.)
A. It facilitates and helps to enforce keystore backup requirements.
B. It handles encrypted data without modifying applications.
C. It enables a keystore to be stored only in a file on a file system.
D. It enables separation of duties between the database administrator and the security administrator.
E. It transparently decrypts data for the database users and applications that access this data.
F. It helps to track encryption keys and implement requirements such as keystore password rotation and master encryption key reset or re-key operations.
Answer: A D F

NO.166 You created a tablespace with this statement:

CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE adtbs
DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbs.dbf' SIZE 10G;
The tablespace is nearly full and you need to avoid any out of space errors for the load of a 5 gig table.
Which two alter statements will achieve this? (Choose two.)
A. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs RESI2E 20G;
B. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE;
C. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs AUTOEXTEND ON;
D. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbsl.dbf' SIZE 1QG;
E. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs MODIFY DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbs.dbf AUTOEXTEND ON;
Answer: A C
Explanation
http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/tablespaces/alter_tablespace.php

NO.167 Which three statements correctly describe the relationship amongst jobs, programs, and schedules within the Oracle Job Scheduler? (Choose three.)
A. A job is specified as part of a program definition.
B. A program can be used in the definition of multiple jobs.
C. A program and job can be specified as part of a schedule definition.
D. A program and schedule can be specified as part of a job definition.
E. A program and window can be specified as part of a job definition.
Answer: B D E

NO.168 You have a production Oracle 12c database running on a host.
You want to install and create databases across multiple new machines that do not have any Oracle database software installed. You also want the new databases to have the same directory structure and components as your existing 12c database.
The steps in random order:
1. Create directory structures similar to the production database on all new machines.
2. Create a response file for Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) with the same configurations as the production database.
3. Create a database clone template for the database.
4. Run the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create the database.
5. Run OUI in graphical mode on each machine.
6. Run OUI in silent mode using the OUI response file.
Identify the required steps in the correct sequence to achieve the requirement with minimal human intervention.
A. 2, 1, 6, and 4
B. 2, 3, and 6
C. 3, 1, 5, and 6
D. 2, 3, 1, and 6
E. 1, 5, and 4
Answer: D

NO.169 Which two statements are true about tablespaces in multitenant container databases (CDBs)? (Choose two.)

A. Default permanent tablespaces can be shared across pluggable databases (PDBs).

B. The current container must be set to root to create or modify the default temporary tablespace or tablespace group for a CDB.

C. Each PDB can have its own default temporary tablespace.

D. The default permanent tablespace for a PDB can be changed only by a local user with the required permissions.

E. The amount of space that each PDB can use in a shared temporary tablespace must be set at the CDB level.

Answer: B C

NO.170 Which three statements are true about unplugging a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose three.)

A. A PDB must be in closed state before it can be unplugged.

B. A PDB must have been opened at least once after creation.

C. A PDB must be in MOUNT state before it can be unplugged.

D. PDB data file are automatically removed from disk.

E. An unplugged PDB can be plugged into the same or another container database (CDB).

Answer: A B E

Explanation

A: To unplug a PDB, you first close it.

E: You can disassociate or unplug a PDB from a CDB and reassociate or plug the PDB into the same CDB or into another CDB.

NO.171 You are administering a database that supports data warehousing workload and is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode. You use RMAN to perform a level 0 backup on Sundays and level 1 Incremental backups on all the other days of the week.

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

You want to recover the data file.

Examine the steps involved in the recovery process:

1. Shut down the database instance.
2. Start up the database instance in NOMOUNT state.
3. Mount the database.
4. Take the data file offline.
5. Put the data file online.
6. Restore the control file.
7. Restore the database.
8. Restore the data file.
9. Open the database with the RESETLOG option.
10. Recover the database with the NOREDO option.
11. Recover the data file with the NOREDO option.

Identify the required steps in the correct order.

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

NO.172 Your database is running in archivelog mode. You are taking a backup of your database by using RMAN with a recovery catalog. Because of a media failure, one of the data files and all the control files are lost.
Examine the steps to recover the database:
1. Restore the control files by using the RMAN restore controlfile command.
2. Mount the database.
3. Restore the data files by using the RMAN restore database command.
4. Open the database with the resetlogs option.
5. Recover the data files by using the RMAN recover using backup controlfile command.
6. Start the database instance in nomount state.
7. Connect to the target database by using a recovery catalog.
8. Open the database.
9. Restore the data file.
10. Recover the data file.
Identify the required steps in the correct order.
A. 7, 6, 1, 2, 3, 5, 4
B. 7, 2, 1, 3, 5, 8
C. 7, 6, 1, 2, 9, 10, 8
D. 7, 6, 1, 2, 9, 10, 4
Answer: D

NO.173 You want to back up a database such that only formatted blocks are backed up. Which statement is true about this backup operation?
A. The backup must be performed in MOUNT state.
B. The tablespace must be taken offline.
C. All files must be backed up as backup sets.
D. The database must be backed up as an image copy.
Answer: C

NO.174 Evaluate these statements:
CREATE TABLE purchase_orders
(po_idNUMBER(4),
po_dateTIMESTAMP,
supplier_idNUM8ER(6),
po_totalNUMBER(8,2), CONSTRAINT order_pk PRIMARY KEY(po_id))
PARTITION BY RANGE(po_date)
(PARTITIONQ1 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE('01-apr-2007','dd-mm-yyyy')),

PARTITIONQ2VALUESLESSTHAN(TO_DATE('01-jul-2007','dd-mm-yyyy')),
PARTITIONQ3VALUESLESSTHAN (TO~DATE('01-oct-2007','dd-mm-yyyy')),
PARTITIONQ4VALUESLESSTHAN (TO_DATE('Ol-jan-2008','dd-mm-yyyy')));
CREATE TABLE purchase_order_items
(po_idNUM3ER(4)NOT NULL,
product_idNUMBER(6)NOT NULL,
unit_price NUMBER(8,2),
quantity NUMBER(8),
CONSTRAINT po_items_f k
FOREIGN KEY(po_id)REFERENCES purchase_orders(po_id))
PARTITION BY REFERENCE(po_items_fk);
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Partitions of purchase_order_items are assigned unique names based on a sequence.

