Oracle

Exam 1z0-063

Oracle Database 12c: Advanced Administration

Version: 7.0

[Total Questions: 175]

Question No : 1

Examine the RMAN command:

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

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

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

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

Question No : 2

Which two statements are true regarding SecureFile lobs?

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

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

Question No : 3

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

A. When a PDB is created, a service is automatically started in the instance with the same name as the PDB.
B. The defaultservice 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 usingthe srvctl utility for each PDB.
D. Only a common user can create additional services for a PDB.
E. When a PDB is created, a service with the same name as the PDB is created in the PDB.

Answer: C,D

Question No : 4

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

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

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

Question No : 5

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

CREATE TABLE orders_ext

(order_id, order_date, product_id, product_name,quantity)

ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL

(

TYPE ORACLE_DATAPUMP

DEFAULT DIRECTORY ext.dir

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

)

PARALLEL

AS

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

FROM orders o,productsp,order_itemsi

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

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

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

Answer: C

Question No : 6

Examine the parameters for your database instance:

NAMETYPEVALUE

---

optimizer_adaptive_reporting_onlybooleanFALSE

optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselinesbooleanFALSE

optimizer_dynamic_samplinginteger2

optimizer_features_enablestring12.1.0.1

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

A. The optimizer automatically changes a plan during subsequent execution of a SQL statement if there is a huge difference in optimizer estimates and execution statistics.
B. The optimizer can re optimize a query only once using cardinality feedback.
C. The optimizer enables monitoring for cardinality feedback after the first execution of a query.
D. The optimizer doesnot monitor cardinality feedback if dynamic sampling and multicolumn statistics are enabled.
E. After the optimizer identifies a query as a re-optimization candidate, statistics collected by the collectors are submitted to the optimizer.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation: C: During the first execution of a SQL statement, an execution plan is generated as usual.
D: if multi-column statistics are not present for the relevant combination of columns, the optimizer can fall back on cardinality feedback.
(not B)* Cardinality feedback. This feature, enabled by default in 11.2, is intended to improve plans for repeated executions.

optimizer_dynamic_sampling
optimizer_features_enable

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

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

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

Question No : 7

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

Question No : 8

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

$. oraenv

ORACLE-_SID = [oracle] ? cdb1

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

$ rman target /

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

Connected to target database:CDB1 (DBID=782249327)

RMAN>SELECT name FROMv$tablespace;

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

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

Answer: A

Question No : 9

Which three statements are true about persistent lightweight jobs?

A. A user cannot set privileges on them.
B. They generate large amounts of metadata.
C. They may be created as fully self-contained jobs.
D. They must reference an existing Scheduler Program.
E. The are useful when users need to create a large number of jobs quickly.

Answer: A,D,E

Question No : 10

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

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

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation: A: In certain situations, you may want to exclude selected columns or tables from scanning or conversion steps ofthe migration process.

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

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

Question No : 11

In the SPFILE, UNDOJTABLESPACEis Set to UNDOTBS.

You rename the undotbs undo tablespace:

ALTER TABLESPACE undotbs RENAME TO undotbs_old;

Which statement is true?

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

renaming undotbs.

Answer: C

Question No : 12

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

Examine the command executed to back up pdb2_1:

RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;

Which statement is true about the execution of this command?

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

Answer: C

Question No : 13

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 duringthe 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 theSTARTUP UPGRADE command and gather

fixed object statistics to minimize the time needed for recompilation.
D. Start up the database instance by using the STARTUP UPGRADE command, which opens the existing database, and then performs additional upgrade operations.

Answer: C

Question No : 14

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

Question No : 15

Evaluate these statements:

CREATE TABLE purchase_orders

(po_idNUMBER(4),

po_dateTIMESTAMP,

supplier_idNUM8ER(6),

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

PARTITIONBYRANGE(po_date)

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

CREATETABLEpurchase_order_items

(po_idNUM3ER(4)NOTNULL,

product_idNUMBER(6)NOTNULL,

unit_prlceNUMBER(8,2),

quantity NUMBER(8),

CONSTRAINTpo_items_f k

FOREIGNKEY(po_id)REFERENCESpurchase_orders(po_id))

PARTITIONBYREFERENCE(po_items_fk);

Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: C,E

Question No : 16

Your database is running in archivelog modeand Automatic Undo Management is enabled.

Which two tasks should you perform before enabling Flashback Database?

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

Answer: A,C

Question No : 17

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 physicallycorrupt blocks and any corrupted blocks are repaired.

Answer: C

Question No : 18

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

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

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

3.Start analyzing the data captured by the policy.

4.Revoke the unused privileges.

5. Compare the used and unused privileges' lists.

6. Stop analyzing the data.

Identify the correct sequence of steps.

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

Answer: B

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

Question No : 19

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 downthe 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 belongingto the system tablespace from the last backup, and open the database.

Answer: C

Question No : 20

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

SQL> SELECT name, active_sessions, queue_length,

consumed_cpu_time, cpu_waits, cpu_wait_time

FROM v$rsrc_consumer_group;

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

Which two statements are true?