B. The purchase_orders and purchase_order_items tables are created with four partition each.

C. purchase_order_items table partitions exist in the same tablespaces as the purchase_orders table partitions.

D. The purckase_order_:teks table inherits the partitioning key by duplicating the key columns from the parent table.

E. Partition maintenance operations on the purchase_order_items table require disabling the foreign key constraint.

Answer: B C

NO.175 Which two options can be configured for an existing database by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)? (Choose two.)

A. Database Resident Connection Pooling

B. Oracle Suggested Backup Strategy

C. Database Vault in ORACLE_HOME

D. Non default block size tablespaces

E. Configure Label Security

Answer: C E

NO.176 Which three statements are true about Oracle Secure Backup (OSB)? (Choose three.)

A. It can encrypt client data written to tape.

B. It can be used to take image copy backups to tape.

C. It can be used to manage tape backup and restore operations for multiple databases.

D. It can be used along with an RMAN recovery catalog for maintaining records of backups in a tape library.

E. It can be used to perform file system backups at the file, directory, file system, or raw partition level.

Answer: A C E

NO.177 Which three tasks can be automatically performed by the Automatic Data Optimization feature of Information Lifecycle Management (ILM)? (Choose three.)

A. tracking the most recent read time for a table segment in a user tablespace

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

NO.178 Your database instance is started using an SPFILE. You are connected to CDB$ROOT, as a DBA.
You issue:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS_LEVEL=ALL SCOPE=BOTH;
Which two statements are true about the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter? (Choose two.)
A. It is immediately set to ALL in the SPFILE and the CDB instance.
B. It is immediately set to ALL in only those pluggable databases (PDBs) where the value is set to TYPICAL.
C. It is immediately set to ALL only for CDB$ROOT.
D. It is immediately set to ALL in all PDBs where the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is not set.
E. It is set to ALL for all PDBs only in the SPFILE.
Answer: A B

NO.179 You execute the RMAN commands:
RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE;
RMAN> RECOVER CORRUPTION LIST;
Which task is performed by these commands?
A. Corrupted blocks, if any, are repaired in the backup created.
B. Only those data files that have corrupted blocks are backed up.
C. Corrupted blocks in the data files are checked and repaired before performing the database backup.
D. The database is checked for physically corrupt blocks and any corrupted blocks are repaired.
Answer: D

NO.180 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? (Choose three.)
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 C
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.

NO.181 In which situation can you use Flashback Database?
A. when undoing a shrink data file operation
B. when retrieving a dropped tablespace
C. when returning to a point in time before the restoration or re-creation of a control file
D. when returning to a point in time before the most recent OPEN RESETLOGS operation
Answer: B

NO.182 You want to move your existing recovery catalog to another database.
Examine the steps:
1) Export the catalog data by using the Data Pump Export utility in the source database.
2) Create a recovery catalog user and grant the necessary privileges in the target database.
3) Create a recovery catalog by using the CREATE CATALOG command.
4) Import the catalog data into the new recovery catalog by using the Data Pump Import utility in the target database.
5) Import the source recovery catalog schema by using the IMPORT CATALOG command.
6) Connect to the destination database.
7) Connect as CATALOG to the destination recovery catalog schema.
Identify the option with the correct sequence for moving the recovery catalog.
A. 1, 6, 4
B. 2, 3, 7, 5
C. 1, 2, 6, 4
D. 1, 2, 3, 6, 5
Answer: C

NO.183 Which two statements are true about setting the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter to a nonzero value? (Choose two.)
A. The MTTR advisor is enabled only if the value is greater than the default value.
B. Automatic checkpoint tuning is enabled.
C. The value of the LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL parameter overrides the value of the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter.
D. The time taken to recover an instance after a crash is always exactly the same as the value set for the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter.

Answer: A C
Explanation
The FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter lets you specify in seconds the expected "mean time to recover" (MTTR), which is the expected amount of time Oracle takes to perform crash or instance recovery for a single instance.
To enable MTTR advisory, set the initialization parameter FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET to a nonzero value. If FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET is not specified, then MTTR advisory will be OFF.
When specified, FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET is overridden by LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL.
Note: The default value is 0. Range of values is 0 to 3600 seconds.
References:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28320/initparams079.htm#REFRN10058
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A97630_01/server.920/a96533/instreco.htm

NO.184 Identify two scenarios in which the RMAN CROSSCHECK command can be used. (Choose two.)
A. when checking for backups that are not required as per the retention policy
B. when updating the RMAN repository if any of the archived redo log files have been deleted without using RMAN to do the deletes
C. when updating outdated information about backups that disappeared from disk or media or became corrupted and inaccessible
D. when synchronizing backups, which were not performed by using RMAN, with the RMAN repository
E. when listing backups that are required for recovery operations
Answer: B E