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

Question No : 21

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

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_l ='LOCATION=/disk1/arch MANDATORY'

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_2 ='LOCATION=/disk2/arch'

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_3 ='LOCATIO=/disk3/arch'

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST _4 ='LOCATIONs/disk4/arch'

LOG_ARCHIVE _MIN_SUCCEED_DEST = 2

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

What happens at the next log switch?

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

Answer: D

Question No : 22

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

SQL> CREATE RESTORE POINT dbrsp1 GUARANTEE FLASHBACK DATABASE;

Identify two prerequisites for the successful execution of this command.

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

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

Question No : 23

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation: EM Express is built inside the database.

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

Question No : 24

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

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

Answer: B

Question No : 25

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

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

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

Question No : 26

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

SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb2 FROM pdb1

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

Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: A,C

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

Question No : 27

Identify two scenarios in which the RMAN crosscheck command canbe used.

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

Answer: C,E

Question No : 28

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A,B

Question No : 29

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) that contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). You are connected to cdb$root as thesys 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 istrue about the c##connect role?

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

Answer: C

Question No : 30

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

How can you detect the cause of the degraded performance?

A. Enable Memory Access Mode, which reads performance data from SGA.
B. Use emergency monitoring to fetch data directly from SGA for analysis.
C. Run Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) to fetch information from the latest

Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots.
D. Use Active Session History (ASH) data and hang analysis in regular performance monitoring,
E. Run ADDM in diagnostic mode.

Answer: C

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

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

Reference: Resolving Performance Degradation Over Time

Question No : 31

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. The command fails and gives an error because object privileges cannot be granted to a common user.
B. The command fails because container is not set to current.
C. The command succeeds and the common user cmadnxn can create a session and query the D3A_users view incdbssoo? and all the PDBs.
D. The command succeeds and the common user ct (admin can create a session in cdbSroot and all the PDBs, but can only query the dba_users view in ct3S?cdt.
E. The command succeeds and the common user c#(admin can create a session and query the D3A users view only in cdbsrooi.

Answer: C

Question No : 32

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

Question No : 33

Examine the command to back up the ASM metadata:

ASMCMD>md_backup /backup/ASM_backup

In which three situations can you use the backup?

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

Answer: B,C,D

Question No : 34

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

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

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

Question No : 35

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

Which method or feature should you use?

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

Answer: B

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

Question No : 36

Examine the commands executed to monitor database operations:

$> conn sys/oracle@prod as sysdba

SQL> VAR eid NUMBER

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

Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: C,E

Explanation: C: Setting the CONTROL_MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS initialization parameter to DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING (default) enables monitoring of database operations. Real-Time SQL Monitoring is a feature of the Oracle Database Tuning Pack.

Note:
* The DBMS_SQL_MONITOR package provides information about Real-time SQL Monitoring and Real-time Database Operation Monitoring.
*(not B) BEGIN_OPERATION Function starts a composite database operation in the current session.

/ (E) FORCE_TRACKING - forces the composite database operation to be tracked when the operation starts. You can also use the string variable 'Y'.

/ (not A) NO_FORCE_TRACKING - the operation will be tracked only when it has consumed at least 5 seconds of CPU or I/O time. You can also use the string variable 'N'.

Question No : 37

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

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

Answer: C,D

Question No : 38

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

Question No : 39

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

RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dup1

FROM ACTIVE DATABASE

NOFILENAMECHECK

PASSWORD FILE

SPFILE;

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

A. All archive redo log files are automatically copied to the duplicate database.
B. The duplicate database has the same directory structure as the source database.
C. The duplicate database is created by using the backups created during the execution of
D. the duplicate command.
E. The password file and SPFILE for theduplicate database dup1 are created in their respective default locations.

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

Answer: A,F

Question No : 40

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
Atthis 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 informationand 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 analyzedthe distribution of values within a column, he does not collect value-based relationships between columns.
* Creating extended statistics
Here are the steps to create extended statistics for related table columns withdbms_stats.created_extended_stats:
1 -The first step is to create column histograms for the related columns.

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

Question No : 41

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB).

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

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

Answer: A,D

Question No : 42

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

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

Answer: A,B,D

Question No : 43

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

ERROR atline1:

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

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

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

A. drop and re-create the index
B. coalesce the orders„ind index
C. coalesce the indexes tablespace
D. perform an on line table rebuild using dbns_redefir.ition.
E. rebuild the index online moving it to anothertablespace that has enough free space for the index

Answer: A,C

Question No : 44

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

You want toinstall 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 requirementwith 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

Question No : 45

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

SQL> SELECT NUMBER_VALUE FROM REDACTION_VALUES_FOR_TYPE_FULL;
NUMBER_VALUE

0

SQL> EXEC DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTI0N_VALUES(-1)

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select number_value from redaction_values_for_type_full;

NUMBER VALUE

-1

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

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

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

Answer: E

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

Question No : 46

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

Question No : 47

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

Which two actions would you take to solve this problem?

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

Answer: D,E

Question No : 48

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

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

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

Answer: A

Question No : 49

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

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

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

In the CATD3i2c database, you execute the commands:

: r-ar.

RKAN> CONNECT CATALOG rci2c/passI2c@catdbi2c

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

What is the outcome of the import?

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

Answer: B

Question No : 50

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

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

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