NO.185 You have set the value of the NLS_TIMESTAMP_TZ_FORMAT parameter to YYYY-MM-DD. The default format of which two data types would be affected by this setting? (Choose two.)
A. DATE
B. TIMESTAMP
C. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
D. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
E. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE
Answer: B E

NO.186 View the Exhibit showing steps to create a database resource manager plan.
SQL>execute dbms_resource_manager.create_pendingarea();
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
SQL>exec dbms_resource_manager, create_consumergroup
(consumer_group=>'OLTP,,comment=>,onlineuser')
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
SQL>exec bras resource_manager.create plan(plan=>'PRIU3ER3',comment=>'dssprio'); SQL>exec Dbms_resource_manager.create_plan_directive(plan=>'PRIU3ER3',group_or_subplan=>'OLTP',comment=>'on PL/3QLproceduresuccessfullycompleted.
After executing the steps in the exhibit you execute this procedure, which results in an error:
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_resource_manager. validate_pending_area ();

What is the reason for the error?

A. The pending area is automatically submitted when creating plan directives.

B. The procedure must be executed before creating any plan directive.

C. The sys_group group is not included in the resource plan.

D. The other_groups group is not included in the resource plan.

E. Pending areas can not be validated until submitted.

Answer: D

NO.187 Your database supports a Decision Support System (DSS) workload that involves the execution of complex queries. Currently, the database is running with peak workload. You want to analyze some of the most resource-intensive statements cached in the library cache.

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

A. SQL Performance Analyzer

B. SQL Access Advisor

C. SQL Tuning Advisor

D. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report

E. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)

Answer: B

NO.188 Your database is running on the host OUSERVER. You back up your database regularly using RMAN and the backups are cataloged in a recovery catalog. For testing purposes, you want to replicate your database to another host, OUSERVER1, with the same directory structure. So, you copy the backups to the new host.

What must you do to make the database operational in OUSERVER1?

A. Restore the control file from the backup by using the CATALOG option, restore the data files by using the SET NEWNAME command, and recover the data files.

B. Restore the data files by using the NOCATALOG option and use the SET NEWNAME command to change the location.

C. Restore the control file from the backup by using the NOCATALOG option, and then restore and recover the data files.

D. Restore the data files from the backup by using the recovery catalog, use the SWITCH command to change the location, and recover the data files.

Answer: A

Explanation

Catalog any backups not recorded in the repository with the CATALOG command.

Restore the data files to their original locations. If volume names have changed, then run SET NEWNAME commands before the restore operation and perform a switch after the restore operation to update the control file with the new locations for the data files, as shown in the following example .

Note: One way to name duplicate data files is to use the SET NEWNAME command before executing the DUPLICATE command. RMAN supports the following commands, listed in order of precedence:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmadvre.htm

NO.189 You want to migrate your Oracle 11g database as a pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database (CDB).
Examine the steps required to perform the migration:
1. Use Data Pump export to perform a full transportable export on the source database with the export parameter VERSION=12.
2. Place all tablespaces in read-only mode on the source database.
3. Upgrade the source database to Oracle Database 12c.
4. Copy the dump file and data files to the desired location in the target database.
5. Create a new PDB in the target CDB.
6. Synchronize the PDB on the target CDB.
7. Use Data Pump import on the new PDB by using the full transportable import options.
Identify the required steps in the correct order.

A. 1, 5, 4, 7, and 6

B. 3, 2, 5, 1, 4, and 7

C. 2, 5, 1, 4, 7, and 6

D. 2, 1, 3, 5, 7, and 6

Answer: C

Explanation
This example is a dumpfile-based full transportable export/import operation. In this case the metadata from the source database is exported to a dump file, and both the dump file and the tablespace data files are transferred to a new system. The steps would be as follows:
* (2) Set user tablespaces in the source database to READ ONLY.
* (5) Create a CDB on the destination system, including a PDB into which you will import the source database.
* (1) 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 VERSION=12 parameter is required only when exporting from an Oracle Database 11g Release 2 database.
* (4) Copy the tablespace data files from the source system to the destination system.
* (7) In the Oracle Database 12c environment, connect to the pre-created PDB and import the dump file.
References:
http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/upgrade/upgrading-oracle-database-wp-12c-1896123.pdf, page
11

NO.190 Your multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 that is running in ARCHIVELOG mode contains two pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB2_1 and PDB2_2, both of which are open. RMAN is connected to the target pluggable database PDB2_1.
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG DELETE INPUT;
Which statement is true about the execution of this command to back up the database?

A. All data files belonging to PDB2_1 are backed up and all archive log files are deleted.

B. All data files belonging to PDB2_1 are backed up along with the archive log files.

C. Only the data files belonging to pdb2_1 are backed up.

D. This command gives an error because archive log files can be backed up only when RMAN is

connected to the root database.
Answer: B

NO.191 You restore and recover your database to a new host by using an existing RMAN open database backup.
Which step must you perform next?
A. Execute catproc.sql to recompile invalid PL/SQL modules.
B. Open the database with the RESETLOGS option.
C. Set a new database identifier (DBID) for the newly restored database.
D. Use the RMAN SET NEWNAME and SWITCH commands to switch to new files.
Answer: B

NO.192 Examine the commands:
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET RECYCLEBIN = ON;
Session altered.
SQL> DROP TABLE emp; --(First EMP table)
Total dropped.
SQL> CREATE TABLE emp(id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_idx PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR2 (15), salary NUMBER(7,2)); Table created.
You then execute multiple INSERT statements to insert rows into EMP table and drop the table again:
SQL> DROP TABLE emp; -- (Second EMP table)
Table dropped.
SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE emp TO BEFORE DROP;
Which statement is true about the FLASHBACK command?
A. It recovers the structure, data, and indexes of the first EMP table.
B. It recovers only the structure of the second EMP table.
C. It returns an error because two tables with the same name exist in the recycle bin.
D. It recovers the structure, data, and indexes of the second EMP table.
Answer: D

NO.193 You enable Flashback Data Archive for a table for which you want to track and save all transactions for four years. After some time, the requirement changes for keeping transactions from four to two years.
You execute the following command to change the requirement:
SQL> ALTER FLASHBACK ARCHIVE fda1 MODIFY RETENSION 2 YEAR;
What is the outcome?
A. An error is returned because the retention period cannot be reduced.
B. All historical data older than two years, if any, is purged from the flashback archive FDA1.
C. All the flashback data archives are purged and the subsequently created flashback archives are maintained for two years.
D. All historical data older than two years, if any, is archived to flashback logs and the flashback archive is set to new retention time.
Answer: B

NO.194 In your database, the tbs percent used parameter is set to 60 and the tbs percent free parameter is set to 20.
Which two storage-tiering actions might be automated when using Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) to automate data movement? (Choose two.)
A. The movement of all segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds tbs percent used
B. Setting the target tablespace to read-only after the segments are moved
C. The movement of some segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds T3S percent used
D. Taking the target tablespace offline after the segments are moved
E. The movement of some blocks to a target tablespace with a lower degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds tbs percent used
Answer: B C

NO.195 After implementing full Oracle Data Redaction, you change the default value for the number data type as follows:
SQL> SELECT NUMBER_VALUE FROM REDACTION_VALUES_FOR_TYPE_FULL;
NUMBER_VALUE

0
SQL> EXEC DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTI0N_VALUES(-1)
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
SQL> select number_value from redaction_values_for_type_full;
NUMBER VALUE

-1
After changing the value, you notice that FULL redaction continues to redact numeric data with a zero.
What must you do to activate the new default value for numeric full redaction?
A. Re-enable redaction policies that use FULL data redaction.
B. Re-create redaction policies that use FULL data redaction.
C. Re-connect the sessions that access objects with redaction policies defined on them.
D. Flush the shared pool.
E. Restart the database instance.
Answer: E
Explanation
About Altering the Default Full Data Redaction Value
You can alter the default displayed values for full Data Redaction polices. By default, 0 is the redacted value when Oracle Database performs full redaction (DBMS_REDACT.FULL) on a column of the NUMBER data type. If you want to change it to another value (for example, 7), then you can run the DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES procedure to modify this value. The modification applies to all of the Data Redaction policies in the current database instance. After you modify a value, you must restart the database for it to take effect.

NO.196 Which two statements describe the relationship between a window, a resource plan, and a

job class? (Choose two.)

A. A window specifies a resource plan that will be activated when that window becomes active.

B. A window specifies a job class that will be activated when that window becomes active.

C. A job class specifies a window that will be open when that job class becomes active.

D. A window in association with a resource plan controls a job class allocation.

E. A window in association with a job class controls a resource allocation.

Answer: A E

NO.197 In your multitenant container database (CDB) that contains pluggable databases (PDBs), the hr user executes the following commands to create and grant privileges on a procedure:

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE create_test_v(v_emp_idNUMBER,v_enameVARCHAR2, v_SALARYNUMBER,v_dept_idNUMBER) BEGIN INSERT INTO hr.test VALUES (v_emp_id, v_ename, v salary, v_dept_id); END;

/

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

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

A. Create the create_test procedure with definer's rights.

B. Grant the execute privilege to users with grant option on the create_test procedure.

C. Create the create_test procedure with invoker's rights.

D. Create the create_test procedure as part of a package and grant users the execute privilege on the package.

Answer: C

NO.198 You are connected to a pluggable database (PDB) as a common user with the SYSDBA privilege. The PDB is open and you issue the SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE command.

What is the outcome?

A. The PDB is closed.

B. The PDB is placed in mount state.

C. The command executes only if the common user is granted the SET CONTAINER privilege for the PDB.

D. The command results in an error because the PDB can be shut down only by a local user.

Answer: B

NO.199 You want the execution of large database operations to suspend, and then resume, in the event of space allocation failures.

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. A resumable statement can be suspended and resumed only once during execution.

B. Data Manipulation Language (DML) operations are resumable, provided that they are not embedded in a PL/SQL block.

C. A suspended statement will report an error if no corrective action has taken place during a timeout period.

D. Before a statement executes in resumable mode, the alter session enable resumable statement

must be issued in its session.

E. Suspending a statement automatically results in suspending a transaction and releasing all the resources held by the transaction.

Answer: C D

NO.200 The CATDB12C database contains an Oracle Database 12c catalog schema owned by the RC12C user.
The CATDB11 database contains an Oracle Database l1g catalog schema owned by the RC11 user.
A database with DBID=1423241 is registered in the CATDB11 catalog. Both the recovery catalog databases are open.
In the CATDB12c database, you execute the commands:

```
$rman
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG rcl2c/passl2c@catdbI2c
RMAN> IMPORT CATALOG rcll/pwdcatll@catdbll DBID=I423241;
```

What is the outcome of the import?

A. It fails because the target database and recovery catalog database are of different versions.

B. It succeeds and all global scripts in the RC11 catalog that have the same name as existing global scripts in the RC12C catalog are automatically renamed.

C. It succeeds but the database is not automatically registered in the RC12c catalog.

D. It fails because RMAN is not connected to the target database with DBID=1423241.

Answer: A

NO.201 A database instance uses an SPFILE. Examine the parameter:

```
NAME              TYPE        VALUE
---------------   ---------   --------------------------
control_files     string      /u01/app/oracle/oradata
                              /cdb1/disk1/control01.ctl,
                              /u01/app/oracle/oradata
                              /cdb1/disk2/control02.ctl,
```

You plan to multiplex the control file to a new location, parallelization for the backup set./u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk3/control03.ctl/.
Examine the possible steps that are in random order:
1. Shut down the database instance.
2.Issue ALTER SYSTEM SET CONTROL_FILES= '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk1/control01.ctl, /u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk2/control02, ctl, /u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk3/control03.ctl' SCOPE=SPFILE;.
3. Issue ALTER SYSTEM SET CONTROL_FILES '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk1/control01.ctl, /u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk2/control02.ctl, /u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk3/control03.ctl';.
4. Copy the control file from the existing location to '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/disk3/control03.ctl'.
5. Mount the database.
6. Open the database.
Identify the required steps in the correct order to accomplish the task.

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

NO.202 Which statement is true about Enterprise Manager (EM) express in Oracle Database 12c?
A. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation.
B. You can use EM express to manage multiple databases running on the same server.
C. You can perform basic administrative tasks for pluggable databases by using the EM express interface.
D. You cannot start up or shut down a database instance by using create and configure pluggable databases by using EM express.
E. You can create and configure pluggable databases by using EM express.
Answer: D

NO.203 Which two statements are true about Resource Manager plans for individual pluggable databases (PDB plans) in a multitenant container database (CDB)? (Choose two.)
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: A CDB resource plan determines the amount of resources allocated to each PDB. A PDB resource plan determines how the resources allocated to a specific PDB are allocated to consumer groups within that PDB.
Resource Manager allocates the resources in two steps:
E: A PDB resource plan allocates resource among the consumer groups within a PDB.
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb_dbrm.htm

NO.204 Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. Complete database backups are performed daily at midnight. A user accidentally truncates an important table at 10 AM after the last backup. After that, a few important transactions are performed on the database.
Which two best methods for recovering the truncated table data? (Choose two.)
A. Table Point-in-Time Recovery
B. Database Point-in-Time Recovery

C. Tablespace Point-in-Time Recovery
D. Flashback Database
E. Flashback Transaction Backout
Answer: B D

NO.205 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

NO.206 Which statement is true about the loss or damage of a temp file that belongs to the temporary tablespace of a pluggable database (PDB)?
A. The PDB is closed and the temp file is re-created automatically when the PDB is opened.
B. The PDB is closed and requires media recovery at the PDB level.
C. The PDB does not close and the temp file is re-created automatically whenever the container database (CDB) is opened.
D. The PDB does not close and starts by using the default temporary tablespace defined for the CDB.
Answer: C

NO.207 Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. Examine the initialization parameters you plan to set for your database instance.
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 = 'LOCATION=/disk1/arch'
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_2 = 'L0CATI0N=/disk2/3rch'
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_3 = 'LOCATION=/disk3/arch'
L0G_ARCHIVE_DEST_4 = 'L0CATI0N=/disk4/3rch MANDATORY'
Identify the statement that correctly describes these settings.
A. An online redo log file is not allowed to be overwritten if the archived log file cannot be created in any of the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_.n destinations.
B. Optional destinations cannot use the fast recovery area.
C. An online redo log file is not allowed to be overwritten if the archived log file cannot be created in the location specified for LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_4.
D. These settings work only if LOG__ARCHIVE_MIN_SUCCEED_DEST is set to a value of 4.
Answer: C

NO.208 You notice performance degradation in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know what caused this performance difference.
Which method or feature should you use?

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

NO.209 You notice that the performance of your production 24x7 Oracle 12c database has significantly degraded.
Sometimes, you are not able to connect to the database instance because it hangs.
How can you detect the cause of the degraded performance?
A. by performing emergency monitoring using Real-Time Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) to fetch data directly from SGA for analysis
B. by running ADDM to fetch information from the latest Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots
C. by using Active Session History (ASH) data and performing hang analysis
D. by running ADDM in diagnostic mode
Answer: A

NO.210 Examine the RMAN command:
RMAN> SET ENCRYPTION IDENTIFIED BY <password> ON FOR ALL TABLESPACES; RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG; Which type of encryption is used for the backup performed by using this command?
A. password-mode encryption
B. dual-mode encryption
C. transparent encryption
D. default encryption
Answer: A

NO.211 Your production database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You use RMAN with a recovery catalog to back up your database to media and the database is uniquely identified in the recovery catalog.
You want to create a test database from the production database and allow the production database to remain open during the duplicate process. You restore the database backups to a new host with the same directory structure as the production database and want to use the recovery catalog for future backups after the database is successfully restored to the new host.
How would you achieve this?
A. by using the RMAN SWITCH command to set the new location for the data files
B. by using the RMAN DUPLICATE command with NOFILENAMECHECK to recover the database to the new host
C. by using the RMAN DUPLICATE command with DBID and SET NEWNAME FOR TABLESPACE to recover the database to the new host
D. by creating a new database in the new host, and then using the RMAN RECOVER command
Answer: B

NO.212 Identify three scenarios in which RMAN will use backup sets to perform active database duplication. (Choose three.)
A. when the DUPLICATE ... from ACTIVE DATABASE command contains the SECTION SIZE clause
B. when you perform active database duplication on a database with flashback disabled
C. when you specify SET ENCRYPTION before the DUPLICATE ... FROM ACTIVE DATABASE command
D. when the number of auxiliary channels allocated is equal to or greater than the number of target channels
E. when you perform active database duplication on a database that has read-only tablespaces
Answer: A C D

NO.213 Which two statements are true about recovering logically corrupted tables or table partitions from an RMAN backup? (Choose two.)
A. Tables or table partitions can be recovered by using an auxiliary instance only.
B. Tables or table partitions with a foreign key cannot be recovered.
C. Tables or table partitions can be recovered only when the database is in MOUNT state.
D. Tables or table partitions from the SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces cannot be recovered.
E. Tables with NOT NULL constraints cannot be recovered.
Answer: A D

NO.214 In CDB$ROOT of your multitenant container database (CDB), you create a common user, C##A_ADMIN, and then execute the command:

```
SQL> GRANT create tablespace to C##A_ADMIN;
```

Which statement is true?
A. The command executes successfully, enabling the C##A_ADMIN user to create a tablespace only in the root database.
B. The command executes successfully, enabling the C##A_ADMIN user to create tablespaces in the root database, as well as in the pluggable databases (PDBs).
C. The command fails because the CONTAINER clause is not used.
D. The command fails because system privileges cannot be granted to a common user.
Answer: A

NO.215 You issue commands in SQL*Plus as the Oracle owner, to enable multithreading for your UNIX-based Oracle
12c database:
CONNECT /AS SYSDBA
ALTER SYSTEM SET THREADED_EXECUTION=TRUE SCOPE=SPFILE;
SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE
You then restart the instance and get an error:
STARTUP
ORA-01031: insufficient privileges
Why does the startup command return the error shown?
A. because the threaded architecture requires exiting from sql*plus and reconnecting with sql*Plus / as sysdba before issuing a startup command

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

NO.216 Which three methods can be used to create a pluggable database (PDB) in an existing multitenant container database (CDB)? (Choose three.)
A. Use PDB$SEED for creating a PDB.
B. Use the DBMS_PDB package to plug a non-CDB into an existing CDB.
C. Clone the existing PDB.
D. Use Enterprise Manager Database Express to create a PDB in an existing CDB.
E. Use the DBMS_PDB package to plug a pre-Oracle 12c database into an existing CDB.
Answer: B C D

NO.217 Which two operations are NOT performed by the DUPLICATE command in RMAN while duplicating a database that is open? (Choose two.)
A. creating a control file for the duplicate database
B. restoring target data files to the duplicate database
C. performing complete recovery by using all available backups
D. generating a new, unique database identifier (DBID) for the duplicate database
E. copying online redo log files from the target database to the duplicate database
Answer: C E

NO.218 Examine the command:
SQL> RECOVER DATABASE USING BACKUP CONTROLFILE UNTIL CANCEL;
In which two scenarios is this command required? (Choose two.)
A. The current online redo log file is missing.
B. A data file belonging to a noncritical tablespace is missing.
C. All the control files are missing.
D. The control file backup is older than the database backup.
E. All the data files are missing.
Answer: C D

NO.219 Which three statements are true about common roles? (Choose three.)
A. A common role can be granted only to a common user.
B. Only system privileges can be granted to a common role in a container database (CDB).
C. Object privileges can be granted to a common role in a pluggable database (PDB).
D. A common user that is granted a common role can grant the role to other common and local users

in a PDB.

E. A common role cannot be created by a local user.

Answer: C D E

Explanation

C: Commonly granted privileges that have been made to the common role apply in the root and all PDBs to which the grantor can connect, including PDBs that may be added later on.

D: Common users can both create and grant common roles to other common and local users.

E: Local users cannot create common roles.

Note: A common role is a role that is created in the root; a local role is created in a PDB.

NO.220 You are connected to a recovery catalog and target database. You execute the command:

RMAN> CATALOG START WITH '/disk1/backups';

Which statement is true?

A. Only valid data file copies, existing in the /disk1/backups directory, are cataloged.

B. Only valid backup pieces and archived logs, existing in the /disk1/backups directory, are cataloged.

C. It lists all data file copies, backup pieces, and achieved logs cataloged in the recovery catalog in the /disk1/backups directory and its subdirectories.

D. It lists and catalogs all valid data file copies, backup pieces, and archived logs that exist in all directory paths with the prefix /disk1/backups and their subdirectories.

Answer: D

Explanation

If you have data file copies, backup pieces, or archived logs on disk, then you can catalog them in the recovery catalog with the CATALOG command.

The following command catalogs all files in all of these directories, because /disk1/backups is a prefix for the paths for all of these directories:

CATALOG START WITH '/disk1/backups';

To catalog only backups in the /disk1/backups directory, the correct command is as follows:

CATALOG START WITH '/disk1/backups/';

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmcatdb.htm

NO.221 Which two statements are true about making RMAN image copies of a database? (Choose two.)

A. The can only be written to disk.

B. The can be made only when the database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode.

C. They can be made only when the database is in MOUNT state.

D. They consist of all used an unused blocks in the data files.

E. They can be made only when the database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode.

Answer: A D

Explanation

An image copy can be written only to disk.

An image copy is the same as datafiles. The disadvantage of image copy backup mode is that it occupies much space and does not skip unused data blocks.

References:

http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_rman_10_image_copies.htm

NO.222 Which parameter must be set to which value to implement automatic PGA memory management?
A. Set memory_target to zero.
B. Set STATISTICS_LEVEL to BASIC.
C. Set pga_aggregate_target to a nonzero value.
D. Set pga_aggregate_target and sga_target to the same value.
E. Set sgajtarget to zero.
Answer: C

NO.223 Which three statements are true about Consolidated Database Replay? (Choose three.)
A. The workload capture and replay systems must have the same operating system (OS).
B. Multiple workload captures from multiple databases can be replayed simultaneously on all pluggable databases (PDBs) in a multitenant container database (CDB).
C. A subset of the captured workload can be replayed.
D. The number of captured workloads must be the same as the number of PDBs in a multitenant CDB.
E. Multiple replay schedules can be defined for a consolidated replay and during replay initialization, you can select from any of the existing replay schedules.
Answer: B C E

NO.224 Which three requirements should be successfully met by an Oracle Secure Backup (OSB) user so that OSB performs RMAN backup or restore requests? (Choose three.)
A. RMAN preauthorization on the host
B. OSB encryption for data in transport and on tape
C. matching the OS user identity of the Oracle instance associated with the database username
D. assigned to a class with rights to back up or restore Oracle database
E. scheduling of the RMAN backup to occur automatically at user-defined intervals
F. assigned to a class with rights to browse all directories and catalogs
Answer: A D F
Explanation
A: Performing Oracle database backups using RMAN requires RMAN user preauthorization within OSB D: The preauthorized Oracle Secure Backup user must also be assigned to an Oracle Secure Backup class possessing the following rights:
access Oracle backups (set to owner, class, or all)
perform Oracle backups and restores
F: The preauthorized Oracle Secure Backup user must be mapped to operating system privileges to access the files to be backed up or restored. the preauthorized Oracle Secure Backup user can perform RMAN operations only on the host where it has access to files.
References:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16926_01/doc.121/e16564/osb_rman_backup.htm#OBADM199

NO.225 You notice that the performance of your production 24/7 Oracle 12c database has significantly degraded.
Sometimes you are not able to connect to the instance because it hangs. You do not want to restart

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

NO.226 Which two statements are true regarding the Oracle Data Pump export and import operations? (Choose two.)
A. You cannot export data from a remote database.
B. You can rename tables during import.
C. You can overwrite existing dump files during export.
D. You can compress data but not metadata during export.
Answer: B C

NO.227 Examine the command used to perform an incremental level-0 backup:
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL0 DATABASE;
To enable block change tracking, after the incremental level 0 backup, you issue the command:
SQL> ALTER DATABASE ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING USING
FILE'/mydir/rman_change_track.f';
To perform an incremental level-1 cumulative backup, you issue the command:
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL1 CUMULATIVE DATABASE;
Which two statements are true in the preceding situation? (Choose two.)
A. The block change tracking data is used only from the next incremental backup.
B. The incremental level 1 backup fails because a block change tracking file is created after the level 0 backup.
C. The incremental level 1 backup does not use change tracking data for accomplishing the backup.
D. The block change tracking file scans all blocks and creates a bitmap for the blocks backed up in the level
0 backup.
E. The block change tracking data is used for the next incremental level 1 backup only after the next level
0 backup.
Answer: C E

NO.228 Which three factors influences the optimizer's choice of an execution plan? (Choose three.)
A. Cardinality estimates
B. The OPTIMIZER_MODE initialization parameter
C. Fixed baselines
D. Type of connection used to connect to database instance
E. Object statistics in the data dictionary

Answer: A B E

NO.229 Because of logical corruption of data in a table, you want to recover the table from an RMAN backup to a specified point in time.
Examine the steps to recover this table from an RMAN backup:
1. Determine which backup contains the table that needs to be recovered.
2. Issue the RECOVER TABLE RMAN command with an auxiliary destination defined and the point in time specified.
3. Import the Data Pump export dump file into the auxiliary instance.
4. Create a Data Pump export dump file that contains the recovered table on a target database.
Identify the required steps in the correct order.
A. 1, 4, 3
B. 1, 2
C. 1, 4, 3, 2
D. 1, 2, 4
Answer: B

NO.230 You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 that has multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). As the SYS user on CDB$ROOT, you execute the commands:
SQL> CREATE USER C##ADMIN IDENTIFIED BY orc1123;
SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION to C##ADMIN CONTAINER=ALL;
SQL> GRANT CREATE USER TO C##ADMIN CONTAINER=ALL;
Which two statements are true about the c##ADMIN user that is created in all PDBs? (Choose two.)
A. It can create only local users in all the PDBs.
B. It has a common schema for all the PDBs.
C. It can create common users only when it is logged in to the CDB.
D. It can create only local users in the CDB.
E. It can be granted only common roles in the PDBs.
Answer: A C

NO.231 user_data is a non-encrypted tablespace containing tables with data.
You must encrypt all data in this tablespace.
Which three methods can do this? (Choose three.)
A. Use Data Pump.
B. Use ALTERTABLE. . .MOVE
C. Use CREATE TABLE AS SELECT
D. Use alter tablespace to encrypt the tablespace after enabling row movement on all its disk space
E. Use altertablespace to encrypt the tablespace.
Answer: A B C

NO.232 You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 with two pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB1 and PDB2. You execute the following commands on CBD$ROOT as the SYS user:
SQL> CREATE USER c##scott IDENTIFIED BY scottorcll;

SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION TO c##scott user?
Which statement is true about the C##SCOTT user?
A. It is created in all the PDBs with the CREATE SESSION privilege.
B. It is created in all the PDBs but has the CREATE SESSION privilege only in CDB$ROOT.
C. It is created and has the CREATE SESSION privilege only in a PDB that is open.
D. It is created only in CDB$ROOT and has the CREATE SESSION privilege.
Answer: B

NO.233 Which two statements are true about RMAN duplexed backups? (Choose two.)
A. It is only supported for backups to tape via media management interface.
B. It is not supported for image copies.
C. For performing duplexed backups, the parallelism for the device must be set equal to the number of copies.
D. Duplex backups can be performed on either disk or media, but cannot be performed on media and disk simultaneously.
E. Duplex backups can contain only data files and control files.
Answer: B D

NO.234 You created a database with DBCA by using one of the Oracle supplied templates.
Which is the default permanent tablespace for all users except DBSNMP and OUTLN?
A. USERS
B. SYSTEM
C. SYSAUX
D. EXAMPLE
Answer: B

NO.235 For your database, an incremental level 1 backup is taken every week day. On Tuesday, before the backup is performed, you add a new tablespace.
You execute the command:
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 FOR RECOVER OF COPY WITH TAG WEEKLY DATABASE;
Which statement is true about the execution of the command?
A. It returns an error because there is no level 0 backup available for new data files.
B. It performs an image copy backup of new data files, and a level 1 incremental backup of all other data files.
C. It performs a level-0 backup of all data files including those that belong to the new tablespace.
D. It performs an image copy backup of all data files including those that belong to the new tablespace.
E. It performs a backup as a backup set of all data files including those that belong to the new tablespace.
Answer: B

NO.236 You want to reduce fragmentation and reclaim unused space for the sales table but not its dependent objects.

During this operation, you want to ensure the following:
i. Long-running queries are not affected.
ii. No extra space is used.
iii. Data manipulation language (DML) operations on the table succeed at all times throughout the process.
iv. Unused space is reclaimed both above and below the high water mark.
Which alter TABLE option would you recommend?

A. DEALLOCATE UNUSED

B. SHRINK SPACE CASCADE

C. SHRINK SPACE COMPACT

D. ROW STORE COMPRESS BASIC

Answer: C

NO.237 RMAN is configured to create backupset backups for your database. You issue the command to back up the database:
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG DELETE INPUT;
Which two statements are true about the backup performed by the command? (Choose two.)

A. Only the used blocks in the data files are backed up.

B. It backs up all the data files and deletes obsolete backups after the backup is complete.

C. It backs up only those archived log files that are not backed up at least once.

D. It backs up all the archived log files and deletes the ones that were just backed up.

E. It backs up all archived redo log files and online log files and deletes the archived log files after the backup is complete.

Answer: B D

Explanation
You can use BACKUP ... DELETE to back up archived redo logs, data file copies, or backup sets and then delete the input files after successfully backing them up.
The BACKUP ARCHIVELOG ... DELETE INPUT command deletes archived log files after they are backed up. This command eliminates the separate step of manually deleting archived redo logs.
References: Oracle Database, Backup and Recovery User's Guide, 12 Release 2 (January 2017), page 9-31

NO.238 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.

NO.239 Your database is running in archivelog mode. Examine the parameters for your database instance:
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_I ='LOCATION=/disk1/arch MANDATORY'
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_2 ='LOCATION=/disk2/arch'
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_3 ='LOCATIO=/disk3/arch'
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST _4 ='LOCATIONs/disk4/arch'
LOG_ARCHIVE _MIN_SUCCEED_DEST = 2
While the database is open, you notice that the destination set by the log_archive_dest_1 parameter is not available. All redo log groups have been used.
What happens at the next log switch?

A. The database instance hangs and the redo log files are not overwritten.

B. The archived redo log files are written to the fast recovery area until the mandatory destination is made available.

C. The database instance is shutdown immediately.

D. The destination set by the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 parameter is ignored and the archived redo log files are created in the next two available locations to guarantee archive log success.

Answer: D

NO.240 Which three statements are true about persistent lightweight jobs? (Choose three.)

A. A user cannot set privileges on them.

B. They generate large amounts of metadata.

C. They may be created as fully self-contained jobs.

D. They must reference an existing Scheduler Program.

E. They are useful when users need to create a large number of jobs quickly.

Answer: A D E

NO.241 Which three statements are true about the database instance startup after an instance failure? (Choose three.)

A. The RECO process recovers the uncommitted transactions at the next instance startup.

B. Online redo log files and archived redo log files are required to complete the rollback stage of instance recovery.

C. Uncommitted changes are rolled back to ensure transactional consistency.

D. The SMON process coordinates the database recovery.

E. Media recovery is required to complete the database recovery.

F. Changes committed before the failure, which were not written to the data files, are re-applied.

Answer: A C D

Explanation
A: Occasionally a database closes abnormally with one or more distributed transactions in doubt (neither committed nor rolled back). When you reopen the database and recovery is complete, the RECO background process automatically, immediately, and consistently resolves any in-doubt distributed transactions.
C: Crash and instance recovery involve two distinct operations: rolling forward the current, online datafiles by applying both committed and uncommitted transactions contained in online redo records, and then rolling back changes made in uncommitted transactions to their original state.

D: The SMON background process performs instance recovery, applying online redo automatically. No user intervention is required.
References:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/startup.htm
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/startup.htm